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THE SEARCH FOR SARAH

Muskogee Public Library Genealogy Department often receives emails that include requests for information about a particular ancestor of whom little history is known. Sometimes they seem to be relatively straight forward and easily researched for the patron. However occasionally the information found is only the tip of the “iceberg” and we are able to provide a more in-depth history of said relative being researched.

Recently we received an email requesting information on an ancestor Sarah P. Miller who migrated to Oklahoma from Missouri with her family, never married and was last found on the 1940 U. S. Federal Census with her parents. After that she seemed to disappear and the family wanted to see if we could find out more about her.

Her name was found during a search of records at Greenhill Cemetery, but no stone was found with that name. A search for her in newspapers found her listed as an unmarried daughter in the 1939 obituary for her father, Franklin Miller. He was a very prominent businessman and in 1915, became mayor of Muskogee, filling out the term of a former mayor. The search for information on Franklin Miller on the website, findagrave revealed that Sarah had indeed married. Conse-

quently a marriage license was found dated October 21, 1940 for Sarah Miller and W. R. Robison.

William R. Robison was a successful real estate developer in Muskogee and became a prominent figure in the expansion of the Muskogee site as we know it today. In fact Robison Addition, located near Gulick and Augusta streets in the southeast section of Muskogee was named for him. If you are in that area you will note there is an ongoing project to revitalize the aptly named “Robison Park” at that location. Robison died in 1942 and Sarah P. Miller Robison followed soon after in 1943. Both are buried in Muskogee’s Greenhill Cemetery. Sarah’s record is listed under both Sarah Miller and Sarah Robison, the latter having her burial information on the gravesite inquiry.

There are several points to this story that could help any person searching for long-lost relatives. The first is not to be afraid to ask for help in your research. More and more information is coming to the surface on many levels and the staff in the Local History and Genealogy Department at the Muskogee Public Library is diligent in keeping up with the changes as they occur.

Second, don’t be discouraged when you come to a “brick wall” in your quest to get more information on your ancestors. Just as this example shows, with the resources available in this digital age, it is very possible to break through and find the data you need to complete another branch of the family tree. (Continued on page 26)

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GREEN HILL CEMETERY

THE SILENT CITY OF THE DEAD

A HISTORICAL SKETCH BY SUPERINTENDENT CHAS. M. MOORE



Chas. M. Moore

leys or gratts which they still designate with a sad emphasis as "The house of the living." The Greeks discourage interment within their cities, consigning their dead to shaded groves and called them places of repose, the Romans erected monuments in the dead and besides their spacious roads in the midst of trees and ornamental walks, placing therein the ashes of their great citizens.

The Alpan Way was lined with columns and obelisks in memory of their heroes, and at every town the short and touching inscription met the eye -- "Siste Viator" -- (Pause travelers). The term cemetery was applied by the early Christians to the usual places of interment which were extra mural, but after some centuries the desire to rest under the religious sanction of the church, led to the transfer of burial places to consecrated grounds and crypts of sacred edifices. "God's Acre" was others, usually the church ward and these places rapidly became recognized as the silent cities of the dead.

The first cemetery in Muskogee was laid out

on what is now North 6th Street between Dennison and Market streets and was considered in the early days a long ways out of town. There was no attempt to keep up the grounds, nor were there any records kept of the deaths. A person did not have to get a permit to bury the dead in those days, but when the grim reaper visited their homes they went out and selected a place, the grave was dug and the remains interred therein. The city continued to use this place for burials up to about 1896 when on account of the encroachment of people who began to erect shanties in that vicinity, and hogs and cattle which roamed at will destroying fences, etc. it became the loitering place of people who had neither respect for the dead nor the living and an eyesore to the citizen, more especially those whose loved ones were buried there. John O. Cobb a merchant of this place, whose wife, Eudora, was buried there, took upon himself the task of acquiring a new location for a cemetery and interested others in the proposition. In connection with W. T. Hutchings, Rev. Theo. F. Brewer, W. W. Martin, P. N. Blackstone and S. B. Severs he acquired from the late C. M. Murphy the present site of Green Hill cemetery. The citizens generously donated money enough to fence the grounds and build a house thereon. Mr. Cobb removed the remains of his wife and Mrs. Geo. Elliott followed with the remains of her son to the new cemetery. The first regular interment in the cemetery was the wife of J. H. McQuerry who ran the old Mitchell House, then came A. A. Engart, then the child of W. T. Hutchings, August H. Bolander and Mayor Bryne, a sexton was appointed, permits were issued and lots sold and efforts were made to beautify the grounds, the city having no funds at that time. Mesdames Hutchings, Jackson, Elliott, Williams and other ladies of Muskogee interested themselves and gave a series of entertainments earning money to defray the expenses. They secured enough to have the dirveways and walks laid out, which work was done by J. C. Tull. Trees were

planted, hitching rails were built, tools purchased for the use of the sexton and an appeal was made to the lot owners to beautify their property, which I am proud say was cheerfully done by nearly all of them. The lawn system was adopted and no fences were in future allowed to be erected as at the best they were ugly and unsightly objects, and seemed to shut out human sympathy for the dead.

The city council has ordered that pipes be laid into the grounds and water be furnished for the use of lot owners to water plants. They also ordered that a new gate be purchased for the entrance at a cost not exceeding \$300, and that a telephone line be constructed. This year we have planted about forty trees and 1,000 cannas, which will brighten the grounds and add to the beauty of the location.

It has been the ambition of Mrs. W. T. Hutchings and myself that Green Hill should keep pace with the best thoughts of the times, with the best theories of religion and science, that it should be as the name implies, the sleeping place of the dead, a place of rest and freedom from intrusion. It seems natural that people should select for such a place the best production of landscape and art a place where spreading lawns give a cheerful warmth and sunlight, where pleasing vistas show distant clouds or setting sun, where branching trees give grateful shade, furnishing pleasing objects to look at and places for the friends to come each year and sing again their welcome songs with blossoming shrubs delight the eye, perfume the air

and make attractive resting places. This has been our aim with Green Hill cemetery to make it more beautiful year after year.

There is a tradition that among the Seneca Indians a singular and beautiful belief prevailed that when a loved one died, if they caught a singing bird and, giving it messages of love and affection, released it over the grave of the departed, it would not fold its wings nor close its eyes until it reached the spirit land and delivered the message to the loved and lost. So may the friends who have loved ones in Green Hill bind with messages of love the birds that are singing in their hearts songs of affection and, releasing them at the grave of the departed may enjoy the solace of believing that their message of love was delivered in the spirit land.

This article was written for the Muskogee Phoenix by Chas. M. Moore, Superintendent of Green Hill at the time.

The research was done by Nancy Calhoun supervisor of the Local History and Genealogy Department at the Muskogee Public Library and the extraction from the Phoenix was transcribed by Nancy Lasater,

UPDATE:

Vernon Martin is the current Cemetery Supervisor

The following is more current information taken from <http://www.cityofmuskogee.com/>



In 1904 all the bodies was removed from the old cemetery and buried at Greenhill. It's not clear exactly how many bodies were moved but Chapman and Johnson were the low bidders, and moved the bodies for \$1819.50. As you enter the front gate of Greenhill Cemetery, immediately to the right, is the Catholic section, known as the St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery. In 1907 the Catholic Church purchased 5.2 acres for this purpose. The purchase price was \$105.00. Straight on back, in the Southeast corner of the cemetery, is the Jewish section of the cemetery, which is known as Beth Ahaba Jewish Cemetery. It is about the same size as the Catholic section, purchased also in 1907, but purchase price is not available. On the back of the cemetery is the old county burial grounds. No records of burials were kept at that time. Greenhill Cemetery is a perpetual care cemetery, 12.5% of every lot sold, is put into a fund for the perpetual care of the cemetery.

At the present time about 120 acres of the cemetery has been plotted and is being maintained, with 40 acres to be developed later. There are about 53,000 burials in the cemetery, according to a count made by the local Historical Society, this count may be incorrect though. With new technology and an ongoing survey, the numbers as of January 2010, appear to be somewhere between 38,000 and 42,000. The oldest being Lizzie Nevins who died in 1867. Lizzie is believed to be a part of the Nevins family which ran the ferry boat across the Arkansas River from about where the City Water Plant is today, to a point between the Verdigris and the Grand River. There is a great deal of history here in the cemetery. The first Governor of Oklahoma, C.N. Haskell who served from 1907 - 1911 is buried here. The first and thrice mayor of Muskogee was a man by the name of Patrick Joseph Byrne, born in Ireland in 1843. Alex Posey, outstanding news paper man and poet laureate of the Creek Indians. Alice Robertson, Missionary teacher and the first U.S. Congresswoman from Oklahoma. She was a person that was always thinking of others. If you have lived very long in Muskogee, a walk through the cemetery will bring back memories of old friends and neighbors.

WILLIAM E. "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON

Pussyfoot Johnson was a temperance advocate born in Coventry, New York on March 25, 1862. He arrived in Dodge City, Nebraska in 1882 where he taught in rural schools and attended the University of Nebraska. He did not graduate but was very active in student affairs, especially journalism and public speaking. During this time he clashed with local liquor interests and eventually became widely known for his temperance views.

In 1906 he was appointed a special U. S. Marshall in Oklahoma to try to stop the illegal sale of liquor to the Indians. He was the Chief Agent of the U. S. Indian Service July, 1908 to September, 1911. During his tenure he claimed more than 5,743 arrests and 4,400 convictions for bootlegging. Because of his stealthy tactics, this is the time when he earned his nicknames: Johnson of the Panther Tread, Johnson the Velvet Shod, and Pussyfoot. The latter stuck and that is how he became known in the press.

Pussyfoot was proud of his activities and bragged that he would lie, cheat or steal to stop alcoholism. For example, he would write to anti-prohibition leaders, pretending to be a brewer, and ask them how they would defeat temperance activists. He would visit saloons under cover to gather information that he could use later to close them down. Saloon owners put a price on his head of \$3,000 in a time when \$1,000 would buy a decent home and an acre of land. When he heard about the reward, he made nighttime raids and destroyed most of the raided businesses. There were several articles in the Muskogee newspapers from 1907 detailing his activities in eastern Oklahoma:

September 20: Tulsa the wicked was raided yesterday. It takes nine drays making many trips to carry the stuff to the river. Pussyfoot Johnson has 20 deputies to aid him.

September 24: Pussyfoot is "Foxy". Pussyfoot Johnson steals horses from bootlegger.

September 24: Near beer men are hot after Pussyfoot and Pussyfoot hot after them.

October 3: Oktaha raided and 600 bottles of "Shamrock" destroyed.

Pussyfoot Johnson was a prominent figure in eastern Oklahoma during Prohibition. After he left the Indian Service he became associated with the Anti-Saloon League and began to promote prohibition and temperance causes across the nation and internationally. The League was instrumental in the passage of the 18th Amendment in 1919 making the nation "dry". Also in 1919, during a trip to London for the League, he was attacked at a rally by anti-prohibitionists and lost his right eye. The injury did not deter his efforts to prevent the sale of liquor - it actually raised his public profile.

Pussyfoot Johnson left public life in 1930 and retired to the family farm in Chenango County, New York. He died there February 2, 1945.

Sources:

Website: www.nzhistory.net.nz

Website: www.nebraskahistory.org

Website: www.findagrave.com

Website: www.ancestry.com

Website: www.wikipedia.com

Website: www.wpl.lib.oh.us

Muskogee Daily Phoenix articles from microfilm at Muskogee Public Library, as detailed above

William Eugene Johnson

He gained the nickname "Pussyfoot" due to his cat-like stealth in the pursuit of suspects in the [Oklahoma Territory](#).^[1]



Courtesy: Wikipedia.com

The Youngers of St. Clair County, Missouri by Jo Mohr

(Contributor unknown)

Charles Lee Younger, grandfather of Cole, Jim, John and Bob Younger (the Younger Gang), was a land speculator. A friend of his, Theodrick Snuffer persuaded him to come to St. Clair County around 1850. The land around Osceola was becoming more and more valuable due to the prosperity of the town. Between 1850 and his death, November 12, 1854, Charles bought around 240 acres. He also owned property in town where Permelia Wilson, the mother of nine of his children was brought to live. He had left behind his legitimate family in Cass County and lived on land north and west of town with his mulatto slave Elizabeth and the two children he fathered with her.

Charles was buried on his land but his legitimate family had the body exhumed and reburied in the Orient Cemetery near Harrisonville. His will and codicil acknowledged his children with women other than his legal wife and left provisions for them. Elizabeth and her two children, Catherine and Simpson, were freed and Elizabeth was given the land they were living on. Catherine and Simpson were taken to Ohio by Waldo P. Johnson, executor of the estate, in order to be properly educated. They didn't see their mother again until they turned 21.

Elizabeth was only 22 and Charles' friends must have helped her hold on to the land Charles wanted her to have once his legitimate wife contested the will and the estate was sent to Jackson County for settlement. Elizabeth became the matriarch of a settlement that became known as "The Kingdom". She went on to have five more children.

The Younger Gang stopped in St. Clair County often when they were in Missouri. They had several relatives in the county but they would spend very little time in their homes due to the risk of being captured. The Younger families were highly respected here. One of their half uncles, through their grandfather's relationship with Permelia Wilson, was a county judge. Cole had several friendships of long standing in the county as a result of being comrades in the Confederacy during the Civil War. Several men from St. Clair County had fought alongside Cole in the Confederate victory at the Battle of Lone Jack. Many also felt grateful to Cole and Jim who rode with Quantrill and his guerrillas when they destroyed Lawrence, Kansas in retaliation for the burning of Osceola.

Photos/info courtesy of Wikipedia.com



Cole Younger as a younger man



Portrait of Cole Younger taken when he was a prisoner at the Minnesota State Prison ca. 1889



Cole Younger circa 1915

THE SEARCH FOR SARAH (continued)

from page 21)

Third, you might consider joining a genealogical society in your area. Usually the fees are minimal and there are members there who have been doing this type of research for many years. They also try to keep up with all the new resources.

The hours of the Genealogy and Local History Department at the Muskogee Public Library are the same as those of the library, so feel free to come in and let the staff help you with your family history. Whether you are new to genealogy or are a seasoned researcher, there is always something here to learn about family.

At the beginning of this research, no stone was found for Sarah P. Miller, but subsequently the history of her parents revealed her name on their stone. Later another stone was added nearby for Sarah P. Robison. Though there was information on findagrave.com for him, no stone was located for William R. Robison, Sarah's husband, at Greenhill.



daughter, Mrs. T. J. Collins.

He was president of the firm which promoted the Martin-Miller-Reid addition in the northeast section of Muskogee and was secretary-treasurer of the National Trust Co.

Mayor Garrett resigned his office on June 5, 1915 because of ill health. Miller succeeded him and served until April 11 of the following year.

Arrangements Delayed

Funeral arrangements for the former Muskegee were held in abeyance last night pending arrival of a son Justin of Pittsburgh, Pa., and three daughters, Mrs. Collins of Seminole, Miss Sarah Miller, 1230 Chestnut street, and Mrs. C. C. Allen, Denison, Texas and seven grandchildren, Miss Frances Roark, Muskogee; Lloyd Roark, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Billie Mae Allen, Denison; Glenn Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Virginia, Lou Belle and Geneva Collins, Seminole.

This column from Muskogee Phoenix 13 Mar 1939, was transcribed due to poor image. To the right is an extraction of the information found about Miller on the website findagrave.com.

MILLER, FRANKLIN, mayor, Muskogee, born Warrensburg, Mo., June 18, 1859, son of John and Sarah E. (Gray) Miller. His father was shot with ten others under the famous "Order No. 11" for not leaving the state of Kentucky within 10 days. Educated in St. Louis county, Mo., and the Warrensburg Normal; took a business course, and farmed near Warrensburg. Is a Democrat and held several important offices in Johnson county, Mo., before coming to Oklahoma in 1901. Was in the real estate business in Muskogee, and built several business blocks and blocks of residences. Is a member of the M. W. A. Was appointed mayor of Muskogee to fill out unexpired term of James R. Garrett. Married October 10, 1881, to Miss Mary F. Williams. five children, practically all grown: Sarah Priscilla, Mary Lorine, Helen Frances, James Justin, Winnie Davis

Franklin Miller, mayor of Muskogee in 1915 and formerly prominent in the oil and real estate business here, died following a short illness in a Seminole hospital yesterday.

He had been in ill health the past two years but his condition became serious only a short time ago.

Miller, who was appointed mayor of Muskogee by the city council in 1915 to fill the unexpired term of James L. Garrett, came here from Warrensburg, [Missouri] shortly before Oklahoma became a state.

Seminole Resident

He had resided in Seminole since his wife died two years ago. He lived with a

(Continued on page 27)

William R. Robison, Pioneer Realtor, 77, Dies Here Suddenly

Services for Native Oklahoman Tomorrow

William R. Robison, 77, pioneer Muskogee real estate operator who was born near Stonewall in the Chickasaw nation in 1865, died early yesterday morning at his home, 1320 Chestnut street, after a brief illness.

Robison, who was sheriff of Muskogee county in 1912, attended the democratic national convention at Baltimore in the same year, where he served as sergeant-at-arms.

In 1880 Robison handled a U. S. mail route from Okmulgee to Wewoka and Wewoka.

He attended school at Ashbury mission in Eufaula and also attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Robison moved to Muskogee in 1887. He was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, and also was a member of the I.O.O.F. and the Modern Woodmen.

He planned and laid out the Robison addition to the city of Muskogee.

In addition to the widow, he is survived by a brother, B. C. Robison; a niece, Mrs. Augusta Steed, both of Muskoe; two nephews, George Robison of McAlester and Samuel Robison of Camp Gruber.

Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Grace Episcopal church with the Rev. Paul R. Palmer, pastor, officiating. Burial will be in Greenhill cemetery under direction of the Hunter-Eicholtz funeral home.

Funeral for Pioneer, - William R. Robison, Will Be Held Today

Funeral services for William R. Robison, 77, pioneer Muskogee real estate operator, who died Thursday at his home, 1320 Chestnut street, will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Grace Episcopal church, with the Rev. Paul R. Palmer, rector, reading the service.

Pallbearers will be J. C. Stone, Eck Brook, Kelly Brown, John King, Hugh King and Thomas Leahy.

Burial will be in Greenhill cemetery under direction of the Hunter-Eicholtz funeral home.



Robison Park History

William R. Robison was the son of a Creek blacksmith. His mother was a Chickasaw. He was born in Stonewall, Indian Territory, just months before the end of the Civil War.

His business training began in 1879 when his father asked him to drive the mail wagon between Okmulgee and Wetumka. Many times, farmers on the mail route asked young Will to shop for necessities in the next town. The farmers then entrusted him with money for the purchases that Will delivered on the return trip.

Will came to Muskogee in 1884 with his father. They opened a livery stable in the 200 block of Broadway Street. In this business on the north side of the street, they met a lot of "drummers" passing through town.

Drummers were traveling salesmen who hawked a wide variety of merchandise. They traveled from town to town throughout the American West peddling such non-perishable items as pots and pans or bolts of fabrics.

Will often traveled with these men on their routes as a companion and co-salesman. It was common for him to be away from Muskogee for two months at a time.

His journeys took him as far west as Shawnee. He usually returned through Eufaula in completing the circuit. Then Will and the drummers followed the Texas Road back to Muskogee. This extensive traveling during his youth spoiled him as far as indoor work was concerned. Instead of becoming another one of the drummers, Will eventually went into real estate sales following the allotting of tribal lands.

When the Dawes Commission began tribal registration, Will Robison went to Tams Bixby for help with his registration. As acting chairman of the federal commission to enroll citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes, Bixby had authority to make decisions regarding enrollment.

By common practice, applicants were enrolled according to their mother's tribal affiliation. Robison would have normally been enrolled as a Chickasaw. However, Will wanted to claim Creek tribal land where he had built improvements. Bixby granted Robison's request to allow him to enroll as a Creek and thereby keep his farm.

Robison's allotted land was located southeast of Muskogee. There he developed the Robison Addition on the property. The subdivision still exists today on the north side of Robison Park. It includes the streets named Robison, Sallie, Augusta and Monta. Monta Cottingham was Robison's step-son. Augusta Street was named for Will's niece. Sallie was Robison's wife.

In late March, 1916 Will offered thirty acres for sale to the city. The city council was looking for land to use as a city park. At the time, the property was still outside of the limits, with the city boundary now abutting the land on two sides.

Initially, half of the city council balked at the transaction. The competing property considered by the council already had trolley tracks extending to within a block of the site on Okmulgee Avenue. The alternate property was located just beyond the end of paving at the 24th Street intersection.

The councilmen then "motored" out to see the Robison property. During the trip, they learned that the trolley company was willing to extend track to the Robison location.

The opposing councilors thereupon agreed to proceed with the Robison purchase. The city used bond money voters approved for parkland acquisition. The price was \$80,000 ninety-three years ago.

Work on improving Robison Park is moving forward under the leadership of Mark Wilkerson and the city's Parks Department. Finally, this city jewel is receiving its long neglected polishing.

Originally published Wednesday, September 30, 2009 in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix column "Muskogee History and Genealogy" contributed by Wally Waits.



James Franklin Ledbetter, of Muskogee, has been a resident of this city for about seventeen years and through the period has largely been an incumbent in public office. Much of his life has thus been given to public service and his record has been most commendable, being characterized by marked devotion to duty and efficiency in the discharge of the tasks which have devolved upon him. Arkansas numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Madison county, December 15, 1852. He obtained a public school education and in early life gave his attention to the occupation of framing, spending some time in active connection with agricultural interests. He was first called to public office when appointed deputy sheriff of Johnson county, Arkansas, a position which he filled for ten years, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity and without fear or favor. For nine years he was a resident of Vinita, Indian Territory, serving as its deputy United States marshal, and for a period of two years he also filled the office of city marshal. It was on the 29th of July, 1894, that he took up his abode in Vinita and was employed by the American Express Company as a guard over money packages sent by express.



James Franklin "Bud" Ledbetter

On the 6th of January, 1905, Mr. Ledbetter became a resident of Muskogee. Here he has again filled public offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents and the general public. He was deputy United States marshal until 1907, the year of statehood. For two terms he has filled the position of chief of police of Muskogee, standing staunchly for law and order and doing much to promote progress in this field. He was also elected sheriff of Muskogee county and occupied the position for two years. He has done important work as secret service agent and thus through much of his life he has given his attention to the task of maintaining law and order as a public official. His record is highly commendable, by reason of the capability and faithfulness that he has displayed in the prosecution of his duties. As the years have passed he has made investment in lands and is now the owner of a one hundred and sixty acre farm. He is also a promoter of oil well drilling and thus his activities are contribution to the material development of the state through the utilization of its natural resources.

On the 24th of June, 1874, Mr. Ledbetter was married to Miss Mary J. Terry, a native of Missouri, and they have become the parents of two children, George W., who is an automobile salesman in Muskogee; and America J, the wife of F. M. Young, who is a mechanic living in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Ledbetter is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having for a number of years been a faithful follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft. His life has been spent in this section of the country and he has been closely associated with the development and progress of the southwest.

Transcribed from "Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma" Vol. II, pages 460 & 461 The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago 1922.

Submitted by Barbara Downs

HOOSIER SPECIAL

Secretary Douglas of the Commercial club this morning received a letter from Frank B. Fuller, who is managing the "Hoosier" special, a train of Indiana men making a tour of the state of Oklahoma. The purpose of the special is for the Indianians to get acquainted with this country and the people in Oklahoma, and show them that this state is not inhabited chiefly by blanket Indians and cowboys, but that it is a farmer's country, and a good place to live. The details for the special have not as yet been arranged, except the towns that it will make on its tour, Muskogee being the chief city to be visited.

From the Muskogee Times Democrat
25 Apr 1910, Page 8. Submitted by Nancy Lasater



What a 1910 Locomotive might look like.
Courtesy: Wikipedia

Muskogee County Genealogical Society

OUR PURPOSE:: The monthly programs; and to families.

MCGS was formed in 1983 for the purpose of promoting the general study of genealogy through workshops, seminars, and discover and preserve any material that may establish or illustrate the history of Indian Territory and Muskogee County and its

MEETINGS: MCGS meetings are held at 6:00 PM on the fourth Thursday of each month (except July and August) in the Grant Foreman room at the Muskogee Public Library, 801 West Okmulgee, Muskogee, OK. . The Board of Directors meetings are held the third Monday at 5:30 PM in the library's Genealogy and Local History department. All members are invited to attend the Board meetings. **MEMBERSHIP:** Membership in MCGS is open to anyone promoting the purpose of

BOARD MEMBERS 2014: President, Alissa Hill; Vice President, Nancy Calhoun ; Secretary, Linda Stout; Treasurer, Mary Downing; Past President, Jere Harris; Newsletter Editor: Barbara Downs; Quarterly Editor, Nancy Lasater; Webmaster: Sue Tolbert,

APPOINTED POSITIONS: Research, Barbara Downs; Library Liaison, Nancy Calhoun; Three Rivers Museum Liaison, Sue Tolbert.

OUR RESEARCH POLICY: Outlined on our website www.muskogee-county-genealogical-society.org or you may write to us for a Research Request Form at: Muskogee County Genealogical Society, c/o Muskogee Public Library, 801 West Okmulgee, Muskogee, OK 74401. Email us at: mucogeso@yahoo.com

PUBLICATIONS: MCGS publishes books of genealogical interest, focused on Muskogee County and Muskogee Indian Territory history. A current price list of our publications is provided on our website.

QUARTERLY

The MCGS Quarterly is published online four times a year: March, June, September, and December. Beginning in 2012 issue, current issues are published on-line. Copies and back issues of the can be ordered on request by mail or through our website.

NEWSLETTER

Beginning January, 2013 we began publishing a monthly newsletter to provide members and guest viewers with current news and scheduled meetings.