

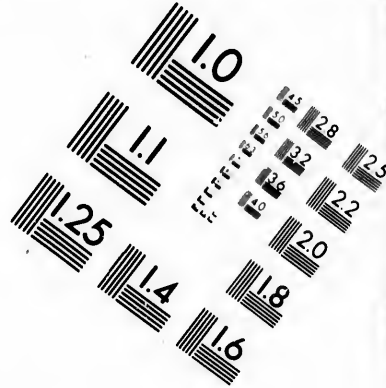
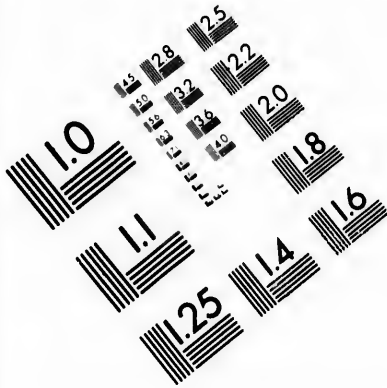
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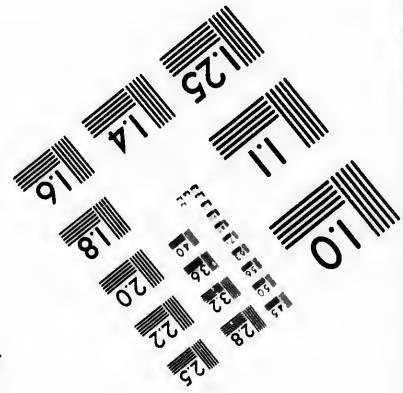
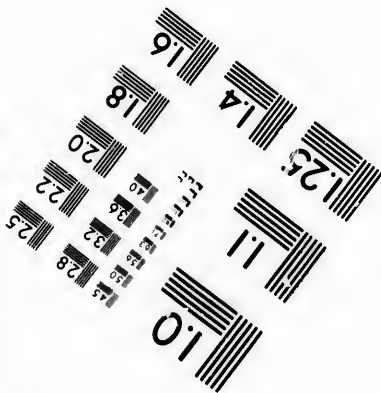
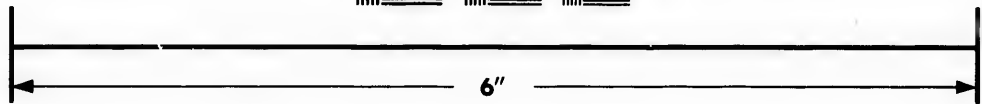
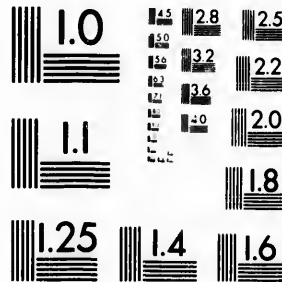


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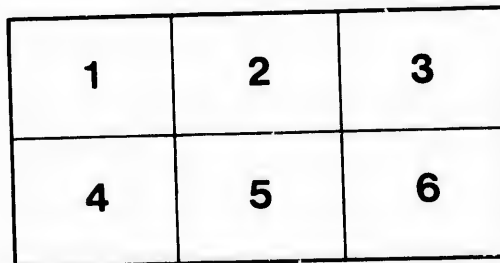
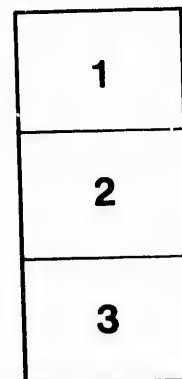
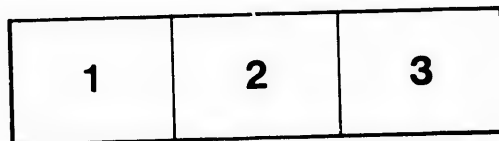
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H. F. AND E. S. O'BEIRNE.

THE
INDIAN TERRITORY:

ITS CHIEFS, LEGISLATORS AND
LEADING MEN.

ILLUSTRATED

H. F. & E. S. O'BEIRNE.

SAINT LOUIS:
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. PREFACE

To the Indian Territory—Its Chiefs, Legislators and Leading Men:

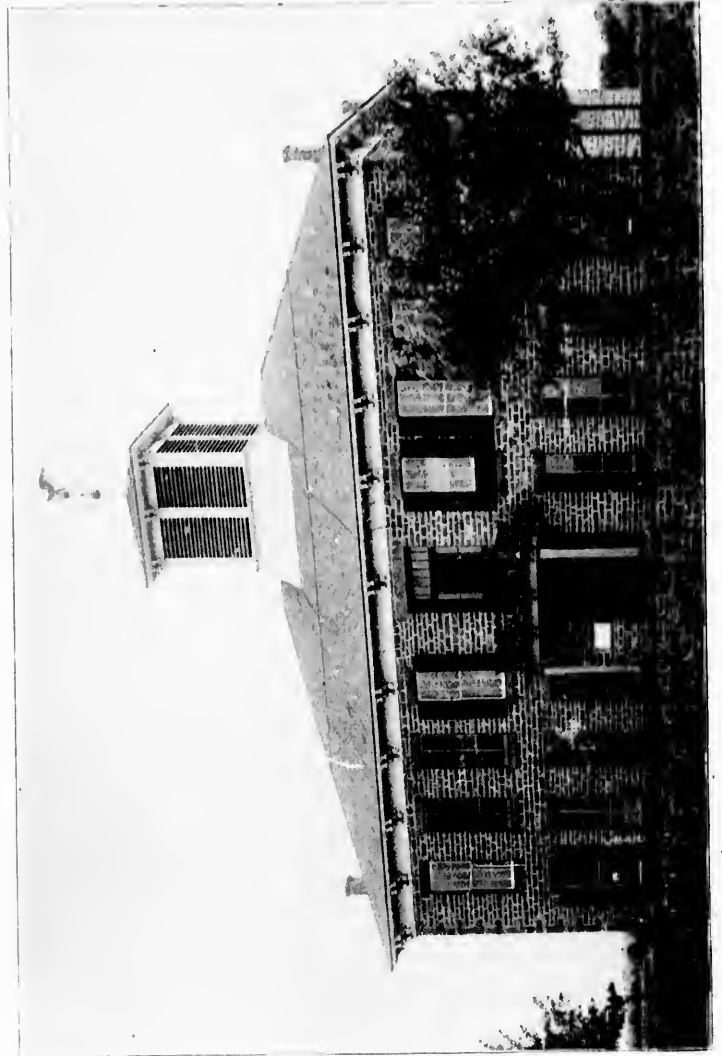
In placing this work before the public, we do so, not only with a view of satisfying the universal demand for a more thorough and accurate knowledge of the five civilized tribes, but to perpetuate for years to come the memories of many of the most illustrious of the Indian legislators.

It would reflect upon the philanthropy of the present generation—in this era of literary enterprise—to have permitted the aborigines of our great Republic to pass into oblivion; more especially now that the tribal governments are threatened with approaching dissolution.

Much that is mischievously false concerning the social condition of the five tribes has appeared from time to time in the press of the United States, and in many instances they have been grossly misrepresented. Let us hope that this work, setting forth, as it does, the self-reliance and legislative independence of each distinctive government, as well as the rapid progress in education and agriculture, will serve as a strong protest against any undue action on the part of the United States to deprive these people of a country which they purchased and paid for, and which is theirs by treaty "as long as grass grows and water runs."

Preceding the biographies of leading men will be found historic sketches of the Muskogees, or Creeks; Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, including the ancient customs, rites and superstitions of those tribes. The compilers of the Indian Territory are under obligations to several of the oldest citizens of each nation for valuable contributions to this work.

H. F. & E. S. O'BEIRNE.



OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITOL

THE MUSKOGEEES.

Their Early History.—Origin of the Creek Confederation.

OF the aborigines that dwelt east of the Mississippi the Muskogees were the most powerful and the most aggressive. During the struggle between Cortez and Montezuma, this people formed a separate republic on the north-west of Mexico, and lent their aid to the Mexican monarch in the defense of his country against the Spanish invader. But Cortez being finally successful, and the Muskogees being unwilling to submit to Spanish tyranny, they determined to move eastward and form a new government.

Accordingly the whole tribe took up the line of march in the year 1520, and, after a journey of six months, came to Red River where they settled for a time—game and fish being very plentiful. Here they first met with the Alabamas, also supposed to be a wandering tribe from the West. A large body of the latter attacked and killed several of a Muskogee hunting party, and this incident led to the pursuit and final conquest of the Alabamas by the warlike emigrants. Some months later while traveling north-west they struck the trail of the Alabamas in a grove on the Missouri River. Pickett, in his history of Alabama, states that the great stream was crossed by the Muskogees in the order of their standing or grade—the more aristocratic moving first. The Wind family, therefore, took the precedence, followed by the Bear, Tiger, and thus down to the humblest of the clans. The army was led by the Tustenugggee, or war chief. The Alabamas were overtaken and, being totally defeated, fled with precipitation to

the Mississippi, where they were again attacked by the victorious Muskogeese and driven to the Ohio, and finally to the Yazoo River, where in 1841 their fortress was besieged and destroyed by De Soto, the Spanish invader.

From the time the Muskogeese had left Mexico to their settling on the Ohio River, fifteen years had elapsed. The new country suited them in every respect, while their numbers and prowess enabled them to subjugate the other and less powerful tribes. Still pursuing the Alabamias, they drove them from the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, while they also subjugated the tribes on the Okmulgee, Oconee and Ogeche rivers.

Pickett is accountable for the statement that the Uchee, a powerful and warlike tribe living on the Savannah, were conquered and carried into slavery by the Muskogeese in the year 1620. The Tuckabatches, a tribe almost depleted in their wars with the Hurons and Iroquois of the North, treated with the Muskogeese in 1703 and became a part of their nation, as did also the Alabamias, who realized the fact that they could no longer carry on the struggle; and thus originated the Muskogee or Creek Confederacy. The Tuckabatches were an enterprising people, and soon built a town, which before many years assumed great importance and was made the capital of the entire nation. The Tuckabatches, says Pickett, brought with them to Tallapoosa in 1759, some curious brass plates, the origin and object of which have long puzzled the scientific men of the past and present. These plates are seven in number, five of them are of copper, one a foot and a half long by seven in width; the other four a little shorter and narrower. The two of brass are eighteen inches in diameter, about the thickness of a dollar, and stamped with a dim A E, connected. Their tradition is that these plates were given to them by their ancestors, who instructed them that they were only to be handled by particular men, and that no unclean women were to be suffered to come near them or the place where they were deposited. These orders were sacredly observed, the plates being kept buried under the Micoo (or king's) cabin in Tuckabatche until the annual Green Corn Dance, when on the fourth day they were brought to light by one of the high prophets and cleaned, after which was enacted the ceremony of the Brass Plate Dance.

When the Tuckabatches, in 1836, took up the line of march for the Indian Territory, these plates were carried by six chosen warriors, led by Spoke-oak Micco, their chief. They were strapped behind their backs, and the bearers were not permitted to speak or otherwise communicate with a member of the emigration party, they being obliged to walk one mile in advance of the others.

To the present day the old customs are adhered to, and the brass plates are sacredly hidden until the fourth day of the Tuckabatche busk or corn dance, when they are used as above described.

The full-bloods believe that great danger, and even fatality, is in store for him who touches, or even looks intently at, these plates, so that there is little fear of their ever falling into wrong hands.

About the year 1720, the Muskogees having acquired a great reputation for their wisdom in council and their many conquests, were called upon to receive into their confederation an additional number of weaker tribes, among whom were the Tuskegees, Ozeills and a small band of Natchez, survivors of a disastrous war with the French. The Muskogees, who appear to have been a hospitable race, readily consented to adopt these and a host of smaller bands, till in the year 1798, says Col. Hawkins in his "Sketches of the Creek Country," there were seventy-seven towns. Forty-nine of these were classified as the Upper towns, and twenty-eight as the Lower. The Tuckabatche, which was situated on the left bank of the Tallapoosa River, was in point of importance the leading of the Upper towns, being the seat of their capital. Among other prominent Upper towns were Talise or Tulsie, Tuskegie, Okfuskie, Hillubie, Autossee and Eufaula, while those of Coweta, Cussetah, Hitchetee, Wetanka and Okmulgee were prominent among the Lower towns. Apart, and without any direct connection with these towns, are the eight original clans of Muskogees, viz.: the Wind, Bear, Tiger, Deer, Bird, Raccoon, Snake and Fox. The first mentioned, and the two following, were esteemed by historians as the most aristocratic. The Creek Confederacy was under the government of one great chief, prince or king, chosen from the original or mother tribe in early

days, but since 1800 the Hickory Ground and Tuckabatches have both supplied chief rulers. Subordinate to the chief ruler were two inferior chiefs of the Upper and Lower towns. The former chose their chiefs from the Tuckabatches, and the latter from the Cowetas. Every town had its own king, or magistrate, who represented his people at the general council. This individual held office for life, and was succeeded by his nephew. He bore the name of his town with the word "Mico," or king, attached—as Cusseta Mico. When war was about to be declared, the Tustenuggee, or war chief, sent to each subordinate chief a club, part of which was painted red, and with it a number of pieces of wood to indicate the number of days in which he should present himself at the rendezvous, where further plans were entered into. The subordinate chief, on his part, caused a drum to be beaten in front of his cabin, and the warriors were soon assembled. The chief, by this time, had cut a number of chips of wood equal to the number of volunteers needed, and, as they stepped one by one into the circle, a chip was dropped until they were all exhausted. This custom was invariably adopted in calling together a war party. Then commenced the distribution of their medicine, a course of which continued three days; after which the subordinate chiefs supplied themselves with their talisman, a small bag containing some pebbles, and pieces of cloth taken from the garments of the grand chief on his return from a former war.

Being punctual at the appointed rendezvous, the grand chief placed himself at the head of his army, and the march commenced. The Muskogeese were brave to a reckless and desperate degree, so that defeat did not discourage them—as was well proven in their wars with the United States, when it required the utmost efforts of General Jackson and his armies to subjugate them.

One of the ancient laws among the Muskogeese, one which was adhered to very strictly, was that no member of the tribe should marry within his own clan. Every child belonged to its mother's clan. It was therefore customary for the young warrior to apply to the uncle or maternal relatives of the girl for the necessary consent. This being granted, the lover usually killed a deer and laid it outside the door of the young woman's wigwam. If the present was accepted it was a good indication, but if it was suffered to re-

main untouched, the wooer might then consider that his suit was a failure. Instead of grieving intensely, or destroying himself in a fit of despair, the rejected lover usually sought a mate elsewhere, and in this philosophy, at least, the Indian shows a wisdom superior to many of his pale-faced brethren.

The only religious ceremony of any great importance among the Creeks, was the Busk or Green Corn Dance, an annual festival similar in purpose to our national Thanksgiving. Wherever Indian corn was grown, the ripening of that grain constituted an important era in the year. The whole band usually assembled to celebrate this festival. It was the custom at this time to produce fire by rubbing two sticks together, and the fire thus produced was sent from band to band as a token of friendship. At the place of assembly a large fire was kept up, and around it gathered the warriors and the women, dancing and singing songs expressive of their gratitude to the Great Spirit for sparing them and their friends throughout the year. But should famine or pestilence have overtaken them, or many of their people have fallen in battle, then these joyous songs were intermingled with wailing and mournful sounds. Such national calamities were attributed to the crimes of the people, and pardon was thereupon invoked. Before the feast commenced the "Black Drink" was handed round. This drink was composed of the leaves of a small bush known by them as arsee. It was drunk in large quantities, and being a powerful emetic, had the effect of cleansing their stomachs so thoroughly, that they were in a fair way of being able to do justice to the feast of boiled corn, which frequently lasted for days at a time. During their festival, should a criminal or culprit escape from his bonds and make his way into the charmed circle, or into the square, during the dance, he was considered as under the protection of the Great Spirit, and his pardon was secured.

One of the proofs which might be used to favor the argument that the American aborigines are of Asiatic descent, was the Creek custom of purification among the women, who, at regular periods, retired into solitude, using only eating and drinking vessels which were retained for the occasion. Their retirement during child-birth was also observed with religious strictness.

The Creeks did not look upon polygamy with any prejudice: on the contrary, it was adopted to a great extent by the leading

chiefs and warriors; many of the more independent possessing three or four wives. Their choice in the matter was usually regulated according to their finances, and it was considered a grave breach of morals for a warrior to marry more wives than he had the means to support in a comfortable manner. Many of the warriors in those days had an abundance, while not a few of the chiefs were comparatively wealthy, possessing as many as from twenty to fifty or sixty slaves, and large stocks of horses and cattle.

The male children of the tribe were at an early age taught the art of hunting. The blow-gun, a hollow reed of eight or ten feet in length, from which a small arrow is forced by the breath, being the favorite weapon among the youths. With this they were enabled, by crawling close to small birds, and even rabbits, to secure a great number. These guns are called, in the Creek language, Cohamoteker. The boys were also very accurate with the bow and arrow, their success in the killing of fish by this method was wonderful, it being nothing uncommon to see a little warrior of eight or nine years old raise from the water, transfixed by his arrow, a buffalo or cat-fish almost his own size. When a boy accomplished an extraordinary feat or performed an exploit beyond his years, he was marked as having a superior spirit, which would distinguish him in after life. From this exploit he frequently derived the name by which he was known among his people.

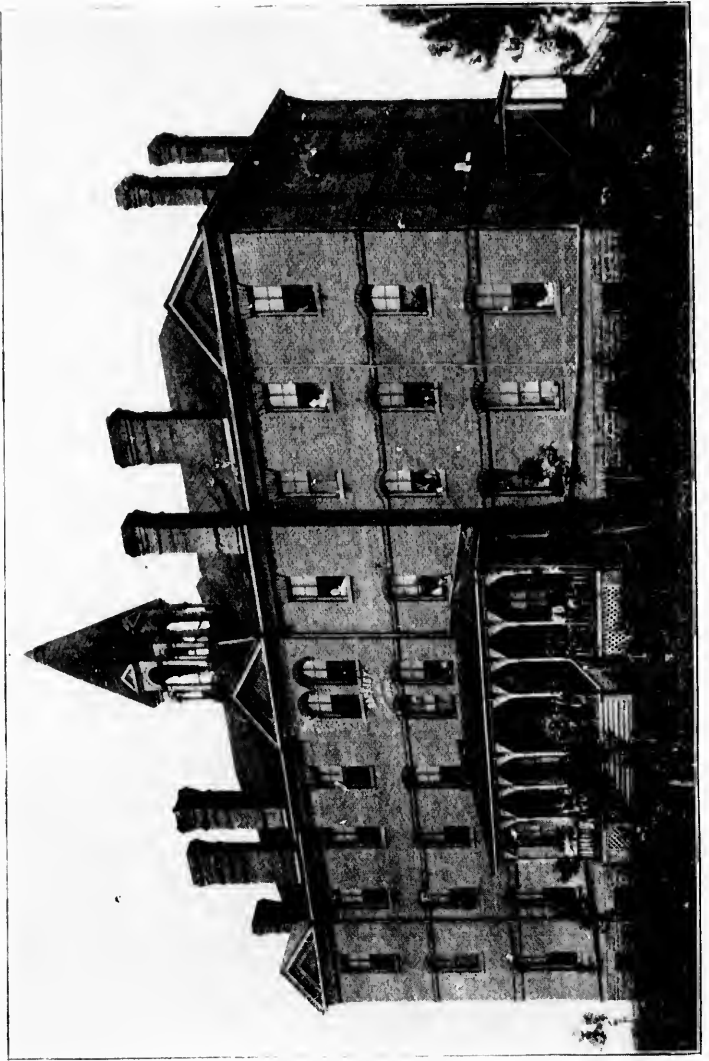
THE EUCHEE, OR UCHEE, INDIANS.

Among the American Indian Tribes that have lost their individuality and become merged in the more powerful aboriginal nations, the Euchee is the most distinctive in its language and customs. Before the War of the Rebellion, this tribe was known to have existed in the South-eastern States, and to have been both numerous and powerful, till conquered by the Creeks upwards of a century ago. It is avowed by McKinney and Hall, in their history of the Indian tribes, that the Eucheas were made slaves by the victorious Creeks, and were at length emancipated, owing to the fact that that nation had little or no agricultural work for them to perform.

But the Euchees of the present day indignantly refute this assertion, and go so far as to deny their conquest by the Creeks, attributing their incorporation with that tribe to the fact of their having diminished in numbers, many of them having sought a country further to the West, and that this immigration had so depopulated them that they considered it wise to form an alliance with their more numerous neighbors. However this may be, the Euchees now form a very considerable body politic in the Creek Nation, sending five representatives to the general council. That the Euchees were essentially a distinct tribe from any and all others is proven, not only by their language (which has no resemblance whatsoever to any tongue spoken on the Western Continent), but by their customs and personal appearance. Differing from other aboriginal tribes many of these people have grey eyes, while the complexion is several shades lighter than the full-blood of other nations. The shape of the face also appears to differ slightly, and the women are in many instances very beautiful.

Several customs among the Euchees were evidently derived from Scriptural rites and ceremonies. For example, that of purification among the full-blood women is almost identical with the written law as described in the Bible. The Indian woman during the monthly period is obliged to retire from the household and sleep and eat alone, having vessels, plates, spoons, etc., which are only used by herself, and then only during her period of uncleanness. Until recently she was supposed to camp alone in the open air, and wash in the stream or river; but the hardship of this custom is now modified.

After giving birth, the woman is obliged, if conveniently possible, to remain out of the house until after the seventh day, when her purification is looked upon as complete. The above customs are to some extent observed by the Creek women, but they do not consider them so important as the Euchees. As for the language of these people, it is—as the learned Mr. Gallatin remarks in his elaborate work—the most guttural, uncouth, and difficult to express with the English alphabet of any known tongue among the American Indians. Even the Creeks cannot learn it, although the Euchees speak the Creek language with apparent readiness. A distinctive trait among the Euchees is their abhorrence to married



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connection or inter-marriage with the negro race, while many of the Creeks do not look upon it with any degree of prejudice—several prominent families possessing African blood. The Euchees are remarkable even to the present day for their undaunted bravery; they are stubborn and unyielding in the extreme. Their unconquerable spirit is a strong argument against the assertion that they were made slaves by the Creeks. Had such really been the case, it is not improbable that they would have destroyed themselves in preference to accepting the humiliation of serfdom.

The Euchees have been friendly to the white settlers from an early period. We find them allied with the United States soldiers in 1814 in a war against the Creeks, and led on by their celebrated leader, Timpochee Barnett. Barnett was the son of a Euchee woman, his father being a Scotchman of gentle blood named Timothy Barnett. Timpochee acquired a high reputation for skill and bravery, having taken an active part in many of the battles in the South during the late war. The Euchees are among the most superstitious of the Indian tribes, and to the present day the majority believe implicitly in witchcraft. The witch, in their imagination, most frequently takes the shape or form of the night-owl or night-hawk, and in the silence of the night plucks the heart from its victim, which dies next day. It is considered very dangerous to look directly into the eyes of a so-called witch, and few men are reckless enough to challenge them in this manner. Originally, the Euchees, like the Natchez (which are now extinct), were sun worshippers. At the present they have no religious observances. Their town chief, Copaychannie, is a predestinarian, and is strongly prejudiced against the Bible and the christian doctrine. He believes that a tree without fruit is useless, and as such he looks upon christianity, whose followers set such a wicked example to the unlettered sons of the forest.

The burial custom of the Euchees is like to the christian, except in the case of an infant, or a still-born babe, which is placed in the hollow of a tree and left to decay.

We are indebted to the Rev. Noah G. Gregory, representative in the House of Kings, for the above information concerning the Euchees, of which tribe he is a member.



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A PAGE FROM THE HISTORIES OF FAMOUS WARRIORS.

Among the warriors that figured at an early age in Creek history, was Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, a Muskogee by paternal descent, but whose mother was a Shawnee. Tecumthe was not only a daring warrior, but possessed an extraordinary influence over the various tribes of Indians with whom he associated himself, for he had a mind so constituted as to raise him above the partialities and prejudices of clanship which are usually so deeply rooted in the Indian breast. Throughout his life he was constantly acting in co-operation with tribes other than his own. In 1789 Tecumthe took an active part in the Creek war against the whites; and, in 1792, with a party of ten braves, actually defeated the celebrated Simon Kenton with nearly four times the number of whites. When the united bands of the Indians were defeated by General Wayne in 1794, Tecumthe led a party and was with the advance which met the infantry attack, bearing the brunt of the severest fighting. When at length the Indians were completely overpowered and compelled to retreat, Tecumthe, with two or three warriors, rushed on a small party of the enemy who had a field piece, drove them from the gun, and cutting loose the horses mounted them and fled to the main body of the Indians. It was in 1806 that Tecumthe conceived a plan of uniting various tribes and forming a grand combination for the expulsion of the whites who were rapidly encroaching on their lands. There were few, if any, of his contemporaries equal in tact, eloquence or courage to this undertaking. In his address to the warriors of the various tribes, he exhorted them to sobriety and abstemiousness, urging them to return to the simple habits of their fathers, but, at the same time, using all his ingenuity to stir them to a spirit of hatred and revenge. Taking advantage of their superstitious beliefs, he prepared his brother Tenskwauntawaw, or the prophet, to assume that character. He commenced by establishing a village on the Wabash, and calling it the Prophet's Town, and to this point came warriors from the various nations to learn the future and listen to the stirring eloquence of Tecumthe. The following year Governor Harrison sent for the chief to meet him in council at Vincennes. Accepting the invitation, he appeared on the ground with four hundred armed braves, and on the 12th of August, 1810, delivered

WARRIORS.

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a fiery and daring speech that for power and intensity of expression could hardly be equaled. The meeting came very nearly ending in a wholesale massacre, but the coolness and presence of mind displayed by Governor Harrison had the effect of quelling the disturbance. In the war between the United States and Great Britain, which commenced in 1812, Tecumthe was an active ally of the latter, and accompanied their armies at the head of large bodies of Indians. He fought gallantly in several engagements, and fell gloriously in the battle of the Thames—it is said in a hand to hand combat with Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

When Tecumthe visited the Southern Indians about the year 1811, for the purpose of uniting them with the Northern tribes in a conspiracy against the whites, Menawa was second chief of the Oakfushee towns, and had acquired the name of "Great Warrior." Menawa listened to the words of Tecumthe and lent himself readily to the plans laid down for the destruction of the white settlers. Although only a second chief, yet he was to all intents and purposes the leader of his people: the first chief being a medicine man confined himself principally to prophecy and juggling, which latter betrayed the Indians into a fatal mistake at the battle of Horse-shoe. The Creeks and their allies were posted on a small tongue of land surrounded by the river Tallapoosa on all sides but one, where it was joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, across which was thrown a strong breast-work of logs. The chief or prophet, after performing his incantations, told Menawa and his followers that the assault would be made in the rear of their position, and otherwise predicted the plans adopted by the enemy, so that instead of trusting to their own natural sagacity they arranged their defenses to suit the imaginary assault. General Jackson observing the position of the Creeks, attacked them at the most unguarded point: the Tennesseans precipitating themselves in full force upon the breast-works. Menawa, enraged at his juggling chief for betraying them into this fatal error, flew at the unfortunate prophet and slew him on the spot. He then placed himself at the head of his braves and uttering a tremendous war-whoop, leaped the breast works and threw himself in the midst of the assailants. His action in this case was truly heroic. The comrades of Menawa fought with desperate valor until nearly

all were slain. The waters of the Tallapoosa River were red with blood. Of nine hundred warriors led on by Menawa, only seventy survived, and one only escaped unwounded. Among the heaps of slain, and devoid of consciousness, lay the wounded leader, with his gun grasped in his hand. A soldier touched him in passing, when he raised himself to a sitting posture and taking aim fired, at this moment a ball struck him in the cheek carrying away several of his teeth, passing out on the other side of his face. Falling back, he again relapsed into unconsciousness, but when night came he once more revived and crawling to the bank of the river made his escape in a canoe. In his early life Menawa was known by the name of Hothlepoya, or crazy war hunter, in consequence of his daring feats as a marauder upon the frontiers of Tennessee, from where, like the fierce clansmen of Scotland, he was in the habit of driving large herds of cattle. Like the famous Rob Roy, he was by turns a chieftain, drover and marauder. At this period the Creek Nation was divided in sentiment. McIntosh espoused the cause of the whites, and, as there was always a spirit of rivalry between the two chiefs, it would be naturally supposed that when the ill-fated McIntosh was sentenced to death for having signed a treaty of cession in violation of the wishes of the majority, Menawa would have been pleased to execute the sentence. But on the contrary, he at first declined the office and requested the council to intrust it to more impartial hands. However, he was finally persuaded to discharge the painful duty.

Among the most aggressive and relentless enemies of the whites during the Creek war, none were better known than Weatherford. This distinguished chief procuring a supply of ammunition from the Spaniards at Pensacola, assembled a force of six hundred or seven hundred warriors, and on the 30th of August, 1812, made an attack on Fort Mimms under the command of Major Beasley, and slaughtered nearly three hundred persons—including women and children. None were spared; seventeen individuals only escaped.

Weatherford was afterwards defeated in several bloody engagements by General Jackson, who made peace with the Creeks on condition that Weatherford should be delivered up as a hostage. A few days afterwards the chief presented himself at camp, with these words: "I am alone; do with me as you please; I have

done the white people all the harm in my power, and, if I had any warriors left, I would still fight and contend to the last." General Jackson magnanimously permitted him to retire at his will, as he would take no advantage of his voluntary surrender, but adding, that should he be taken, his life would pay the forfeit of his crimes. Weatherford, however, concluded to make peace, and refrained from further hostilities.

The most prominent leader during the chieftaincy of Menawa, or the Great Warrior, was Opothleyoholo, who held the rank of principal councillor or speaker of the councils, over which he presided with great dignity. His influence was unlimited, and the questions submitted to the council were generally decided according to his will. The Creeks were placed in a singularly embarrassing position at the time. The United States had set apart for them an extensive tract of country west of the Mississippi. Some of the tribes were unwilling to emigrate. McIntosh, the head chief of the Lower towns, advocated the removal, while the Great Warrior (Menawa) who commanded the Upper towns, opposed the measure. Little Prince, (an aged man,) the head chief who ruled the whole nation, was willing to leave the question to those whom it immediately concerned. Opothleyoholo met the United States Commissioners at Broken Arrow and at Indian Springs, and on the part of his people refused to sell the lands for any consideration whatsoever. Chief McIntosh, of the Lower towns, was present at Indian Springs, and was supposed to have already promised to accede to the transfer. Turning to the ill-fated chief, Opothleyoholo, with an eye full of meaning, extended his arm towards him, and in a low tone of prophetic menace, he added: "I have told you your fate if you sign that paper; I once more say, beware." McIntosh, however, persisted in his determination to sell the country.

Some years later at the outbreak of the Seminole war, Opothleyoholo, instead of joining the Seminoles as was believed he would, raised an army of fifteen hundred men and joined General Jessup in the subjugation of that tribe. It is not to be inferred, however, from the prompt support he gave the United States troops that his sentiments had become favorable to emigration, on the contrary, he remained inflexible in his disapproval to that measure to the end.

Foremost in the rank of Creek celebrities, and never to be forgotten, is the name of Chief McIntosh. This heroic leader was the son of a Scotchman, his mother being a full-blood Creek. Unfortunately for McIntosh he was too progressive for the age in which he lived. Seeing the utter folly of contending against the United States and holding possession of the old homes in Alabama, he assumed a conciliatory policy from the first, and urged his people to submit peaceably to a removal to the new country west of the Mississippi, knowing that sooner or later they would be forced to accede to the pressure of advancing progress. His wisdom and foresight, however, were looked upon with suspicion by the majority of the Creeks who were bitterly opposed to selling the country. McIntosh was chief of the Cowetah or (Coweta) tribe, or Lower towns, while Menawa was an Oakfushee chief of the Upper towns, and hostile to any treaty that might tend to the loss or sale of the old reservation. It is not unnatural, therefore, that a warm spirit of rivalry should have sprung up among these powerful leaders, notwithstanding the wide difference between them in points of intelligence and morality.

Little was known of McIntosh until 1812, after his junction with the United States forces under General Floyd. That leader in his report of the battle of Autossee, speaks of McIntosh as having distinguished himself in a most remarkable manner. General Jackson in his account of the great battle at Horse-shoe, speaks of Major McIntosh as a hero. In the Florida campaign he literally covered himself with glory. It was painful to this great chief, however, to be obliged to direct his warlike experience against his own people to whom he was deeply attached, but it was a matter of life and death with him as soon as it was known that he had agreed to the sale of the country, and there was nothing left for him to do but fight. In the eyes of Menawa and the Upper towns, McIntosh was looked upon as a traitor; a law having been re-enacted in 1824, at Pole Cat Springs, forbidding the further sale of Indian lands except by a ratification of the general council, under pain of death.

McIntosh is said to have proposed this law at Broken Arrow, in the year 1811. Such disagreeable circumstances rendered it imperative upon this chief to wage a war of a defensive nature at

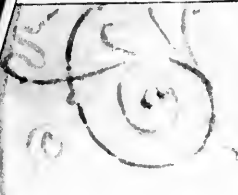
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least against Menawa and his colleagues, which he found himself obliged to do with no unsparing hand. It was on the 12th day of February, 1825, at Indian Springs, that McIntosh, followed by Etowah Tustennuggee and thirteen inferior chiefs, signed the treaty of conveyance, which was ratified and approved by the United States Senate, March 7th, 1825.

This was the signal for bloodshed. Menawa was immediately called on to execute the law and slay McIntosh on his own hearthstone, as well as Tustennuggee and the inferior chiefs who had signed the conveyance. The great warrior was soon at the head of one hundred braves, and by a hurried march arrived before daylight at Indian Springs, on the 2nd day of May. Menawa ordered the white people and the women and children who were in the house to come forth, that they were not wanted; adding, that McIntosh had broken the law made by himself and must die. The summons was obeyed. Chilly McIntosh, the chief's son, who had signed the treaty, through his light complexion escaped among the whites; only two remained, the fated chief and Etowah Tustennuggee. The house was fired and the victims being forced to the doorway, were received by a shower of bullets and instantly killed. A half-breed, named Sam Hawkins, was taken the same day and shot. Thus fell William McIntosh, one of the bravest and noblest of his race, who, in his desire to secure a more lasting peace and a better and more permanent home for his people, fell into the fatal error of signing the treaty without the consent of the general constitution.

Among the leading Creeks during the chieftainship of General McIntosh, and one of his most staunch adherents, was Yoholo Micoo—which in English signifies King of Royal Blood. This wise and progressive chief was speaker of the Lower towns, and his eloquence is said to have been extraordinary. At the council called by the head chief of the nation in 1827, to receive the proposition made by the government through Col. McKenney, Yoholo Micoo explained the subject of the mission with a delicacy that was artfully suited to the occasion. His persuasive eloquence was such, that many who were at first bitterly opposed to the slightest concession were won over to his views, and concluded to sell the country and move west of the Mississippi. But he himself never

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1. A BOOMER CATTLE TRAIN FOR OKLAHOMA. 2. HUNTING SCENE IN CREEK NATION. 3. INDIAN FERRY, ARKANSAS AND GRAND RIVERS, CREEK NATION.

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reached the promised land, having fallen a victim to the fatigue attending the emigration. He died in the fiftieth year of his age.

Another familiar name during the Creek war was that of Paddy Carr. Although this individual never assumed or even aimed at the title of chief, yet he became widely known as an interpreter and a warrior of great activity and unquestionable courage. The mixture of Indian and Irish blood which his name indicates, is well calculated to produce rare fighting qualities, for the Hibernia, is also a warrior by right of heritage. Paddy's father was an Irish peddler from the North of Ireland, who while travelling through the Indian country was struck by the attractiveness of a Creek girl, whom he married, and this accounts for the birth of the subject of our sketch at Fort Mitchell, Alabama, in March, 1807. He was raised and educated by Indian agent Crowell, and before he was nineteen years old, went to Washington as interpreter for Opothleyoholo. His natural sagacity and shrewdness was such that he obtained a great control over the Indian people while yet a young man. Before he was thirty years of age, he had seventy or eighty negro slaves, besides landed property and a large stock of cattle and horses: especially race horses, for which he had a great partiality, frequently riding his own racers. Paddy Carr was not recognized as a warrior in his tribe until 1836, when he became a scout or guide for the United States troops, under command of Major-General Jessup, to whom he rendered great services. He continued in his allegiance to the government throughout the war, either as a scout or a leader of Indian warriors, and became a universal favorite with the army. The Creek revolt being over, Paddy Carr marched to Florida as second in command to Opothleyoholo, with a band of five hundred warriors who volunteered their services to the government. In this war, Paddy distinguished himself in the field on several memorable occasions. Characteristic of his Celtic blood, Paddy Carr was remarkable for his generosity and hospitality to strangers, many of the poorer classes of Indians depending on him for support. He had three wives, one of whom was daughter of the ill-fated McIntosh. The two first born of his children were twin girls, Ari and Adne, whose families are well known in the Creek nation at present.

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1. A BOOMER CATCH TRAIN FOR OKI BROW.
2. HUNTING SCENE IN CREEK NATION.
3. INDIAN FERRY, ARKANSAS AND GRAND RIVERS, CREEK NATION.

After the death of General McIntosh, the followers of that chief remained together under the leadership of his son, Chilly, who was intent upon immediate removal to the new country. To aid them in this enterprise, the United States government appropriated \$100,000, to be paid the emigrants in various instalments, that they might the more readily battle with the difficulties of a new country. As a matter of course, these people underwent much hardship before they succeeded in settling themselves with any degree of comfort in the territory allotted to them. The land although of a quality equal if not superior to the best in the old State, was of little value to the new settlers, as few of them were furnished with agricultural implements, while the majority were either unskilled in the arts of husbandry, or disinclined to manual labor, which they looked upon as a humiliation akin to slavery. The prominent Creeks of Alabama, in many instances, were large slave owners, while the humbler followers were satisfied with a little corn and the produce of the chase. Luckily for the emigrants, game was very plentiful in the new country, and through this means they were enabled to get along until further advancements were made in agriculture.

The first emigration under Chilly McIntosh in 1827, was soon followed by another, and still another, until finally the unfortunate owners of the soil, yielding rather to force than persuasion, were induced to forsake their homes and settle west of the Mississippi. Chilly McIntosh became leader of the Southern Creeks in the War of the Rebellion, and like his father, proved himself both skillful and courageous in the field. Some years after the departure of Chilly and his followers, Opothleyoholo and most of the Upper towns, concluded to accept the inevitable and move west of the Mississippi. He became chief of the Upper towns in the new country, contemporaneous with Chilly and his successor, Rowley McIntosh of the Lower towns, and was succeeded by Tarmartha Mico, who was in turn succeeded by Tuckabatchee Mico, who was followed by Deer, the last Upper town chief during the old constitution. In the Lower towns, Rowley McIntosh was succeeded by Motey Canard, and afterwards by Checotah, during whose office the old constitution was for ever set aside.

CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC RESOURCES.

The present form of government, adopted by the Muskogees at the close of the Civil War, differs considerably from that of the other nations. It is based upon the United States Constitution, and modeled after the old Creek code. Combining, as it does, the semi-barbaric with the modern elements, its construction is such as to suggest that its framers—however anxious to introduce the modern system of government—were unwilling to quite depart from their primitive methods of legislation. At a meeting of Creek citizens at Shieldsville, it was resolved that the framing of a constitution, ample in all respects for the present and advancing condition of the nation, would be the wisest course to pursue. Accordingly, the following committee was selected from among the mass of the people, and embracing representatives of the then leading factions, viz.: D. N. McIntosh, David Hodge, S. W. Perryman, Coveta Mico and Timothy Barnett. The latter having resigned, his place was filled by James McHenry. The constitution being drafted, a big meeting was held at Black Jack Grove where it was read, and afterwards interpreted by David Hodge. On the first reading it was met by almost overwhelming opposition, but was finally carried after a stormy debate. The full-bloods at first feared that the introduction of certain modern features in its formation might have a dangerous tendency, but the matter being thoroughly explained their scruples were set aside. The framers of the Creek Constitution deserve unstinted credit for the tact which they displayed in its construction, combining as it does the best modern form of government with the semi-barbaric code, and in this manner reconciling the full-bloods to its adoption.

The government is under the executive control of one principal chief, one second chief, forty-seven members of the House of Kings and ninety-eight of the House of Warriors.

There are forty-seven towns or petty governments, each of which sends a representative to the Upper House, and from one to three to the Lower House in proportion to the population.

The chief is elected every four years, and his salary is fixed at \$1,000 per annum. The second chief is elected at the same time at a salary of \$700 per year. The office of second chief is a sine-

ence, this lucky individual having no public duties to perform, unless during the absence or illness of the first chief, or his death during office, when it becomes his duty to fill the unexpired term. The members of the legislature (116 in both houses) are paid at the rate of \$4.00 per day and mileage during the sitting of the council, which lasts generally from three to five weeks. Thus, the expense of legislation is a large item, amounting some years to almost \$20,000.

The salaries of the cabinet officers are small. The treasurer, auditor, national agent, national attorney and national secretary (or executive clerk) receiving from \$300 to \$600; except the national attorney, who has \$100 per year and \$25.00 on each conviction.

The Creek Nation has no counties, but is divided into six judiciary districts, each of which has a district judge. The districts are named as follows: Wewoka, Coweta, Muskogee, Eufaula, Deep Fork and Okmulgee. Pre-eminent in point of jurisdiction is the supreme court, which meets twice a year at the capital and is represented by five supreme judges.

To hold legislative or judicial office in the Nation it is necessary to be of Indian blood. Inter-marriage between a United States citizen and a Creek woman does not confer citizenship, as is the case in the Choctaw Nation, and a white man cannot become a citizen except by special act of the legislature. Consequently there are fewer inter-marriages, and the government is wholly in the hands of the Indian people. The number of United States citizens in this nation has been increasing within the past few years, so much so that it has begun to cause no little uneasiness. The last permit return from the eight districts footed up \$2,456,82.

The laws of this nation are much better enforced than those of the Choctaw Nation, and this fact, together with their distance from the States line, renders the Creeks in less danger from suffering from intrusion. The citizens being opposed to leasing land, and being themselves circumscribed to one square mile of pasture, are not in danger of entertaining offers made by large stockmen for the grazing of cattle within the limits of the public domain.

Although the Creeks have not as many sources of revenue as have the Choctaws, yet a large income is annually to hand through the permit tax. Instead of \$5.00 per annum for white labor, as is the custom among their southern neighbors, the Creek government imposes a tax of \$1.00 per month, or \$12.00 per year, upon renters and hired hands; while in the case of licensed traders, the revenue is one-half of one per cent, upon all goods bought and exposed for sale. Non-citizen physicians pay an annual license of \$25.00 and mechanics \$24.00. Drivers passing through the nation are charged \$1.00 per head for their cattle, while a duty of \$3.00 per head is imposed on all stock purchased in Texas and introduced by citizens, or otherwise, into the nation.

The last treasurer's report stands as follows:

Total amount received by treasurer	\$175,919 96
Paid by treasurer	157,394 70
Balance	\$18,525 26

The above credit balance shows the financial prosperity of the nation, while the excellent condition of the academies and public institutions, and the country at large, is proof positive of the efficacy of the present government. The sale of Oklahoma realized for the Creeks a bonus of \$400,000, which was dispersed among the citizens in January and February, 1893, per a per capita payment of \$29.00 each.

The constitution of 1866, made provisions for the adoption of the freedman dwelling in the Creek Nation before the war, and thus they are entitled to the full rights and privileges of natural-born Muskogee citizens.

NATURAL RESOURCES, EDUCATION, ETC.

The Creek Nation is bounded on the north and north-east by the Cherokee Nation, on the south by the Choctaw Nation and on the west by the Seminole and Sac and Fox reservations. It is eighty miles square and contains an Indian population (including inter-married citizens) of 13,800 or thereabouts. Besides this, there are within its borders 10,000 white and 5,000 negroes. The Creek Nation ranks high, either as a grazing or an agricultural country.

The low lands of the Canadian cannot be surpassed, and are, perhaps, unequalled in the Indian Territory, even by the famous valley of the Washita. The land on the Canadian, notwithstanding the fact that it is too far north to be seasonable for cotton, the frost usually making its appearance early in October, is nearly always productive of a bale to the acre, although the upper crop of bolls is seldom permitted to mature. A great deal of the upland prairie, especially the country lying between Eufaula and Okmulgee, is of the richest quality, unsurpassed by any in the United States. But a small proportion of the country is under fence, as each citizen is limited to a pasturage of one square mile, every acre in excess of this limit being chargeable at a rental of five cents per acre. Notwithstanding this provision, there are some immense pastures, among them that of George Perryman (a brother to the present chief, Hon. Legus Perryman), who has an enclosure that embraces one hundred thousand acres, one thousand of which is in cultivation. Messrs. Scott, Gentry and Lipscomb have extensive farming interests—the former twelve hundred and the latter fifteen hundred acres in cultivation. Col. Porter Blueford Miller and others are also extensive agriculturists, though the greater portion of their lands are rented to white men. The leasing of lands to United States citizens, as practiced in the Chickasaw Nation in violation of the laws, is unheard of among the Creeks.

The full-blood citizens, within the past few years, have been making rapid strides in agriculture, and many of them are cultivating large farms with very little assistance.

The system of education among the Creeks is excellent, while the provision made by the national government for educational purposes is remarkably liberal.

Among the leading institutions in the nation are Newyaka Mission, Asberry Mission, Baptist University, Tallahassee Mission, Harrell Institute, Muskogee Female Academy, Coweta Academy, Wetumka Academy and Wealaka Mission. These institutions are under the supervision of competent officers and teachers, and their management is highly creditable. There are besides, no less than fifty neighborhood schools, under the charge of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The scholastic term consists of ten months. Appropriations are annually made for the further

education of a certain number of young men and women sent to the States. This provision enables the most advanced and promising youths to graduate in medicine, law or divinity, and the young ladies in school teaching; thus securing for the nation, in return, their services in these important capacities.

SUPERSTITIONS.

As education progresses superstition is dying out among the Indians: and faster, perhaps, among the Creeks than most of the other tribes. Scarcely six years ago, in the Chickasaw Nation, several so-called witches were burned (or otherwise put to death), but such horrors have not been resorted to for many years in this nation. In early days prophecy was considered a very great attribute among this people, and there still remains one of the old prophets—a full-blood named Conchakeholo—in whom the unenlightened have a firm belief. By these people he is consulted when members of the family are sick, or on the loss of a horse or other property. Although Conchakeholo does not pretend to be a physician or to personally cure the patient, yet he assumes to know the nature of the disorder at once, and directs the sick person either to a certain physician or to some medium through which (or through whom) the cure is to be effected. Sometimes the afflicted person will be under the influence of an evil, through the presence of some small creature in the body. One unfortunate was told by the prophet that a grasshopper had leaped down his throat and was sent off to the medicine man, who gave him a nauseous black draught to swallow, which must have soon set the inquisitive insect at large. In the case of a lost or stolen horse, Conchakeholo calls for an article of wear, a blanket or other garment, the property of the owner of the animal, and after a close inspection of the same, tells the whereabouts of the horse (or guesses at it) and the best method for its recovery. As we have before stated, the uneducated full-bloods believe implicitly in the foresight of the prophet, while the whites and half breeds persist that his prophecies prove as often false as true. But the philosophical old fellow ignores their opinions and goes ahead with an



1. U. S. COURT HOUSE, MUSKOGEE. 2. MISSION SCHOOL AND CHURCH, MUSKOGEE. 3. CONGREGATION IN MUSKOGEE, OK. T. 4. 1894.

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eye to business; his fee—which varies from a quarter to one dollar—being placed on the gallery of his house before he furnishes the desired information.

Almost every neighborhood or town has its medicine man, who not only introduces his magic and mummerly, but makes use of herbs and vegetable compounds in his practice, which latter are said to be very efficacious in the cure of malarial diseases.

But of late years even the unmedicated full-bloods have begun to lose faith in the medicine man, especially where he uses his magic arts in lieu of pills and powders.

Many of the Creeks have a superstitious dread of the brass plates belonging to the Tuckabatches, which we have referred to in the commencement of this work. It was the general belief that contact with them means death or disaster, and it would be impossible to induce a full-blood to approach their place of concealment or look at them when brought forth to the annual festivity.

THE GREEN PEACH WAR; A LIFE SKETCH OF ESPARHECHER.

This remarkable man was born about the year 1828, and is the son of Inlegarfe, by some called Yarteca Tustenungee. His mother's name was Kechahteh. His parents moved to this country with Opthleyoholo, in 1836, and settled on the Canadian, but died a few years after their arrival. At the outbreak of the war, Esparhecher joined the Southern Creeks, under command of Col. McIntosh, enlisting in Co. "K". When the Confederates left the Creek nation, he remained and joined the Union army, in 1863; remaining till he was mustered out as sergeant, at Fort Gibson, March, 1865. Ten years before this, he had married a Miss Pollkissut, a daughter of Poskofa, by whom he had three children, all of whom died in infancy. His wife only survived a few years. He next married Wahmahka Barnett, who died in four years, leaving one child, named Sewanzezy, born in 1869. Soon afterwards, he was wedded to Latissa, who died without issue. In 1884, while at Washington, Esparhecher married a white woman, but they were recently separated. Esparhecher was elected to the House of



2. CONGREGATION IN MUSKOGEE CHURCH, OCT. 24, 1884.



3. U. S. COURT HOUSE, MUSKOGEE, MISSISSIPPI.

Warriors in 1867, but resigned the office in one year to fill that of District Judge of Okmulgee district, which office he held a little over two years, when he was suspended by Chief Checota. It was twelve months before the council gave him a hearing, after which he was honorably acquitted.

During the term of his judgeship the surrounding country had been infested with outlaws and thieves, whom Esparhecher pursued with a view of capturing or driving them from the country. On one occasion, when pressing them closely with his light horse, they resisted arrest, and in the melee that followed one of the parties was killed by the officers. Shortly afterwards, a sort of "brush council" or party meeting, was being held, when one of Esparhecher's officers arrested a man who was illegally carrying a pistol. The prisoner was afterwards turned over to the officers of another district, who confined him in a building. This building was soon besieged by a mob of Esparhecher's enemies, with a view of rescuing the prisoner, which they succeeded in doing, not, however, until one of the officers lost his life in discharge of his office. Reports of these occurrences reaching the headquarters of government, and exaggerated by the enemies of the district judge, Esparhecher was charged with creating sedition and otherwise misrepresented. Messages were sent him that the light horse were on the way to arrest him and his friends—and here the trouble commenced; for Esparhecher was discharging his duties, and had no notion of submitting to the indignity of capture, under the circumstances. He accordingly, went with his friends to the United States agent for protection, but the latter refused to interfere, and thus the breach widened. Both parties were in the field for a short time, when they met near Springtown, in Deep Fork district; the Union forces under command of Captain James Lindsay. Here they had a fierce battle, which resulted in victory for Esparhecher, without the loss of a man, while Captain Lindsay left ten men on the field. Esparhecher during the fight was absent, and after the engagement went over to the Cherokee nation, where he remained until he received a message of assurance from the Creek government to the effect that he would not be disturbed if he returned home. He did so; but soon learned that the party were organizing militia to pursue him. Thereupon he gathered up his followers and

repaired to the Sae and Fox reservation, being pursued to the borders by General Porter and his command. The Sae and Fox agent exhorted him to surrender to the Creek government, but he refused, and continued his retreat to the Comanche country, being invited thither by the Comanche chief, Asa Habbe, to partake of the hospitalities of that tribe. After reaching there, he explained his circumstances to this chief, telling him of the persecution that he had received in his country. In Asa Habbe he found a true friend. That chief told him if he remained at the reservation till spring, he would furnish him with a band of warriors, lead them himself into the Creek Nation, and compel that government to respect his (Esparhecher's) rights. Accordingly the refugees remained until the 1st of April, when a detachment of United States troops arrived to conduct Esparhecher and his followers to the Creek nation, with the assurance of protection until reconciliation could be effected. Asa Habbe, however, doubted the assurance of the officer in command, and opposed the removal of his guest by calling out his warriors, fully armed, and placing them in line of battle. It was a long time before the stubborn Comanche would allow Esparhecher to depart, fearing for his safety, but on the latter's advice, he finally disbanded his men, and Esparhecher returned with the troops to his country, when a reconciliation was soon effected by the government's peace commissioners. Thus ended the Esparhecher or Green Peach War.

In the same year Esparhecher was one of the nominees for principal chief, his seat being contested by J. M. Perryman. The latter, however, took his seat, as two of the strongest of Esparhecher's precincts was thrown out in the count. At that council, however, he was elected national delegate to Washington, which office he has held to the present. The subject of this sketch, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches, and weighs 198 pounds. He has a rather good face; his forehead being high and expansive, but his mouth indicates sensuousness. He is said by those who know him, to be of a quiet and easy disposition. Esparhecher's home is at Tiger, near Okmulgee, where he has a farm of 200 acres, a stock ranch, a mercantile store and a mill, so that he is very comfortably situated.

NUYAKA MISSION.

This widely known institution, an engraving of which will be seen elsewhere, was opened April 16th, 1885, under the guidance of Mrs. Augusta R. Moore, formerly Miss Augusta Robinson, whose mother and sister are so favorably known in connection with the Minerva Home in Muskogee. Seventy pupils were enrolled at the commencement, and of these but two boys and less than a dozen girls could speak English at all. The highest class at the time, consisted of two girls in the second reader. One of these is now married, and the other stands in the front rank in one of the Muskogee schools. The progress made by the full-blood pupils at Nuyaka is remarkable. The institution is scarcely old enough, however, to exhibit the results of the good work that has been done.

Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Perryman, by their earnest labors contributed greatly to the success of the school; Mr. Perryman having been the pastor from the first, which position he still holds. Mrs. Perryman and Mrs. Moore were formerly associated in teaching in Old Tallahassee Mission.

The plan of Nuyaka Mission School is to furnish the native children—especially girls—with a good home Christian training. The latter are taught all that thrifty Christian mothers teach their daughters, viz., washing, ironing, making and mending their clothes, as well as general house-work. English only is allowed to be spoken. The building on the right, in the illustration, is the boys' hall, accommodating forty-four boys. The two cottages on the left, are the "Marquand and Robertson," so called from the donors of the money which paid for buildings. The building facing the campus, is the school house below, and the Adam's chapel above, named after the late Dr. Wm. Adams, of New York City. Mrs. Moore is an excellent financier, as well as an educational superintendent, and there is no doubt that under her supervision, the institution at Nuyaka will increase in importance every year.

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THE CHOCTAWS.

UP to date the civilized world is without a history of this ancient people. Indeed, so little is known of their habits, customs and method of government that the brief imperfect sketch, such as we are forced to confine ourselves to, will be a matter of no small interest to many who are totally ignorant on the subject. However, be it understood that the compiler of this work waives all pretense of historic research beyond the limitation of such knowledge as he was enabled to gain from contact with the oldest and most intelligent members of the tribe. Such knowledge, however, is very limited, as few who are now living can detail any events prior to the treaty of 1830.

During the presidency of Mr. Jackson we find the Choctaws occupying a considerable tract of country in Mississippi, and living under the government of a king who usually inherited the royal office.

Prior to the revolutionary war several kings were appointed by the British, and still further back the French were instrumental in choosing the crowned head.

Next in order came the chiefs, each "iksa," or clan, having one principal and subordinate chiefs. The captains and warriors ranked next, being dominant over the tillers of the soil, etc., etc. The principal "iksas" or clans were the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo (twin lakes), Okalla-fal-lah-ya (long people), Okalla-hum-nah-lay (six towns), Chickasaw-hay (Chickasaws), Koom-chas, and the Imok-lu-sha.

These clans lived apart from each other and never married outside their own "iksa," it being a very serious breach of the law and punishable until 1836, when the act was happily repealed. Of the above-named clans that of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo was predominant, its people being the most powerful and enlightened in the arts

of war and peace. The royal house, or the house of kings, was of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo. It was called the "Hattak-i-hollatah" (Beloved of the People), and no Choctaw, save of the royal blood, was permitted to sit upon the throne. Of this house was Moshohatub-by, son of the last king and grand uncle to David and Israel Folsom, whose children are well and widely known in the Choctaw nation at present.

The extreme in every respect of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalos were the Okalla, Hun-nah-lays, or Six Towns, who were of a lower caste, a people without the ambition or education which marked the royal "iksa." Of them it is avowed that they often made use of carrion or the carcasses of dead fish and animals. This was of course in an early day, before religion and education had placed them on a footing with the other clans. In the year of 1820 a small body of these people who dwelt on the banks of Hyah-wah-nah, or Winding Waters, arose in arms and assassinated a white trader. Their brethren, who had been always friendly to the whites, were so enraged at this act that they proceeded to punish the lawless Hyah-wah-nahs. But the latter, fearing the result of their crime, left the country en masse and went to Louisiana; afterward wandering from place to place in Texas and New Mexico until 1840, when they stole a march into the Choctaw Nation, settling on the borders of what is now called "Hyah-wah-nah prairie," within twelve miles northeast of Atoka. For some cause or other they did not long remain in possession of their beautiful location, one which was admirably adapted for an aboriginal settlement, the hills being full of game and the waters of the mountain creek well stocked with fish. It is believed by some that they were driven from the country by their brethren and compose that little band now residing in south-eastern Texas. The ruins of their houses, which were built chiefly of rock, may be seen at the present day on the borders of the creek which bears their name.

Like other aboriginal races, the Choctaws believed in the Great Spirit before the advent of the early missionaries. But instead of obstinately setting their faces against the truth, as the majority of the tribes have done, these people, with characteristic eagerness for knowledge, docted together to listen to the word of God from the lips of Kingsberry, Byington and other disseminators of

Christian doctrine. While the Choctaws embraced Christianity with apparent readiness, yet they by no means considered themselves under obligation to forsake their ancient rites, customs and superstitions, and it was not until 1834 or thereabouts, when stringent laws were enacted, that they forsook the horrible practice of burning to death or otherwise torturing and killing persons accused of witchcraft. This custom, however, has been completely abandoned among the Choctaws for twenty years. The Chickasaws, however, resorted to it as recently as seven years ago, when several unfortunates underwent martyrdom.

The Medicine man, or conjuring doctor, has also become unpopular through the enactment of a law passed in 1837, forbidding him to receive fees in the shape of horses, hogs, guns or cattle, should the patients die under his care. But should he succeed in raising the sick, he is entitled to any remuneration offered him. Education, and the presence of modern medical science, has ruined the demand for the conjuring doctor, who is now almost a personage of the past.

Soon after consenting to the allotment of their lands in Mississippi and the adoption of the United States laws, the Choctaw people became aware of their true position. A brief experience was sufficient to prove to them the impossibility of becoming amenable to the situation. Thus it came about that they, with one voice, petitioned the United States to remove them to a new country and once more endow them with the rights of self-government. This brought about the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, which resulted in their selling their lands east of the Mississippi and purchasing the tract now occupied by them and the Chickasaws. It was agreed that the proceeds of the sale was to be placed in the treasury and paid within a certain time with interest at five per cent. up to date of payment. But the payment was deferred for half a century; the interest, which would have swelled the original sum to many millions, was only allowed for two years, and the principle cut down so that the entire sum only amounted to about \$1,641,896 when divided. The treaty was followed by a universal preparation for the new land, many of the very old as well as the very young sharing in the toilsome journey. We shall not dwell upon the hardships undergone by these



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patient people, not a few of whom perished in their pilgrimage. The greater number sojourned in Eagle, Townsen, Bok-tuk-kalo and other eastern counties. Among these was Nathaniel Folsom, the father of twenty-four children, who, stricken with the palsy, died and was buried on Mountain Fork, October, 1833, in the same grave with his sister, Mrs. Robinson, mother of Rev. Calvin Robinson, of Caddo, who passed away just three days before her brother. So disastrous were the effects of this march that a number of the emigrants who had come to prospect for future settlements returned at once to Mississippi, believing the new country to be sickly in the extreme.

It was not until 1840 or 1845 that the Choctaws had all arrived and settled themselves permanently in their new dominion. At this period and for many years after, we find the most important centers of trade at Doaksville and Boggy Depot. The latter point (which is now abandoned with the exception of Governor Wright's old residence) was visited by whites and Indians from a distance of two hundred miles, who came to trade with the merchants, who in their turn were supplied from Jefferson, Tex. and New Orleans, La.

Wonderful has been the change in the condition of this country and its inhabitants within the past fifty years. This we have no hesitation in attributing to the great advantages derived from self-government. A comparison between the Indians who remained in the old States subservient to the American laws, and the members of the five civilized tribes, will do much toward illustrating the extraordinary influence that self-government exerts over a proud but conquered race.

The Choctaws have an excellent code of laws and wise law makers, but unfortunately do not always elect the wisest men to fill the executive chair. Men of brilliancy and great individuality are rarely popular as candidates for this office. The Choctaws prefer a man whom they can rule to one who can rule them, and they usually attain their desire in this respect. The principal chief or governor is elected for a term of two years. Next in point of importance come the district chiefs, of which there are four, one for each of the following named districts: Pashmataha, Hotubbee, Mosholatubbee and Apuckshanubbee. Each of these districts is

divided into counties presided over by county judges, while there are sheriffs and other inferior officers, all of whom are elected by public ballot. The judicial power of the nation is vested in one supreme court besides the circuit and county courts. The supreme court is composed of three district judges, one of whom is styled chief justice. These courts are carried on with the same degree of formality that is observed in the United States. The legal code which is kept, or meant to be kept, in subjection to the treaty, is quite voluminous, increasing at every council of the legislative body. The legislature meets early in October of each year, and continues for a period of from five to seven weeks, the members of both houses receiving five dollars per day. The meeting is held at Tus-ka-homa, Wade County, where a handsome and costly capitol was erected some six or seven years ago. The senate is composed of four senators from each district, elected for a term of two years; while the members of the house of representatives are elected by the voters in each county in ratio of one representative to every one thousand citizens. In order to be a member of either of these bodies it is necessary to be possessed of Indian blood, notwithstanding a treaty provision to the contrary. The business of the legislature is usually transacted in the native tongue and interpreted into English. The principal chief is armed with a veto which is all-powerful unless a majority of two-thirds be used to defeat him. As a seat in the legislature is one of the highest honors that can be conferred upon a citizen, the competition during elections is brisk and exciting. Many of the Choctaws are gifted with oratorical powers to a very great extent, their important measures frequently calling forth eloquent reasoning and sound logic. At the annual council meeting committees are appointed to examine into the accounts of the past year and make appropriations for the next. The royalties annually turned in by the national agent, permit and other collectors, amount to about \$250,000 per annum, so that after having defrayed the expenses of government, and made the usual appropriations for schooling of children in the States, there is usually a large credit balance in the treasury. The home education is also very liberal. Besides the neighborhood schools, scattered here and there over the length and breadth of the land, there are four academies or institutes, namely: Armstrong Academy (the

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manual labor school), Spencer Academy, Wheelock Academy and New Hope Academy. These institutes are kept up by the government at a large expense, and under the guidance of qualified teachers in every branch of learning. A school superintendent is elected whose duty it is to look after educational interests.

The Choctaw youths, as a rule, are diligent pupils and acquire knowledge rapidly from a teacher to whom they have become attached, but should their instructor render himself obnoxious, no fear of personal chastisement will coerce them into obedience. The majority of pupils learn with great rapidity, and have very retentive memories. The natural ambition of the race is never better illustrated than in the young man on his return from a few years' schooling in the States. He is completely metamorphosed. His tastes are aspiring; his manner courteous as a Frenchman, and his dress fastidious, sometimes even to the verge of folly.

The young girls advance very rapidly under favorable circumstances, and many become excellent musicians, artists, linguists and ready conversationalists. Their beauty and accomplishments cause them to be much sought after by United States citizens sojourning in the country. In accordance with the treaty and constitution, any white man who marries a Choctaw agreeably to provisions of the law is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen by blood. Within the past few years the marriage license has been raised from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars, but the payment of the license is frequently evaded by a trip to Texas or over the border, which is a very good temporary subterfuge, as a woman still preserves her national rights whether her husband be legally married to her or not.

The Choctaw Nation covers an area of 10,450 square miles and an acreage of 6,688,600. It is therefore the largest of the Five Nations. Its population before the census of 1890 including freedmen and adopted citizens was estimated at eighteen thousand. If we include the white population settled within its borders, it would almost double these figures. Of this great tract of land scarcely one-third is fitted for agricultural purposes, especially in the eastern counties where the surface is broken by mountain chains whose long and rather narrow valleys are not always the most fertile. The prairie land of Blue County is exceptionally good, while the

bottom lands on the South Canadian are highly productive, yielding enormous crops of corn, cotton, etc. Rich tracts of land are also to be found here and there adjacent to the waters of Red River, Blue and the various branches of Boggy Creek. The country throughout is splendidly watered and well adapted to stock raising. But the chief wealth of the Choctaw Nation is and will henceforth be dependent upon the apparently inexhaustible coal beds, which are now being developed with great rapidity. The income accruing to the citizens from this source, together with the annual royalty collected by the national government, is immense. The coal region extends over a wide strip of country running north from Denison to the waters of the South Canadian, a distance of over one hundred miles, the out-croppings being visible throughout the entire region. Besides coal the Choctaw Nation is undoubtedly rich in copper, lead and silver, though no very important discoveries have yet come to light. Since the establishment of railroads timber has been a great source of revenue to the nation, a large quantity of which is cut down and shipped annually. Walnut, bois d'arc, and the various growths of pine and oak, reach perfection in the high and low lands: for here is a country whose natural aspect varies from the ruggedness of the Rockies to the low lands of Florida, rich in tropical vegetation.

The natural scenery of the Choctaw Nation, especially in the eastern portion, is not surpassed by anything in the Southwest, this side of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Its diversity of landscape is remarkable, exhibiting a rare panorama within the limits of a day's travel. East of the Kiamitia range the country is very sparsely settled and few habitations are to be met with in the Sans Bois, Sugar Loaf and Pushmataha Mountains. In these regions bear, panther, mountain lion, and other wild animals are to be met with: while deer, turkey and smaller game are plentiful.

Regarding the Indian people, it is worthy of observation that the full-bloods never erect their dwellings beside a public highway, nor within proximity to each other, but rather seek an isolated spot at the foot of some hill and close to water. Here they cultivate a small patch of corn and raise their hogs, upon which food they chiefly subsist. We refer only to the small minority or unenlightened portion of the population, for the vast majority of the

Choctaws are equal in point of intelligence—more independent and better housed and fed than the peasantry of European countries. Of the educated citizens of this nation, be it said, that in proportion to the opportunities they have received, in the same ratio are they equal to the Anglo-American race, intellectually, morally and often financially--for many of them exhibit strong traits of acquisitiveness and economy. Physically, however, the Choctaws are far inferior to their pale brethren, many passing away every year from the ravages of pulmonary diseases, which are very common, especially among the half-breeds. The prevalence of consumption may be accounted for by the ancient custom of intermarriage with their own kindred or clan.

An interim of fifty years from the emigration of the Choctaws to the present time, during which the race enjoyed the grand privilege of self-government, missionary influence and the example of many good and industrious white men who married amongst them, and behold the marvelous change! The bow and arrow is exchanged for the plow; the spear head for the pen, a weapon which many of the Choctaws can use with singular ease and grace. The "Tonfulla" patch, too, has become a three-hundred-acre field, more or less, for some of the farms in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations cover 5,000 acres. Add to this the large pastures stocked with Durham, Hereford, Polled Angus and Galloway imported cattle, and you have an illustration of the modern Choctaw farm. Can as much be said for the progress of any race under God's blue heaven during the brief period of fifty years? And yet with all this, there are lawmakers in the United States who publicly avow that the Indian domain of the Five Tribes is a waste uncultivated tract. How will the following strike the ear of the New England farmer. In 1888 the town of Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, was established. In the fall and winter of 1889 and 1890, 17,000 bales of cotton were purchased and shipped from that point. Facts of this nature are proof positive that the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are pushing rapidly to the front in commerce. Coal mining has also greatly increased within the past twelve months, the Coal Gate mines being added to the old established shafts at McAlester and Lehigh.

Some four years ago a movement was set on foot by Hon. Green McCurtain and others to take the coal from the individual citizens

and turn the proceeds into the national fund. The defense was championed and fiercely contested by John M. Hodges, member for Atoka County, backed by Governor B. F. Smallwood, Simon Hotema and others, and the movement defeated. But revolution pervaded the atmosphere of that council from the commencement to the end, and Governor McKinney was forced to veto a bill (introduced at the instigation of a Presbyterian divine) forbidding the Roman Catholics the right to establish a mission in the Choctaw Nation. To the irrepressible member for Atoka County is due the credit of having caused the defeat of this unconstitutional and unjust measure.

Having drifted into history we cannot do less than make honorable mention of the greatest chief of modern Choctaw history, Jack McCurtain, who was the most practical and progressive of all their executive officers. His example did much toward bringing about the prosperity now enjoyed by his people. His supporters formed themselves into a party after his death, and the McCurtain combination elected its candidate every term till 1888, when B. F. Smallwood, a man of great popularity, and the leader of the opposite party, was called to the executive chair. In 1890, however, when the same contest was repeated, Wilson Jones was elected. Mr. Jones has been national treasurer for several years, and is one of the richest men in the Choctaw Nation.

The most important event of the past twelve months was the appropriation and payment of the "Net Proceeds' Claim," the distribution of which threw a large sum of money into general circulation.

THE CHICKASAWS.

THE Chickasaws, like their neighbors, the Choctaws, were located in Mississippi before their removal to the Indian Territory, and occupied that portion of the State which at the present time bears the names of some of their most distinguished warriors—Pontotoc, Pickins, Tishomingo, etc. This territory had been ceded to them at an early date, but by and by the onward tide of civilization demanded either their recognition of the laws and customs of the white man or their removal to a point further west. Choosing what they thought the least of the two evils, they entered into a treaty with the United States, represented by Gen. John Coffee, Oct. 20, 1832, whereby they agreed to dispose of their lands in Mississippi and move to that region known as the Indian Territory. Accordingly arrangements were perfected, and the majority of the Chickasaws took their departure for the new land, leaving behind many of the old and infirm, who were neither willing nor able to depart from their ancient homes. But the Chickasaws, with characteristic patriotism, never forgot the old remnant that remained at home. To their queen, Pue-cainla (Hanging Grapes), they afterwards donated fifty dollars per year for life, and to Tishomingo, their head chief, one hundred dollars annuity. To these primitive people at that period these sums were quite a bonanza.

The government of the Chickasaws in early days very much resembled that of the Choctaws, though we have no reference to a queen in our information of the latter race. The Chickasaws, instead of being divided into "iksas," or clans, as was the case with the Choctaws, were known by their distinctive house names, the descent being traceable backward through the mother's ancestry. Thus the mother and grandmother of Governor Cyrus Harris being of the House of Inehus-sha-wah-ya, his name in olden days would have



1. A SUNDAY MEAL IN CAMP—CREEK NATION. 2. ARRESTED BY INDIAN LIGHT HORSE.
3. SPRINGTIME ON THE HILLS—CREEK NATION.

been simply Cyrus of the House of Inehus-sha-wah-ya. So with Governor William Byrd, whose name would have been In-emi-nom-mar, while that of Montford Johnson and Hagen Greenwood would have been, respectively, Intel-i-hoo and Inehin-nook-cha-ha. There are at least fifty well-known home names among the Chickasaws, but they are gradually falling into disuse.

The last king of the tribe was named Ish-te-ho-to-pah. They had also a queen, whom we have already referred to, but we are ignorant as to the extent of her authority. There were also some powerful chiefs who controlled military organizations, subject to the orders of the king. Among the latest survivors of these were Winchester Colbert, who emigrated to this country and was the last chief who held office in the Chickasaw Nation. His son is now living in the person of Humphrey Colbert, an influential citizen, who has been more than once a cabinet officer.

Among the old chiefs powerful in his day was Isaac Alverson, who also emigrated to this country. His wife, Sallie Alverson, known by the name of "Aunt Sallie," is now residing at Colbert Station, and is one hundred years of age. She was present at the treaty between the Chickasaws and General Coffee, and is in possession of a ponderous silver medal presented by President Andrew Jackson to old chief "Isaac." The medal bears the treaty date, 1829. In her possession is also the peace pipe which was passed from hand to hand and mouth to mouth on that memorable occasion.

No sooner had the Chickasaw emigrants settled among their Choctaw brethren in the Indian Territory than they became aware of the fact that their minority (in number) would forever exclude them from representation in the general council. Accordingly, they entered into a treaty with the Choctaws on January 17, 1837, whereby they were to have the privilege of forming a district of their own within the limits of the Choctaw domain. They were also to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Choctaws with the exception of participating in the annuities. They were to control and manage the residue of their funds, and select such officers for that purpose as they thought proper. In the division of lands which ensued the Chickasaws, figuratively speaking, "won the toss," otherwise became possessors of the fertile portion of the country, a tract of land perhaps unequalled, and certainly not surpassed by any in the

1. A SUNDAY MEAL IN CAMP—CHICK NATION. 2. ARRESTED BY INDIAN LIGHT HORSE.
3. SPRINGTIME ON THE HILLS—CHICK NATION.



United States. Their sagacity in this trade is worthy of mention. At the time of the treaty more than one-half of the Choctaws were sojourning in the eastern counties, nor did they spend much time in penetrating the wilderness one hundred miles westward, for the Comanches, Kiowas and other wild tribes were constantly raiding the country. But the Chickasaws, soon after their arrival, had visited the western valleys and followed the water courses to their heads. They had seen enough and were satisfied. It so happened, when the Choctaws relegated the weaker tribe to a tract in the western portion of the country, whereby they became a breast-work against the incursions of the wild Indians, they were absolutely giving them the richest body of land in the United States for the paltry sum of \$530,000, to be paid annually by installments. The Chickasaws, according to treaty stipulations, receive one-fourth of the immense royalty collected from the Choctaw coal companies, as well as from other sources, allowing in lieu three-fourths of their own revenue (which is merely nominal so far as coal is concerned).

By the above it will be seen that the Chickasaws are decidedly better traders than their Choctaw brethren.

The Chickasaw Nation lies within the boundaries of the Canadian and Red Rivers on the north and south, and the Choctaw Nation and Western Reservations on the east and west. Its area in square miles is 7,267, with an acreage of 4,640,935. The population of the Chickasaw Nation (including white citizens by marriage) up till the recent enumeration was estimated at six thousand souls. The number of negroes and United States citizens who have settled throughout since the building of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fee Railroad will almost quadruple that amount.

Whether taken as an agricultural or a grazing country, the Chickasaw Nation cannot be surpassed. The valley of the Washita is the most productive body of land in North America, yielding in ordinary seasons from fifty to eighty-five bushels of corn to the acre, with an equal proportion of small grain. Some of the farmers in this valley own from 2,000 to 10,000 acres in cultivation. Frank Murray, Esq., of Erin Springs, holds nearly 25,000 acres under fence, one-half of which is planted in corn, cotton and small grain.

Although it is a misdemeanor punishable by the law to lease the public domain to white men, yet some citizens are disposing of leases for terms of from five to fifteen years. In this manner they are enabled to have their lands placed in a state of cultivation without cash investment.

Of a population of six thousand citizens prior to the census enumeration of 1890, about three hundred and fifty were whites adopted through inter-marriage; six hundred and fifty were half-breeds, and about one thousand full-bloods (or apparently so, judging from appearances). Many of the latter are very intelligent, being educated beyond the average of the white men raised and schooled in the farming communities of the United States.

The Chickasaws have not, like the Choctaws, adopted the negro freedmen owned by them before the war; and in this instance it appears that they have demonstrated superior statesmanship, as the rapidity with which the negroes increase in population would place them in control of the government before twenty years. These negroes are still, however, permitted to cultivate the public domain without hindrance until some practical arrangement is made for their removal. The white laborers in the Chickasaw nation are required to pay a tax or permit of five dollars per head per annum, while men in other capacities pay toll in accordance with the value and importance of their business, so that if the permit law was properly enforced it would of itself prove a large source of revenue. The cost of a license authorizing a white man to marry a citizen of this nation is fifty dollars, while in the Choctaw Nation it has been raised within the last four or five years from ten dollars up to one hundred dollars. Other provisions must also be complied with, so that there is less inter-marriage than before and less likelihood of adopting useless and impecunious members of society.

The government of the Chickasaw Nation is patterned after that of the Choctaws. The principal executive officer, however, is styled "Governor" instead of Principal Chief. This change was wrought at the adoption of the Constitution in 1856. The nation is divided into four counties—Panola, Pickins, Pontotoc and Tishomingo, each of which returns three Senators, and eight Representatives. The legislature convenes annually at Tishomingo, the capital, on the first Wednesday in September, and usually con-

times for one month. Business is principally—or has been up till recently—conducted in the English language through the aid of an interpreter, but the dis-franchisement of the white citizens has materially changed the aspect of the body legislative, which during the years prior to this revolution had risen to a higher plane than any body of law-makers in the Indian Territory. The House and Senate are now composed of full-bloods. The judicial powers of the nation are vested in a supreme, district and county courts, the same as in the Choctaw Nation, while the laws relating to criminal and civil offenses do not materially differ.

The Governor's cabinet is composed of National Secretary, National Agent, Treasurer and Attorney-General, which appointments (except the latter, which is elective,) are made by the Governor and ratified by the Senate.

There is no better school system in any State than that adopted by the Chickasaws. A Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by both Houses, who devotes his time to traveling from institute to institute inspecting the establishments and the pupils, as well as the methods employed in their education. There are five of these institutions, viz: The Male Academy, at Tishomingo; Bloomfield Female Institute, Wahpanneka Institute, Lebanou Academy, Collins Institute and a number of neighboring schools, containing in all about six hundred children. The sum of \$50,000 is semi-annually paid from the United States Treasury to maintain these schools. This money is the interest accumulating on investments in United States bonds, and is an unusually large sum to devote to the education of a tribe or community of 6,000 inhabitants.

The first governor of the Chickasaw Nation was Cyrus Harris, who was born close to Pontotoc, in Mississippi, on the 22d of August, 1817. In 1837 he left Mississippi, and arriving at Skullyville, Choctaw Nation, commenced preparations with some three or four other families for a march into the Chickasaw country. After a journey of some three weeks, cutting out a road for their travel as they went, Harris and a few of the party arrived on the banks of Blue Creek. Young Harris was by nature a pioneer and an organizer. At the age of twenty-one, during the first year of residence in the Chickasaw Nation, he commenced dabbling in

politics, and in 1850 went to Washington as a delegate in company with old Edmund Pickins. On the adoption of the constitution in 1856 he was elected first governor of the nation by a majority of one vote. Thrice was he re-elected by his people, serving four terms, during which peace and harmony prevailed throughout his entire jurisdiction. In 1876 he was again brought forward, but defeated by his opponent, B. F. Overton, who at that time and for some years afterward was exceedingly popular with the full-blood element. In 1880 ex-Governor Harris, contrary to his desire, was once more brought out and elected by a good majority; but Overton, whose influence in the Legislature was very powerful, got possession of the returns before the installation took place, and "counted out" or canceled just votes enough to elect B. C. Burney, a member of his own party. Mr. Burney made a good governor, nor was he held blameable for the action of Overton in this matter. After these occurrences, Governor Harris, determined never again to serve his people in an official capacity, a declaration to which he has strictly adhered. It is worthy of remark that Colonel Lem Reynolds, who was at that time a leading partisan of the progressive or Harris ticket, was enraged beyond measure at the treatment of his friend, and would have placed him forcibly in the executive chair had not this noble-minded man refused to contend for his rights where there was the least danger of shedding human blood.

It was during the Harris administration of 1862 that the Tonkaway Indians, a tribe of cannibals located close to Fort Cobb, were almost totally annihilated by the Shawnees and their confederates. It is said that the "Tonks," before the commencement of the war, made a raid into the Shawnee country and carried off a number of children, whom they barbecued and ate with great relish. The Shawnees awaited their opportunity, until the Tonkaway braves had departed on a big hunt, leaving at least six or seven hundred women and aged men in the village. During a moonlight night in the early fall of 1862, assisted by volunteers from other tribes, the Shawnees swooped down upon the unsuspecting cannibals and butchered the entire party, without regard to age or sex. On the return of the warriors to their village they found the dogs, wolves and carrion birds competing for the decayed remnants of their

fathers, mothers, wives and children. Not a human being was to be found alive upon the spot. The grief manifested by the wretched Tonkaways beggars all description. Their little remnant of three hundred, including eighteen or twenty women, fell back on Rock Creek and abandoned themselves to the most abject despair. They wailed aloud, and cut deep incisions in their arms and legs with their hunting knives. Soon afterward the United States came to the rescue and moved them to western Texas, beyond the reach of other Indians.

The administrative terms filled by Governors B. C. Burney and Jonas Wolf were scarcely marked by any events of very great importance, and it was not till 1886, when William M. Guy, William Byrd, C. A. Barris, Jonas Wolf and Robert Boyd were candidates for the gubernatorial seat, that unusual interest in politics was manifested. But when the election resolved itself into a legislative contest between Byrd and Guy, the excitement rose to fever heat. The seating of Governor Guy was so dissatisfactory to the opposition that a party war was declared from the first, which continues till the present day. The subsequent "counting out" of Guy by the legislature in 1888 and the installation of Mr. Byrd, soon resulted in political disturbances which might have proven fatal to the tribal government had not Guy relinquished his claim at the instigation of the United States. A full account of the political troubles of the times will be found in "A Chapter of Chickasaw History," included in the life of Governor Wm. Guy.

The most remarkable feature in the present administration is the passage of that act which disfranchises the white citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, who have hitherto not only been granted the full privileges of citizenship, but have been potent in framing the laws of the country for many years. This action gave rise to the organization of the "Progressive" party, which took the field last summer, under the leadership of Hon. Sam Paul, to dispute the rights of government with the national or full-blood element, headed by Governor Byrd. Their defeat, however, was very signal, the absence of the white voters being felt to the amount of one hundred and fifty or two hundred votes.

The policy of the present administration is apparently to paralyze the influence of the white citizen by the passage of such laws

as will discourage further intermarriage. The act forbidding further fencing of the public domain, for pasturage, and the threatened destruction of all fences outside the limit allowed by law, is unpromising for white settlers. It was believed by many that the intention of Governor Byrd and his colleagues was to deprive white citizens of their land tenure; but it is hardly probable that the United States would permit so glaring a breach of the constitution and the treaties. The "paternal government," in its endorsement of the disfranchisement act, has already provoked enough of unpleasant reproach and criticism without implicating itself further in the matter.

The recent political entanglements, which might have resulted so disastrously to the tribal governments had serious party or personal difficulties ensued, is an excellent illustration of the superior wisdom and foresight of the Chickasaws. Their refusal to risk the loss of their country to gratify feelings of revenge is commendable in the highest degree.

The Chickasaws may justly lay claim to being a most law-abiding people. Notwithstanding their proximity to Texas, there is little or no whiskey introduced to their capital during the legislature—a statement which cannot be truthfully uttered when referring to some other legislative bodies in the Territory. As a people, however, the Chickasaws are not as susceptible to religious training as the Choctaws; but if deficient in this respect, they are certainly their equals intellectually. The Chickasaw full-bloods, however, are more superstitious than their neighbors. Witch doctors and Pashofah dances being still popular in some localities. The dance of the "Pashofah," which is believed to be a certain cure in many stages of disease, is carried on in front of the patient, who is placed in a house facing the East, and only accessible to the Medicine Man, who performs his craft in secret. Meanwhile the guests dance with great energy, a young woman of the tribe jingling a few pebbles in a pair of terrapin shells suspended from one of her limbs. A huge pot of meat and corn boiled together is then served by means of a large wooden ladle, which is passed around until everybody is satisfied. They believe that each visitor in this way carries off a portion of the disease. During the ceremony the greatest importance is attached to the most trifling



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circumstances. The full-blood's faith in witchcraft, however, has considerably declined within the last five years, although as recently as three years ago, close to Pennington, an elderly woman suffered a violent death under the charge.

The late Ben Cunyatubby is said to have killed an old Medicine Man seven years ago. Several of Ben's children having died, he sent to the Creek Nation for a native doctor, who on his arrival pronounced the deaths to have resulted from witchcraft. Becoming furious on hearing of this, Cunyatubby immediately swooped down upon the old doctor and killed him and his little son. The above is derived from the most reliable authority. In ancient days, any disastrous occurrence which was difficult to account for was at once attributed to witchcraft, and some innocent, unsuspecting person of either sex became the sufferer.

Since railroads have begun to penetrate western Texas, and syndicates have fenced in the vast area which until 1880 was the home of the buffalo, antelope, deer and other game, the only consolation now left to the hunter, apart from the Rocky Mountains, is the Indian Territory. The Chickasaw Nation, which up to 1885 was a good deer and turkey range, holds out at present but little encouragement to the lover of the rifle, although small game, chickens, quails, etc., are very abundant. The same may be said of the Cherokee and Creek Nations, so that the hunter of large game must shoulder his Ballard or Winchester and turn his face toward the mountains of the Choctaw Nation if he wishes to enjoy a pleasant and profitable week in the camp.

The entire region of country in the Choctaw Nation north-east and east of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is made up of mountain ranges, interspersed with streams of various sizes. Into these ranges (the Kiamichi, Sams Bois, Sugar Loaf and Pushmalein) the large game has gradually drifted for better security for here the country is sparsely settled, some portions of it, owing to its rugged surface, being totally uninhabited. In these parts deer, turkey and beaver are plentiful; while bear, panther and cougar may be met with at any time. The former are very partial to the white acorn, which grows in quantity beside the Kiamichi River. One morning in October, 1885, four bears were secured by one gun close to that stream, and within four

miles of the Choctaw capital. A year or two previous a bear ran past the council house, and was pursued into the hills and despatched.

After a few nights, or perhaps the first night in the mountains, the hunter is usually treated to that alarming anteposporitic, the scream of the panther. These animals are difficult to find in the day time, though you may hear them all night long and see their trail the following morning. The "loafer," or large mountain wolf, is very plentiful. Until within the last five years wild horses were numerous in portions of the Arbuckle Mountains, and some small herds are still to be found, but these are almost impossible to approach.

Unlike the Shawnees, there are but few hunters among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, although the Choctaws can boast of having better hunting grounds than any other Indians at the present time. But we should not recommend our readers to encroach upon their premises without taking the proper precautions against losing their hunting equipage, which is subject to seizure should a stranger be found violating a certain statute, which forbids non-resident white men from hunting on the public domain. To guard against this danger it is necessary to make the acquaintance of some influential Choctaw, who will see that you are unmolested, and, perhaps, accompany you or furnish you with a guide. The hospitality of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to strangers who come to hunt in their country with honorable intentions is worthy of comment. It must, however, be distinctly understood that no game be killed for the markets nor for shipment out of the nation, nor shall there be any unnecessary slaughter of the game, the hunters being only supposed to take what they require for use and leave the rest.

Probably the best bass fishing in the United States is to be had in the numerous streams and small lakes of the mountainous districts in the Choctaw Nation. In some of these streams the black bass grow larger than those caught in the Northern lakes. The writer's experience, at the end of five summers' angling, fixes the average of fish captured with spoon and fly in the Choctaw Nation at two and one-quarter pounds, his largest specimen turning the scale at seven. Besides the black, there are two

other species of this fish, the calico, or striped, and the rock bass, the former reaching four pounds, while the latter gamey little fellow seldom or never reaches one pound. The editor of the *American Angler*, some years ago, disputed the presence of black bass in the waters of the Indian Territory, but he was soon convinced of his mistake. Thirty pounds' weight of these fish to each rod, in four or five hours, is a fair example of the sport, and such can easily be caught in the mountain creeks, season and weather permitting, provided the angler is supplied with the proper flies and trolls, and understands how to use them. If he be ignorant of their usage, however, he had better trust to live bait, plenty of which can be secured at the expense of a little time and trouble.

The rugged beauty of the scenery in the eastern portion of the Choctaw Nation lends additional charms to the pastime of angling. The streams and lakes, especially the latter, are, however, very small. A body of water a mile long by three hundred yards wide is rarely to be met with. This intelligence will sound strange to those who are accustomed to angling in Northern waters. A few of the lakes in the Choctaw Nation are situated on the summits of mountain ridges. One of these (in Sans Bois County) is at a great elevation; the water is sufficiently clear to distinguish a small pebble on the bottom at a depth of from thirty to forty feet. Here the bass are in great numbers and grow to an immense size.

THE BALUKSHA, OR BELOXI CLAN.

The above named people, adopted by the Choctaw Council in October, 1858, are believed to have been originally members of the Choctaw family, who, leaving Mississippi at an early date, wandered into the Southwest in search of better hunting grounds. Under the leadership of their adventurous chief, "Tox-i-tubbee," they roamed at large through Texas and Mexico, picking up words from various dialects of the plain Indians and grafting them on the Choctaw language. Finding it impossible to maintain their hunting grounds, and subject to the treatment of hostiles at the hands of the Texas pioneers, the little band moved to the Choctaw Nation, and are now located east of Kiowa, in the Keel settlement—Charlie Keel being one of their leading men.

THE CHEROKEES.

Their Early History.—Treaties and Emigration West of the Mississippi

THE name Cherokee is probably derived from the word Chera-fire; the prophets of this nation being called Chera-tagbge, men of divine fire.

The Cherokees were first heard of about the year 1620, after the Spanish invasion, and in connection with the British settlers of Virginia. Here they had numerous and populous towns, while several of their settlements reached to the Appomattox, from where they were afterwards driven by the Virginians and forced to retreat to the Holsten River. The early Cherokees claimed blood-relationship with the Powhattans, which is probably correct, as these tribes were somewhat similar in their customs and characteristics.

The Holsten River and its tributaries did not long remain the headquarters of the Cherokees. They were attacked by the tribes from the North and driven to the Little Tennessee, where they established themselves permanently. About the same time a large branch of the tribe, hailing from South Carolina, settled upon the main Tennessee, but the greater body appears to have occupied Northern Georgia and North-western Carolina, as far back as they are traceable by the first discoverers.

It is quite reasonable to suppose that the Cherokees were the original inhabitants of the south-eastern portion of the States, from the fact that the other tribes, Choctaws, Muskogees, Natchez, etc., etc., emigrated from the West at no very early day. Scientific research testifies to the antiquity of the Cherokees, and by some they are believed to be the direct descendants of the Mound

Builders. It is a curious fact that these mounds are nowhere so numerous as in that portion of the country which was once inhabited by the Cherokees.

About the period of 1700, the Cherokee Nation consisted of sixty-four towns. The Upper Cherokees living on the Tellico and the Tennessee rivers, were continually engaged in warfare with the Northern Indians, while those of the Lower towns, on the Oconee and Savannah rivers were harassed by the Creeks. Then again, they had to fight the French and English at different periods. From these causes, as well as the terrible scourge of smallpox, the Cherokees, in 1740, were reduced from seven to five thousand warriors.

In physical appearance this people were a splendid race—tall and athletic. Their women especially, differed from those of other tribes, being tall, erect and of a willowy delicate frame, with features of perfect symmetry and complexion of olive. The warriors heads were shaved, except a patch on the back part, which was ornamented with plumes, while their ears were slit and adorned with large pendants and rings.

The Cherokees enjoyed greater longevity than any of the Indian races, owing to the pure air they breathed and the mountain streams from which they drank: for they occupied only the most healthful locations.

Unlike other Indian nations, they had no laws against adultery, and both sexes being unrestrained in this particular, marriage was frequently of short duration. They observed some singular rules in relation to the burial of the dead. When a patient was pronounced past recovery, his hair was anointed and his face painted, and the grave being prepared beforehand, he was interred as soon as the breath had left his body.

Of all Indian tribes the Cherokees were the most proud and disdainful. Especially was this trait exhibited in their early intercourse with the Europeans, the soldiery and the lower class of whom they despised most cordially. The warriors would not associate themselves with anybody less than the superior officers and generals of the English and French armies. The first treaty made by the Cherokees was with the British Government, and was

consummated at Dover, June 30, 1721. Six Cherokee chiefs appeared before George the Third on this memorable occasion and pledged their fealty to his majesty.

In 1761, Henry Timberlake, a lieutenant in the British service, in order to cultivate friendly relations with the Cherokees, visited the towns on the Tellico and Tennessee rivers and persuaded three powerful chieftains to accompany him to England. These were Outasse-at, Collama (the Raven) and his nephew, Okonnostot, chief of the Long-hair clan. They were presented to George the Third, being introduced at Court by Colonel Beamer. Here they exhibited a dignity and bearing in keeping with their rank and influence as representatives of a great nation.

During the War of the Rebellion, the Cherokees remained faithful, and were powerful allies of the British until after the Declaration of Independence, when they ceased hostilities and agreed to a treaty with the United States Government.

The first of these calamitous treaties was made at Hopewell, South Carolina, November 18, 1785; the first of a series of ruinous contracts, whereby the Cherokees were coerced or forced by circumstances into relinquishing their rights to the lands east of the Mississippi. Our space is too limited to refer at length to these treaties and the invidious methods adopted to deprive the Cherokees of their inheritance, suffice to say that they suffered inhuman treatment, rarely seeking revenge, although harassed on all sides by the colonists.

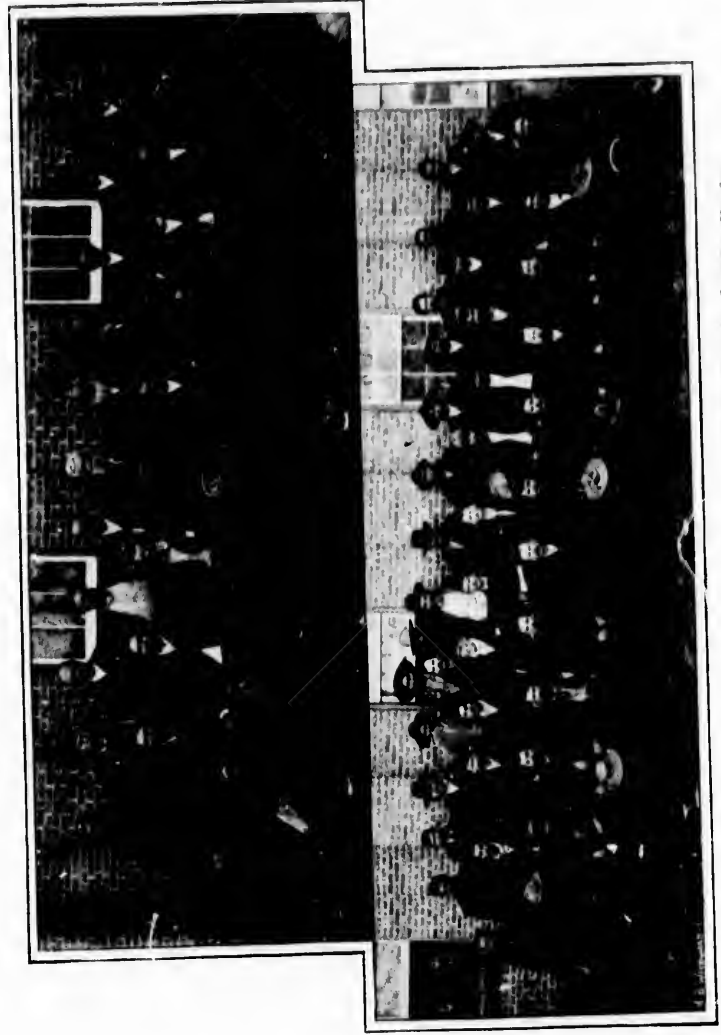
In 1792, driven almost to desperation, a body of seven hundred warriors under John Watts, attacked Buchanan Station, near Nashville, Tenn., and would have probably reduced it to ashes, had not their leader fallen beneath his wounds early in the attack. Later on Cavitt's Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., was captured and burned by a force of fifteen hundred braves. Peace was not fully restored to the border until the summer of 1794, when Major Ore destroyed two large Cherokee towns—Running Water and Nickajack.

In the year 1809, the Upper and Lower Cherokees began to develop a difference in tastes and methods of living. The former were making considerable progress in agriculture, while the latter, who chiefly subsisted on the proceeds of the

chase, were becoming discontented with the growing scarcity of game. Accordingly, a party of Lower town Cherokees started out for the White River country in Arkansas, with a view of finding a better hunting ground.

In this they were successful, and in eight years from the date of their first settlement, there were three thousand members of the tribe located on the White River and its tributaries. Then followed the treaty of 1817, whereby the United States government magnanimously presented each poor exile Indian with a rifle, trap and blanket, in lieu of his home claim, and transported him west of the great river to join his comrades and fight the Osages and Quapas, who were incessantly raiding upon the newcomers. The government had promised them protection from the hostiles, but refused to interfere until the remainder of the Cherokees availed themselves of the late treaty and abandoned their homes.

About this time the State officials of Georgia began persecuting the Indians, and pressing the United States government to hasten their removal from that State. An agreement had been entered into in April, 1802, whereby Georgia ceded to the United States certain lands lying south of the Tennessee and west of the Chatahouchee rivers, etc., etc., in consideration of \$1,250,000, to be paid by the latter, the Indian title to lands in Georgia to be extinguished on peaceable and reasonable terms. As the years flew by without the fulfillment of the latter part of the contract, the citizens of Georgia grew more and more offensive. Governor Troup went so far as to threaten the Secretary of War with impending bloodshed if immediate action was not taken. In the meanwhile a persecution was instituted by the State officials upon the missionaries and others devoted to the welfare of the Indians. The most illustrious victim of this cowardly inquisition was Dr. Samuel Worcester, who had settled in New Echota in 1828. This conscientious and fearless man, regarding the unlawful encroachment made upon the Cherokee lands as the sure precursor to a forced removal, did not hesitate to boldly cry down the cruelty and injustice of depriving the Indians of their homes. The State officials learning that Dr. Worcester was urging the people to remain, unless ejected by force, arrested him in the very midst of his services on Sunday, July 13, 1831. He was thrice arrested



CHEROKEE NATIONAL COUNCIL, 1889-1890

CHEROKEE SENATE, 1888-1889

and as many times set at liberty, but the fourth time, he and Dr. Butler were brought before the Superior Court of Georgia and condemned to four years of hard labor in the State Penitentiary. A special law had been passed, that all men residing on Cherokee lands in Georgia should take oath of allegiance to that State, or leave within a stipulated time. In refusing to abide by this law, Doctors Worcester, Butler and nine others, were arrested and condemned. Among the number was a minister named Trott—father of the Trott brothers, of Vinita, I. T.—and a Cherokee named Porter. These two gentlemen, as well as Dr. Butler, were chained by the neck to horses, and in this manner marched to the penitentiary. On their arrival before the gates, pardon was offered to all, on condition that they would not again reside in the Cherokee country. With this offer they all complied, except Doctors Worcester and Butler, who were thrust into prison. Although the United States Supreme Court decided that the missionaries should be at once set at liberty, yet they were not released until January, 1833, the State at first refusing to give them up except at the point of the bayonet. Dr. Worcester died at Park Hill in 1859; he was a hero in the truest sense, and will long be remembered by the Cherokees. His daughter, Mrs. Robinson, and grand-daughter, Miss Alice Robinson, are widely known in connection with the educational and missionary institutions of the Indian Territory.

In the meanwhile, the final treaty was drafted and concluded in December, 1835. This treaty was a clear release of all lands owned by the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, for the sum of \$5,000,000. John Ross, the principal chief, who had been at Washington for three or four winters exerting every possible influence towards the welfare of his people, pronounced a decided disapproval to the treaty, and opened a correspondence with the President in the hope of relief, but there was none forthcoming.

Andrew Ross, a member of the Cherokee delegation, on the other hand, was favorable to the emigration, and suggested to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs his willingness to bring together a sufficient number of leading Cherokees with whom a treaty could be effected. A preliminary treaty was therefore concluded on the 19th day of June, 1834, but it was never ratified, although the enrolling books were opened and several names subscribed.

Early in February, 1835, two rival delegations, each claiming itself representative of the Cherokee nation, arrived at Washington. One was headed by John Ross, who had been chief for over eight years, and the other by John Ridge, a sub-chief, and a man of considerable influence among his people. The Ross delegation was implacable in its opposition to removal, while the Ridges, perceiving the futility of further opposition to the demands of the government, were agreeable to accepting the treaty. Rev. J. T. Schermerhorn was authorized by the President to treat with the latter and effected a preliminary treaty on the 14th of March, with the express stipulation that it should receive the approval of the Cherokee people in full council assembled. Such were the terms upon which Ridge, Boudinot and others signed the contract which terminated so fatally for them a short time afterwards.

In October following, the Cherokee people in full council at Red Clay, rejected the Ridge treaty. Ridge and Boudinot, strong partizans and signers of the Schermerhorn agreement, abandoned their support of the measure and coincided with the mass of the people.

However, at a meeting the December following at New Echota, Mr. Schermerhorn concluded arrangements with the Ridge party, and the treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, May 23, 1836. John Ross and his delegation, who had left for Washington soon after the Red Clay council, returned home to commence a vigorous campaign of opposition to the execution of the treaty. They openly refused to recognize the action of the Ridge party, and protested forcibly, through the medium of their chief, against the unconstitutionality of a contract made by a few unauthorized parties to the detriment of a nation.

Doubtless Ridge and Boudinot were under the impression that they were doing that which was for the best interests of their people. The latter was a man of culture and a Christian, and those who knew him best, invariably agree in the belief that his action on this occasion was not prompted by any selfish consideration whatever.

One of the saddest stories on record, is that of the removal of the Cherokees from their eastern homes. Between sixteen and seventeen thousand men, women and youths, left Brainard late in

the fall, with a winter's journey of nearly half a year before them. The severity of the weather, together with the number of old and infirm emigrants, rendered them unable to make over from five to fifteen miles a day. As the season advanced, so did disease attack them with dreadful fatality. Numbers lay down by the roadside never to rise again. Soon the great caravan became a monstrous funeral procession, the averages of deaths reaching thirteen per day.

The time taken to accomplish the journey increased from six to ten months, and when roll was called at the terminus of the trip, over four thousand persons were missing—one-fourth of the great exodus having left their bones by the wayside. What wonder that the survivors should seize the first favorable opportunity to inflict punishment upon those whom they believed to have brought about the calamities which attended this fearful journey.

Immediately after the arrival of the Cherokees, June 10, 1839, Chief Ross called a council meeting at Takuttokah, having in view the unification of the old and new settlers.

Nothing was accomplished, but a time was set for a similar meeting with the same design.

A few days after the adjournment of council, three of the leaders of the treaty party—John Ridge, Major Ridge (his father) and Elias Boudinot, were brutally murdered. The latter was assassinated beside his house at Parkhill, and within a few miles of the chief's residence.

Major Ridge was waylaid and shot close to the State line; while John was taken from his bed and hewn to pieces. There are some who reflect with great severity upon John Ross, the chief, for permitting these cold-blooded murders, but it seems hardly fair to accuse him of sympathy with acts of which, in all probability, he was ignorant. Chief Ross has been several times heard to say: "Once I saved Ridge at Red Clay, and would have done so again had I known of the plot."

No sooner had the Ross party arrived in the new country than hostilities commenced between them and the old settlers, together with the treaty party, that is to say, the Ridge faction. Neither the latter nor the old settlers were satisfied to acknowledge the dictatorship of John Ross, and the result was a succession of feuds and

political murders. Of the latter, Agent McKissick reported thirty-three during a space of five months. The feeling of alarm grew so wide-spread, that an additional military force was called out to be ready in case of emergencies. Meanwhile the bulk of the old settlers and treaty party concluding that they could not live in peace with the Ross party, appointed a delegation of forty-five persons to explore the Texas country in search of a new home. They traveled as far South as the San Saba River, coming in contact with several small bands of their tribe that had left home from 1835 to 1843. It was during their trip that the Cherokees first learned of the death of Sequoyah, who went to Mexico two years previously to bring back some of his people who had wandered from the tribe. This illustrious man was the originator of the Cherokee alphabet, which he completed in the year 1821, after some three years' study, during which time he was constantly ridiculed by those who were aware of his enterprise. Sequoyah was the son of a white man named Gist, by an Indian woman. He was totally uneducated, but from youth displayed a wonderful ingenuity, which resulted in a work that will preserve his name for all time.

THE WAR: ITS EFFECT UPON THE CHEROKEES.

The years of 1860 and '61 were characterized by great excitement and disturbance among the Cherokees. The bitterness of feeling between the North and South extended throughout the nation. Many of the Indians were wealthy slave holders, and vehemently opposed to the dissemination of any doctrine at variance with their traditional customs. Stand Watie, the leader of the Ridge party, organized his followers under the title of "Knights of the Golden Circle," and struck for the Confederate cause, while a counter organization was formed by those loyal to the United States government, and chiefly from among the Ross faction. These latter were the Ki-tu-whas, better known as the "Pin" Indians. This society had been organized years before, by John Ross and Rev. Evan Jones. The latter was a strong anti-slavery partisan, and sympathized with the Union, while the former, at first rejected all overtures and determined to remain neutral during the contest. Gen. Albert Pike, in behalf of the Confederacy, en-

deavored to treat with Ross, but their meeting only resulted in an order from the chief that strict neutrality should be observed by his followers. At a meeting held in Tablequah, August, 1861, in which a large number of Cherokees were present, and loud in their clamours for alliance with the South, John Ross changed his views and determined, like the large majority, to ally himself with the Confederacy. He thereupon raised a regiment, placing at its head Colonel Drew, of the Home Guard, and in his address mentioned that they were to act in concert with the troops of the Southern Confederacy. (See treaty, August 6th, Royce, page 329.) This regiment as well as that of Stand Watie, fought side by side at Pea Ridge and elsewhere.

Col. Drew's men, however, were in a wretched condition at the end of ten months' service. Half clad and ill fed, having never received payment for their services, and finding that the Federal troops of Colonel Weir, were obtaining prestige in that portion of the nation, the ill-treated warriors revolted *en masse*, and went over to the enemy.

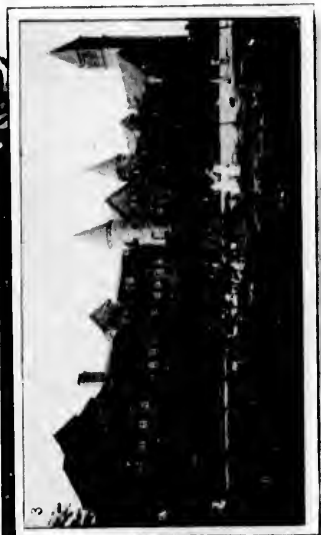
Chief Ross, finding himself abandoned by Drew's regiment, concluded to make a virtue of necessity and become a loyal man. Such, he said, had been the impulse of his heart, but he had been overborne by the strength and power of the Confederate government, and felt constrained to save the material interests of his people from total destruction. He was, therefore, escorted out of the country by Colonel Weir's regiment, and went to Philadelphia, where he remained three years. In the meanwhile, Stand Watie, at the head of a small army not exceeding eight hundred warriors, had many engagements with Federal troops, and in the spring of 1863, after the government had returned the refugees to their homes in time to plant their crops, he scoured the country in the vicinity of Tablequah, and drove before him the frightened tillers of the soil, who fled for safety to Fort Gibson, until that post sheltered no less than six thousand of the refugees. The latter had brought back with them supplies and material for agricultural pursuits, which fell into the hands of Stand Watie and his followers. At the termination of the war, a general council meeting was convened at Fort Smith, which was attended by delegates from the tribes west of Ninety-eight, as well as those of the five civilized

tribes. They were met by United States commissioners, who, on the part of the government, proposed various measures for their future. The commission, however, refused to recognize John Ross as a proper representative of his people, as his record had been such as to excite a want of confidence. The meeting broke up without the accomplishment of any business, and nothing was done until June 13th, 1865, when the United States concluded a treaty with the Southern Cherokees, represented by E. C. Boudinot. This party acknowledged the freedom of the negro, but refused to adopt him in the tribe. In August, 1866, a treaty was ratified with the Ross party or loyal Cherokees, not, however, until the commission had agreed to recognize John Ross in his official character of principal chief. The termination of the war was fraught with misery for many of the wretched followers of Stand Watie. The loyal party as soon as they returned to their allegiance in 1863, passed an act of council confiscating all property (houses and stock included) belonging to the Southern refugees, who were living in the greatest destitution on the banks of the Red River. Before a reconciliation was brought about, the proposition was seriously considered of securing a home for Watie and his followers in the Chickasaw Nation, but the death of Ross, which took place at Washington, August 1st, 1866, moderated the party feeling, and they finally returned to dwell among their people. Of John Ross, it may be safely said that he was incorruptible, since he had been chief of his nation for forty successive years, and died without leaving to his family the common necessaries of life. Had he been dishonest, the opportunities for immense wealth were constantly within his reach. Ross was of mixed Scotch and Indian blood on both sides, and a descendant of the two great Scottish families—Ross and Stuart. The late chief's unexpired term was filled by his nephew, W. P. Ross, an eminent scholar, but uncompromising in disposition. When asked by Stand Watie's representative at Fort Smith; if the Southern Cherokees might return to their homes in peace, he answered: "No; never can you or your people come back to live on an equal footing with the loyal Cherokees; you who have raided and pillaged your own people," and so forth. Such was the character of W. P. Ross' reply. Louis Downing who was present, and who had held the office of Lieuten-

ant-Colonel in the Union army, was asked his opinion by Stand Watie's emissary. "If you were chief, Mr. Downing, would you take us back among our people?" to which the latter replied: "I would gladly welcome you back as brothers who had gone astray, and forget the past. The war is over, and we are too few in numbers to stand apart. Yes, I would certainly bid you return to your people." The nature of this reply spread like wild-fire. The exiles on their return, soon afterwards nominated Downing as their candidate for chief—although a member of the opposite or loyal party, and he was elected by a large majority. After serving one term and a half in office, Louis Downing died, and W. P. Ross, who had the majority in both houses, was elected to fill the unexpired term. Charles Thompson was the next candidate on the Ridge or Southern party ticket, and defeated Ross for two terms. He was succeeded by Bushyhead, who was also elected over Ross two consecutive terms. Joel Mayes, the present chief, was the next representative of the party, and he also scored two victories over Ross, who, despite the fact of his being the ablest man in the nation, could not secure a seat in the executive chair. Fate appears to have been against him from the outset. Fitted in every respect to govern his people, a statesman, a scholar and a christian, he was denied the one ambition of his life-time. He died deeply regretted by all. His orations and speeches, together with a life sketch, are at present being published by Joshua Ross, of Muskogee. The proceeds of the sale of the work will be devoted to the erecting of a monument over his grave.

GOVERNMENT, LAWS, PROGRESS, EDUCATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The constitution adopted by the Cherokees, July 12, 1838, is based upon that of the United States, and differs only from the Muskogees in a few characteristic features. The supreme executive power of the nation is vested in the principal chief, who is elected by the popular vote for a term of four years. An executive council or cabinet composed of from three to five persons is appointed by the national council, to be at the chief's disposal whenever their services are required. In case of death or removal



4. CHEBROKE EWEAU ACADEMY

3. HARBELL INSTITUTE, MUSKOGEE

2. CHEBROKE WALK ACADEMY

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from office, the principal chief's place is filled by an assistant principal chief. The salary of the former is \$2,000, and of the latter \$1,000 per annum. Among other important offices are those of treasurer, solicitor-general and auditor, the two former receiving \$1,000 and the latter \$500 per annum.

The judicial powers of the nation are vested in supreme, circuit and district courts. The former is conducted by three judges, one of whom is appointed by the council as chief justice. These functionaries receive a salary of \$800 per year, and hold their commission for four years.

There are three judicial circuits, each electing its own judge, whose salary is \$600 a year. There is also a district court in each district, and each court is presided over by a judge elected by the people for a term of two years at a salary of \$400 per annum. There are nine districts, as follows: Canadian, Illinois, Sequoyah, Flint, Delaware, Going-snake, Tahlequah, Saline and Coo-wee-wee. Each of these districts sends to the national council from three to five representatives, in proportion to its population. The annual council convenes at Tahlequah the first Monday in November, and usually continues for from thirty days to six weeks. The legislative body of the nation is divided into two branches—the senate and the national council—and the members are elected for a term of four years, receiving for their services \$5.00 per day while in attendance. The members are nearly all Cherokees by blood, there being but a few exceptions, but the majority of these representatives are men of much more than ordinary intelligence, and there are some in the body legislative that would do infinite credit to the United States Congress. The Cherokee laws, which, as a matter of course, are based upon the common code, are sufficiently complete for all practical purposes, and are carried out with greater precision and punctuality than those of any of the other nations. There is more regularity and formality in the conduct of national affairs, and less lavish expenditure of the public funds than is observable among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The higher offices of the nation are usually filled by men who are not only competent but willing to discharge their duties to the letter. The local laws, even to the Sabbath observance,



are strictly enforced, and, on the whole, there is not a more peaceable, law-abiding country in the world than the Cherokee Nation of to-day.

The national capitol, located at Tahlequah, is a fine, solid building, situated in the center of a good business town, surrounded by an agricultural country that is almost unsurpassed. This town is the great central point for education, while most of the national buildings are within easy access. The male and female seminaries, the insane asylum and the national jail are located in the neighborhood of the capitol. The educational institutions are complete in every respect, while in point of architectural beauty and modern improvements the female seminary, at least, is the superior of any establishment of its kind in the Southwest. Some years ago the Cherokees, appreciating the advantages to be gained by municipal government, passed an act conferring upon Fort Gibson and others of the large towns, the privileges of incorporation, so that they elect their mayors and city officers as in the adjoining States. It is needless to reflect upon the wisdom of such a measure, further than suggest the wise precedent to the nations further south.

The Cherokees as a people are better educated, and have better educational facilities, than perhaps any other nation. There are something like one hundred and eighty district schools, furnished with capable teachers and superintendents of education; then follow the higher schools and national academies whose faculties are qualified to prepare the student for the highest collegiate courses.

The importance of female education is equally recognized, and the Cherokee ladies of the present are no less remarkable for their refinement and culture than for their symmetry of form and delicacy of feature. A course of physical culture, including dumbbells and clubs, is one of the branches of education, and one which has proven of great advantage to the pupils.

The first half-breed Cherokee was born in North Virginia as far back as 1620, and was the son of an Irish adventurer named Dogherty. At the date of the treaty of 1836, there were only two hundred and one white persons among the Cherokees. How hard it is for the stranger traveling through this nation to-day and struck with astonishment at the high social status of its

people, to realize this fact. It appears as though half a century had wrought a complete change in the physical as well as moral complexion and aspect of the race. The progress made by the Cherokees is chiefly attributed to the influence of the missionaries, and liberal intercourse with the whites. Yet, in our mind, a stronger factor than these was the blessed privilege of a home, or tribal government, whose independence they have long enjoyed as a grand incentive to ambition. Compare the Indian people who have governments of their own with those raised and educated under the alien laws of the United States and Canada. What a contrast!

The present population of the Cherokees is estimated at 24,000. Of these, more than three-fourths are imbued with white blood. Some who pass for full-bloods are not so entirely, their parents having married back, on either side, into the aboriginal stock. The Cherokee people of to-day are largely descended through their white blood from the Irish and Scotch who inhabited the colonies in the early days. Such illustrious family names as Adair, Ross, Dumeau, Crittendon, Wolfe, etc., have endowed the Cherokees with their ancestral heritage of Gaelic and Celtic blood.

We also find the descendants of Norman, Anglo-Saxon, French, and a few German families among the tribe, but they are comparatively few; and, it may be here remarked that not only among the Cherokees, but all the Five Nations, does the Scotch and Irish blood largely predominate.

The Cherokees are a liberal people, and treat their adopted citizens, that is to say, the husbands of their daughters and sisters, with hospitality. But should an adopted citizen abandon or divorce his wife, or should he in the event of her death marry a white woman, his right and title to citizenship is forfeited. This is a wise law and calculated to prevent wanton marriages.

The Cherokee Nation contains as much good, tillable land as perhaps any other country of equal extent. The soil is capable of producing as great a variety of products as any State in the Union; and even cotton, despite the shortness of the season, produces a good yield in the more southern districts. Although the farms are by no means as large as those in the Chickasaw Nation, yet they are more numerous, and, generally speaking, in a better

state of cultivation. Landed property is more equally divided and wealth more equally distributed among the Cherokees; and the country does not suffer through syndicate, cattle king or land baron. Although the nation is not essentially a mining country, yet there are some rich leads of copper and lead, especially the latter, which is very plentiful in some districts.

Samples of ore from lands adjacent to the capital exhibit a yield of ninety per cent. lead. Galena has recently been discovered in the same district carrying a large percentage of silver. The Cherokees have an excellent mining law which provides for the operation of claims, and quarterly reports of the results of such operations. Their law, however, forbids the leasing of any mineral land to United States citizens.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITY.—BACONE.

The people of the Indian Territory are indebted in a great measure to Professor Bacone for his active part in the establishment of the Indian University. It was in a small room in the Baptist Mission House at Tahlequah in 1880, with a few students gathered together, that the work of construction was begun by the professor himself, who at the time had no encouragement whatever, financial or otherwise. "With the help of God, this one thing I do," was the language of his heart, and God did raise friends to assist in the great work. Help for beneficiary students was obtained from churches and Sunday-schools in the East, while after a few months the American Baptist Home Mission Society assumed in part its support. A charter was obtained from the Creek council, and permission granted to locate the institution within that nation. The above society and the friends of the Indians contributed liberally toward the erection of a commodious building, and in 1885 the removal to its present location at Bacone, near Muskogee, was effected. The institution thus began without any available means has within eleven years acquired property in buildings and improvements worth \$30,000. Nearly six hundred students, representing ten Indian tribes, have enjoyed its scholastic advantages. Sixty have been in preparation for teaching, and over thirty for the university. There is no doubt

but the Indian University will prove to be one of the chief agents in the evangelizing work of the Territory. It is conducted under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and Professor Barone, who has employed the best energies of his life in raising it from its small beginning to its present completeness. He has associated with him a corps of teachers in every respect fitted for their arduous duties.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF THE CHEROKEES—
SKETCHES OF SEQUOYAH, EUBANKS
AND OTHERS.

The Cherokee language differs from other aboriginal languages in the one very important feature—its incapability of expression through the medium of the English alphabet. Through no possible combination of our consonants and vowels can these foreign sounds be rendered intelligible. It was therefore that the early missionaries among the Cherokees labored under greater difficulties than those whose lots were cast among the Choctaws, Creeks, etc., whose languages came within range of the common alphabet. Not till the year 1821 was this great difficulty removed through the invention of a Cherokee alphabet by a half-breed named George Guess, Sequoyah, as he was named by his people, was the son of a white man of the name of Gist, corrupted to Guess. From early boyhood he evinced traits that were uncommon among the youths of his tribe. At the age of fourteen years he was an excellent silversmith, manufacturing jewelry and a variety of ornaments from silver and other metals. His next acquirement was drawing, which he accomplished before, perhaps, ever having seen a picture or engraving, his propensity for the imitative art being such that he could hardly resist the temptation of making life sketches on the dressed skins of animals. Crude and rough at the beginning, Sequoyah rapidly improved and soon became a skillful artist. The members of his tribe flocked from all quarters to witness the work of one whom they naturally looked upon as a prodigy, so that he became very popular among his people. The circle of his acquaintances increasing day by day, the young artist deemed it necessary to treat his

visitors with every show of hospitality, wherefore he introduced whisky as a pledge of cordiality. Without any personal taste for the drink, he spent most of his earnings in regaling his guests, whose numbers increased with great rapidity. At length he fell into the habit of using the liquor himself, and narrowly escaped becoming a drunkard. Such would probably have been the result had not Sequoyah been attracted on first seeing a blacksmith's shop with a strong desire to learn the trade. Fleeing from his bacchanalian companions, he manufactured a bellows and soon acquired complete knowledge of the blacksmith's craft without receiving a single lesson. About the age of manhood Sequoyah was first struck with the idea which terminated in the Cherokee alphabet. Observing while on a trip to a neighboring village that the white man had a method of conveying his thoughts on paper which was not carried on by sorcery, as at first believed by the more ignorant members of the tribe, but by a series of signs or marks, this ambitious young Indian conceived the idea that he also could make marks that would be intelligible to the red man. Accordingly he took up a whetstone and began to scratch figures on it with a pin, remarking that he could teach the Cherokees to talk on paper like white men. The company laughed heartily and ridiculed his attempts, which only served to make him more and more in earnest. The idea that occurred to him was that he could invent characters that would represent sounds, out of which the words could be compounded—a system in which single letters would stand for syllables. He worked on until he had invented eighty-six characters, the complete Cherokee alphabet, after which he made a visit to Colonel Lowry, announcing the completion of his enterprise. That gentleman had heard of Sequoyah's "crazy sign writing," as it was called, for several years, and like others had advised him to employ his time at something less Utopian. Imagine the Colonel's surprise when, on examination, he found that Sequoyah's scheme had turned out a complete success—that he was, in truth, the Cadmus of his country. Soon after the invention was adopted by the missionaries and those engaged in the education and civilization of the Cherokees. Types were prepared and books printed and put in circulation.

In 1823, two years after the completion of his alphabet, Sequoyah traveled to visit his people west of the Mississippi, and in the same year the General Council of the Cherokees passed a resolution awarding him a silver medal in token of their approval of his

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2	6	S	A	V	S	∞
3	S	H	N	A	J	E
4	0	A	h	Z	Q	O
5	U	+	b	+	5	R
6	D	R	T	o	O	i
7	T	∞	∞	∞	∞	E
8	∞	L	C	U	∞	P
9	G	∞	0	∞	∞	6
10	H	∞	H	∞	N	
11	∞	P	A	F	Γ	∞
12	∞	β	∞	∞	∞	B
13	W	∞	f	∞	M	∞
14	W	∞	J	∞	∞	∞
15	∞	∞	∞	∞		

genius. In 1828 he was chosen as a delegate, and with others visited the United States President at Washington. His death we have elsewhere recorded.

The fifty years that have elapsed since the invention of the Cherokee alphabet form an era most distinctly marked with the footprints of progress. Wondrous is the change wrought within

those fifty years among a race of people who, previous to that period, may be said to have esteemed the battle field and the chase as the highest acquirements. To-day the Cherokee Nation can boast with good reason of its poets, prose writers, orators, legislators and inventors. Among the latter we must not overlook William Eubanks, the originator of a Cherokee short-hand, a method of expressing the language the simplicity and brevity of which surpasses any syllabic system on record. William Eubanks was born December 3, 1841, on the Salisaw, in Illinois District, the son of William Eubanks, a white man, and Nancy Timberlake, a half-breed. When but four years of age his parents died, leaving him in charge of his aunt, Susan Sanders, till he was ten years of age, when a half-brother of his named Foster procured him an entree to the Orphan Institute. He was educated at the Baptist Mission near Cincinnati, Ark., and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in the Confederate service, where he remained four years. After the war he taught school for four sessions, and finally settled at Tablequah, the capital, where he was appointed translator for *The Cherokee Advocate*, the national paper, and in which capacity he has served ever since, with exception of a couple of terms. William Eubanks, being an earnest student and ever ready to seize upon anything calculated to advance the great cause—the enlightenment of his people—determined to perfect the written language of the Cherokees by inventing a syllabic system whose brevity and simplicity would reduce correspondence to an easy acquirement. In 1890 the idea was first conceived, and in the fall of 1891 the short-hand system was complete and is now in circulation. We regret that we cannot furnish our readers with a copy of these characters. They consist simply of curves and dots, the position of one in relationship to the other designating the character of the sound to be expressed. The system throughout is perfectly uniform, and can be learned with ease by a child of average intelligence. Mr. Eubanks has for several years been engaged tracing the origin of the Cherokees, and will soon, it is to be hoped, give to the world his coming work, "The Cherokee Temple of Light." His researches, so far as language is concerned, develop a great similarity between the Cherokee and Hebrew, and we have reason to believe that Mr. Eubanks will succeed in establishing

certain links between his people and the ancients which may result in proving the Cherokees to be of Asiatic origin. That the Cherokees are a reading people requires little further proof than the fact that in one town, Tahlequah, of fifteen hundred inhabitants, there are four weekly newspapers, and one daily in operation during the council term. These papers are *The Advocate*, the government organ and printed in both languages; *The Cherokee Telegraph*, a paper with a large circulation and started about 1885 by Stone, who was shot by E. C. Boudinot on account of an article that appeared in its columns. Then come *The Arrow* and *The Sentinel*, both well patronized weeklies, while *The Daily News* during council term has a host of readers who take a lively interest in the enterprising little publication. In the town of Vinita there are also two weeklies, *The Indian Chieftain* and *The Vinita World*. Among the Cherokee literati the names of W. L. Adair and W. P. Boudinot are perhaps the most widely known. Several gems of poetry written by these gentlemen have had quite a wide circulation among the current selections of the day.

CHEROKEE COAT OF ARMS—ITS HISTORY AND SIGNIFICATION.



This beautiful coat of arms or seal of the Cherokee Nation was adopted by Act of Council during the administration of Louis Downing, after the close of the Civil War. It was designed by Dr. W. L. G. Miller, an adopted citizen. It was dated back to the union of the two divided branches of the Cherokee family. The seven-pointed star alludes to and perpetuates the remembrance of the ancient but now extinct seven clans among the Cherokees. Their names are as follows: (1) Wolf—Ah-ne-wah-he-yah; (2) Red—Ah-ne-woh-ti; (3) Deer—Ah-ne-kah-we; (4) Blue—Ah-ne-sah-hoh-mi; (5) Longhair—Ah-ne-ge-loh-hi; (6) Fairview—Ah-ne-goh-tah-gay-wi; (7) Holly—Ah-ne-stah-sti.

The wreath is intended to be of oak, with some acorns thereon, the signification of which our informant was ignorant. The Cherokees are perhaps the only aboriginal American tribe that have adopted a coat of arms on the national seal.

CHEROKEE MEMENTOS AND LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

Scattered here and there among the Cherokees of the present generation are many interesting mementos of their past glory. The bow, the quiver, the tomahawk, the peace pipe and other articles suggestive of war may be seen among the older citizens. Wampum belts and curiously wrought necklets of bead work are also to be found. The collection now in possession of Robert Ross, of Tahlequah, and transmitted to him through his deceased relative, W. P. Ross, is the most complete that has come within our notice. Among this collection is the national peace pipe, handed down by Chief John Ross, and which was in use among the tribe about the year 1800, twenty-five years before it came into his possession, which was in 1826 or thereabouts, when he first became chief of the Cherokees. This pipe weighs over four pounds, is eleven inches round the bowl, twelve inches long, and capable of holding nearly half a pint of smoking material. It is manufactured from a species of earth indigenous to a limited region in Georgia, which in appearance is almost similar to the Ponca pipe clay, but is much harder and heavier. The wampum belts belonging to this collection, and numbering eight or ten, are very beautiful and intricate in workmanship. The bangle-shaped beads with which they are wrought are manufactured from the inside of the clam shell, each bead being a task in itself. It was the custom long ago among the Cherokees for the warrior who killed another to present his widowed wife with a belt of wampum, then the most costly of all presents. The widow retained the belt until another homicide had taken place, when the slayer in turn purchased the belt, paying a large ransom for it, and presenting it to the last widow, and so on.

But by far the most interesting articles in the possession of Robert Ross are the old letters and documents treating of the removal of the Cherokees, and the unceasing war waged upon these unhappy people by the barbaric and blood-thirsty Legislature of

Georgia. I hope that no Georgian of to-day could read these letters without a blush of shame. The most lengthy document in the collection, written by Chief Ross in a clear and neat hand, describes graphically his arrest by the Georgian Guard. The illustrious John Howard Payne was visiting the chief at the time of the occurrence, and was not only made prisoner, but insulted and smitten in the face, by a certain Sergeant Young, of the chivalrous Georgian Guard. Chief Ross and the author of "Home, Sweet Home," were then ordered to mount their horses and conducted by the State troops through a heavy torrent of rain to the prison or guard house at Spring Place. The prison, which was a narrow log hut, contained one unfortunate in chains, a son of the distinguished warrior, Going Snake, who had fought and bled in the cause of the Union at the battle of Horse Shoe Bend, and who for many years was Speaker of the National Council. In this guard house a Cherokee captive was found dead, suspended by a rope around his neck. In this den the illustrious prisoners were confined for ten days without the privilege of writing to the President or the Governor of Tennessee. On the release of Chief Ross he inquired from Colonel Bishop, the commander of the Guard, as to the charges brought against him, whereupon that functionary was prudent enough to withhold further information, for in point of fact there was no charge against the chief from any quarter. For this high-handed infraction upon his rights and liberties, together with damages sustained by him through the failure of the United States to protect him in the enjoyment of his rights as a Cherokee upon his own domicile, together with spoliations and destruction of property, Chief John Ross claimed compensation in the sum of \$164,250.62½, \$100,000 of that sum being the amount at which he estimates the outrage committed upon him by the Georgian Guard.

The documents relating to the above are most interesting manuscripts, and in a good state of preservation. There is also a letter from John Howard Payne, as well as the copy of Chief Ross' correspondence with that gentleman. The latter sets forth in broad terms the value which the chief attributed to whatever council or advice he was in the habit of receiving from Payne. In one letter addressed to that gentleman at Washington February 10,

1838, he requests him to come to the Nation as soon as possible, and offers to defray all expenses. In another place he says: "Please accept this small check herewith inclosed and apply it to your own benefit." This, as well as other suggestions of the same nature, tend to the supposition that a warm sympathy existed between the two men; and not only this, it also exhibits the magnanimity of Chief Ross to one of a race that had robbed him, and were now on the point of driving him and his people forever from their hearths and homes.

Among this collection of letters is a leaf of stained paper from what appears to have been a diary. The following sentences are legible:

SATURDAY EVENING, November 7th, at 11 o'clock.

J. H. Payne came to my house 28th September, 1837. * * * * I promised to prepare such an address, and if approved it was to be sent around by runners for the signatures of every Cherokee within the country. It was approved and * * * * to be taken for obtaining signatures of all the people.

[Signature.]

Perhaps none but those conversant with Cherokee national affairs at the time the above was written will comprehend the signification of the document. It was written, however, by Chief Ross, the handwriting being unmistakable.

Among the collection is also a document containing the opinion of the Supreme Court by Chief Justice Marshall on the motion of the Cherokee Nation for writs of injunction and subpenas against the State of Georgia at January term, 1831.

There are also letters from the War Department addressed to the chief, relative to the removal of the Cherokees, and one to Major-General Winfield Scott, then quartered at Athens, Tenn., authorizing him to enter into immediate arrangements for the tribal emigration, the latter bearing date May 23, 1838.

THE TOM STARR TREATY.

Rarely has a government or a nation been forced to the extremity of entering into a treaty of peace with one of its own subjects. We have, however, an instance of it in the Cherokee Nation. Though his reputation was by no means enviable, yet it will be recognized by those who understood the surroundings of Tom Starr that his

outlawry was due to a combination of circumstances that appeal strongly to the sympathies of his fellow-men in his behalf. His history is without parallel in the annals of his nation. Nor do we pretend to furnish it in these pages, his adventures being numerous and interesting enough to fill a large volume. Born in the old nation, the son of James Starr, a good, law-abiding citizen, there was nothing in his boyhood indicative of the strange, nomadic life that was to follow; on the contrary Tom was an energetic, ambitious lad, eager to advance with his people in their onward strides toward civilization. His father was a member of the Ridge and Boudinot party, and one of the signers of the treaty whereby the Cherokees disposed of their lands in the old States and agreed to a removal to their present homes, west of the Mississippi. [It is due to the Ridges, Boudinot, Starr and other supporters of the treaty, to assume that they believed it best for the welfare of their people to submit to, rather than oppose, the United States in this matter.] James Starr, with his family, including Tom, moved to the new country in 1833, and lived in peace until a short time after the murder of Boudinot and the Ridges, when the life of James Starr was threatened. This aroused the slumbering fire in the heart of young Tom, who was then but nineteen years of age. When the threat was made he had a premonition of what was about to happen. He knew that the parties who had murdered the others would find a time and place to carry out their threats toward his father. Therefore he began the onslaught instead of assuming the defensive. The first act that compromised Tom Starr, and outlined his desperate career, was the killing of David Bullington. A number of people had assembled to witness a foot-race between a white man named Frank Marrs and a negro, the property of one of the Johnsons. Angry words were exchanged between Bullington and Starr relative to the political troubles of the time, which ended in a duel between them. The former used a pistol, the latter a long knife. Starr, being quick as lightning in his movements, succeeded in stabbing his opponent fatally before the other had time to use his pistol with effect, and David Bullington was slain. From that time forward Tom Starr became an outlaw, on the scout from place to place, and rarely sleeping beneath a roof for months at a time. His father was murdered soon afterward, and this fact only tended

to render the young man more reckless, for he determined to slay every Ross man that he met with to whom he could attribute any enmity toward his father while alive, or any share in his subsequent death. Tom had, no doubt, many warm friends among the Ridge party, to whom he could occasionally look for shelter, but he rarely trespassed upon the privacy or exclusiveness of anybody; he was outlawed by the party in power, and he accepted the inevitable. He was not very long on the scout before he was joined by several white men who, like himself, were fugitives from justice. But a more daring outlaw than Tom Starr never existed since the days of Robin Hood. While the enemy was hot upon his trail he would occasionally stop at a house and eat a hurried meal, leaving instructions if anybody should inquire for him, to put the pursuers directly on his trail, and furnish them with the correct time that he had taken his departure, adding, further, that he, Tom Starr, would ride slowly until the party had overtaken him. Such bold challenges are supposed to have saved his life on more than one occasion, for Tom swore that he would never be taken alive, and he never was. The number of men killed by this daring outlaw has been variously estimated, and it would be an utter impossibility to reach the correct truth. During the first nine months succeeding the Ridge and Boudinot murders, United States Indian Agent McKissick reported thirty-three assassinations. A fractional portion of these killings have been charged to Tom Starr, but he has no doubt been credited with a number of crimes that he had no object in the world in committing. He never killed wantonly nor for plunder's sake, but only for revenge. He was carrying on a war of extermination singly, and, once having marked his man, he rarely, if ever, failed to "wipe him out." Although fearing not to face any living mortal, he was more than once obliged to strike his enemy when off guard, or else lose his chance completely. On one occasion he had pursued a full-blood Cherokee, aged about fifty years, whose name need not be mentioned. Having sought him in vain for some time, he at last discovered him lying asleep and drunk, stretched on a carpenter's bench; approaching within a step of his victim, he plunged his knife-blade to the hilt into the breast of the unconscious sleeper. While inquiries were being instituted, Tom was many miles away—probably on the track of

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another sworn enemy. Three years of outlawry had scarcely passed away (during which time the Cherokee Government had offered rewards and done everything in its power to capture Tom), when it was at length decided to make a treaty with the outlaw and offer him a free pardon on condition that he would return to his home and cease hostilities. It was satisfactory to Tom, and he carried out his agreement for two years, until the authorities, for some cause or another, proceeded to arrest him. This he would not submit to, and once more fell back into the old mode of living. He was again relentlessly pursued by the officers of the law, and met with some such hair-breadth escapes as have seldom been recorded even in the most sensational literature. On one occasion, it is said, when closely followed by marshals and a pack of bloodhounds, he leaped into the Canadian River and swam to a spot where an overhanging branch touched the water's edge; catching on with his teeth, his mouth and nose over water, his head and entire body concealed from view, he remained in that position until his pursuers, supposing him drowned, at last gave up the chase. For a short time after this incident Tom Starr was reported dead, but he was heard from in Eastern Texas a few weeks later. A large reward was placed upon his capture, dead or alive, and fully half a dozen deputy marshals and Cherokee officers laid plans to ambuscade or otherwise entrap him. Starr was not a highway robber as reported by his enemies, nor was he a robber at all. True, he once, when in a terrible strait for the means of subsistence, carried off some negroes and disposed of them to the first bidder; but in his case it was a matter of steal or starve, as he could not stop long enough at any one place to work for wages. Horses he never laid hands on with the intention of appropriating them to himself, though several times, when closely pursued, he leaped into the first empty saddle that met his eye, or, leaving his tired beast, exchanged it for a fresh horse wherewith to continue his flight. Such actions are not to be placed on a par with horse-theft, an offense which Tom Starr looked upon with contempt, as did all men possessing a spark of honor or principle.

I remarked before that Tom Starr was never captured, and such is the case; he had too many friends willing to sacrifice much for his sake. In him they recognized a certain nobility of nature that

elevated him above the petty criminality of theft. Had he been a thief, this sympathy would never have existed; he was one of themselves, outlawed by the cruel combination of adverse circumstances. It is true that he was often associated with lawless men, who, like himself, were fugitives from justice, but it was impossible for him to avoid this contact, though it is almost universally believed that he had no personal interest in their transactions. He used them when it suited his purpose, and they never failed to assemble at his call. His favorite signal was the scream of the night-owl, which he imitated to perfection. When the notion struck him, Tom Starr would leave the territory sometimes for many months, having once or twice gone as far as California. He constantly visited South-eastern Texas and Louisiana. Traps of various kinds were set to catch the wily outlaw, but he was shrewd enough to be out of reach at the time he was expected, for he had a very keen scent for danger when it was in the wind. His vengeance was especially directed on those of his own people who were wont to betray him into the hands of the law, and whenever he discovered that a friend or acquaintance had turned traitor with a view of aiding in his capture and gaining the large rewards offered for his arrest, then he became a savage, and was merciless.

This warfare was carried on with slight interruption till the death of Chief John Ross, who had held the reins of government for forty years. The change of administration that followed in the election of Louis Downing to the chieftaincy put the Ridge party in power, and order was restored. The government once more, but under different auspices, entered into a treaty with Tom Starr, offering to condone all his offenses and cancel all the warrants against him if he would return to his home and live the life of a peaceful and law-abiding citizen. The offer was eagerly accepted, for Tom was weary of his nomadic career, and cheerfully settled upon his place beside the Canadian and close to Briartown, where he lived quietly until his death, which occurred about 1890, at the age of 74 years.

Rarely, if ever before, has a nation been forced to the extremity of making a treaty of peace with one of its own subjects.

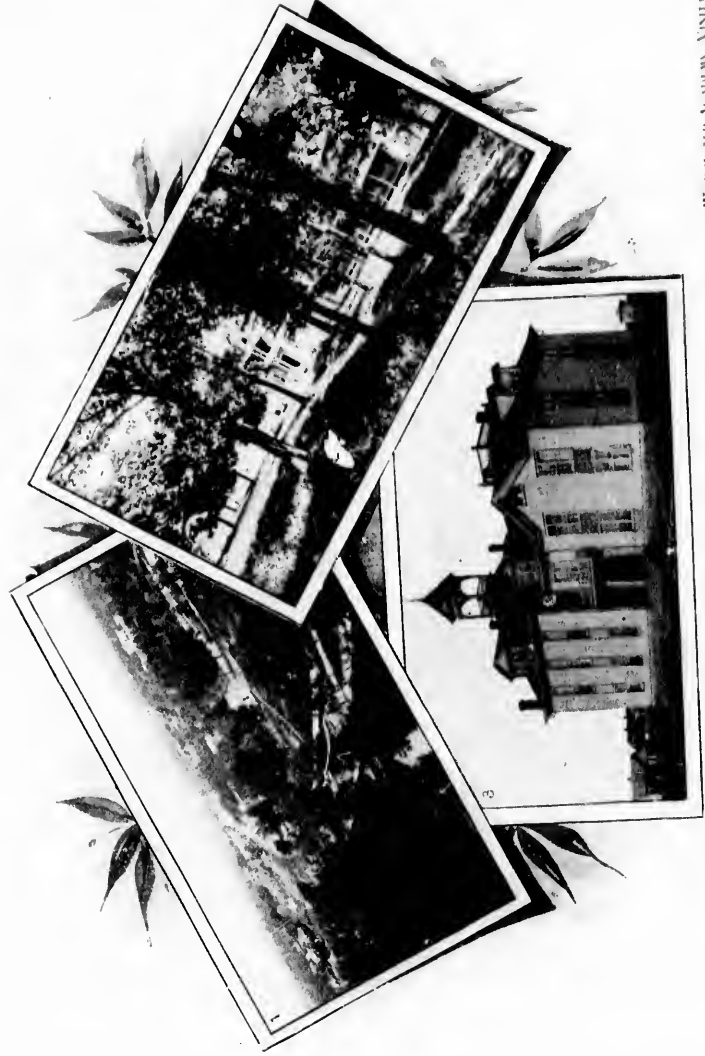
LEADING TOWNS

OF THE

CHEROKEE AND CREEK NATIONS.

VINITA.

THIS thriving Cherokee town is located at the junction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, 210 miles from Denison, Tex., and 28 miles from Chetopa, Kas. It has a population of 1,500 people and three church buildings, viz.: Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational; besides two church organizations, the Baptist and Christian. Vinita has two planing mills, and a flour mill with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, four hotels—the Hotel Cobb being the principal of these, and one of the finest and best equipped in the Indian Territory. Vinita can also boast of two institutions of learning, the Willie Halsell Institute and the Worcester Academy, an engraving of which will be found elsewhere in this work. There are fifteen general mercantile houses, three hardware and two drug stores in Vinita, besides a commissioners' court, an opera house, five or six blacksmith shops, two lumber yards, several carpenter and barber shops, and others of minor importance. There are some very handsome residences in town, besides a bank, established in 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. Vinita is an incorporated town, being the second corporation established in the Indian Territory. Its present mayor is J. J. Thompson. The town is situated on a fertile prairie about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Being located in the forks of Big and Little Cabin Creek, Vinita is plentifully supplied with excellent water, and is considered a very healthy town.



1. FORT GUARD, CHEROKEE INDIAN RESERVATION (LOOKING NORTH).
2. CHEROKEE INDIAN RESERVATION.
3. WRESTLING AT CHEROKEE INDIAN RESERVATION.

TAHLEQUAH.

Tahlequah, the capitol of the Cherokee Nation, is located on the grounds where the Cherokees first assembled in council after their removal West. In 1846 an act was passed by the council to lay off the Tahlequah council ground into town lots, and to dispose of the same. From that time the town has been rapidly growing, till its population, according to the printed city ordinances of 1890, has reached two thousand souls. Tahlequah was incorporated in 1890, and the town ordinances compiled by W. P. and E. C. Bondinot. The present mayor, Jeff Roberson, and the members of the town council were elected December 7, 1897. Tahlequah is twenty-two miles from Fort Gibson, the nearest railroad point, and has a large country trade. It has seven general mercantile stores, two drug stores, three hotels, four churches, and a bank building recently completed and opened about December 15, 1891. Tahlequah is also furnished with a fine flour and grist mill, two livery stables, court-house, rock jail, lumber yard, opera house (one of the largest in the territory), blacksmith, carpenter and barber shops, and lunch stands. There are four weeklies (and a daily issued during council) published in Tahlequah. The *Advocate* is the national organ of the Cherokees, but the *Tahlequah Telephone* appears to have the largest circulation in the nation. The *Indian Arrow* and the *Indian Sentinel* are also well patronized. Tahlequah is the great center of national education. The Cherokee male and female seminaries are located close to the capitol, and few States in the Union can boast of more beautiful structures or better conducted institutions. The insane asylum is also located close to Tahlequah, and there are also Presbyterian and Baptist mission schools and a Moravian church in the suburbs. Few towns of its population can boast of prettier residences, or a more enlightened class of people than Tahlequah. It is located in a dry, healthy spot, and well supplied with excellent water.

CLAREMORE.

Claremore is situated at the junction of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley, and St. Louis and San Francisco railroads, thirty-eight miles from Vinita and forty-three from Muskogee.



1. WORCESTER AT VINITA, VINITA.

2. CHEROKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

3. TAHLEQUAH, CAPITAL CHEROKEE NATION (FROM THE NORTH).



It contains a population of 300 inhabitants, has five general mercantile stores, one drug store, with a second in course of erection, one saddle and harness shop, three blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, two saloons, two lumber yards, three hotels, two livery stables, two depots and a district court-house. For many miles around Claremore the land is in a good state of cultivation, and fruitful in the growth of corn and small grain. There is a good grist and corn mill situated on the borders of town. Claremore has two subscription schools and one church belonging to the Presbyterians, but used by three other denominations on successive Sundays. The town is incorporated, and its mayor is John M. Taylor, a prominent politician in his district.

FORT GIBSON.

Fort Gibson, the first incorporated town in the Indian Territory, is situated on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad, eight miles from Muskogee and twenty-two from Tahlequah. It has a population of about 300, and was at one time the United States garrison point for the Indian Territory. The post buildings are still in good condition and in possession of the government, together with a land tract comprising eight miles, which, according to treaty was to revert to the Cherokees after its abandonment by the troops, but the government has not yet made the transfer. Fort Gibson is beautifully situated on the east banks of Grand River, near its junction with Arkansas and Verdigris, and is one of the most picturesque little towns in the United States. It was at one time the home of Jefferson Davis, General Zach Taylor and other prominent leaders. Fort Gibson contains four general mercantile stores, three drug stores, mills, gins, lynch stands, two hotels, churches, schools, etc. It was incorporated November, 27, 1873.

EUFAULA.

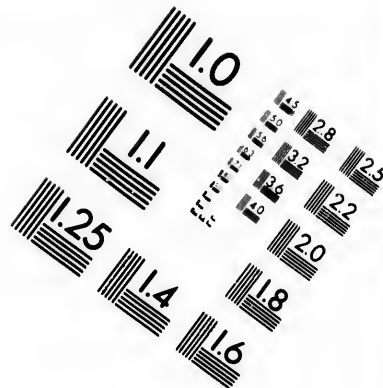
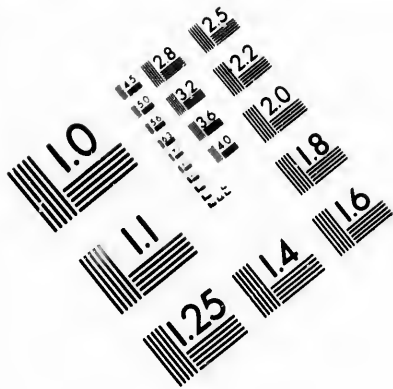
This progressive and lively little business town is located on the Canadian River, within a few miles of the northern line of the Choctaw Nation. Its population is variously estimated at from 450 to 550. Eufaula has four churches, two white and two col-

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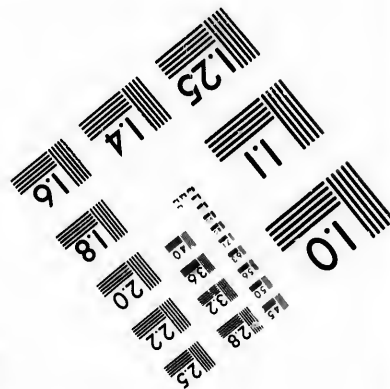
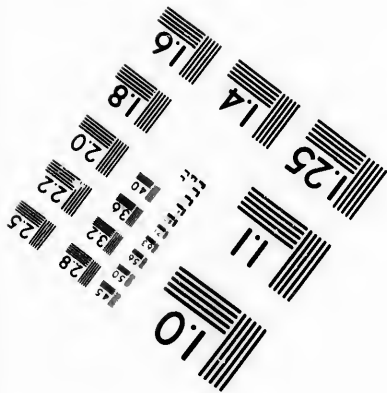
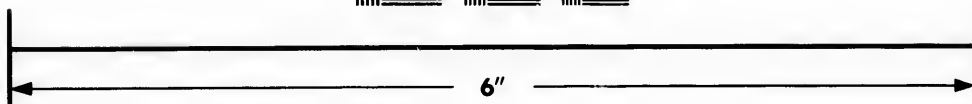
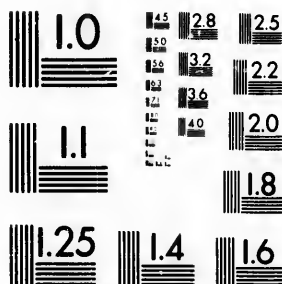
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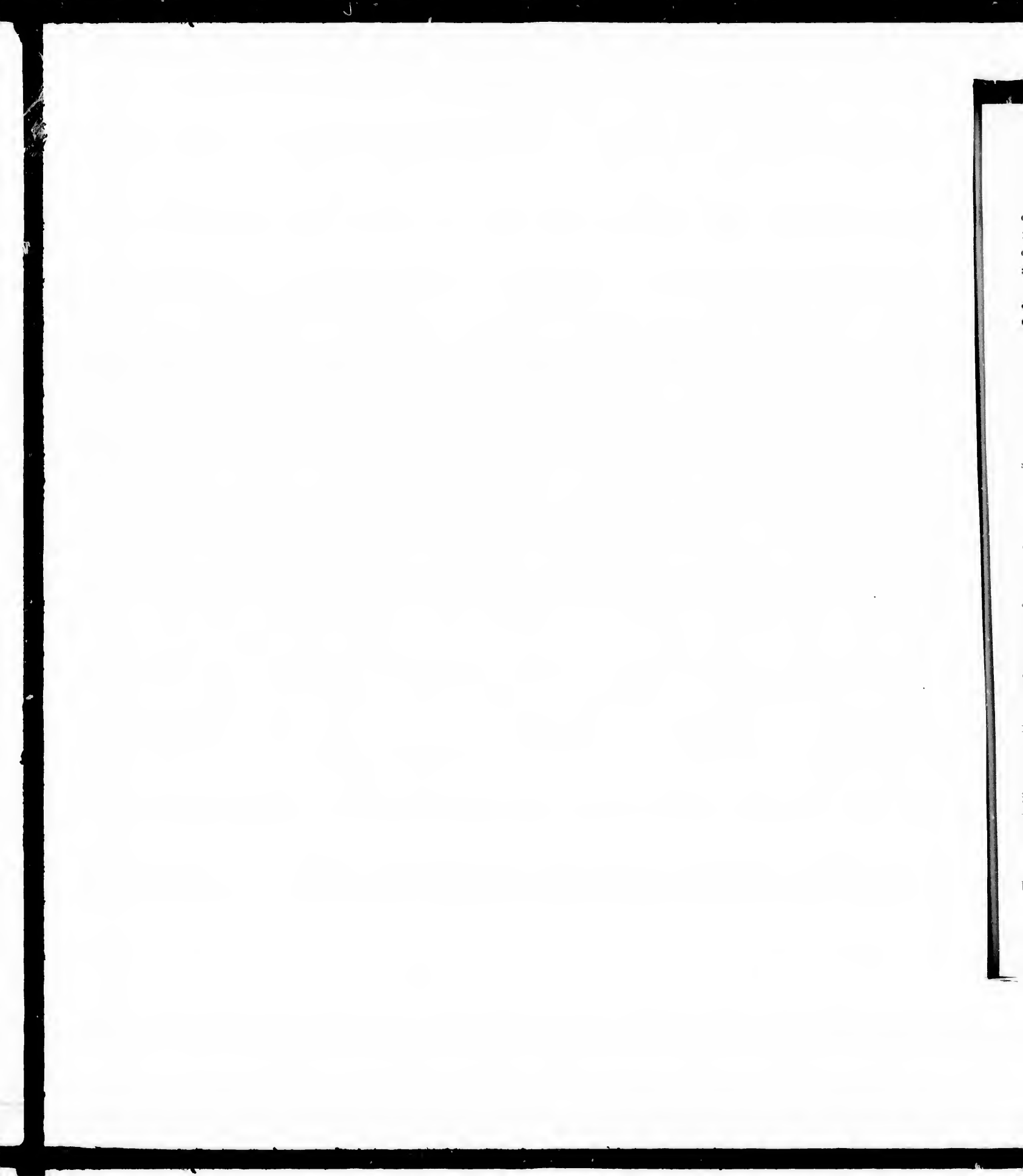
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ored, representing the Methodist and Baptist communities. It has four general mercantile houses—an engraving of one of them, that of Messrs. Patterson & Foley, will be seen elsewhere. There is also one drug store, one hardware store, two cotton gins, one grist mill, two blacksmiths' shops, two butchers' shops, three hotels and one livery stable. Eufaula, being located within easy access to the Choctaw Nation, and her business houses offering superior accommodation, a large proportion of the trade from the southern side of the Canadian is transacted there. The Canadian bottoms are remarkably fertile, while the high prairie stretching west from Eufaula to Okmulgee, the capital, is perhaps the richest high prairie tract in the Indian Territory. As an agricultural center Eufaula stands at the top of the list, and perhaps no town in the Southwest of equal population can boast of such a large annual shipment of cotton.

MUSKOGEE.

Muskogee, one of the most progressive and best located towns in the Indian Territory, is situated on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, in the Creek Nation. It has a population of over 2,000, which is constantly augmented and increased. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and is a great trading center. Its buildings greatly surpass those of any in the territory, while its business houses carry larger and more varied stocks of goods. Muskogee has six general mercantile houses, three large drug stores, one wholesale and retail queensware, hardware and carpet establishment, two jewelry stores, two newspapers, a planing mill and wood factory, one roller flour mill, two gins, two livery stables, five hotels, one of which is the largest in the Indian Territory. It has also a bank, an Indian agency, United States court house, three institutions of learning, comprising the Indian University, the Harrell Institute and the Minerva Home. Muskogee is looked upon as the central point of religious and educational institutions, so that almost every church is represented. The private buildings are far above the average in towns of the same population, and the society is refined and cultured.

A more desirable place to live in can hardly be found in the Southwest than Muskogee, and it will, no doubt, before many years become a thriving city.

OKMULGEE.

Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, is situated thirty-five miles west of Enfaula, the nearest railroad town except Muskogee, which is about the same distance. It contains a population of about 250, except during council, which draws a great crowd annually. The council house is erected in the center of the town square, and is a fine rock structure. There are two general mercantile houses, one drug store, two hotels, blacksmith and barber shops, mill and gin, and a church and school-house.

Okmulgee is situated on one of the finest tracts of high prairie in the Indian Territory, capable of producing the largest crops of cotton, corn and small grain.

WAGONER.

Wagoner is situated at the junction of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad, the town being established in 1878. Its population has been estimated at 400—250 of that number being United States citizens. Wagoner is sixteen miles north of Muskogee and forty-nine miles south of Vinita, being located in a prairie country remarkable for its richness. It has five general mercantile stores, two drug stores, a cotton gin, grist mill, two blacksmiths' shops, one livery stable, one newspaper, one church-house with Presbyterian and Methodist organizations; four hotels, the principal of which are the Valley Hotel and Bernard Hotel. The town is rapidly growing, several fine brick buildings being in contemplation which will be erected in the near future. The town is well located; the water is good, and the soil of the surrounding country is fertile, being adapted to small grain as well as corn and cotton. One farmer last year raised 1100 bushels of wheat, averaging thirty bushels to the acre. The society of Wagoner for a town of its years is remarkably good, and the merchants and business men are deeply interested in its progress and welfare.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOEL B. MAYES.

The subject of this sketch was born October 2, 1833, in Bates County, Georgia, near Cartersville, at that time in the Cherokee country. Joel was the second son of Samuel Mayes and Nancy Adair, the former of white blood from the State of Tennessee, but whose ancestors emigrated from England and Wales. His mother was the daughter of Watt Adair, a Cherokee who held many high offices in the old nation, while his great-grandfather Adair was an illustrious man during the reign of King George the Third of England. Joel moved to the Cherokee country with his people in 1837, and attended the public schools until 1851, when he entered the Male Seminary at Tahlequah and there remained for four years. In 1855 he began school teaching and continued it till 1857, when he commenced stock-raising in the western portion of the nation, and followed it till the outbreak of the war. It was as a private that Joel Mayes entered the Confederate service, First Indian Brigade, but he was rapidly promoted to the offices of paymaster and quartermaster, which last named he occupied till the conclusion of the war. Returning to his home in 1865, he once more devoted his attention to stock-raising and farming, and has at present 300 acres in cultivation, 500 head of stock cattle, 75 head of horses, 500 head of sheep and about 150 hogs. In 1879 Mr. Mayes was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and held the office till 1883, when he was elected Judge of the Northern Circuit of the Nation, and held the office through re-election for five years.

After this he became Clerk of the Commissioners' Court for two years, and then Clerk of the National Council. While holding this appointment he was elected Supreme Judge, and later Chief Justice

of the Supreme Court. In 1887 he was nominated and elected Principal Chief on the Downing ticket, and was re-elected in 1891 by an immense majority.



JOEL B. MAYES,
PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES.

In 1857 Mr. Mayes married Miss Martha J. Candy, by whom he had no children. In 1863 he married Miss Martha M. McNair, the issue of this marriage being two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Mayes next married Miss Mary Vann, daughter to

David Vaun, once treasurer of the nation and a wealthy and prominent citizen. The subject of our sketch is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Methodist Church and a good Christian. He is a man of considerable force of character, which displays itself in a fine physique and a face and head that indicate intellectual strength. His executive ability has been tested and demonstrated since his advent in office, and the public criticism on the same was well illustrated by the immense majority he received in the recent executive contest. Chief Mayes is five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 280 pounds. He has a good-natured, kindly disposition, which endears him to all his acquaintances.

[Since above was written Mr. Mayes was taken ill with la grippe, early in December, during council term, and never rallied, dying December 14, 1891, at Tahlequah. His seat was filled December 23d by Colonel C. J. Harris, the National Treasurer, who was elected by a vote of the General Council.]

L. C. PERRYMAN.

The present chief of the Creek Nation was born at Sodom, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, March 1, 1838. His parents, Lewis Perryman, of Big Spring Town, and Ellen Perryman (nee Winslett), of Hechitsee Town, emigrated to this nation from the old Creek Nation in Alabama, in the year 1828. Chief Perryman is the oldest of a large family of children. The Perrymans were a large, energetic and enterprising family at the breaking out of the Civil War in the United States; and the Winsletts were recognized as the brightest intellects of the country at that time, as is attested by their translations and original writings still extant in the Creek language. Chief Perryman entered school at Tallahassee Mission in 1849, under Rev. W. S. Robertson. The young student at an early age developed a marked aptitude for mathematics, which so enlarged his reasoning powers that to-day he is recognized as a most logical and unerring reasoner among his people. It was while going to school that young Perryman first commenced translating the Biblical history for the Presbyterian schools of the Creek Nation. Later in life he translated the Creek laws from the English into the native language, as well as many of the popular hymns.

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At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1862 Mr. Perryman enlisted as a private in the Union army in Kansas—First Regiment of the Indian Home Guards. He served till the close, and was mustered out as Sergeant-Major in May, 1865. After the war the subject



L. C. PERRYMAN,
PRINCIPAL CHIEF, CREEK NATION.

of our sketch took an active part in the reconstruction of the Creek government and adoption of the present constitution. He was for six years Judge of the Coweta District, and on his resignation was elected member of the Lower House from Big Springs Town, which

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position he continuously held by re-election until nominated for Principal Chief in 1887, and elected September 6th of the same year. He was the unquestioned leader of the House of Warriors during the whole of his long term of service, and was several times called upon to represent the nation at Washington, D. C., as National Delegate. The Oklahoma question was the all-absorbing subject before the nation at the time. The policy of the preceding administration was to let the Oklahoma question alone and allow the United States government to settle friendly Indians on the land, and thus part with the said lands forever for the small sum of thirty cents per acre, which the land had been sold for in 1866. Mr. Perryman, during one of his trips to Washington, concluded it would be better and more statesman-like to enter into negotiations with the United States government for an increase of pay for those lands, with the understanding that, should the United States government allow the sum additional, then the Creeks would relinquish their rights and claims to the possession of said lands.

This idea was conceived and set on foot by Mr. Perryman, but when the idea became known to certain of his political opponents, they fairly made Rome howl with their mutterings of discontent and their opposition to his policy, and threatened to recall him in disgrace from Washington.

When he was elected chief, shortly afterward, his political opponents began to see that they had misunderstood the signs of the times. He has consummated that policy during the past four years, and now there is not a citizen in all that country who does not approve of the sale of Oklahoma.

Mr. Perryman is quite an extensive stockman, having about one thousand head of good cattle. He has also 950 acres of fine bottom land, his corn averaging about seventy-five bushels to the acre.

He has two sons—Andrew, aged twenty years, and Henry, fifteen years. These young men are very promising and are receiving education at a private school in Tulsa, Creek Nation, prior to a collegiate course.

Mr. Perryman is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. As an executive officer he has few equals, and that his people fully realize this fact is proven by his re-election to the office of Principal Chief, October 1, 1891.

FREDERICK B. SEVERS.

Frederick B. Severs, the subject of this sketch, born August 13, 1835, in Washington County, Ark., the only son of Charles



Frederick B. Severs

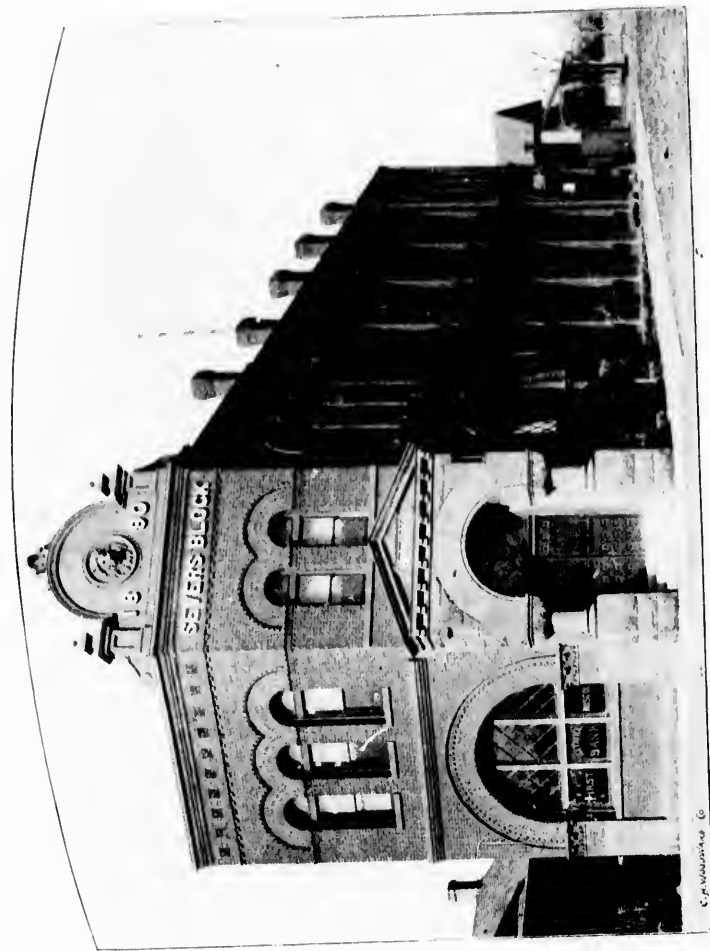
CREEK NATION.

J. Severs and his wife, Basima T. Ballard. His father was from Tennessee and his mother from South Carolina. She was related

to the Rutledges, Pinckneys and Austins, families of considerable prominence in that State, their record dating back to Revolutionary days. His father, Charles J. Severs, moved to Arkansas, then a Territory, in 1834. Frederick attended school in his father's neighborhood until he was about fifteen years old, when he went to Cane Hill College, Boonsborough, Ark. He remained at college two years, after which time he returned home, and assisted his father in conducting the farm. In his eighteenth year he entered commercial life at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, under the auspices of W. C. Dickson, an old time friend of his father's, and a prominent merchant, who volunteered to instruct Frederick in mercantile affairs. He remained with Mr. Dickson four years, when he returned to his home in Arkansas, where he remained but a short time. He was requested to come to Concharty Town in the Creek Nation to take charge of a school, which school (as all then were) was under the control of the United States Indian Agent, who, being greatly interested in the education of the Creeks, secured the services of Mr. Severs, who, although young, was highly esteemed by the agent, and by him deemed competent and qualified to assume that responsible charge. Mr. Severs here first formed the acquaintance of Miss Annie Anderson, the present Mrs. Severs, whose father was George Anderson, the king of Concharty Town, and also second chief of the Creek Nation. Miss Anderson was a highly educated young lady, gifted with considerable personal beauty and mental attainments of the highest order, and possessing all the attributes that make up a lovable character. Miss Anderson was favorably known throughout the Creek Nation, as taking a deep interest in the educational advancement of the Concharty people, among whom she taught school for several years, and until she married. She was educated at Tallahassee Mission, which school was conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Rev. R. M. Loughbridge was superintendent and Rev. W. S. Robertson was principal, at that time his wife (Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson) was principal teacher—she is now an aged lady, living in Muskogee, respected and loved by her former pupils and the entire community. This estimable lady, in her advanced years, is still greatly interested in the educational and religious welfare of the Muskogee people,

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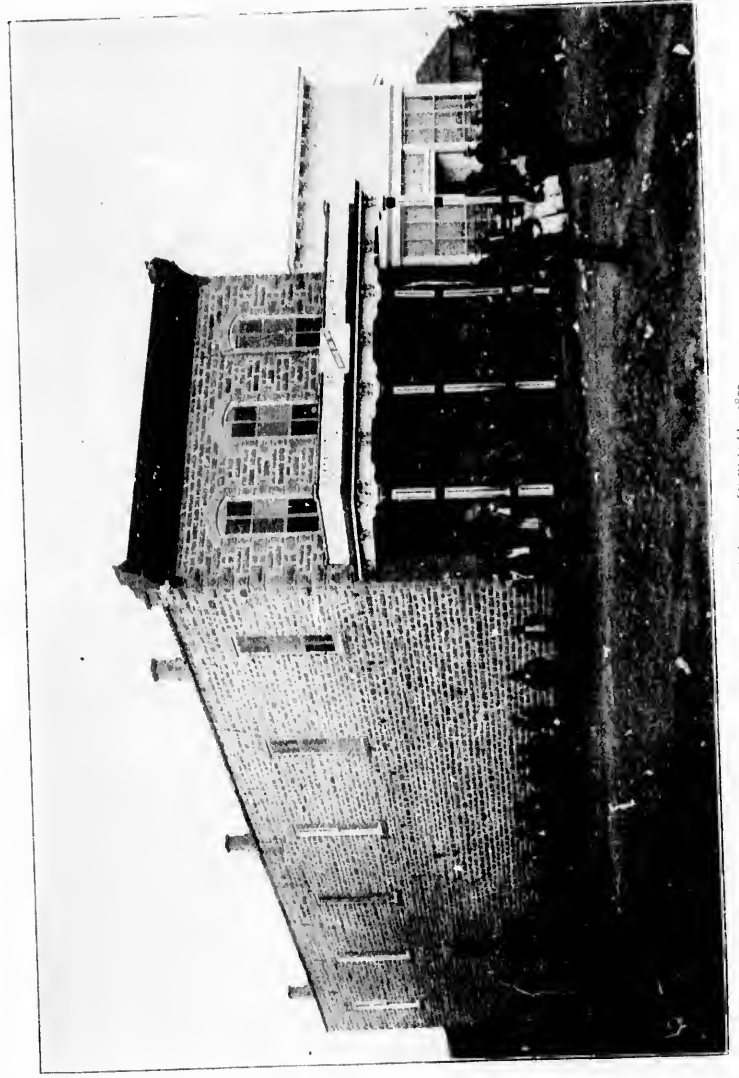
F. B. SEEVERS' BLOCK, MUSKOGEE.

C. F. WALKER 6

and devoted much of her time, assisted by Mrs. Severs, to the translation of the Scriptures into the Muskogee language. "The subject of our sketch left Concharry in 1858 to fill the position of principal teacher of the Asbury Mission, a school under the charge of the Southern Methodist Board, and located at old North Fork Town, now known as Eufaula, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Here Mr. Severs taught for two years, when his brother-in-law, Mr. H. Shields, trading at Shieldsville, a post near the capital town of Okmulgee, solicited his assistance and services, which he continued to render for two years, until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

The Creek Indians were forced by circumstances to take sides in the late civil war. Mr. Severs espoused the Southern cause and was mustered into service in the First Creek Regiment as first lieutenant, in Captain Checote's company of full-blood Indians, and succeeded to the captaincy when Checote was promoted to the colonelcy. Later on he was appointed brigade commissary, with the rank of major, which he retained to the close of the war. He is familiarly known, however, and addressed as Captain Severs.

At the breaking up of the army at the close of the war, Captain Severs was in Texas. Laying aside the profession of arms, without delay he resumed the peaceful occupation of educator, and taught school near Bonham for three months. Meantime his old home in Arkansas had been devastated by contending armies. He received his pay for teaching in produce and provisions, which he had hauled to the Washington County homestead, to replenish the exhausted larder. This indefatigable ex-soldier then loaded up a four-mule wagon with apples, and made two trips from Arkansas to San Antonio, Texas, marketing his fruit there and hauling back return loads of provisions, which were readily sold at a profit. Then, with his small means and some aid from friends, he commenced business on his own account at Shieldsville, in the Creek Nation, at the old stand where he was formerly employed. About that time his old commander, Checote, was elected principal chief of the Creek Nation, who appointed him his private secretary. The assistance Captain Severs rendered in this department proved of great value to the chief and to the nation, as he heartily engaged in shaping a sound, constitutional form of government for the Indians, and made



E. B. SAVERS' STORE OKMUGOH 1877

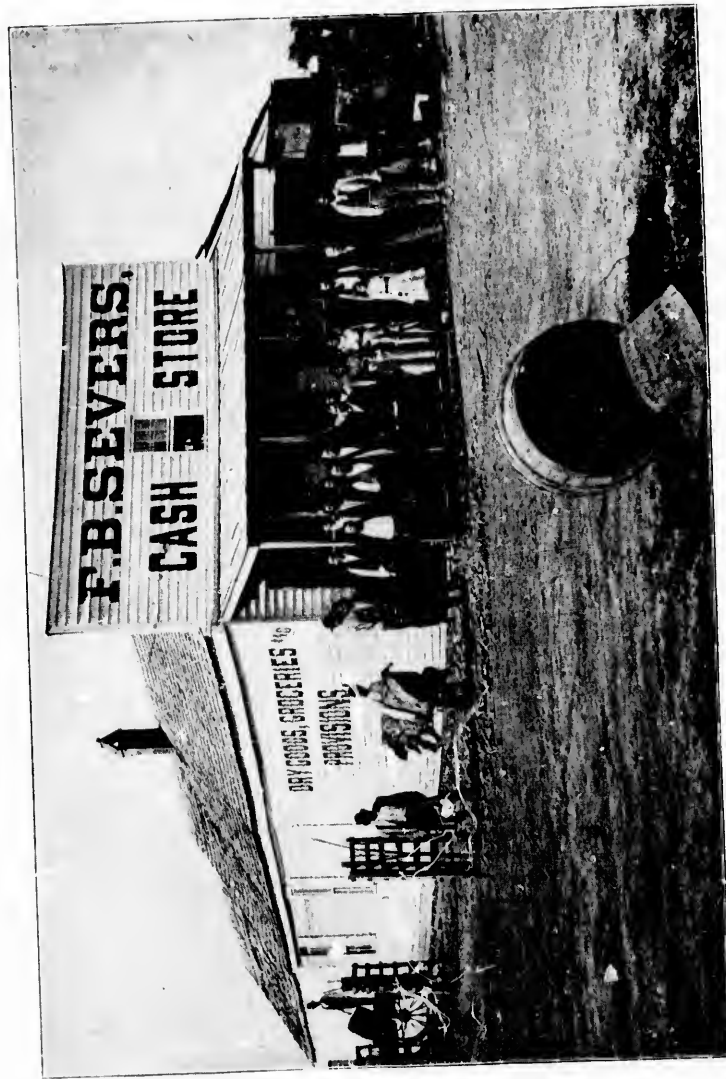
many suggestions that were adopted and proved to be judicious. He moved his store to Okmulgee in 1868. His business grew steadily, and in 1870 he married Miss Amie Anderson, before mentioned, who was then engaged in teaching the same school in Concharty that Captain Severs taught before the war.

The old board store-house in Okmulgee has given place to a handsome stone building, which contains a stock of general merchandise varying from \$20,000 to \$35,000 in value, to meet the requirements of trade. He also owns at Okmulgee a cotton gin, and grist and saw mill, which cost ten thousand dollars, and which was built to replace a fine new mill destroyed by fire. In addition, he owns nearly all the business and dwelling-houses in the town, for which he receives rent.

In 1884 Captain Severs moved to Muskogee, to secure the excellent opportunities afforded at that town for the education of his children. Here he built a comfortable residence for his family. He also purchased the house and business of S. S. Sanger, and is now carrying on an extensive general merchandise business. Muskogee growing in importance as a cotton point, he erected a capacious cotton gin, with all the latest improvements. There being great need for a flouring mill at Muskogee, to stimulate the growing of wheat to produce a home supply of flour, Captain Severs, with his fellow-merchants, organized the Muskogee Roller Milling Company, which erected a mill and an elevator at a cost of \$25,000, one-fourth of the paid-up stock being owned by him.

The establishment of the United States Court for Indian Territory at Muskogee necessitated the erection of many buildings to accommodate court officials, attorneys and others, which was met, in part, by Capt. Severs, who built several dwellings and law offices, and, to supply a much-needed want, he erected a very handsome brick bank building, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars. He, with others, procured a charter from the United States and organized the First National Bank of Muskogee, with a capital stock of \$100,000. He is stockholder and a director of the bank.

Captain Severs is prominent as a stockman in Indian Territory: he owns about 8,000 head of a graded class of cattle. At his stock farm, Pecan Grove Ranch, he has a large country house of modern architecture. Here are orchards, gardens, capacious barns, stables



F. B. SEEVERS' STORE.—FROM 1868 TO 1883.

and sheds—everything necessary for the successful prosecution of farming and cattle-raising. The farm consists of 250 acres of superior soil, in a good state of cultivation. A few miles from Okmulgee is his horse ranch, where he has five hundred head of improved stock.

Mrs. Severs has had six children, three of whom are living—Bessie, born April 1st, 1871; Mary, born September 1st, 1872; Annie, born December 5th, 1878. The two eldest graduated at Baird College, Clinton, Mo., the summer of '91, and Annie is now preparing for the same honor, at the same college.

Holding Captain Severs in high esteem, the Creeks adopted him into their tribe, with all the privileges of citizenship, a very uncommon mark of their regard, not a single white citizen of the United States having been adopted by them since the war. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the people; by material aid and encouragement he has always assisted them to progress in industrial pursuits, in education and religion. Time and again, when failure in crops or other causes had created distress, he supplied their pressing wants until they could obtain relief. The widow, the orphan and the destitute have always found in him a friend, and worthy charities find in him a liberal contributor.

Captain Severs is full five feet eleven inches in height, of fine personal appearance, of gentlemanly and affable manners, of a cheery and sanguine disposition, and a steadfast friend. He is one of the richest men in Indian Territory. His success has been won by sagacity, by knowledge of human nature, and by untiring energy and devotion to the smallest details of the various pursuits that engage his attention. He is in the prime of life, with unimpaired health, and may reasonably expect many years to enjoy the fruits of a successful and well-spent life in the bosom of his estimable family, in whom he takes great delight—a loving husband and a devoted father.

ELIAS C. BOUDINOT.

The late distinguished lawyer and statesman, E. C. Boudinot, was born August, 1835, near Rome, Ga., and was the son of Killekee-nah, a Cherokee descended from a long line of chiefs. Elias



was first educated for a civil engineer at Manchester, Vt., but finally concluded to adopt the law as a profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced in the State and Federal Courts. One of his first cases was the defense of Stand Watie, defendant in a murder case, in which it is recorded that young Boudinot made one of the most effective and polished orations ever made by such a youthful lawyer. Stand Watie was acquitted, and the counsel for the government to-day pronounces it a righteous verdict.

Soon after this E. C. Boudinot became associate editor of *The Arkansian*, an ably edited weekly published at Fayetteville in the interest of democracy. In 1860, at twenty-five years of age, he became the chairman of the State Central Committee, and as one of the great leaders of democracy, assumed the editorship of *The True Democrat*, the leading organ of that party at the capital. In 1861 he was elected Secretary of the Secession Committee by acclamation, and soon afterwards embraced the cause of the South, repairing to the Cherokee Nation, where he and his relative, Stand Watie, raised a regiment for the Confederate service. The latter was elected colonel, while Boudinot became major, afterwards succeeding to the office of lieutenant-colonel.

At the conclusion of the war the subject of this sketch represented the Southern Cherokees at a meeting of various Indian tribes at Fort Smith, to determine the terms of a treaty then under consideration between the United States and the Indians of the Indian Territory. Boudinot, in representing the Southern Cherokees, made an able defense of the course pursued by them during the war. His exposure of the conduct of John Ross called forth the powerful and passionate oratorical genius of Boudinot. In 1867 the subject of our sketch opened a tobacco factory in his nation, an act of treaty having guaranteed the Cherokees exempted from all taxes. But the United States officers seized and confiscated the factory, and thus the most solemn of covenants was ignored. After the case was brought before the Supreme Court, Congress authorized the Court of Claims to make settlement for damages suffered by Boudinot, and the tribunal adjudged restitution after a lapse of fifteen years.

DENNIS W. BUSHYHEAD.

The subject of this sketch was born March 18, 1826, in the State of Tennessee, the oldest son of Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, a



DENNIS W. BUSHYHEAD,
EX-CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

well-known Baptist divine and who was associated for many years with Rev. Evan Jones in the translation of the Bible and other religious works. Rev. Jesse was several times delegate to Washington, and a commissioner on other important occasions. Dennis'

mother was a Miss Eliza Wilkinson, a Georgian and half-breed Cherokee. The young man first attended school in 1833 at the Candy Creek Mission School, Tennessee, under charge of Rev. Holland. In 1835 he went to the Mission School at Valley River, N. C., and remained there one year. In 1838 his father, Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, conducted a detachment of Cherokees, numbering 1,000 souls, from the old nation to Beattie's Prairie, Delaware District, Indian Territory, and Dennis was among the party. In the following year, 1839, he attended mission school at Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, under charge of Rev. Samuel A. Worcester. Here he remained one year, after which, in 1841, he was sent to college in New Jersey. In March of the same year young Bushyhead joined Chief Ross' delegation to Washington to attend the inauguration of General Harrison as President of the United States. Dennis remained in New Jersey three years, completing his education in August, 1844, his father dying on July 17th of the same year.

In the fall of 1844 Mr. Bushyhead established a mercantile business close to where the Cherokee Orphanage is now located, which business he carried on until the spring of 1847. The following year he became Clerk of the National Committee, and in 1849 crossed the plains to California, being one of the first who ever undertook that perilous journey. During his absence he visited Sacramento, the Feather River and various points of note, starting for San Francisco, Cal., in October, 1851, with the intention of there meeting some Cherokee friends and returning home by steamer. But they taking passage on a schooner, Dennis declined to accompany them, and, instead of returning home, went back to the mines in Callavaris County. In the meanwhile the ill-fated schooner was lost, while the subject of this sketch sailed for home via the Panama route, arriving safely at Fort Gibson on the last day of March, 1868, having spent eighteen years in the far West. Mr. Bushyhead opened business in Fort Gibson in 1871, and began to interest himself in politics about the same time. In November of that year he was elected treasurer of the nation, held the office four years, and was re-elected in 1875 for the following four years. In August, 1879, Mr. Bushyhead was elected Principal Chief of the Cherokees, and was re-elected in 1883 for the four years following.

In 1889 and 1890 ex-Chief Bushyhead was elected Delegate to Washington, and in November of the latter year was one of the three commissioners who treated with the government in the sale of the Western Reservation.



MRS. BUSHYHEAD.

Governor Bushyhead married Mrs. Scrimcher, of Fort Gibson, in September, 1879. By this marriage they had four children—Jesse C., now a physician at Claremore; Eliza, Catherine and Dennis, Jr.

Governor Bushyhead again married in October, 1883, his wife being Eloise P. Butler, daughter of James L. Butler, of South

Carolina (brother to Senator Butler), and grand-niece to Commodore Perry. By this marriage Mr. Bushyhead has two children—James Butler, born October 6, 1884, and Francis Taylor, May 10, 1887. Mrs. Bushyhead was educated at the national schools and completed her studies in Philadelphia. She is a lady of great personal beauty and possessed of many accomplishments, added to which she is a loving wife and a tender and affectionate mother. Ex-Governor Bushyhead is a rather large, well-built man, with a fine face indicative of strength and motive power. He was at one time a most prominent man, but his party is out of power at the present time.

JOSEPH M. PERRYMAN.

This prominent citizen was born near Muskogee, Creek Nation, in 1833, the third son of Mayes Perryman, who held many high offices during his life-time. The young man was sent to school at Coweta Mission until 1853, when he began his studies for the Presbyterian ministry, continuing the same for three years. Before the breaking out of the war he was licensed to preach the gospel, but when the tocsin of war was sounded he joined the Confederate service under Colonel D. N. McIntosh, and held rank in various capacities until the close. When the war ended he went to Wapanneka, Chickasaw Nation, and was there ordained for the Presbyterian ministry of the Creek Nation. It was then that Mr. Perryman organized what is known as the North Fork Presbyterian Church. At this period he took charge of the mission school under the South Presbyterian Synod, and held the position for four years.

The state of the country, together with a train of circumstances, conspired to force Mr. Perryman to the front in the political arena, and he was elected member of the National Senate, which office he filled for eight years. In 1874 he became treasurer of the nation, and held the position until 1878 or 1879. It was during this period of office that a great change occurred in the religious convictions of Mr. Perryman, which led to his change of faith. Abandoning the Presbyterian, he became a staunch believer and member of the Baptist Church, and was soon afterwards ordained minister. But the political condition of the country demanded his services, and

so forbid his taking an active part in missionary work, for in 1883 he was elected Governor of the Creek Nation, and held the office for four years. In 1890, although anxious to retire from politics,



JOSEPH W. PERRYMAN
EX-GOVERNOR OF THE CREEK NATION

Mr. Perryman was again induced to accept preferment, being elected by the council to fill the responsible position of President of the Board of Education, which office he holds at present. Indeed, it appears as though he were destined to "walk in high places," by far the greater portion of his life having been spent

in fulfilling executive, legislative and administrative duties. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Perryman has also had considerable experience on the bench, having occupied the honorable position of Judge of the Supreme Courts in or about the year 1873. He was also Superintendent of Public Schools about 1866. A member of the blue lodge of Masonry, our subject has filled the offices of secretary and junior warden in that order.

September 1, 1879, Mr. Perryman married Miss Ellen Marshall, daughter of Nicholas Marshall, who died during war time. By his first wife he had three children, now married, viz., Mrs. Ellen McIntosh, Mrs. F. Allen and Robert Perryman. His present wife was educated for a teacher, having taught for two years before her marriage, and is at present giving public instruction in Eufaula, where she is universally admired and respected. Mr. and Mrs. Perryman have a beautiful home in Eufaula, furnished with everything that can add to the comfort and luxury of life. They are very popular among their people.

LEO E. BENNETT, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born at Wyandotte, Kansas, November 27, 1857. His father, Dr. James E. Bennett (deceased), was a physician and surgeon—graduate of the University of Maryland. He served in the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry throughout the war, after which he was postmaster in Fort Smith, Arkansas, during Grant's administration.

Leo received his education at Rugby Academy, Wilmington, Delaware, and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating in medicine at the University of Tennessee in 1883. Between the years 1869 and 1872 he served his apprenticeship in the newspaper business at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

In the fall of 1883 he removed to Eufaula, Creek Nation, where, in addition to private practice, he was employed as United States examining surgeon for pensions and surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway. Dr. Bennett, on account of the illness of his father, returned to Fort Smith in the spring of 1884, and there engaged in practice. In the fall of the same year he was married, at Eufaula, to Louie, youngest daughter of Judge G. W. Stidham, Chief Justice of

the Creek Nation. About six weeks afterward his father died, and this event was followed by the death of his mother eight months later. In the spring of 1885 Dr. Bennett located near Eufaula and



H. L. BENNETT, M. D.,
UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, MUSKOGEE.

recommenced practice. Just two years afterward he purchased the material of the *Indian Journal* and moved it to Eufaula. Selling out in a few months, he bought a new plant and started the Muskogee *Phoenix* (February, 1888), which he conducted until April, 1889, when he was appointed United States Indian Agent

for the Indians of the Union Agency, embracing the five civilized tribes, which position he still holds; and at this writing (October, 1891,) has been appointed "Special Disbursing Agent" to make payments to Delaware Indians of nearly a half million of dollars, and for which he gave a bond with sworn security of more than one million and a quarter dollars, filing the bond in less than twenty-four hours.

Agent Bennett owns 1,000 acres of improved farm land in the Creek Nation, besides two eighty-acre farms in Arkansas. He is also owner of good town property in Muskogee, Eufaula and Wagoner; add to this one hundred head of cattle and twenty horses. Agent Bennett is one of the incorporators and a director of the First National Bank of Muskogee, as also of the Adams Hotel Company, of the same town. He has been president of the Muskogee Live Stock Association, representing some 80,000 head of cattle, for three years. He was also President of the Indian National Fair Association in 1888.

At the present time Mr. Bennett is United States Commissioner for the Western District of Arkansas; also treasurer of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions, at Muskogee. The subject of our sketch is a member of the Astrea Chapter, No. 14, Order of the Eastern Star. He is serving his third term as Grand Master of Masons of the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, being a member of Muskogee Lodge, No. 28. He is Grand Scribe of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Indian Territory, and Scribe in Muskogee Chapter, No. 3. He is also a member of the Oklahoma Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Sir Knight Generalissimo in Muskogee Commandry, No. 1; is Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative of the Knights of Pythias of the Indian Territory, and a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 3 (so named in honor of the newspaper founded by him). Mr. Bennett has two children—Gertie Ethel, aged six, and Louie Abie, aged four years.

In personal appearance Agent Bennett is tall and rather slight, refined and intellectual-looking. His address and bearing indicate refinement and an education above the average. Few men have risen so rapidly or attained so much in a brief period as Agent Bennett. Not only does he stand high with the present government, but with the people of all races and denominations. He is a gentleman of high moral rectitude and a good Christian.

GOV. WILLIAM MALCOLM GUY.

So long as the noble or virtuous man breathes the breath of life, so long shall malice and envy strive to feast at the expense of his reputation. But only let death intervene, and behold the halo gather round his name. Who is there among the Chickasaw people at the present day ready or willing to cast a slur upon the memory of Cyrus Harris, the great and good; though, while he lived, see him surrounded by traducers and political enemies numberless? Verily does history repent itself in his nephew, William Malcolm Guy, who, following the example of his uncle, permitted the "rule or ruin" faction to seize the reins of government rather than plunge his country in a disastrous war. Yet for this act of self-sacrifice—laudable in his uncle—Guy is not infrequently branded with timidity.

William Malcolm Guy was born at Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, February 4, 1845, the son of Colonel William Richard Guy, who served faithfully in the Florida war. William Malcolm Guy was sent to a neighborhood school in the Chickasaw Nation, but being of a rather wild, adventurous disposition, ran off to Mississippi, where he went to school until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he joined the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment under Colonel Fetherstone. In the campaign which followed from the fight at Bull's Run until the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, where the gallant young soldier was wounded in the head and had his left arm shattered by a musket ball, Guy was everywhere in the front ranks. When stricken down he lay twelve hours on the battle-field before removal to the field hospital, and it was three days before his wound was operated upon, his youth and vigorous health alone saving his life. Before his complete recovery he was made prisoner and sent to Baltimore, where he remained until exchanged to City Point, Va. At the conclusion of the war, instead of returning home, he entered college at Marshall Institute, Mississippi, where he stayed for two years, coming back to Boggy Depot in 1868, where he found his three married sisters residing. Soon afterward he moved to Mill Creek and aided his uncle, Cyrus Harris, in the stock business. In 1870 he entered the field of politics, being elected secretary of the Chickasaw Senate, in which capacity he served six years, off and on. In 1883 he was elected

Representative of his county, and in 1885 and 1886 distinguished himself in the Upper House, where he gained the reputation of being an incorruptible as well as a wise legislator.

Guy was first brought out for Governor by his uncle, ex-Governor Harris, in the summer of 1888, against William Byrd, C. E. Burris and ex-Governor Jonas Wolf; but, notwithstanding a large majority accorded him at the polls, the race, as is usual when there are more than two candidates, resolved itself into a legislative contest of a most exciting nature, which resulted in a majority of one for Guy. The new executive had no sooner been installed than he proceeded to select officers. This he did without partiality and with due regard to their fitness, distributing the favors equally between his own political friends and those of the opposite faction; but he had no sooner done so than a member of his own cabinet, hailing from the opposite ranks, and on whom he had conferred the office because of his poverty and inability for hard work, turned upon his benefactor, and, falling into the ranks of the enemy, lent himself to every scheme which might serve to damage or confuse the new administration. Following closely on this was the Governor's treaty with the Santa Fe Railroad, whereby he received, upon his own responsibility (and in accordance with constitutional provisions), a large sum of money for the benefit of the nation, but which action was used with great efficiency to prejudice the full-bloods against him. When this was to some extent accomplished, Hon. Lem Reynolds, a statesman of unquestionable ability and the recognized central figure of the opposition group, proceeded to shake the foundation of every institution conducted by the party in power. One of the results of this move was the appointment of Professor Harley, a white man, as lessee and superintendent of the Chickasaw National Male Academy, in the room of Judge Ben Carter, brother-in-law of Governor Guy. This was accomplished by securing a majority in the Legislature.

The Byrd party, through constant misrepresentations, finally gained a decided advantage in both Houses, so that when the Governor's term had elapsed and he was again elected by a majority of fourteen of the public vote, the Legislature called for a count and ruled out sufficient names to seat William Byrd, who was duly sworn in as Governor of the Chickasaw Nation.

On the night of September 26, 1888, the deposed chieftain arrived in Tishomingo with a following of nearly two hundred men, and, placing himself in readiness for a *coup d'état*, entered the capital next morning, concealing his presence until the members repaired to the House and proceeded to business. Governor Guy forced the honorable Speaker to read the election returns in the condition they were in before their alteration, and to immediately announce the result of the same, which he did after considerable hesitation—not, however, until the Hon. Sam Paul had delivered a speech that was too logical not to have a mighty influence upon the argument. Judge Duncan was then called upon to officiate, and Guy was inaugurated governor of the nation. A little later a member of the Byrd faction, under the crafty advice of Colonel Reynolds, made a motion to adjourn *sine die*, which was seconded, and the members rose to their feet and hurriedly left the town. The majority of the Guy men remained at the capital for two days, after which the governor received orders from a higher power to disband his forces. About this time, while the turbulence of party spirit was at its height, Guy was waylaid and his life attempted; but, having the prudence to travel with a body-guard, he escaped death at the hands of his would-be assassin.

Soon after these occurrences Major Heath was sent from Washington to report the condition of affairs at the Chickasaw capital. On first arriving he met with Governor Byrd, and shortly afterward invited both contestants to meet him. They did so, and came to an understanding that the decision should rest with the authorities at Washington. Guy was without the shadow of a doubt as to the result. Why should he hesitate to have it settled by arbitration? The United States Indian Agent had unhesitatingly pronounced him governor by a majority of the public vote. Meanwhile the Byrd faction wore a gloomy aspect—all save one, the placid leader himself, who could ill conceal the smile of triumph which threatened to completely over-run his countenance. At length the decision arrived, and its result was equally astonishing to both parties. Byrd was governor, not by the unanimous wish of his people, but by express desire of the United States authorities at Washington. Readers, place whatever construction you will upon the foregoing, it is capable of but one rendition, and "he who runs can read."

There are still some members of the Guy party who condemn their late leader for hesitating to assert his own and his people's rights; but when we consider the loss of life that such a course would necessitate, as well as its disastrous result to the tribal government, we are bound in all justice to admit that Guy acted with a moral heroism only to be met with in men of a superior stamp. Upon himself personally it was a great hardship to relinquish the leadership of his people without striking a blow, surrounded as he was by nearly three-fourths of the available fighting men of his country.

The deposed governor made a few comments about the state of affairs; but, viewing the situation philosophically, and pleased that none had succeeded to gratify his ambition, retired to his bachelor home, and there, with his usual energy and industry, spent the two years which followed in the extension and improvement of his farm. Soon afterward the press announced to a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances that ex-Governor William Malcolm Guy had broken the bonds of celibacy by marriage with Miss Maggie Jane Lindsay, daughter of the late John Lindsay, Knoxville, Tenn., a pretty and refined young lady of nineteen years of age. The ceremony was performed within the limits of the home circle, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Judge B. W. Carter, at Ardmore, only the old bachelors of his acquaintance being invited to be present on the occasion.

DARIUS E. WARD.

The subject of this sketch was born November 23, 1854, at Beattus Prairie, near Mayesville, on the line of the Cherokee Nation. Darius was the eldest son of the Rev. James Ward, the first Moravian missionary that came among the Cherokees. He married a grand-daughter of Chief Lowrey, illustrious in the nation's history. Darius Ward is therefore a Cherokee by blood. In 1862 his father was assassinated, close to his home, while hunting for some stray stock. The country was in a state of political agitation at the time, and numerous murders were committed. The above outrage was perpetrated by a party of "Pin" Indians, who followed up their crime by visiting the house of the dead minister and forcing

Mrs. Ward and her family of helpless children to mount on horseback and accompany them twenty-five miles into the wilderness, away from any human habitation. Here they were left to their fate, and would, no doubt, have perished, were it not for a special providence which endowed the mother with a courage and fortitude sublime. The love for her children was such that the unfortunate lady made almost superhuman efforts to retrace her steps, and, strange as it may appear, struck a direct path for home, reaching there in two days, having carried two of her children every step of the way. Finding the horse deserted on her arrival, and ready to sink with weariness, she started out with her oldest boy in search for her husband. They had not gone more than a quarter of a mile before they found the remnants of his body scattered over a considerable tract, having been torn to pieces by the wolves. His shirt was also discovered, and found to contain a number of bullet holes. The terrible shock which followed the event, in a very short time caused death to this heroic and devoted mother. Being a staunch adherent to the Moravian church, she expressed a wish that her children should be brought up under the guidance of the church, consequently Darius, the subject of our sketch, was sent to Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, where he spent five years in being educated, with several Cherokee boys of the Ross family. From there Darius moved to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he was apprenticed to William Walp & Co., cabinetmakers. Here he remained four years and a half, after which he went to Philadelphia, where he began house-carpentering under instruction, and returned to Bethlehem in the fall of 1875, where he married Miss Sarah C. Ritter of that place. In 1876 he removed to Vinita, Indian Territory, and became a builder and contractor, doing a large business throughout the country. In 1887 he was appointed inspector of public buildings by the administration in power, which office he held until a change took place. In 1884 Mr. Ward moved to Tahlequah, Indian Territory, and there, in 1885, took charge of J. W. Stapler's hardware establishment, which appointment he holds at the present. Mr. Ward has six children—Minnie E., J. Herbert, James D., Hindman H., Sydney R. and Gertie. Mr. Ward is five ten inches and weighs 178 pounds. He is a man of good, sound sense, well educated, and courteous in manner and address.

JOHN L. ADAIR, JR.



The subject of this sketch was born June 8th, 1866, at Tahlequah, being third son of John L. Adair, of that town. John L., Jr., began attending the Indian University in 1879, and after three years, went to the Male Seminary at Tahlequah, where he remained four years. On leaving there he devoted his time for three years to assisting his mother in the post office, after which he entered his father's business house as clerk, in March, 1890. In 1891 he was appointed district clerk, to fill the vacancy left on the death of Allen Ross, which office he still holds. In 1891 he married Miss Abbie G. Bourdman, daughter of William and Margaret Bourdman, of St. Louis, a family of prominence in that city. John L., Jr., is six feet high, weighs 150 pounds, and is a young man of prepossessing appearance, good address and polished manners. He is the owner of property in Vinita and Tahlequah to the amount of about \$2,000, and is now practicing law at the last mentioned town. Being talented and ambitious, and possessing a good education, he will, no doubt, be heard from in the near future.

W. S. NASH.

The subject of this sketch was born September 10, 1846, at New Orleans, La., the third son of Nathaniel H. Nash and Sarah Jane Snelser. William attended school in New Orleans until he was thirteen, when he went to Fort Gibson in 1861, and the year following went to New York, returning to Fort Gibson in 1864. In 1884 he embarked in the mercantile business, and in the January of 1878 married Miss T. Thompson, daughter of Richard

Thompson, a prominent Cherokee. By this marriage they have three children (living)—Carla A., born November, 1880; Bertha M., born December, 1884, and William Carroll, born March, 1886. Mr. Nash owns about 120 head of stock cattle, fourteen head of improved stock horses, and carries a stock of about \$12,000 in merchandise. He is also owner of a gin and machinery valued at \$2,000, and a considerable number of town lots in the best locality in Fort Gibson. Mr. Nash commenced business on a capital of \$800, and through strict attention, economy and fair dealing, has accumulated a good competence, with the prospect of attaining wealth before many years. He is a gentleman of good education, courteous in address and popular with the people of his district. He is a Mason of old standing and a member of the Presbyterian church: is nearly five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds.

CAPT. GEORGE W. GRAYSON.

The subject of this sketch, George W. Grayson, was born in 1843, within four miles of Eufaula, Creek Nation. He is a son of the late James Grayson and Jennie Wynn, a half-breed Creek. The original name of Grayson was Grierson, having become corrupted in some unaccountable manner. The original Grierson was a Scotchman, reputed to have come from the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. He married a Creek woman of the Hillabee Town, who bore him several children, among whom was the grand-parent of the subject of our sketch. George W. was the first-born of his family, and his parents, being great admirers of literary attainments, persisted in keeping him and his brother "Sam" at such schools as the nation could afford, in preference to holding them at home, where, by assisting on the farm, they could have materially lightened the parental burden. In the course of time these young men became recognized among the most advanced pupils in the old Asberry Manual Labor School, close to Eufaula. George W. was finally singled out by the nation as most worthy of the superior advantages afforded by schools in the States, and, thus favored at the expense of the nation, was placed at Arkansas College, Fayetteville, where he remained two years, until the outbreak of the Civil War. His father died about this time, and George W. joined, as private, the

Second Regiment of Creek Volunteers, under Colonel Chilly McIntosh (Confederate service). At nineteen years of age he was captain of Company "K," which he commanded until the close of



CAPTAIN GEORGE W. GRAYSON
CREEK SOLDIER

the war. Captain Grayson took an active part in several skirmishes, the most notable being the engagement and the capture of the steamer "J. R. Williams," at Pleasant Bluff, Arkansas River, and the sutlers' train at Cabin Creek, each loaded with commissaries for

the enemy at Fort Gibson. Soon after the war the subject of our sketch was called to the clerkship of the chiefs and councils of the nation, in which capacity he, with others, served for a time, when



MRS. GEORGE W. GRAYSON
CREEK NATION

he married Miss Anna Stidham, and soon afterward left the old home for a farm which he had purchased, seven miles west of Eufaula. About this time he was elected national treasurer, which office he held two terms of four years each. He was next elected

as one of the Creek representatives at the international council of the tribes, which position he relinquished for the secretaryship of the same, the appointment being conferred on him by the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E. S. Parker. Captain Grayson has represented the nation as its delegate before various departments of the government and committees of Congress at Washington during some five or six sessions, and at one time successfully conducted, on the part of the nation, a contest for the chieftaincy, which the constitutional party claimed for J. M. Perryman, and which Ispah-he-char denied. Mr. Grayson has been a member of the House of Warriors for Coweta Town eight years, and has been recently re-elected for another term of four years. In each of these elections he was seated by the unanimous vote of his town. He belongs to what is generally known among the Creeks as the Tiger clan, from which, in former times, many of the leaders were chosen.

Mr. Grayson's wife, Georgiana, is the oldest living daughter of the late lamented G. W. Stidham. Her mother was the third wife of Judge Stidham, and was the daughter of Paddy Carr, whose name is familiar in the history of the Cherokees (see McKimney and Hall's Indian Tribes, page 145). Mrs. Grayson's parents were slave-owners, and she was brought up in affluence and ease, knowing nothing of hardships until the war swept away everything. Mrs. Grayson possesses a fair knowledge of books and music. She has traveled considerably in the West and South, and visited the city of Washington. She is a quiet, mostentations woman, exceptionally lady-like and queenly in her deportment, and is loved and admired by all her acquaintances. Her daughter Lena, her eldest-born, is married to W. H. Sanger and has a pleasant home in Enfaula, while she has with her Walter C., Washington, Eloise, Tiana and Ethel, with the raising and education of whom she is at present most deeply concerned. Captain George W. Grayson is a tall, dignified, handsome man, of gentlemanly address. Though but forty-eight years of age, and possessor of an almost boyish complexion, his hair and beard are strangely white. He is fastidious in dress, intellectual in conversation, and polished in his manners.

ALMON C. BACONE, A.M.*

Almon C. Bacone, A.M., President of the Indian University, was born in Scott, Cortland County, N. J., April 25, 1830. His early days were spent on a farm, but his father dying, and the young



man's health and strength rendering him unfitted for physical labor, he walked to the village of Cortland at the age of fifteen and sought occupation in a tailor shop. During three years spent at this place, he acquired a keen desire for education, and moving to the village of Homer, became a student in the Cortland Academy. During his early student-ship he was forced to labor in various capacities to pay his board bill. But when sufficient knowledge was obtained, he was enabled, by teaching a

part of the time, to complete his preparation for college. Entering Rochester University, he soon graduated in the class of 1858. During his preparatory studies, Mr. Bacone united with the Baptist Church, and for some time entertained serious thoughts of entering the ministry, but circumstances seemed to require that he should engage in teaching. In this capacity he has held prominent positions in the schools of New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Ohio; but the work which enlisted his sympathies most has been among the Indian people. In 1878 he was called to take charge of the Cherokee Male Seminary, located at Tahlequah, the capital of the nation. While thus employed for a year and a half, there was furnished to him a good opportunity for getting a better insight into Indian character, and studying the best means of elevating the people. Consulting prominent Indian missionaries, the work of founding an Indian University followed. It is pre-eminently a Christian institution, having for its primary object the training of native Christian workers.

* See sketch of Indian University on page 84.

HON. W. A. PALMER.

The subject of this sketch was born near the mouth of Little River, Creek Nation, in 1856; the son of Palmer, a half-breed



HON. W. A. PALMER.
CREEK NATION.

French and Creek, who came from the old country in 1833 and died at Fort Gibson in 1865, only surviving his wife (Watey Palmer's mother), about two weeks, she dying rather suddenly, close to Fort Scott, Kansas. At the outbreak of the war, the

subject of our sketch went with his parents, who refugeed for three and a half years among the Sac and Fox Indians in Kansas. When ten years of age, after the death of his parents, Watey was living with his grandmother, an old full-blood, who had gone down with the Confederacy. With her he lived until sixteen years of age, after which he went to school at Tallahassee Mission, paying his way by work done during vacation time, for which he deserves unstinted credit. After two years spent at that school, the nation, recognizing his desire for education, placed him at Henderson Southwestern Baptist Union School, Jackson, Tennessee, for four years, after which, in 1881, he became a student for two years at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. Returning home during the election, he was elected by the Little River Tulsie Town to represent them in the House of Warriors, which office he held for four years. During this term he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's College, St. Louis, and was after this elected National Auditor for the Creek Nation, in 1887. In 1890, in company with Captain G. W. Grayson and Rowley McIntosh, Mr. Palmer was sent to Washington, in order to try and prevent some noxious legislation prejudicial to the interests of the Creeks, and although a young man, he did some excellent work. In 1890 he was appointed Superintendent of Census for Wewoka District. Prior to this he was appointed Cattle Tax Collector by ex-Governor Ward Coachman. In 1890 he entered the field as a candidate for second chief. Mr. Palmer has 215 acres of land under cultivation three miles east of Wewoka, besides 120 head of cattle and 26 head of horses, but most of his time, for some years, has been spent in the mercantile business, having clerked at C. Hall's establishment for four years, G. M. Perryman's, Eufaula, for one year and a half, and Patterson & Foley, of the same town, for two years. He also took charge of C. Hall's store, at Red Fork, for one year and a half. Mr. Palmer is an unmarried man, and though so young, is steady and industrious. He has a very thorough education, and with his ambition it is safe to infer that he will fill the highest offices that his people can bestow upon him. He is a gentleman of good address, and very popular.

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WILLIAM H. BALENTINE.

The subject of this sketch was born in July, 1854, the son of Rev. Hamilton Balentine and Anna Hoyt, grand-daughter of Second Chief Lowry. This lady died in March, 1890. The Rev. H. Balentine, of Pennsylvania, educated at Princeton College, came to the Creek Nation in 1844, and taught school at the Tallahassee



Mission, and later at Coweta Mission. Afterward he moved to Good Water and Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation, teaching for some time at these points. His next move was to Wappakmucka, Chickasaw Nation, where he taught on different occasions for a term of five years. After the war he went to Park Hill, where he remained two years, after which he moved to Vinita. Remaining there three years, he was appointed by the Cherokee Council to take charge of the

Female Academy. Here he remained one year, when he took sick and died of pneumonia, February 22, 1876, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who knew him and felt his influence. William, during his early life, derived much of his education through parental intercourse, having traveled with his father from one mission to another six years. In 1872 he went to the Highland University for two years, and completed his education at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, in 1876. William would have graduated but for the death of his father. In 1876 he commenced school-teaching at Woodhall School, near Tablequah, and has continued in the profession until the present, having taught at Durdeen, White Oak, Pheasant Hill, Menard, Garfield and Eureka. At Menard he taught for seven sessions. In 1881 Mr. Balentine was appointed to teach at the National Male Seminary. In 1876 the subject of this sketch made a tour of the United States, visiting the Centennial, the national capital, Niagara Falls and other notable places. In 1878 he married Miss Fannie Keys, daughter of the

late Chief Justice Reilly Keys, for thirty years a judge and also a national delegate. By this marriage he has a family of three children—Fannie M., William H., and Annie M. His first wife dying in 1885, he married, in 1890, Mary D., daughter of Andrew Johnson, a prominent man in the Flint District. Mr. Balentine was first appointed to the office of clerk of the Senate committees of the National Council in 1879, and was reappointed to various committees for a term of ten years. He was also Secretary for Judge Walker while that gentleman was superintendent of the Female Seminary. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Insane Asylum for two years. Mr. Balentine owns 160 acres of good farm land close to Tablequah, and 50 acres near Fort Gibson, both of which he looks after himself. He has also a small herd of cattle, fifteen horses and mules, and a large stock of hogs. His children have been, for the past two years, attending the Elam Springs School, and are receiving the best possible education. Mr. Balentine is a gentleman of more than ordinary education, and, intellectually, is far superior to the majority. His brother Hamilton, who lives at Vinita, is a prominent and successful man of business.

JAS. O. CALLAGHAN, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born November, 1860, at Sulphur Springs, Texas. He is the eldest son of Judge S. B. Callaghan, present Chief Justice of the Creek Nation, who is the son of Oliver Callaghan of Scott County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. S. B. Callaghan (Dr. Callaghan's mother), is the daughter of Rev. Wm. Thornburg, a minister of the Methodist Church, who came from Mississippi to Texas and died in that State about the year 1845. Up to the age of fourteen James received his schooling at Sulphur Springs public school, after which he went to the Alley High School, Jefferson, Texas. Here he remained two terms, when he commenced studying medicine and serving his apprenticeship in the drug business. After two years spent in this manner, he entered the business in Springfield, Mo., and there continued until 1882, when he became traveling agent for A. A. Mellier, wholesale druggist. In the fall of 1883 he took a course of lectures at Missouri Medical College, and in June of the same year

married Miss Josie E. Tarpley, of Murphysboro, Tenn. In the spring of 1884 he returned to the Creek Nation (Muskogee), where he built a home for himself and began the practice of medicine.



JAS. O. CALLAGHAN, M. D.
CREEK NATION.

After some time Dr. Callaghan returned to St. Louis, and, taking another course of lectures, graduated in the spring of 1886. In 1890 he was appointed president of the Creek Medical Examining Board, which office he still holds. In 1888 he was elected secre-

tary of the Indian Territory Medical Association, of which he was one of the charter members. Dr. Callaghan was the originator of the Creek medical laws recently published. He has a high reputation as a physician and a pharmacist, which latter adjunct gives him an advantage over the majority of the profession. He is a gentleman of good address, courteous and kind-hearted, and very popular socially as well as professionally. Dr. Callaghan has two children, Eula T., aged six, and Clay T., aged two years.

WM. C. PATTON.

The subject of this sketch was born August 1, 1829, being seventh son and fourteenth child of Joseph E. Patton, of Buncombe County, North Carolina, a farmer and stock-raiser. His mother was a Miss Orr, of South Carolina. William went to a neighborhood school until fifteen years of age, and at eighteen went to Lafayette Academy, Walker County, Georgia, where he remained two years. In 1853 he went into the mercantile business in Georgia, and continued in it until 1860. In that year he opened out in Chattanooga, and in 1862 joined the Confederate army, continuing in service until the close. After the war Mr. Patton farmed in Walker County, Georgia, for two years, after which he re-entered the mercantile business at Lafayette. In the fall of 1868 he re-opened at Ringold, Ga., continued in business until 1874, then moved to Springfield, Missouri, where he followed the mercantile business until 1879, when he moved to Vinita, Indian Territory, and there embarked in stock-raising and agriculture. Soon afterwards Mr. Patton opened a large mercantile establishment in the same place, which he is now conducting. In May, 1862, he married Miss Jane Davis, daughter of Martin Davis, a Georgian planter. Mrs. Patton's mother was the daughter of the well-known Colonel Sam Tate, of Cherokee County, Georgia. Mrs. Patton is one-fourth Cherokee. They have three children, Pauline (now Mrs. Ed. Halsell), Julia (now Mrs. Dr. Fite, of Muskogee), and Evelyn. Mrs. Patton is a lady of refinement and education. She has for many years assisted her husband in business, acting as his book-keeper. Mr. Patton is a man of fine

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intellectual appearance, is a good business man, and well known for his many charitable actions. Mr. Patton carries a stock of general merchandise amounting to \$15,000, while there is a drug



MR. AND MRS. PATTON AND DAUGHTER
CHEROKEE NATION.

store in another department of the building. He owns four stone and brick store buildings in the town, and a storehouse at Catoosa carrying \$7,000 worth of merchandise. Mr. Patton is the possessor of some twenty lots in Vinita, and eight or ten residences which are rented out, besides 200 head of mules, 600 of cattle, and 1,000 acres of land in cultivation.

DOUGLAS H. JOHNSTON.

Douglas H. Johnston was born at Scullville, Choctaw Nation, October 13, 1856. He is the son of Colonel John Johnston, Sr., a white man, who immigrated with the Six-Town Choctaws to the Indian Territory from Mississippi. Colonel Johnston acquired his title in the Seminole War, and was a cousin of General Joseph E.



Johnston, of Confederate fame. He was a land speculator and a prominent lawyer of Mississippi. On coming to the territory, he was married to the widow of Isaac Moncrief, a half-breed Chickasaw lady, sister of James S. Cheedle, by whom he had four sons, viz.: William, Franklin, Douglas and Napoleon. He was a slave-holder, and, just before the war, opened a large farm on the South Canadian. After the war commenced he moved to Blue, where he died. His wife did not live long after his death. Douglas was raised

by his half-brother, Tandy Walker. He attended school at Tishomingo and at Bloomfield. In 1881 he was married to Miss Nellie Bynum, daughter of Turner Bynum, and sister-in-law to Col. G. W. Harkins. She attended the Chickasaw schools, but finished her education at Sherman, Texas. In 1884 Mr. Johnston took charge of Bloomfield Seminary, to finish the unexpired contract of Judge Boyd. In 1886 his wife died of consumption, leaving one son, Llewellyn by name, but familiarly known as Lodie. Two years later he made application for the contractorship of Bloomfield Seminary. There were quite a number of applicants at the time he applied, but he was selected by the Board of Education. At that time the law required that the contracts, which were awarded for a term of five years, be confirmed by the legislature. Notwithstanding he was allied to one of the political parties, and party spirit ran high, his contract was almost unanimously confirmed, thus showing

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that he commanded the respect and confidence of both political factions. In 1889 he was married to Miss Bettie Harper. By his last marriage he has a daughter. Under the skillful management



MRS. D. H. JOHNSTON.

of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Bloomfield Seminary has continually increased in interest in an educational point of view. It is one of the first schools of the nation. An excellent faculty is in charge, and the school will surely prove a great blessing to the Chickasaw people. The subject of this sketch is a straightforward, honest,

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free-hearted and patriotic man. He has done much for the poor of his community. Notwithstanding his liberality, he has accumulated considerable property. Besides the several thousand dollars which he gets annually from the school fund, he has a large farm on the Blue, well improved; he also has a large pasture, where he has quite a number of horses. He has given some attention to stock culture and has a good grade of stock, some which are of fine blood. His cattle are well graded, many of which are Holsten and Durham.

Mrs. D. H. Johnston, the subject of this sketch, was born near Bloomfield, Chickasaw Nation, September, 1865. She was the daughter of J. R. Harper, a white man, who came to the territory from Louisburg, North Carolina, and a full-blood Chickasaw lady, whose maiden name was Miss Serena Factor, and who assisted in the primary department for a while at Bloomfield when Parson Carr was contractor. Mrs. Johnston was educated principally at Bloomfield Seminary, but attended Savoy College, in Texas, one term. She began teaching in 1884, near Pennington, ten miles northwest of Tishomingo, while Col. G. W. Harkins was Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Chickasaw Nation. The following year (1885) Mr. Johnston employed her as one of the teachers at Bloomfield, where she continued to teach four years in succession. Her intellectuality, her kind disposition and beautiful countenance won for her a host of friends. In 1889 the subject of this sketch was married to Mr. Johnston. Since her marriage she has retained her position as teacher in his school, which she occupies at present. One daughter—Wahmeta E., a lovely child—blesses this marriage. Mrs. Johnson belongs to the house of Incona (In-co-na).

DAVIS HILL.

The subject of this sketch was born September 21, 1863, at Lafayette, Georgia, and is the eldest son of George W. Hill, a prominent merchant of Ringgold, Lafayette County, Georgia. Davis' mother was a daughter of Martin Davis, of Dahlangoah. The young man attended private school until he was eighteen years old, when he went into general merchandise with his father at Cedar Grove, Georgia. Here he continued for three years.

until 1866, when he settled in Vinita and again embarked in merchandise, this time in company with William Little. In 1887 he bought out his partner, and connected himself with his father and brother Robert, under the firm name of Davis Hill & Co. In 1889 they opened a branch at Claremore, and built a storehouse 24x60. Both houses are thriving. Mr. Hill married Miss Fannie Parks November 20, 1888, youngest daughter of Jeff Parks, one-eighth Cherokee. Mrs. Hill's mother was a sister to Johnston Thompson, of Tahlequah, one of the wealthiest merchants in the Indian Territory. By this marriage they have one child, George Robert, born in October, 1890. Mrs. Hill is a lady of refinement and highly educated. Mr. Hill is a gentleman of first-class business ability, is educated and intelligent and very popular. His firm carries a stock of \$5,000 at Vinita and \$7,000 at Claremore. Mr. Hill has a good residence in the former town, and six town lots, while the firm owns four lots in Claremore, as well as the building.

B. F. SMALLWOOD.

This prominent Choctaw was born about the year 1829, in the State of Mississippi, and emigrated with the mass of his people to the Choctaw Nation. His first schooling was received at Shawneetown, on Red River, after which he went to Spencer Academy for some time. On leaving there he devoted several years to farming



B. F. SMALLWOOD,
PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CHOCTAW NATION,
and four miles from Lehigh.

on his father's place, in Kiamichi County, and in 1847 commenced cattle-raising and agriculture for himself. In 1849 he married Miss Annie Burney, a Chickasaw, of the house of Ina-te-po, by whom he had seven children, two of whom are living—Amelia and Lorinda. In 1862 Ben Smallwood opened a mercantile business in Kiamichi County, but moved to Atoka in the following year, where he continues in the stock and farming business, being located about ten miles from Atoka and four miles from Lehigh. Since the age of eighteen years

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Ben has been holding office among his people, commencing as ranger of Kiamichi County and graduating upward to chief executive. From 1847 until 1887, excepting the years of the war, he has held the office of representative, being four times speaker of the House. For many years he has figured as the leader of a strong party, but was defeated by small majorities until the year 1888, when he out-voted Wilson N. Jones and was inaugurated principal chief of his nation. In 1890 the same contest took place; but Governor Smallwood had grown weary of official responsibilities and made no effort whatever to secure his re-election. The consequence was that his vote fell considerably below the previous term, while Wilson Jones, who had worked with energy throughout, polled a much larger vote than before. It is therefore assumed that the latter will take his seat, although this will not be rendered certain until the meeting of the council in October next. Governor Smallwood was a captain during the war in the Second Choctaw Regiment and experienced a good deal of service. He is a man of fine physical exterior; his face is handsome and indicates force of character, while his chest is broad and limbs strongly built, and in height he is a little above the average. He is a first-class statesman and legislator, but prefers a quiet home life, with an occasional hunting trip in company with Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, to hunting votes for the coming election. No man loves his people better, or is more truly patriotic, than Mr. Smallwood. Such has ever been his reputation, and such it is likely to remain. His property consists of a farm of five hundred acres, beautifully situated, and containing four mineral springs—one of iron, another carrying sulphur, and so on. These springs undoubtedly possess valuable curative properties. He has also a large herd of improved stock. He is a descendant of the Oklafalaya clan.

JOHN THOMAS MCSPADDEN.

John T. McSpadden was born near Fort Payne, Alabama, March 15, 1852, the third son of I. K. B. McSpadden, a minister of the M. E. Church, South, who, in 1869, came to the Indian Territory as a missionary. Mr. McSpadden, Jr.'s, mother was a Miss Elizabeth J. Green, daughter of a leading citizen of Athens, Tennessee. The subject of our sketch was educated in the Phoenix Academy.

near Fort Payne, Alabama, until his nineteenth year, when he followed his parents to the Indian Territory, and there engaged in school-teaching two years. After that he followed the blacksmith's trade three years, but finally embarked in the cattle business, which he has continued up to the present. Mr. McSpadden married Miss Sallie C. Rogers, daughter of C. V. Rogers, a prominent citizen, December 16, 1885, by whom he has two children living—Clem. M., born December 20, 1886, and May, born July 20, 1891. Mr. McSpadden is very largely interested in the cattle industry, feeding from 500 to 1,000 head. He has several farms, aggregating 350 acres, 225 acres of which are in good cultivation, besides a handsome residence in Chelsea, recently completed. Mr. McSpadden is a representative citizen, progressive, liberal and wide-awake, and always to be found on the right side where his country's interests are at stake. The only office he has held was that of mayor of Vinita for one term. Mrs. McSpadden is a cultured lady of charming personality and lovable nature, which have attracted to her a large circle of friends.

DR. MORRIS FRAZEE.

The subject of this sketch was born September 8, 1838, at Chandlersville, O. He is the eldest son of W. F. Frazee and Isabella



DR. MORRIS FRAZEE.
CHEROKEE.

Mahon, from County Armagh, Ireland. Morris attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, when he entered Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and there remained until, in three years, he completed his sophomore course, after which he read law with Messrs. Muse and Gaston, at Zanesville, Ohio, for one year. Returning to his home at Waraw, Illinois, he studied medicine until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the Federal service as a second lieutenant, returning at the conclusion of the war as captain of his company. Afterwards he entered

the medical department of the University of Iowa studied two years. In 1865 he established a weekly paper in Alexandria, Missouri, which he edited for one year and sold out, commencing the practice of medicine in St. Clair, Vernon County, Missouri, where he remained three years, and in 1871 went to Vinita, Indian Territory, where he is now located. Dr. Frazee was the first physician that ever located at Vinita, his practice being continual until the past five years, when he turned his attention to farming, stock-raising, merchandising and the nursery business, which latter, as well as farming, he still continues. In August, 1878, Dr. Frazee married Mrs. Susan B. Kell, *nee* Daniels, daughter of Hon. Robert Daniels, who was second chief of the Cherokees. Dr. Frazee and his wife, in 1884, adopted the little two-year old son of James Crutchfield, whose mother was a daughter of Robert Daniels. He is called Taylor Frazee, and is now being educated at the Worcester Academy, Vinita. Dr. Frazee is a gentleman of intellect and culture, of kindly disposition and charitable instincts. He is one of the most popular men in his district.



MRS. DR. MORRIS FRAZEE.

JUDGE JAMES M. SHACKELFORD.

This eminent soldier and judge was born July 7, 1827, in Lincoln County, Ky., the seventh son of Edmond Shackelford and Susan Thompson, both of Virginia. At the age of twelve years he was placed at Stanford University, Kentucky, for two years, after which he became a pupil of the celebrated teacher, James F. Barber. In 1848, under the last requisition of the government, he was elected by a company in Washington County, Kentucky, as lieutenant, and

received a first lieutenant's commission from the government, in Company I, of the Fourth Kentucky regiment of infantry, which was commanded by John S. Williams, of Kentucky, in 1847. Going



JUDGE JAMES M. SHACKELFORD.
MUSKOGEE.

out as he did, under the last requisition, he saw no fighting during the campaign, which was a grievous disappointment to a young man of his ardent and ambitious disposition. On his return he studied law under Judge J. P. Cook and was admitted to the bar, becoming a partner of Cook's in a few years. They practiced together until

the outbreak of the Civil War, when James Shackelford raised the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, and was made colonel of the same. He was in the engagement at Fort Donaldson with that regiment, but, through exposure, lost his health and was obliged to resign his office in 1862. Some time afterward President Lincoln issued him special orders to raise a regiment of cavalry for the Union service, which he accomplished in four weeks, choosing from sixteen hundred twelve hundred first-class men, who embodied what was known as the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry. About this time William Davenport, of Kentucky, went to visit President Lincoln, and, on gaining an audience, stated his business: "I have come to know if you would like to have General Morgan captured?" said Davenport. "I know of nothing," said Lincoln "that would suit me better." "Then," replied Davenport, "we have a boy in our neighborhood—Colonel James Shackelford, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, and if you will make him brigadier-general I guarantee that he will capture Morgan inside of six months." The President not only heard, but heeded, and on the 17th day of March, 1863, Shackelford was promoted to the position of brigadier-general. In June, 1863, General G. H. Morgan started upon his memorable raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa, and General Shackelford started in pursuit. After a chase of thirty days and nights he came up with him near Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, Sunday morning, July 26th, and captured him, with the remnant of his command. Morgan and Shackelford had been fellow-officers in the Mexican war, and on this occasion, when Shackelford addressed him in the following words—"General Morgan, I am glad to see you!"—the latter replied: "I have no doubt of it; but, damn it, I'm sorry I can't return the compliment." General Shackelford's war experience has been one of rare activity, and contains sufficient interesting matter to justify him in publishing a volume of adventure. We regret that our space is too limited to dwell upon more of the many stirring incidents of his career. The General's wife dying in 1864, and being left with four small children, he felt it his duty, at the termination of the war, to resign, although offered by the President the rank of Major-General. Consequently he resumed the practice of law, taking an active part in politics in the meantime. In 1880 he was elector of the State of

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Indiana at large, and by the electoral college selected and carried the vote of Indiana for Garfield. In 1888 he was elected president of the electoral college, and discharged the duties incumbent upon him with becoming dignity. On the 26th of March, 1889, he was nominated by President Harrison as United States Judge for the Indian Territory, and the appointment was confirmed by the Senate. His headquarters are situated at Muskogee, in the Creek Nation, where a branch of the United States Courts is established. The respect expressed by all classes of people for Judge Shackelford, despite his vigorous enforcement of the law, is perhaps the highest compliment that can be paid to a public official; while the esteem in which he is held by those who are personally acquainted with him indicates a kind disposition, and a character upright and exemplary.

W. E. GENTRY.

W. E. Gentry was born March 11, 1842. He is the second son of James Gentry, of Alabama, and grandson of Elijah Gentry, a white man who married a full-blood Catawba Indian, and Miss Caroline Bush, a United States citizen. William was sent to school for a short time in Mississippi, and then moved to the Creek Nation, in 1855, with his father and mother. Here he went to Asberry Mission, Eufaula, for one year, after which he commenced agriculture with his father, continuing until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the Confederates under Colonel Chilly McIntosh, Second Creek Regiment. During the last year his company was transferred to Jumper's regiment, Seminole Nation. At the termination of the war, Mr. Gentry came back to his father's home, where he assisted him on the farm. In 1867 he married Miss Sarah Crestmond, who died in 1868. In 1872 he married Miss Martha Lynch, who died September 3, 1873. The issue of this marriage was one boy, named Albert James, born August 27, 1873, and died February 2, 1891. On August 11, 1878, he married Miss Sallie D. Carr, eldest daughter of Chipley Carr, by whom he has six children, William, born August 13, 1879; Caroline, born April 21, 1881; Mary E., born April 24, 1883; Sallie P., born May 29, 1885; Bobby Lee, born September 15, 1887; Bluford, born October 1, 1889, and Rachel Jane, born November

2, 1891. From the year 1868 until 1875, when his mother died, Mr. Gentry took the responsible charge of his brothers and sisters, living with them and looking after their welfare and comfort dur-



W. E. GENTRY
GREEK NATION

ing all these years. Mr. Gentry commenced stock-raising at first on a very small scale, but now, with Mr. Lerblance, is the owner of 3,500 head of stock and a mercantile house furnished with a \$12,000 stock of goods, and a \$3,500 gin and mill, the store and mill at Checotah, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, also

a half interest in the *Indian Journal*, a newspaper published at Eufaula, Creek Nation. Mr. Gentry's individual property consists of a farm of 500 acres of good land, all in cultivation, a pasture consisting of one square mile and 300 head of cattle. He was elected to the House of Warriors in 1887, which office he holds until the present time. Mr. Gentry is three-fourths white, five feet ten inches high, of gentlemanly deportment, has a great many true friends, and is a man of good business education and sound sense.

DR. CHAS. M. ROSS.

The subject of this sketch was born at Tablequah, Indian Territory, December 17, 1868, eldest son of R. B. Ross, ex-treasurer, and great-grandson of Chief John Ross. Chas. M. Ross received his education at the Male Seminary, Tablequah, graduating in 1887 with high honors. Soon after he entered the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, where he graduated March 31, 1891, and returning to Tablequah commenced the practice of medicine. He moved to Claremore August 1st of the same year, and established himself with Dr. J. C. Bushyhead, son of the ex-chief and an old classmate of his in the medical college. These young physicians are meeting with the success which their energy and industry deserves. Dr. Ross is still unmarried, but time will remedy that drawback. The doctor's mother was a Miss Fannie Thornton, grand-daughter of John Daniel, one of the old settlers and well-known throughout the nation. Dr. Ross, by reason of his connection with the leading families of the nation, has a large circle of acquaintances, who hold him in high esteem. The doctor owns a good farm, which is well stocked and cared for, and a lucrative practice which is rapidly increasing.

WAYMAN C. JACKSON.

The subject of this sketch was the second son of Columbus Jackson and Virginia Appleberry. Wayman attended public school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to the Baptist College, Louisiana, Missouri, for one year, and from there to the Morgan H. Luney Male School, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, where

he remained eighteen months, finishing his education after a two years' sojourn at the Arkansas State University. Leaving this institute in 1874, he spent one year in Texas, after which he com-



WAYMAN C. JACKSON
OF HINDS & JACKSON, MESKOGEE

menced the study of law at Fayetteville, at A. M. Wilson's office (Wilson is a member of the Cherokee Commission). In 1876 and 1877 he studied law with Henderson & Shields, of St. Louis, and while there took a course of lectures at Washington University.

Returning to Fayetteville, Ark., he was admitted to the bar, and there commenced practicing. In 1881 he was elected mayor of the city, and was re-elected the following year. In 1881 he ran for the Senate, in Washington County, on the Democratic ticket, and was beaten by a few votes. In 1885 he was again elected mayor of Fayetteville, it having just been chartered as a city of the second class. Resigning the office of mayor in 1886, Mr. Jackson returned to the practice of law at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in connection with Colonel E. C. Boudinot, and in 1889 formed partnership with Mr. Hinds, of Muskogee, moving to that locality January 1, 1890. Mr. Jackson and his partner are now practicing in the United States Courts of the Indian Territory, where they have a large practice and an excellent reputation. Mr. Jackson is unmarried, and a young man of gentlemanly appearance and address, possessing an extensive knowledge of the law, considering his age, and with a fine prospect before him. He is five feet ten and a half inches in height and weighs 200 pounds.

COLBERT GRAYSON.

The subject of this sketch was born at Elk Creek, south of Muskogee, in 1845, and is the eldest son of Elijah Grayson and Louina Scott. In 1853 he was sent to Asberry Mission, and remained there until the outbreak of the war, joining the Confederate service in 1863. In 1865 he married Mary Elizabeth Steward, second daughter of R. W. Steward, a white man who had come from Kentucky to this country in 1844. By this marriage he had six children, only one of whom has survived, named Charley Coleman, born December, 1873. His wife dying in January, 1879, he married in the fall of the same year Mrs. Posey, a white woman, widow of the late Wm. M. Posey, by whom he has two boys and one girl: Edmond T., born June, 1880; Louina Antoinette, born May, 1887, and Grover Cleveland, born December, 1890. Mr. Grayson has been a farmer since the war. In 1883 he was elected to the House of Warriors, and in 1887 was re-elected, serving until 1889, when he resigned for the office of District Inspector of Wewoka District, which office he still holds. Mr. Grayson is a man of sound education and very intelligent. He

is one of the best interpreters in the nation, and has held the office of United States Interpreter at Fort Smith for one year, and could have held it permanently had he so desired. He is one-third



COLBERT GRAYSON
CREEK NATION.

white, but shows more of the Indian, is five feet eight inches in height, robust in build, and of good appearance. He has about seventy-five acres in cultivation, a good comfortable home and sufficient stock for his own use. He lives sixty-five miles southwest of Okmulgee, at the mouth of Little River.

JOHN C. BELT.

The subject of this sketch was born May 3, 1854, and is the eldest son of William F. Belt and Margaret I. John's parents



JOHN C. BELT
EUFAULA.

moved from Tennessee to Arkansas in or about 1847, where they were in the mercantile business. In his younger days John was sent to a neighborhood school. Leaving his family about the

year, 1877, he commenced dealing in merchandise on his own account at Sans Bois, Choctaw Nation, in which business he continued for one year. In 1878 he moved to Hackett City, Arkansas, entering the same line (merchandise) and successfully following it for a period of six years. In 1884 he left there, removing to Brooken, Choctaw Nation, and here he continued for over six years, proving himself an excellent as well as a popular merchant. In December, 1890, he opened a stock in Eufaula, at the same time embarking in the livery business. In the August following he commenced the erection of an extensive building, 30x112 feet, and double-decked all the way round, handsome plate glass front, with large ware-rooms, and capable of holding at least \$50,000 worth of stock. Although only just opened out, this fine house is furnished with over \$30,000 worth of goods, of every possible variety, including all classes of general merchandise, and its proprietor proposes to allow no competitor to sell goods at lower prices. Special attention is called to his clothing department, and here he carries a stock most varied in style and assortment. His livery stable has just been refitted and refurnished with buggies, harness, etc., etc. He is also agent for the McCormack mowers and reapers. Mr. Belt was married June 24, 1876, to Miss Ida M. Kezette, stepdaughter to L. Quinn, of Fort Smith, Arkansas. By this marriage he had two children, Willie L. and George A., who died before he was eight months old, in September, 1879, his mother having passed away in February of the same year. In 1884 Mr. Belt married Miss Artelle A. King, second daughter of Rev. E. W. King (of the M. E. Church, N.) of Sebastian County, Arkansas, a prominent and well-known clergyman. Mrs. Belt is a young woman of superior education. She was teaching in the public school at Hackett City, Arkansas, when she first met her husband. Mr. Belt is undoubtedly one of the brightest among the young business men of the territory, as is evidenced by the great success he has achieved within a very few years. He is affable and courteous in manner, and is looked upon as highly honorable in all his business transactions. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has been for the past seven years, while for five years or over he has been a member of the Knights of Honor.

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MRS. ARTELLE BELT.

The subject of this sketch is the second daughter of Rev. E. W. King, a leading citizen of Sebastian County, Arkansas. Miss



MRS. ARTELLE BELT.
WIFE OF J. C. BELT.

Artelle was born October, 1857, in Greenwood, Arkansas, and attended common school until the age of fifteen, after which she entered the Industrial University at Fayetteville, attending seven years, and graduating in the classical and normal courses in June.

1880. Being well adapted for teaching, Miss Artelle King taught school for two years in Hackett, Arkansas, and while there obtained the admiration and affection of her pupils, and, indeed, all with whom she came in contact. During her stay in Hackett, Miss King became acquainted with J. C. Belt, and they were married at Fort Smith, Arkansas, December, 1883. After marriage Mrs. Belt gave up teaching, and has since helped her husband in the mercantile business. Mrs. Belt is a highly accomplished and most fascinating young woman, of great refinement and amiability of disposition. Ever zealous for the right, she is a staunch friend to the temperance cause, and all other measures and means tending to the moral elevation of mankind.

GENERAL PLEASANT PORTER.

This illustrious citizen of the Muskogee Tribe was born in that nation, on the Arkansas River, September 26, 1840. His father, Benj. E. Porter, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, was a white man of Irish descent. His mother was a daughter of Tartope Tustenuggee, Chief of the Okmulgees, while his grandmother was a sister to Samuel and Benjamin Perryman. General Porter is a grandnephew to R. W. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. When ten years of age, Pleasant was sent to the Presbyterian Mission School at Tallahassee for five years, after which he engaged in farming until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private soldier, receiving various promotions until he reached the rank of first lieutenant. After the war he devoted much time to the re-establishment of the schools which had been long closed, and for several terms acted as school superintendent. In November, 1872, in St. Louis, he married Miss M. Keys, the daughter of Judge Reilly Keys, who has been for twenty years Chief Justice of the Creek Nation. By this marriage he had three children, William Adair, Pleasant S., and Annie Mary. His wife dying in 1886, he married Miss Mattie L. Berthoff, cousin to his deceased wife, by whom he had four children, three of whom died in infancy. The survivor, two and a half years old, is named Lenora E. Mr. Porter has served six years in the House of Warriors and eight in the House of Kings: of the latter he

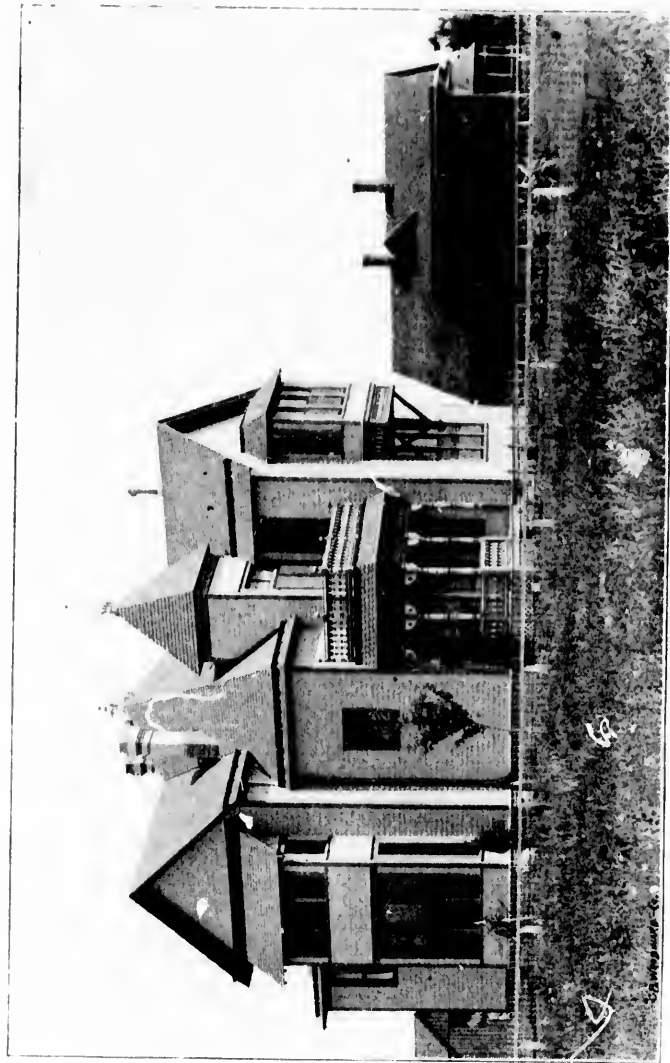
was presiding officer for one term. He has also been a delegate to Washington during thirteen different sessions of Congress, attending to the interests of the people, and he has contributed



GENERAL PLEASANT PORTER
CHIEF NATION.

largely to the success of many of the most important measures affecting the welfare of the people. As a diplomatist, General Porter has few superiors, here or elsewhere. In the Esparhecher war General Porter took an active part. He was given

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complete military authority, and the nation was placed under martial law, consequently he wielded unlimited power, which he used in a manner highly creditable, as but few lives were lost ere the insurrection was quelled and peace restored. Upon two other occasions General Porter quelled disturbances, which, but for his superior diplomacy, might have terminated in a series of civil wars. General Porter is a large agriculturist, having a farm of 1,000 acres, 800 of which are in cultivation. He has also about 2,000 head of stock, and property to the value of \$50,000 in Muskogee. He is a tall, handsome, distinguished-looking man, with a military bearing and polished manners. He is well read on most subjects, and is greatly interested in the education of his people, that they may be soon prepared to accept citizenship and statehood.

D. H. FLOURNOY.

The subject of this sketch was born March 1, 1848, in Nache-doches, Texas, and is a son of Samuel Flournoy, originally from near Lexington, Kentucky, and at one time owner of a large plantation and a number of slaves. Samuel Flournoy organized a company in 1846 and went with Samuel Houston to the Mexican war. The subject of our sketch, D. H. Flournoy, was educated at a private school until the age of sixteen, when he joined the Confederacy, serving under Colonel Crump until the close of the war. On his return home he worked in the cattle business until 1871, when he married Miss Anna Wilson, daughter of Captain John Wilson, of Wood County, Texas. After this Mr. Flournoy engaged in farming in Wood County until 1884, and then returned to the Indian Territory, locating on Grand River, and there remained for five years farming. In 1885 he removed to Tahle-quah, the capital, and engaged in the hotel business, which he continued until his removal to Chelsea, in January, 1891, where he has followed the same business until the present. By his marriage Mr. Flournoy has six children, five of whom are living and are named respectively: Ellen M., born August 9, 1872; Lella J., born April 15, 1874; Roligh D., born July 15, 1876; Walter G., born February 2, 1882, and Clara May, born September 2, 1884. Mrs. Flournoy is a cousin of the late Chief Mayes. She is a lady

of accomplishments and well educated, possessing many good social qualities, which endear her to all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. She is connected with some of the leading families of the nation—the Adairs, Thompsons, Fields, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Flournoy are worth about \$3,000 in real estate and other property, some of which is located in Texas.

SAMUEL JONATHAN HAYNES.

Born in 1861, the son of John Haynes, a full-blood, of the Bear Clan, and Lucy Thompson, also a full-blood Creek, the subject



SAMUEL JONATHAN HAYNES,
CREEK NATION.

of this sketch was sent to school at Shieldsville, and thence to Asberry Mission and Jackson, Tennessee, where, after two years

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study, he completed his education. On returning from college he went to clerk in the mercantile house of S. B. Severs, Okmulgee. In the spring of 1881 he entered the store of Mr. Parkinson, in the same town, and remained until the following year, when he was elected an officer in Captain Freeman's Light Horse. Here he served two years, during which time he took part in two skirmishes in the Esparhecher war, viz., at Pecum and Pole Cat creeks. During part of 1883 and 1884 he was captain of the Light Horse, after which he was elected clerk of the district court for two years, being then appointed as stock superintendent of the Okmulgee district, and commissioned to collect one dollar per head on all cattle passing through his district. In 1884 he commenced the practice of law, which he continues until the present. In 1890 he was appointed interpreter for the House of Warriors; and for four years (commencing in 1887) clerked for the judiciary committee, and in 1890 gave part of his time to copying in the executive office. By this combination he realized nine dollars per day during the session of 1890. Mr. Haynes married Sarah, daughter of Judge E. H. Lerblance, in 1884, by whom he has one girl, Stella, aged four years. He is the owner of a farm of forty acres, which is rented out. The first law case which fell into the hands of Mr. Haynes was that of the nation versus Tarpley Carr, for the killing of Jim Barnett, in which Haynes & Bruner were attorneys for the defendant, and cleared their client. The subject of our sketch is a pleasant man, with a good natured countenance, and a fair complexion, considering that his parents were full-bloods. He speaks the English language remarkably clearly and is a very fair scholar.

THOMAS B. NEEDLES.

Born April 26, 1835, in Monroe County, Illinois, he is the eldest son of James B. Needles, of the State of Delaware, his mother being a Talbott, from Virginia. Thomas went to the public schools until eighteen years of age, when he entered his father's mercantile establishment at Richview, Illinois, clerking with him until 1860, when he opened business on his own responsibility at Nashville, Illinois. In 1861 he was elected clerk of Washington County (same State), and held the office sixteen

years, after which (in 1876) he was elected State Auditor for Illinois, and held the office four years, after which he was called to the State Senate from Washington County, in 1876, and



THOMAS B. NEEDLES
UNITED STATES MARSHAL, MUSKOGEE.

enjoyed the honor of representing his constituency for eight years. About this time he became president of the Washington County Bank, which office he still retains. In March, 1889, he was appointed United States Marshal for the Indian Territory by President Harrison, which position he holds at the present. In

1861 Mr. Needles married Miss Sarah L. Bliss, of Richmond, Illinois, by whom he had two daughters, Jessie (now Mrs. Gemmg, of Muskogee,) and Winnifred. For the past twenty years Mr. Needles has been a prominent politician, and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for several years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows—Nashville Lodge No. 37—was Grand Master of the State in 1870, and represented the State as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States for four years. He has been Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge for several years, and holds that office at present. He is also a Free Mason of old standing, and has taken the Knight Templar degree in that institution. United States Marshal Needles is a handsome, intellectual-looking gentleman, possessing great executive ability, as well as personal magnetism. He is five feet seven inches in height and weighs 170 pounds. His home is in Warrensville, Illinois, where his family reside, while his offices are now situated in the Court House building, Muskogee, Indian Territory.

HENRY DUNZY.

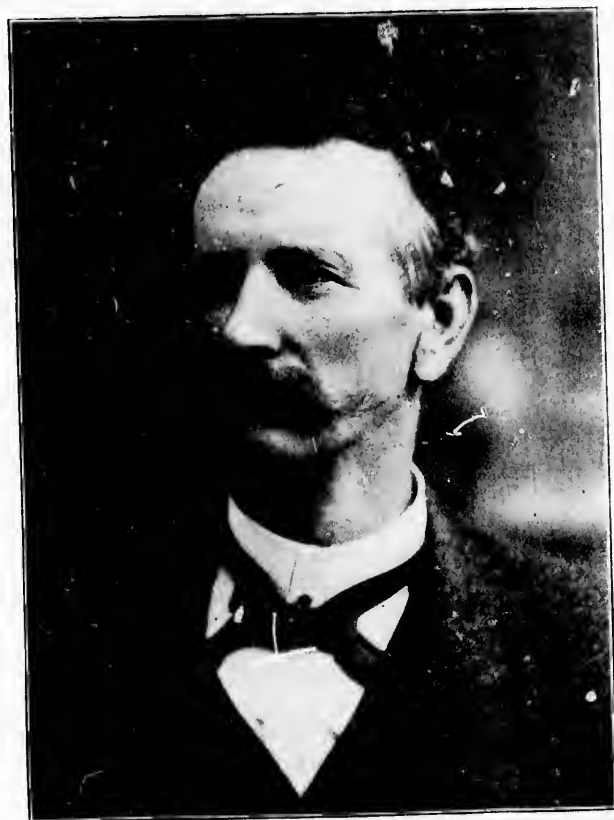
The subject of this sketch was born June 13, 1837, and is the second son of Frederick Dunzy, of German and English descent, who came to Illinois in an early day, where Henry afterwards went to the neighborhood schools until he was sixteen years of age. After this, Henry commenced running an engine at Farmington, Missouri, at the Valley Ford Iron Works. There he remained for two years, when he took the position of engineer for Mr. Casey, retaining that office for eighteen months. At the age of twenty-one he came to Arkansas, settling close to Fort Smith, where he assumed the charge of a large merchant mill. Here he remained one year, moving to the Choctaw Nation, where he took charge of a mill for Dr. Boyd. In 1858 (November 15th) he came to Wewoka, Creek Nation, and erected a mill for Tim Barnett, of the noted Barnett family. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Confederate service, under Chilly McIntosh, of the Second Creek Regiment. After the war he took charge of the public blacksmith shops, under pay of the Creek Government, until 1887, when those institutions were discontinued. Since then he has

been in the farming and stock business. In the fall of 1864 he married Miss Muskogee Barnett, eldest daughter of Monarcha Barnett's second wife, a half-breed and a woman of good education, and among the best interpreters in the nation. By her he had two children, one of whom is living, named Jackson R. Brown, born January 11, 1866. Jackson is a young man of superior intelligence and good education. He has a general merchandise store at Wetumpka, with an excellent stock of goods. The subject of our sketch has about forty head of cattle, fifteen head of horses, and seventy acres of good improved farm. His pasture contains one-quarter of a square mile, and he has a neat and comfortable house, with orchard and garden. He is about five feet seven inches in height, and of good appearance and gentlemanly manners, honest and upright in all his dealings.

WALTER N. EVANS.

The subject of this sketch was born September, 1843, in Lebanon County, East Tennessee, and is the eldest son of Dr. James P. Evans, of that State, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation and a leading physician and scholar, having contributed to the chief medical journals of the United States. His mother (a white woman), Miss Melville Noel, was a daughter of Dr. Noel, originally from Virginia. Walter was educated in Green County, Tennessee; Fayetteville, Arkansas; Springfield, Missouri, and Van Buren, Arkansas, until the spring of 1861, when he joined the Arkansas State Troops, in the Confederate service. Later he was attached to the First Cherokee Mounted Rifles, General Pike's Brigade, of which his father, Dr. Evans, was staff surgeon. Afterwards he joined General Stand Watie's command, and with them remained until the termination of the war, when he and his father moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, the latter dying in September, 1866. Walter soon afterwards began school-teaching in the Cherokee Nation, and later taught among the Choctaws, moving to Texas in 1872, where he continued teaching until 1874. In 1873 he married Miss Bettie Fritts, who died in a few years, childless. In 1875 he returned to the Cherokee Nation, and in 1876 married Miss Charlotte Adair, daughter of Sam Adair, a

member of one of the first families in the nation. Mrs. Evans dying without issue in 1877, Mr. Evans married Miss Fannie Jane, daughter of R. W. Walker, by whom he had three children:



WALTER N. EVANS
CHEROKEE.

James P., Robert H. and Edie M. His third wife died in 1883, and in 1891 he married Eliza, eldest daughter of Sam Sixkiller, of considerable prominence in the Cherokee and Creek Nations. In 1882 Mr. Evans opened a drug business in Tahlequah, which

Mrs. Evans
Fannie Jane,
e children:

he still continues, with a \$5,000 stock. He owns 250 acres of good farm land, in cultivation, and a small stock of cattle, besides town property to the value of \$3,000. Mr. Evans is a pleasant gentleman, a good conversationalist, and well-informed on almost all subjects.

PINK HAWKINS.

Born in 1816, at Alabama, on the Tallapoosa River, he is the son of the once well known Sam Hawkins, who married Jane McIntosh, daughter to the great Creek Chief, General McIntosh. Sam Hawkins was captured the same day that his father-in-law



PINK HAWKINS.
CREEK.

was killed, and suffered martyrdom for the same cause. Sam's brother Ben was wounded, but escaped, afterwards moving to Texas and settling among the Cherokees in that State, by whom he was afterwards murdered, it is said, at the instigation, or at least with the knowledge of, Governor Sam Houston, the Texas liberator. It is but justice to remark, however, that there are no positive proofs implicating the great Texan in the death of Ben Hawkins, further than that Hawkins was a stumbling block in the way of Houston's designs, and his death would

have removed the obstacle. Pink Hawkins, the subject of our sketch, was sent for three months to school at the Creek agency, near Muskogee, after which he moved to within twenty miles of Nacogdoches, Texas, at the age of eighteen or twenty marrying Miss Annie Pigeon, by whom he had one daughter. Mr. Hawkins had a large plantation in this part of the country, which he worked with negro labor, having over twenty slaves. The Mexican war was the means of ruining him, as the negroes made their escape

died in 1883.
Sam Sixkiller,
Creek Nation's
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across the lines, and the subject of our sketch returned to the Creek Nation without a dollar, settling on the Canadian River, near Eufaula. In the same year he married an orphan girl named Aggy, by whom he had one son, who died early. His wife dying in five years, Mr. Hawkins married Mrs. Liddie Benson, a widow, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living, John, Billy, Louisa, Michael and Rose. John is between forty-five and fifty years of age. Mr. Hawkins has a farm close to Deep Fork, eighteen miles from Okmulgee, and a small stock of cattle. When the war broke out he joined General Chilly McIntosh, and was at the Newtonia, Elk Creek and Red Fork fights, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war. The subject of our sketch served fourteen years in the House of Warriors, filling one unexpired term, that of Wacie Hargo. At the commencement of the new constitution he was second chief for four years, and was offered the nomination for first chief, but refused the honor, as well as that of supreme judge and other important offices, preferring to attend to his farming interests. Before and during the war Mr. Hawkins was Chief of the Hillabee Town, under the old constitution. Mr. Hawkins, though seventy-four years of age, is a fine specimen of his race, straight, broad-chested and in excellent health, in appearance not over sixty, and more energetic than the majority of men are at the age of sixty. He is a man of good understanding and unblemished honesty, and is greatly beloved by his people.

PATTERSON & FOLEY.

Cornelius Foley, the junior partner in the above firm, was born in Davenport, Iowa, in 1857. In 1881 he opened business in Eufaula with James A. Patterson, one of the largest and most successful merchants in the Indian Territory. The career of this firm, from the commencement until the present, has been exceptionally prosperous. Not only do they command a large retail custom, but their jobbing business throughout the nation is very extensive. Messrs. Patterson & Foley have a branch house at Hoyt, Choctaw Nation. At their headquarters in Eufaula they carry a stock of at least \$40,000 worth of goods, and purchase annually from \$70,000

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PATTERSON & FOLLYN, BUSINESS HOUSE, EUFULA

to \$80,000 worth of cotton. James A. Patterson, the senior member of this firm, is generally looked upon as the wealthiest merchant in the Indian Territory, having large business interests in Muskogee and Wagoner, while his junior partner is a director of the First National Bank in Muskogee and part owner of the Adams Hotel. Mr. Foley has also some good residence property in the States of Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado, and is a considerable stockholder in the National Bank of the Republic, St. Louis. Mr. Foley is one of the most popular men in the nation, besides being a most successful merchant. He is unmarried.

JOSHUA BURDETT.

The subject of this sketch was born at Fulton, Mo., October, 1862, being the son of George F. Burdett, late of Lancaster, Ky., but at present practicing law in Clarksville, Texas. Joshua, after his mother's death, was, at an early age, thrown much upon his own resources, as his father married a second time, and the young

man, being of an independent disposition, undertook his own education and advancement. After a course of study at Fulton and St. Louis, Joshua entered the mercantile house of C. W. Samuels & Co. (his cousin), at Fulton, where he remained for five years. In 1881 he moved to Enfaala, in the Creek Nation, and in the following year entered the mercantile establishment of Messrs. Patterson & Foley. For eight years he devoted himself ardently to business, until 1890, when he embarked in the hardware line, establishing, in conjunction with C. Foley,



JOSHUA BURDETT,
CREEK.

what is known as the J. Burdett Hardware Company. Messrs. Burdett and Foley are thorough business men. Their stock of

goods includes buggies, wagons, harness, saddlery, furniture, carpets, lumber, cement, etc., and their trade is very extensive. In 1887 Mr. Burdett married Miss Sudie Crabtree, a daughter of the late G. M. Crabtree, of Eufaula, a citizen of the Creek Nation. Few young men have improved the occasion so well, or made better use of their citizen privileges, than Mr. Burdett. Within a few years he has cultivated 500 acres of land and fenced 610 acres of pasturage, within two miles of Checotah. He has also 1,000 head of beef steers and 500 head of stock cattle at his ranch. In the town of Eufaula



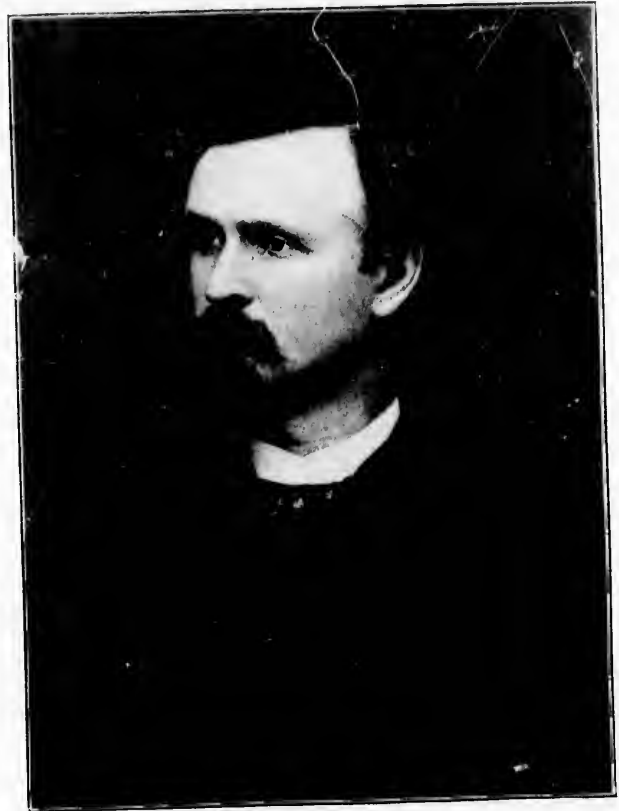
MRS. SUDIE BURDETT.

Mr. Burdett has no less than twelve acres, four nice dwellings and a blacksmith shop. His private residence is a model of neatness and taste. Mr. Burdett has a policy of \$5,000 in the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

GILBERT W. PASCO.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, April 20, 1848, and is the son of Cyrus W. Pasco and Marilla, daughter of William Dilts, of Ohio. Gilbert was educated at Fon du Lac, graduating at the High School, and commenced reading law with Charles Eldridge, of the same place. He finished his legal education under J. L. Lowe, of Washington, Kansas, after which he was elected County Clerk of Washington, Kansas, which office he held for four years. After practicing two years in that town, he moved to Sherman, Texas, in 1878, and there remained until 1888, when he went to Dallas. Here he practiced until 1890, when, owing to ill-health, he was forced to move to the Indian Territory. The United States Court being opened at Muskogee, Mr. Pasco moved his family to that town, where he soon began to enjoy a lucrative practice. He is at present associated in

business with Mr. W. M. Harrison, also a prominent lawyer. Mr. Pasco married Miss Eunice M. Walker, daughter of C. W. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., by whom he has one boy, named Ben, aged



GILBERT W. PASCO.
MUSKOGEE.

eight years. Although the subject of this sketch possesses the elements necessary for the qualification of a grand criminal lawyer, yet he has bestowed his attention almost wholly to civil law, making a specialty of real estate and commercial cases. He has been

successful in some of the largest legal transactions in the Southwest, involving thousands of acres of land. His cases involving real estate practice extended over the counties of Lamar, Fannin, Dallas, Denton, Hunt, Grayson, Collins and Clay, Texas. During the war Mr. Pasco served in the Federal Army under Colonel C. Washburne in the early part of the campaign, and later on joined Custer's expedition in pursuit of Kirby Smith. G. W. Pasco is a tall, well-built man, possessing a remarkably handsome face, as well as a good cheerful countenance. His magnetism is above the average, but he is modesty personified, and from lack of appreciation of his own personal merits, is relegated to a seat with his professional contemporaries, instead of being at the head of the bar, or somewhere in its vicinity. He is, however, a young man, and has time to achieve a great deal before his prime of life has passed.

HENRY CLAY FISHER.

The subject of this sketch was born in March, 1862, the second son of William Fisher, of Fishertown, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume. Henry first attended a neighborhood school until he was fourteen years old, at which age he was so well advanced in his studies that when he went to Franklin High School, at Clinton, Missouri, he immediately went into the classes that contained many of the country teachers of that county. Remaining at Clinton for two years, he went from thence to Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, which college sends a number of scholars annually to Harvard and Yale. In this institute Henry remained three years, leaving one year before graduating, not seeing the necessity of taking in the extra branches. But it may be here added that nothing is wanting to complete the polish and education of this young man, who is everything that might be desired. After leaving college he went into business with his father, who is owner of an extensive mercantile house at Fishertown, which is now under the management of Henry. The young man has also a good-sized ranch of his own, comprising one mile square of pasture, 1,200 head of steers, and about 300 acres of good farm land, in excellent cultivation, close to Checotah, where he also owns



HENRY CLAY FISHER.
CLERK.



MRS. HENRY CLAY FISHER

several buildings and lots. His home residence, in Fishertown, is one of the neatest and most elegant homes in the country, ornamented by beautiful pleasure grounds, which are supplied with varied assortments of the very choicest flowers and shrubs; also a garden and orchard, complete in every respect. Mr. Fisher married Miss Lucy Willison, February 23, 1882, the fifth daughter of J. D. Willison and Hettie McIntosh. Her father was a white man, well and favorably known in this country, while Hettie McIntosh was a daughter of General McIntosh, of historical celebrity. By his marriage Mr. Fisher has three children—Carrie, Ollie and Eloise Belle. Mrs. Fisher, whose photograph is in this book, is now possessor of the knee-buckles and a punch-spoon owned by George Washington. She received them through her family on the McIntosh side, who were related rather closely to Martha Washington. Of a handsome and pleasant expression is the subject of our sketch, while his height (six feet one inch) and his weight (175 pounds) command general respect. His complexion is exceedingly fair (though one-third Indian). His education is uncommonly good, and he deserves the popularity which he enjoys among his people. Henry Fisher's wife was teacher for four years in the Creek public schools previous to her marriage. She has no superior as to high connections, as will be seen by those who read the history of the Muskogee people.

SAMUEL S. COBB.

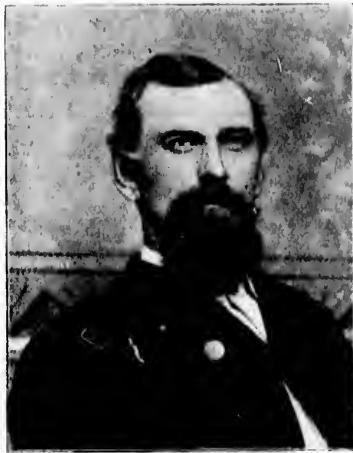
The subject of this sketch was born March 10, 1840, at Morgantown, Tennessee, the sixth son of Sylvester Cobb. Samuel attended public school until seventeen or eighteen years of age, when the war broke out and he joined the Union army (Fifth Tennessee Infantry) as a private, gaining the captaincy of his company before the conclusion. After the war Samuel went to Webber's Falls, Cherokee Nation, and for seventeen years sold goods in connection with his brother John and a Mr. Thomas Hutton. Selling out in 1885, Samuel and the latter gentleman embarked in cattle, and in 1890 built a large three-story brick hotel, with forty bed-rooms, in Vinita, which is known as the Cobb House, and is one of the finest buildings in the Indian Territory. Mr. Cobb married Miss S. E. Vore, daughter of Major Vore, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation

through his marriage with Miss Vann. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have two children—Artie, born February 16, 1885, and Samuel A., born February 11, 1888. Mrs. Cobb is a lady of good education, and a loving wife and mother. Mr. Cobb is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, and, as a business man, has few superiors. He is owner of the Cobb Hotel, which cost \$20,000, and is President of the First National Bank of Vinita, with a capital of \$50,000. He has also 2,000 head of cattle, 200 head of graded horses and mules, some town lots, and 1,000 acres of farm in cultivation. Mr. Cobb was with General Sherman in his campaign through the South, and has taken part in twenty-seven engagements.

H. W. ADAMS.

The subject of this sketch was born in April, 1837, being the son of John Adams, mayor of St. Charles, Missouri, who died in 1868. John Adams was the youngest brother of Robert H.

Adams, United States Senator, who died during senatorial service. H. W. Adams was first instructed by his father, a man of superior education, and after some years' study joined his parent in agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he left home, and worked at the carpenter trade in Arkansas. In 1859 he moved to Skullville, Choctaw Nation, and was soon appointed architect contractor for Fort Coffee and New Hope Academy buildings, besides many other institutions. When the war broke out he joined Company B, First Arkansas Cavalry, and was in several



H. W. ADAMS
CHOCTAW.

hard-fought battles, among them that of Wilson Creek, where fifteen of his comrades fell. Later he joined the Commissary and

Quartermaster's Department, where he remained until disbanded at Black Jack Point, in May, 1865. Mr. Adams was married to Pauline E. Phillips, sister to N. B. and T. Ainsworth, of Oak Lodge, in November, 1868, after which he opened a mercantile store at Tuskahoma, C. N. In 1876 he lost his wife, and soon afterwards began prospecting for mineral with the late Joseph Hodges, second cousin to John Tyler, ex-President of the United States. Since that time Mr. Adams has successfully followed the business. He is the discoverer of Nos. 4 and 5 Shafts at Lehigh; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Colgate; Nos. 8 and 10 at McAlester, as well as the Simpson and Alderson mines. Mr. Adams has two sons, John S., aged twenty-one years, and Edward Bates, aged seventeen years. Both of these young men have received a liberal education and are filling business appointments. Mr. Adams is a gentleman of large experience, large heart, and enthusiastic love for the South. This spirit of patriotism is one of his leading characteristics.

ELIJAH HERMIGINE LERBLANCE.

The subject of this sketch was born in March, 1836, and is the son of Hermogene Lerblance, a Louisiana Frenchman, and Viece Gentry, daughter of Elijah Gentry, a white man who married a full-blood Catawba Indian. The subject of this sketch moved from Alabama to the Creek Nation, with his parents, at the age of twelve, after which he attended the Asberry Mission Manual Labor School for a term of fifteen months. At the age of seventeen years he commenced learning the blacksmith trade, and while thus employed he married Miss Bosen, daughter to Amos Bosen, King of the Hitchetee Town. By this marriage he had five children—W. P., born June 17, 1856; F. W., born November 10, 1858; Sarah, born December 10, 1860; W. L., born March 23, 1864, and Jeannette, born July 4, 1866. His wife died a devout Christian and member of the M. E. Church, in 1872. In 1857 Mr. Lerblance moved to Cussetah, where he worked in the government blacksmith shop until the outbreak of the war in 1861, when he joined the Confederate service as a private—was made sergeant in three months, and in 1862 rose to the rank of lieutenant, which office he held until the termination of the war. Afterwards he

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ELIJAH HERMIGINE LERBLANCE
GRIT

returned with his family to the farm he had commenced to improve, near the old council grounds, in the Creek Nation, his property consisting of an old wagon, a pair of oxen, two cows and calves, one pig and thirty-five cents in cash. From this time until 1880 he spent his life partly on the farm and partly in the blacksmith shop. In 1881 he embarked in the cattle business with W. E. Gentry, the title of the firm being W. E. Gentry & Co., the result of the partnership at this date being 2,500 head of cattle, one store at Checotah, with a stock of general merchandise amounting to \$12,000, one gin at the same place, the house occupied by the druggist, C. G. Moore, at Checotah, as well as about a half interest in the *Indian Journal*, published at Eufaula. In February, 1878, Mr. Lerblance married Miss Nellie Fife, daughter of Job Fife, a farmer, and son of Jimmie Fife, of noted fame in Pigott's History. The surviving issue of this marriage is Francis H., born December 2, 1879; Addie, born September 26, 1882; Howard P., born November 17, 1885, and Lizzie C., born April 29, 1888. Mr. Lerblance owns one of the finest residences in the vicinity of Hitchetee, 200 acres of farm, one square mile of pasture, 400 head of cattle, 50 mules and horses, a large stock of hogs, and a comfortable home in Checotah. Mr. Lerblance served four years as Clerk of Muskogee District and eight years as Supreme Court Clerk. At three different periods he served as District Judge of Muskogee District. He was once elected National Treasurer, but declined to serve. In 1891 he filled the unexpired term of Samuel Bradley, in the House of Kings, who died in May of that year. Mr. Lerblance was opposed to the sale of Oklahoma, fearing it would cause the opening of the entire Indian Territory. He thought it would be wiser to use it for grazing purposes, and thereby secure funds sufficient to satisfy the United States Government for her claim on said lands, originating under treaty of 1866. Judge Lerblance is a gentleman of good address, pleasant manners, and intellectually far above the average. As a business man he has few superiors, as will become plain to those who read his record. He also bears an excellent reputation as a judge, and, taken on the whole, there are few men who stand higher in his nation than E. H. Lerblance.

HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON STIDHAM.

The deceased George W. Stidham was born in Alabama, November 17, 1817, son of Hopayehutke (which means white explorer). Hopayehutke was by birth Scotch-Irish, and came to the United States, settling in Alabama among the Creeks, while yet a young man. His adventurous disposition and love of travel is supposed to have suggested his characteristic title. George W., losing his father at the age of twelve years, and the opportunities for education being rather limited at the time, was not a college graduate, but, in spite of such disadvantages, he acquired great knowledge through his own industry and early contact with the world; and this, notwithstanding the fact that he did not learn to speak English until he was twenty years of age. In 1837, or thereabouts, he emigrated to the Creek Nation, settling at Choska, on the Arkansas River. His first office was that of agent's interpreter, and about this time he married his first wife, in 1841, or thereabouts. He was next appointed as national delegate to Washington, and visited the capital in that capacity no less than fifteen times, from year to year. It was during his stay in that city in the year 1855 or 1856, that Mr. Stidham met Miss Thornsberry, a Virginia lady of great attraction, and married her—his first wife being some time dead. During the war Mr. Stidham was elected first chief of the Southern Creeks, but was counted out, and therefore never took his seat. On the return of the refugees after the conclusion of the war, he was appointed Chief Justice, and was holding that office when the present constitution was formed, in the year 1867. After the adoption of the constitution he held the office for several terms of four years, and was Chief Justice at the time of his death, March, 1891. Mr. Stidham also represented his town, that of Hitchetee, in the House of Warriors for several terms. When more recently elected to this office, the people proposed to raise him to the House of Kings, but he preferred the Lower House and remained there. Some time before the war Mr. Stidham opened a mercantile establishment at the Creek agency, near Muskogee, but was obliged to join the refugees, and went, with others, to Hopkins County, Texas, where he purchased a section of land, and a tract of 6,000 acres on the spot where Texarkana now stands. These lands were bought for him through the instrumentality of



HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON STIDHAM,
CLERK.

General Albert Pike, but, unfortunately, Mr. Stidham mislaid the deeds of the latter tract, and the official records having been destroyed during the war, he was unable to establish his claim, and lost this valuable piece of property. At the conclusion of the rebellion the subject of our sketch returned to the Creek agency, resuming his mercantile business, and, shortly afterward, Mr. Patterson, his former clerk, became a partner in the store, purchasing Mr. Stidham's interest three years later. Mr. Stidham then opened out a new business, which he placed in the hands of J. G. Meagher, but finally sold out to Mr. J. Parkinson in 1883 or 1884. The deceased, during these years, took an active interest in agriculture, and may be said to have been the first man who planted wheat in the Creek Nation. Importing a quantity of the seed, he distributed it among the citizens of his neighborhood in the year 1855. He was also the first to grow cotton in the vicinity of Muskogee, and was instrumental in the introduction of the first thrashing machine into the nation. In company with C. C. Belcher, John Barnwell, J. McD. Coodey and two others, G. W. Stidham was one of the first chartered members of the first Masonic lodge in the Creek Nation, and was made Master under the dispensation granted to the first lodge. At the time of his death he was a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Stidham, by his first wife, has two living daughters, one of whom is the wife of Captain G. W. Grayson. By his second wife he had a family of five—George, Mrs. Bailey, Albert, Mrs. Bennett and Theodore. The death of Mr. Stidham, which occurred in March, 1891, cast universal gloom over the Creek Nation. No citizen of the country was more highly esteemed: none were more progressive or more useful in preparing the people for the great change that civilization was bringing about. His influence was great, and his example such as will be long remembered by the rising generation. It may be safely said that the name of George Washington Stidham will live in the memory of his people until the last drop of Creek blood is merged and lost in the irrepressible current of Anglo-Saxon blood.

SAMUEL W. BROWN.

The subject of this sketch was born in June, 1843, at Van Buren, Arkansas, the eldest son of S. W. Williams, a lieutenant in the United States army. His mother was a grand-daughter of Cussine



SAMUEL W. BROWN.
CLERK.

Barnett, of Euchee fame, one of the most prominent men of his day among that tribe, and part Scotch by blood. The subject of this sketch obtained his name from the trustee of the school which he attended—S. C. Brown, a prominent Indian—who took a great interest in Sam. After attending the neighborhood school for a short time, Sam went to the Tallahassee Mission, Creek Nation. Here he remained six or seven years, and left, owing to ill health, taking a trip to New Mexico with a cattleman named Warfield. In 1862 he returned, to find the country in a state of excitement, induced by the outbreak of the Civil War. He accordingly joined the Confederate army for self-protection, his relatives having all gone North. He remained in the service until 1863, when he went North and joined the Federal service, remaining with it until the end. In 1866 he returned to the Creek Nation, and in September married Miss Neosho Porter, daughter of a Mr. Porter from New York, who married a Miss McKelop, of Scotch and Indian descent. By this marriage he had five children—Madison H., born January 9, 1869; Rachel S., December 30, 1871; Celestia Annie, September 24, 1874; Samuel W., June 9, 1879, and Neosho, December 3, 1882. In 1867 Mr. Brown was elected a member of the House of Kings, which office he held for eight years, during which time he was appointed district judge, holding the position for three years, after which he was obliged to resign, owing to ill health. In 1875 he was re-elected to the House of Kings, and served until 1881. In 1882 he became treasurer, and held the office for four years. In 1881 he embarked in the mercantile business at Wealaka, and continued until 1891, when he sold out to Esparhecher, one of the late candidates for principal chief. From 1887 to 1891 he was a member of the House of Warriors, and from that went to the House of Kings. Mr. Brown has 700 head of stock cattle, 60 head of stock horses and mules, and about 200 acres of land under fence and chiefly in good cultivation. He has also a comfortable home, containing garden and orchard. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his children are receiving a good education at the principal schools of the nation. Mr. Brown is about five feet six inches, of gentlemanly appearance, and a man of considerable prominence in the Creek Nation. He is looked upon as chief of the Euchee band—a tribe remarkable for its distinctiveness—a history of which will be found in the historical pages of this volume

WILLIAM FREDERICK GORDON.

The subject of this sketch was born in July, 1856, the son of William Gordon, a half-breed Scotchman and Creek Indian. His parents dying while he was quite young, William was carried North during the war, and stayed at Osage, near the Sank and Fox agency. At the conclusion of the war he went to school at Drury College,



WILLIAM FREDERICK GORDON
EUGENE.

Springfield, Missouri, for two years. In 1879 he entered the mercantile house of his half brother, Sam Brown, at Wealaka, with whom he worked for three years. After this he took charge of his step-brother's cattle at Red Fork for one year, and then moved back to the Sauk agency, where he clerked for J. B. Childs for five months, at the end of which time he entered the employment of H. C. Hall, at Red Fork. In 1883 he was elected to the House of Kings, and held the office one term. His people might have well re-elected him, or done a great deal worse, considering that, for a man so young and inexperienced, he took a leading part in killing a bill that was introduced by a man named Railey, of St. Louis, that provided for the fencing and inclosing of a tract twenty-five miles square. This measure passed the House of Warriors and was introduced to the Kings by a well-known citizen of Muskogee. Young Gordon thereupon rose to his feet and told the assembled body that the Creeks had no land to lease to the white men, and that the bill should be tabled at once. It was done, and Railey returned to the bosom of his family, a sadder yet a wiser man. Mr. Gordon has had some rough experience during his life. When the notorious Belle Starr and her gang attacked the store of Sam Brown, Gordon, while endeavoring to guard his step-brother's property, received a blow on the head from a breech-loader which almost stunned him. During the Esparhecher war he was clerking

with two six-shooters in his belt, ready, as he says himself, to fight for old Esparhecher till the "crack of doom." Mr. Gordon married Lucy Pagoquay, a Euchee girl, but they soon separated. By this marriage, however, he has one son, named Billy, aged six years. Mr. Gordon afterward married Eliza Chiso, but she died without issue, in twelve months after their marriage. William Gordon is lightly built and nearly six feet high. He is quick and impulsive, like all of his people, and courageous almost to a fault. In truth, it may be stated that he does not understand the definition of the word fear. He is well educated in the Indian languages, and speaks fluently the Creek, Sauk and Fox and Euchee languages, while his knowledge of the English tongue is very creditable to his scholastic opportunities.

REV. MASON FITCH WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch was born February 18, 1851, at Louisville, Kentucky, the only son of the late Rev. Mason D. Williams and Caroline M. Fitch. Rev. Mr. Williams was organizer and pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Louisville, and died in 1852. His son, Mason Fitch, graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1871, and came to the Creek Nation, Indian Territory. In 1875 he took his degree as doctor of medicine from the University of Louisville, Ky., and commenced the practice of medicine in Muskogee, Indian Territory. In 1881 he took charge of a drug store at that place, the business being his own, and also continued his professional practice until the fire of 1887, in which he lost his stock of goods. After that he entered the ministry and took charge of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is at present the pastor. Mr. Williams married Mrs. Mary E. Worcester Mason, widow of Dr. Charles Y. Mason, of Mississippi, March 9, 1872. By this marriage they had three children, two of whom are living—Henry Cummings, born October 4, 1873, and Leonard Worcester, born July 8, 1875. Mrs. Williams is the youngest daughter of Samuel Austin Worcester, D. D. (prominent in Cherokee history), and sister of Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, of Muskogee. Rev. Mr. Williams is a man of fine physique, about five feet eight inches in height and weighing 175 pounds. His address is courteous and



REV. MASON FITCH WILLIAMS

his manners refined and affable. His education is varied and extensive. Before joining the ministry, his reputation as a physician was such as to insure him the largest practice in the country, while he undoubtedly was among the few most skillful practitioners in the Indian Territory. Since taking charge of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Williams has increased the membership from fifty to eighty-five. He has also been instrumental in the many improvements and remodeling and seating of the church. He is local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and his ministerial work covers a radius of about eight miles. His medical practice is now chiefly confined to the poor, and to the inmates of the Presbyterian school and United States jail.

WILLIAM ELECTRA HALSELL.

The subject of this sketch was born June 7, 1851, in the State of Kentucky, fourth son of E. Halsell, Esq., who moved to Texas at an early date. William attended public school until eighteen years of age, when he started in the stock business and carried it on until 1882. During those years, in partnership with his brother Glenn, they accumulated a large herd of cattle, selling out for \$300,000. Moving to Vinita, Cherokee Nation, the Halsell brothers bought another large herd, and in the spring of 1884 dissolved partnership. Glenn, going to California for his health, died in 1886. William, the subject of this sketch, married Miss Alice Crutchfield in January, 1872. She is daughter to John Crutchfield, at one time a leading stockman in Wise County, Texas. By this marriage Mr. Halsell has four living children. Willie Edna, born July 16, 1873, died July 11, 1884. To the deceased little girl the Halsell College, at Vinita, is dedicated, the college having been erected chiefly through the assistance and support of Mr. Halsell. Ewing, the oldest surviving child, was born February 12, 1877; Eva, born February 21, 1886; Clarence, born November 4, 1889; Mary, March 28, 1891. Mrs. Halsell is a lady of great refinement and superior education, and one of the most hospitable and popular persons in Vinita. She is a member of the M. E. Church South, and is president of the Home Mission Society, Vinita. Mr. Halsell is a tall, dignified, commanding and intellectual looking

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

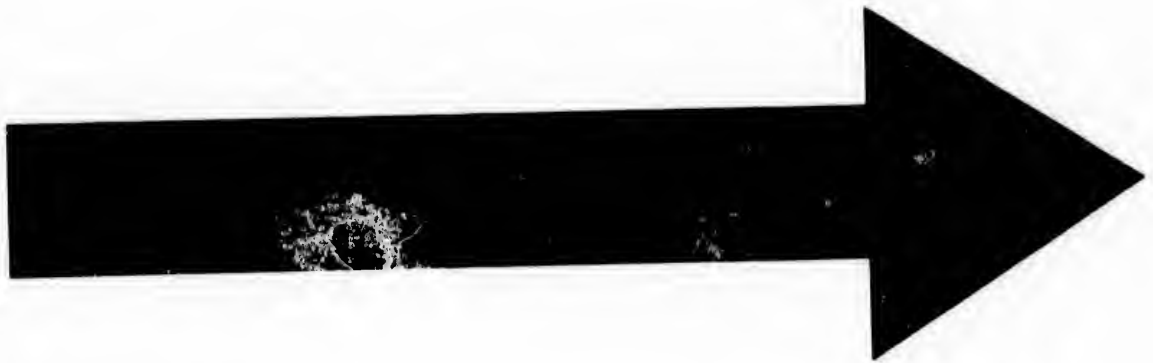
gentleman of great business ability, and ever ready in his generosity to assist in forwarding charitable institutions of any kind. He now owns 30,000 head of cattle in the Territory besides 6,000 in Texas and 1000 head of an improved grade of horses. His real estate in Texas is worth from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and he owns one hundred lots in the town of Vinita. He has also some 1,000 or 1,500 acres of land in cultivation. His residence in Vinita is one of the finest in the Indian Territory. Mr. Halsell is a Masonic member of old standing.

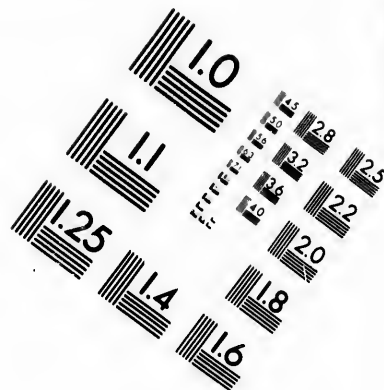
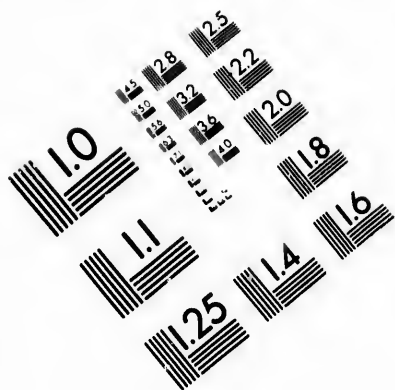
REV. WILLIAM F. MCINTOSH.

William F. McIntosh was born near the line of Alabama and Georgia, November 12, 1824, the second son of Chilly McIntosh, of great reputation, and grandson of old General McIntosh. His mother was a Miss Porter, whose parents emigrated at an early day from Pennsylvania to Alabama. William F. attended a neighboring school when twelve years of age, and in 1837 went to Coweta Mission, where he remained one season, after which he commenced assisting his father in agriculture, until he married Miss Eliza Hands, January 8, 1848, by whom he had six children, two of whom are living—Sarah and Samuel. His wife dying in 1862, he afterward married Miss Bettie Berthoff, who was part white and Cherokee, by whom he had three children, one of whom is living—named Thomas. His wife dying in 1875, he married, in 1881, Mrs. Grayson, widow of the late Tom Grayson. By her he had one child, named Lena. On returning from a missionary or preaching tour in the nation, he was appointed by the Government as commander of a company organized by the Creeks to protect the border against Kansas Jayhawkers and other illegal trespassers. He continued commander until the company joined the regular army at the breaking out of the war, when, after one year's service, they were mustered out. Mr. McIntosh then devoted himself assiduously to the preaching of the gospel, reorganizing all the churches in his district, which were in a very poor condition. When the new constitution was adopted, Mr. McIntosh was appointed District Judge of the North Fork District, now known as Eufaula. This office he held for a length of time, but was suspended one

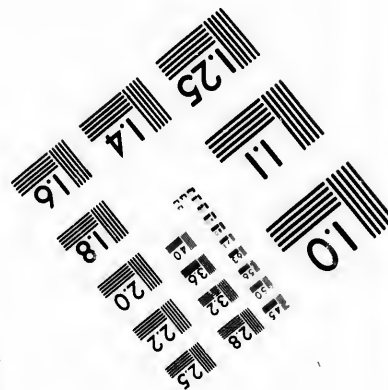
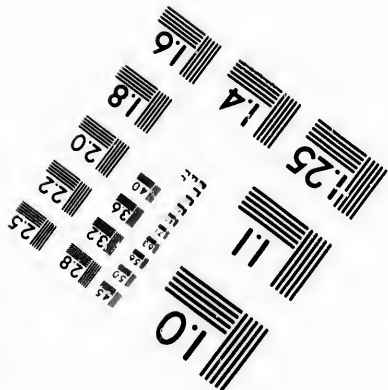
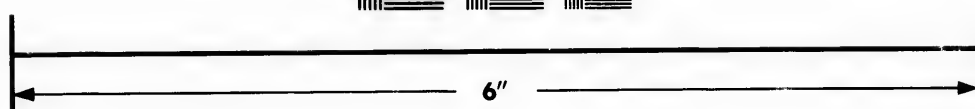
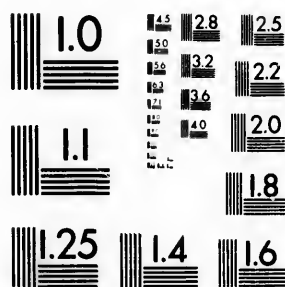
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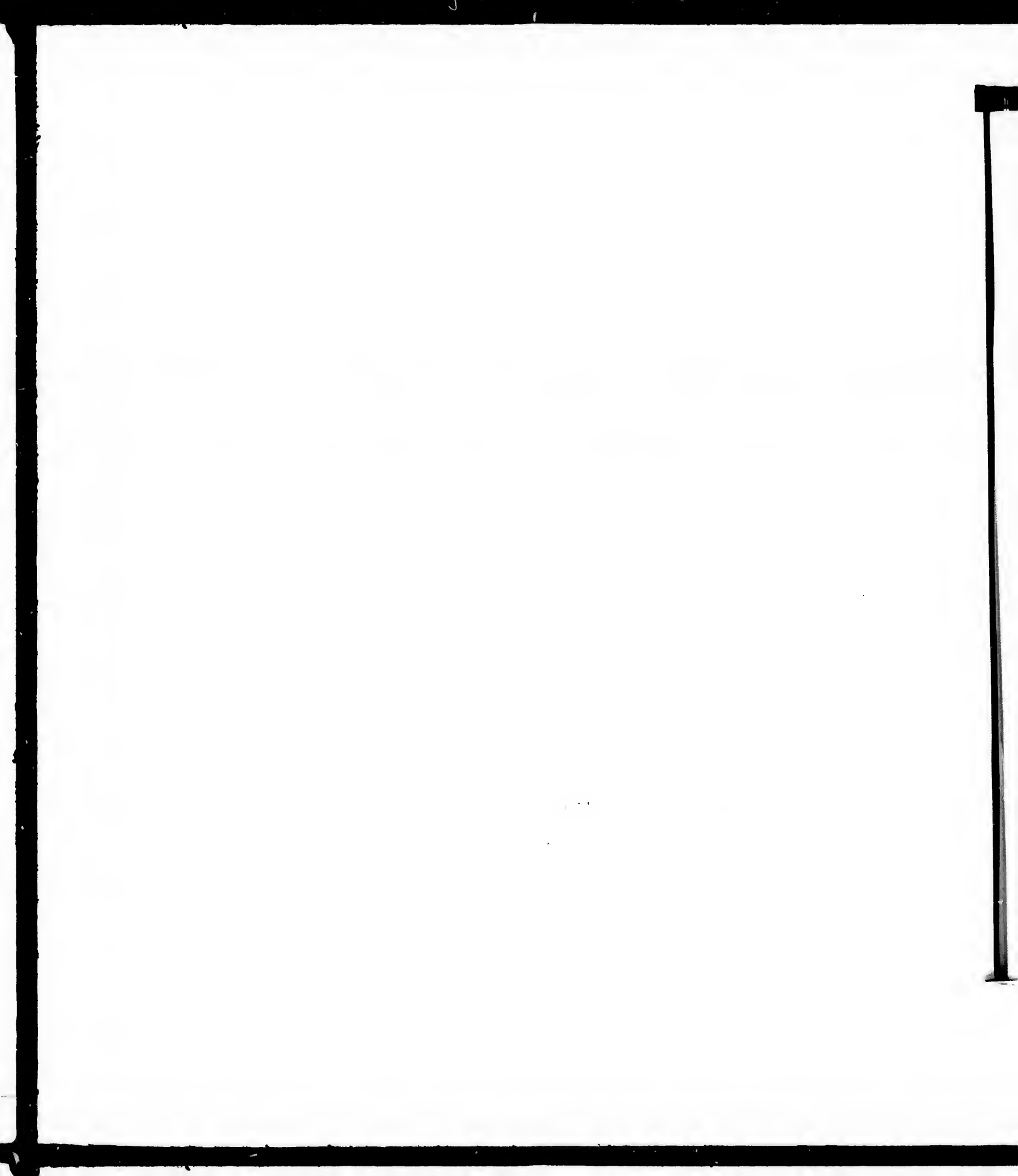
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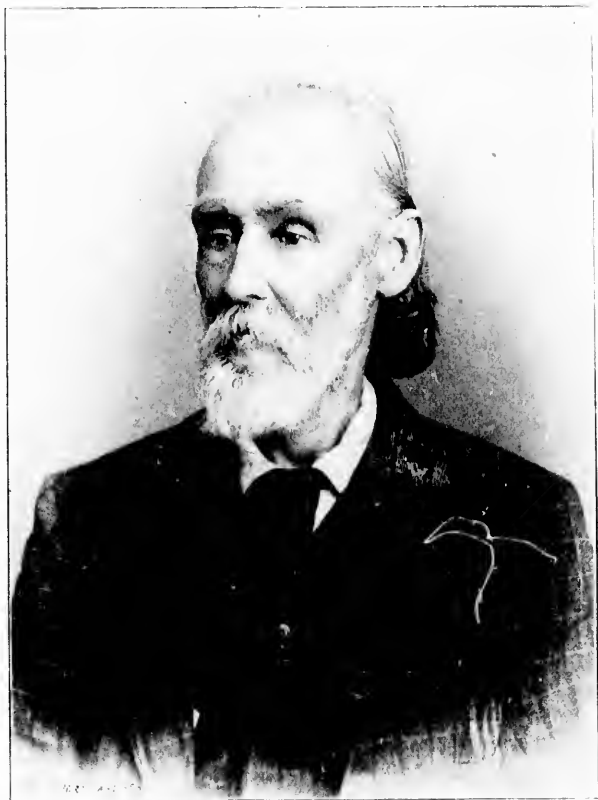


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REV. WILLIAM F. MINTOSH
CLERK.

month before the lapse of his term, in consequence of some false reports being made to the first chief, Samuel Checotah. The friends of Mr. McIntosh then called together the district members for investigation, and, finding the imputations entirely false, the chief reinstated Judge McIntosh, but he refused to again accept the office. In 1881 he was elected prosecuting attorney, but owing to his religious scruples he would not accept the office. In 1887 he was elected a member of the House of Warriors, which office he held until 1891. Mr. McIntosh has been forty-two years (or more) a preacher in the Baptist Church, which religious body he has largely advanced throughout the country. He is highly thought of among his people—a pure, devout Christian, setting all other considerations aside to aid in the christianizing of his people. He is about five feet nine inches high and weighs 140 pounds; of gentlemanly bearing, handsome of feature, and would be taken for a white man in any country. As a hunter he had some strange experiences, and it may be said that few, if any, Western men have killed more deer than he has. He has been all over the Indian Territory on hunting trips, and is, to the present day, recognized as the father of the chase among his people.

CLIFFORD L. JACKSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1857, the fourth son of George Jackson, an Englishman, and Anne A. Gillis, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Clifford obtained his education in the country schools in Pettis County and in the private schools of Sedalia, Missouri, and under private tuition. In July, 1878, he commenced reading law, and in 1889 was appointed deputy circuit clerk of Pettis County. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in Sedalia, Missouri, in 1882. In 1884 he was nominated as prosecuting attorney for Pettis County, by the Democratic party, but was defeated by a majority of 130 in a vote of 8,000. In 1886 he located in Socorro, New Mexico, and in 1887 was appointed district attorney of the Second Judicial District of New Mexico by Governor E. G. Ross, and resigned in February, 1889. In April, 1889, he moved to the Indian Territory and located at Guthrie, and on the 1st of Septem-

ber, 1889, was appointed general attorney for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the Indian Territory, and has been engaged in law practice in Muskogee since that time. Mr. Jackson is a man of gentlemanly appearance and address, highly educated, and possessed of great legal ability.

REV. WILLIAM MCCOMBS.

William is the eldest son of Samuel McCombs and Susan Stinson, and grandson of Zacharias McCombs, and was born July 22, 1844.



REV. WILLIAM MCCOMBS.
CREEK.

seven miles east of Fort Gibson. His father was one of the hundred State Dragoons selected by the Government of the State of Tennessee to go West and prepare for the emigration of the

Indians. After serving in this department, he remained in the employment of the Government at Fort Gibson until 1850. Mr. McCombs was a Scotelman by birth, and emigrated at an early date. Mrs. McCombs was a half Creek and white woman, of the Stinson family, prominent in the nation. In 1855 the subject of this sketch was sent to a neighborhood school, but, his father dying soon afterward, he was obliged to look after his mother and sisters and work for them, until the breaking out of the war, when he



MRS. WILLIAM McCOMBS.

joined the First Creek Regiment, under Col. D. N. McIntosh, and was mustered out as adjutant. The general was frequently heard to say that if all his men were like McCombs, he would fear neither strength nor numbers. Mr. McCombs married Miss Sallie Jacob, March 17, 1864, on Red River. This lady was a daughter of Taosar Hargo, a prominent Creek Indian of the Tulsa Canadian Town, being a great hunter and ball-player. In May, 1868, he was licensed and ordained as minister of the Baptist Church, which calling he has followed until the present time. He has also served

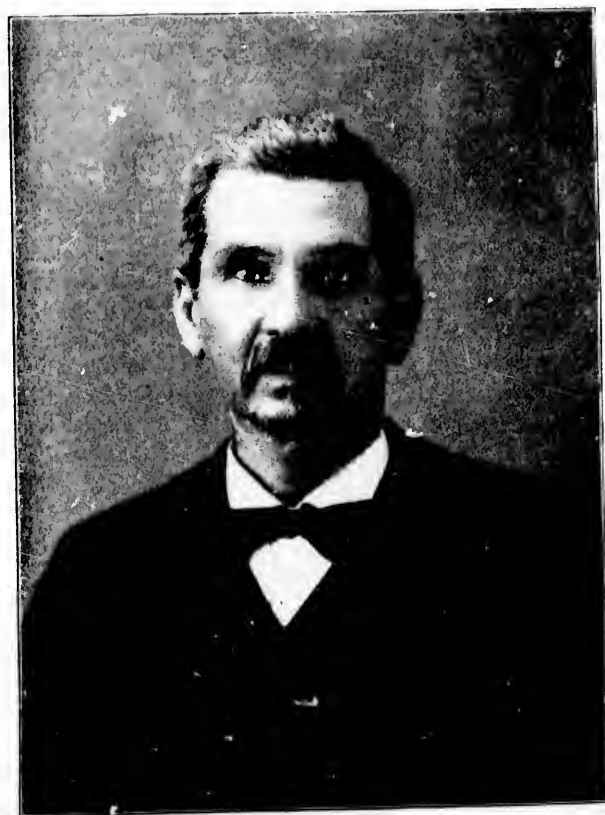
as moderator. As a preacher of the gospel, he is looked upon as the most fluent speaker of the aboriginal language in the Creek Nation. His Christian labors have been largely devoted to the Christianizing and elevating of the full-blood Indians. When he first went among them they were very backward in the knowledge of Christ, but they have recently been advancing with great rapidity, owing chiefly to his individual efforts. In 1871 Mr. McCombs was elected to the House of Warriors, and served four years, and in 1875 became Superintendent of Public Instruction, holding that office six years. In 1881 he was elected to the House of Warriors, and re-elected in 1889, and is now serving in that capacity. Mr. McCombs has seven children living—Lizzie (Mrs. Colbert), born August, 1865; Sudie, September, 1867; William Penn, November, 1873; Susie (now Mrs. Ewing), April, 1879; Tooker, August, 1880; Bettie May, 1882, and G. W. Grayson, April, 1887. The oldest of Mr. McCombs' children have been educated in the States, while the others are receiving the best instruction that the nation affords. He has 120 acres in cultivation and a good, comfortable home; is a gentleman of fine address and good personal appearance—about five feet eleven inches high and weighs 185 pounds. He is one-fourth Creek Indian by blood. Although Mr. McCombs is self-educated, yet he would pass in any society as a collegian. He is a member of the Masonic Order (Eufaula Lodge, No. 1), and has been such since 1874.

HON. JOSHUA ROSS.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1833, at Wills Valley, Alabama, the son of Andrew Ross, and nephew of the celebrated John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees for forty years. His mother was Susan Lowry, daughter of Major George Lowry, a prominent Cherokee. Joshua came to the nation with his parents in 1836, and was educated partly at Fairfield and Park Hill Missions and Reilly's Chapel, after which he proceeded to Ozark Institute, Arkansas, graduating in 1855 at the Male Academy, Tahlequah, and at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, in 1860. For his education at the last named institution he is indebted to Major George M. Murrell, of Park Hill, Indian Territory, who sent him thither and defrayed his collegiate expenses. Joshua commenced life as a

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HON. JOSHUA ROSS
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MRS. JOSHUA ROSS.

teacher in the Female Seminary at Park Hill, in 1861, but the war broke out in six months afterward, and he went to Fort Gibson and clerked in the sutler's store until the close. Here he married Miss Muskogee Yargee, daughter of Milly McQueen, of the McGibbery and Francis family and a grand-daughter of the Big Warrior, by whom he has five children living, viz.: Rosa (now Mrs. Miles), Susie, Joshua Ewing, John Yargee and Jennie Pocahontas. Mr. Ross first held office as member of the National Council, and afterward served as member of the Grand Council of the Five Tribes, held at Okmulgee, Creek Nation. In this capacity he was appointed on five occasions as a representative. In 1874 Mr. Ross was elected Secretary of the Indian International Fair Association, held annually at Muskogee. He continued in this office until last year, when he became president of the institution. (The post of President was formerly filled by F. E. Severs, R. L. Owen, Leo E. Bennett, P. N. Blackstone and J. A. Foreman respectively). Mr. Ross has been for some time attending to pension and bounty claims, as an accommodation for the people. In April, 1891, he engaged in partnership with W. F. Seaver, opening a law office in the court house building at Muskogee. As an instance of the perseverance and energy of Mr. Ross, he won the annual bonus premium given by the *Journal of Agriculture* in 1873 for the largest number of subscriptions sent in, he having gained by a large majority, despite the fact that he was living in a thinly populated country, and was compelled to ride an immense distance to accomplish his purpose. Mr. Ross is a highly educated man. While attending Emory College he came within one of winning the medal for oratory and elocution; and at the Male College, Tahlequah, carried off the first honors of his class. He is at present writing a history of his cousin, W. P. Ross, and publishing his speeches in book form, the proceeds of the sale to be used in erecting a monument to the memory of that illustrious citizen.

J. F. STANDIFORD.

J. F. Standiford is a native of West Virginia, part of his life having been spent in Illinois and Kansas. He came to Muskogee, Indian Territory, in the spring of 1878, and there erected his art

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gallery and residence, engravings of which will be found in the grouped illustration. Mr. Standiford is the only licensed photographer in the Indian Territory, and has, without comparison, the neatest and best equipped gallery in the nation. He is ably assisted in his work by his wife and sister, the latter doing all the negative retouching, etc. A novel feature in the finishing department is a revolving printing room, a most complete addition to his gallery, and wholly an invention of his own, there being not another of the kind in existence. Another original device—his own recent invention—is an ingenious electric retouching apparatus, which is novel and useful. Mr. Standiford is, unquestionably, one of the finest photographic artists in the Southwest. A large number of the best engravings in this volume have been made from photographs taken by J. F. Standiford.

TAMAYA CONNELL.

Born at Opocheaholo, Alabama, in 1829, the son of Naboktehe, a full-blood, who died about 1835, Tamaya and his mother emigrated to this country with the last of the Creeks, settling down close to Fort Gibson. His mother being without help, Tamaya was obliged to devote his time to her support, and was therefore deprived of the chances of education. At the age of twenty-four he was made chief of the Little River Tulsie Town, which office he held four years, during the old constitution. At the outbreak of the war he moved to Osage Mission, and in twelve months joined the Federal army, under General Talsitixico, holding the rank of corporal in Company I. He fought in five battles—Kane Hill, Salt Creek, White Water, Fort Gibson and Bird Creek, where he was wounded in two places, escaping death in an almost miraculous manner, the buckle of his belt and his cartridge-box breaking the force of the bullets and turning them aside in both instances. Tamaya was married to a half-breed Spanish and Indian woman named Hattie, by whom he had six children, named Martha, Mary, Moses, Peter (dead), Ellie and Susan. His family are all married and doing for themselves. Tamaya Connell has been a member of the House of Kings for the past eight years, and has been just re-elected for the coming term. He was prosecuting attorney, since the new constitution was adopted, for a period of two years. He

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TAMAYA CONNELL.
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has also been a captain of Light Horse for the same period, and is now captain of the Creek police during council term. He is a man of good standing among his people, a lawyer by profession and a fine speaker in the native language. He is five feet nine inches high, and has a kindly and benevolent countenance, which is a true reflection of his character.

WILLIAM NAVIN, M. D.

The subject of this biography was born December, 1850, in Jersey County, Illinois, the fifth son of James Navin, of Jersey County. His mother was a Miss Barker, of Alabama. William attended public school until he was eighteen years of age, after which he began teaching school in Calhoun County, Illinois, where he remained one year, and then engaged in the study of medicine at the St. Louis Medical College. Graduating and securing his diploma in 1872, he began practicing at his home and there remained until 1876, when he moved to Rush County, Kansas. Resuming his profession, he continued to practice in Kansas and Colorado until 1881, when he moved to Coodey's Bluff, Cherokee Nation. In 1883 he married Miss Newcome, eldest daughter of Artemus Newcome, of Delaware Reservation (now in the State of Kansas). Mrs. Navin is connected with the Comer family, of Delaware, and is a lady of good education and refinement. By this marriage there are three living children—James, William and Ettie—ranging from six months to six years of age. Dr. Navin has 250 acres in cultivation, and a small herd of cattle, horses and hogs. The doctor is a fine, intellectual-looking man, six feet two inches high, and weighing 225 pounds. As a physician he stands high, while he is very popular as a citizen.

ELLIS BUFFENTAN CHILDERS.

Ellis Buffentan Childers was born January 10, 1866, the third son of Napoleon B. Childers and Sophia Melford. N. B. Childers was a half Cherokee and white man, adopted by the Creeks at the termination of the war. Ellis' mother was one-fourth white and three-fourths Creek, while his grandfather, on both sides, was of English descent. The young man went to school at the old Talla-

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ELLIS BUFFENTAN CHILDERS
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hassee Mission in March, 1877, where he remained three years. Afterward he went to the Government School at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years and a half. During these years he acquired the printer's trade, and left there in June, 1884. Unfortunately, however, owing to lack of means, he was unable to return and complete his education. After this he spent two years on a cattle ranch, until 1886, when he began to assist his father in agricultural pursuits, and with him he remained two years. In January, 1888, he married Miss Fannie Davis, daughter of Mr. Joe Davis, a United States citizen, by whom he had two children—Walter aged two years, and Irene, one year. In 1887 he was elected a member of the House of Warriors (the youngest member of the Lower House), and in 1891 was again elected for a further term of four years. Mr. Childers first became prominent in the House by his defense of the present chief, when the Muskogee party used every effort to impeach him. The young man's defense was a remarkable effort for one of his years and experience, and will go far in rendering him popular with his party. Mr. Childers owns about 50 head of cattle, 28 head of horses, 200 to 300 head of hogs, some good mules, and 60 acres of improved farm. He is now adding to this 150 acres of fine bottom land. Mr. Childers is a member of a stock company known as the Childers-Wilson Pasture Company. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is a young man of bright intellect and pleasant manners. This young man was admitted to the bar in 1887, and has been practicing since that time—the title of the firm is known as Childers & Mingo. This firm has a large practice, and Mr. Childers bids fair to shine in his profession in the near future.

JOSEPH L. GIBBS.

The subject of this sketch was born February 20, 1835, in Chillicothe, O., the only son of James L. Gibbs, a merchant tailor. Joseph's mother was a Miss Donohoe, daughter of Amos Donohoe, of Leesburg, Va. Joseph went to school until fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the blacksmith's trade. In 1856 he started business for himself at Clarksburg, Ohio, but moved his shop, in 1858, to Mattoon, Illinois, where he worked for twenty-

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three years. Then moving to Independence, Kansas, in September, 1881, he remained until the spring of 1884, when, moving to Claremore, Indian Territory, he reopened his shop, and in March, 1888, started hotel-keeping. He is now proprietor of the Pacific House, the principal hotel in Claremore. Mr. Gibbs married Miss M. J. Scoot, daughter of Dr. Archibald Scoot, of Tipton, Ohio, by whom he has five living children—Joseph L., James F., Edward H., Charlotte and Etta F. Mr. Gibbs stands five feet eight and a half inches and weighs 140 pounds. He is a man of good business capacity and is popular in his own town, as is also Mrs. Gibbs, who is a lady of kind and charitable disposition, a good business manager, and a gentle and loving wife and mother.

PETER R. EWING.

Peter Ewing was born in 1860, the eldest son of Chuffee (which, in English, means rabbit), who was born in Georgia about 1816, and emigrated to the Creek Nation in 1833. His mother came

from the same place, but died in 1878, a devout member of the Baptist Church. Peter attended a neighboring school from the time he was thirteen years of age until sixteen, after which he went to Asberry Mission, near Eufaula, where he remained until 1880. After leaving that institution he assisted his father in agriculture for three months, and then went to school at Louisville, Ky., for six months, and from thence to the William Jewell College, at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. Here he remained two years, until his health failed and he was obliged



PETER R. EWING.
CREEK.

to return home. In 1882 he began clerking for G. W. Brodie, of

Okmulgee, and, after six months, moved to Muskogee, where he worked for Mr. Sanger in his mercantile establishment. Returning to his father's home, he again went to school, this time to the Indian Baptist Mission, where he finished his Sophomore course. Leaving there in 1886, he commenced teaching public school in Eufaula district, which position he held until 1891, when he accepted an appointment in the mercantile house of J. C. Belt, Eufaula. On December 22, 1890, Mr. Ewing married Miss Susan McComb, third daughter of Rev. William McComb, of the Baptist Church and a half-blood Creek. Mrs. Ewing is three-fourths Creek and one-fourth white—



MRS. PETER B. EWING.

a young lady of prepossessing appearance, good manners and address, and a bright scholar. She was a teacher in the Eufaula district for three years, and is president of the Baptist Missionary Society of the Semmole and Wichita Association, which position she has held for three years. Mr. Ewing is a member of the Baptist Church and the Masonic Order. He has fifty acres of improved farm a few miles from town, and a small bunch of cattle. He is a young man of intelligence and ambition and is rapidly qualifying himself for business pursuits. Mr. Ewing's father has been, since 1866, pastor of the West Eufaula Baptist Church, and is widely known for the extensive Christian work he has accomplished; and, although an old man, he is still active and energetic. He is related to the late Judge Stidham, of Eufaula. Mr. Ewing has never had any political aspirations.

OLIVER W. LIPE.

The subject of this sketch was born January, 1811, in Montgomery County, New York, the son of John C. Lipe, and grandson of Caspar Lipe, who emigrated to the country in 1740. Oliver, with his parents, settled on the Mohawk River, but he left home

in 1835 en route to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He stopped off at Boonville, Mo., however, and after some time found his way to Georgia, where he enlisted in the public works—Georgia Union Railroad Company—and became a contractor. In 1837 he went to Athens, Tennessee, and the following year rode on horseback from that point to the present site of Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, and was present when the first constitutional convention was held in that nation. Mr. Lipe married Miss Kate Gunter, a half-breed, in 1839, by whom he had three children—D. W.



OLIVER W. LIPE.
CHEROKEE.

Lipe, Catherine (Mrs. C. Blackstone) and Clark C. Lipe. For some years Mr. Lipe followed carpentering and farming till 1850, when he embarked in the mercantile business, and continued the same until 1880, being located at Tahlequah until 1866, after which he moved to Fort Gibson, where he now resides. In 1870 Mr. Lipe erected a grist and saw mill, which he ran until 1882. In 1881 he married Mrs. Belle Manuel, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, daughter of H. G. Cardwell, of Tennessee, by whom he has no family. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Lipe received a lieutenant's commission in New York State troops, and that of captain of the Nineteenth Regiment, Fourteenth Brigade, at nineteen years of age. In 1862 he served with the Confederacy as commissary for Stand Watie's command for several years. During the campaign he was present at the battle of Wilson Creek and

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several scratch fights, among them the engagement near the bayou where John G. Lipe and Col. T. F. Taylor were slain. The first office held by Mr. Lipe in the Cherokee Nation was that of clerk to a court, before the adoption of the constitution. He happened to be riding past when Judge Jesse Bushyhead was trying a man for theft. Being called upon to act as clerk he accepted, and as a result was made an unwilling witness to the administration of fifty lashes on the bare back of the unfortunate culprit. In 1879 he was appointed commissioner for the high schools, which office he held for two years. In earlier days Mr. Lipe was repeatedly requested to fill various appointments, but he feared to accept of them owing to his slight knowledge of the language. His son, D. W. Lipe, is a prominent politician. He has been treasurer and is Senator of the Coowescowee district, and is an extensive stock owner and farmer.

CLARENCE W. TURNER.

Born June 18, 1857, in Cleveland, Ohio, the eldest son of J. E. Turner, of Muskogee, and Julia Ayers. Clarence moved to Fort Smith with his parents, September, 1867, where he attended a neighborhood school until 1870. In 1874 he went to Jones' College, St. Louis, where he remained three months. In 1870 he moved with his father to Okmulgee and assisted him in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1875 he and William Harveston bought out J. E. Turner, and they remained in partnership until 1880, when Clarence purchased Harveston's interest in the business and conducted it until 1881, when he sold out to James Parkinson. In 1882 he came to Muskogee and there purchased Mr. J. S. Atkinson's hardware store. The following March Mr. Byrne bought an interest in the establishment, the firm being known under the title of Turner & Byrne. In 1887 the entire business portion of Muskogee was burned down, including the house of Messrs. Turner & Byrne. After this they erected a fine two-story and basement brick building, 52x100, at present the largest business house in Muskogee. In November, 1889, Mr. Turner purchased his partner's interest, and is now sole proprietor of the establishment. He carries a stock of about \$45,000 of hardware, machinery, wagons, furniture and farming implements, and does

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CLARENCE W. TURNER
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the most extensive wholesale business in the Indian Territory, while his retail trade covers a large section of the country. He is the owner of 3,000 head of cattle and a good improved farm of 500 acres, besides a nice residence in Muskogee. In 1877 Mr. Turner married Miss Murray, a Cherokee, by whom he had one child—William D.—born April, 1878. In 1884 he married Miss Tookah Butler, daughter of Ed. Butler, of old North Fork Town and a merchant of that place. Mrs. Turner is part Cherokee and a lady of superior education and many accomplishments. By this marriage he has two children—Tooka, born August 3, 1886, and Clarence W., born October 7, 1889. The subject of our sketch is five feet eight and a half inches in height, and weighs 165 pounds. He is a man of gentlemanly address, and is, undoubtedly, one of the best business men in the Indian Territory. His great success is to some extent due to his popularity, as he is very highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM FISHER.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Samuel Fisher, two-thirds white, and a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. His mother was three-fourths Indian. William received his first schooling in Alabama, and, coming to this nation in 1847, was sent to the Shawnee Mission, Kansas, where he spent about two years. In 1850 he married Miss Sarah P. Lampkins, a white woman, from Tennessee, after which he commenced farming on a small scale. By this marriage he had nine children, five of whom are living—Henry C., Emma, Martha, Samuel and Annie. In 1855 he commenced trading in the mercantile business on a limited scale, and by the outbreak of the war he had a large stock of goods, but, being obliged to desert his home, he lost everything. He then joined the Confederate army, under Col. C. McIntosh, and continued in the service until the close, holding the ranks of sergeant-major and first lieutenant throughout the campaign. Returning to his home, Mr. Fisher refurnished his store to a moderate extent, and has been ever since increasing his stock of goods, until he now carries \$6,000 worth of general merchandise. He is also owner of about 2,000 head of cattle, 60 head of horses and a large bunch of hogs, besides a gin and mill valued at about \$2,000.

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WILLIAM FISHER
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Mr. Fisher's ranch is beautifully situated, fifteen miles west from Fishertown, commanding a fine view. His residence is furnished with all the modern comforts. His pasture is fully one mile in circumference. Mr. Fisher is five feet eleven inches in height, of excellent intelligence and superior business capacity, of which his record is a sufficient evidence. Although part Indian, yet he shows a large preponderance of white blood. He is popular and influential among his people, and served them in the National Council for eight years, until 1879, when his increasing business required him to forsake politics. During the years which followed, Mr. Fisher refused several most important offices, among them that of Supreme Judge.

REV. STEPHEN FOREMAN.

The subject of this sketch was the son of a Scotchman named Foreman, by a Cherokee wife. His father dying while Stephen was eight or nine years old the boy was thrown, to a great extent, on his own resources. Being very industrious, however, and exhibiting a good deal of ambition, his friends aided him in procuring an education. During his youth he worked pretty hard, and spent such money as he could accumulate on his schooling.



REV. STEPHEN FOREMAN.
CHEROKEE.

Dr. Worcester, the celebrated Presbyterian missionary, took him in charge in his eighteenth year and gave him a classical education. Stephen then went to Richmond, Virginia, and there attended college for some years, after which he completed his education at Princeton, New Jersey,

and was soon authorized and licensed by the Presbyterian Board to preach the gospel among his own people. For many years Rev. Stephen Foreman was associated with Rev. S. A. Worcester, and during the lives of these illustrious men they translated the New Testament from the English to the native (Cherokee) lan-

guage. When the Cherokees were removed from their old homes in Georgia Rev. Stephen was given charge of 500 of their number, whom he conducted safely to the new country about the year 1837 and '38. During his lifetime Mr. Foreman filled in turn almost every public office but that of chief, but he was especially devoted to religious and educational matters, and was the first superintendent of public schools ever appointed in the Cherokee Nation. After the war Mr. Foreman took charge of the missionary field discontinued by the Presbyterians, and out of his meager and hard earnings erected a church at Park Hill Mission which cost him \$800. Not alone did this philanthropic gentleman erect a fine house of worship, but he erected a temple of Christianity in the hearts of the people. His labors unfortunately, however, came to an end on the November 20, 1881. He died at Park Hill, and his dying request was that if the Presbyterian Board desired the field which they had abandoned during the war it should be given to them. The work so well commenced is still being continued, and the remains of the loved and honored missionary, Stephen Foreman, are laid away in the Park Hill Mission graveyard. He left a family of five living children: John A., Austin W., Flora E., Minta R. and Jennie L., now Mrs. C. McClellan.

JACKSON W. ELLIS.

Jackson W. Ellis was born in Sweet Town, Cherokee Nation, in 1859. In youth he attended the public schools, and as early as sixteen years of age went to work on a farm. Jackson was the only son of the late Edward Ellis, who, with his brother Samuel, was killed at Fort Gibson during the war while corraling the horses of their company. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed deputy sheriff of Tahlequah district, also sheriff of commissioner's court; and later, in 1872, deputy warden of the national penitentiary, and in the same year commissioner of the quarantine district. In 1876 he went into the drug business until 1878, when he clerked for the two years following in a mercantile house. In 1885 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for Western District of Arkansas, and the same year was appointed on the Indian police force. He had not been employed in this

capacity over six weeks when, in self-defense, he shot down Bud Trainer on the streets of Tahlequah. Jackson then moved to Fort Gibson, where he was appointed city marshal. Here he shot and killed Dick Van, who resisted arrest. Dick was the murderer of Captain Sixkiller, of the Indian police, and a noted desperado. From thence he went to Atoka, where he was appointed officer of the peace. During his four years here he shot and arrested Daniel Fields, an escaped convict. Soon afterward he shot and killed Harry Finn, a desperado who had killed his father in Missouri, and was following the business of whisky peddler. This was followed by the shooting and capture of Charley Carter, a desperado and murderer, whom the officer was tracing for some time. Jackson Ellis also shot and captured Watson and Whitrock, both whisky venders and desperate men. In all these instances Officer Ellis never outstepped the bounds of duty; such is the public verdict, and all law-abiding citizens feel themselves indebted to this fearless officer for clearing the country of so many terrors to society." In 1890 the subject of sketch, in partnership with D. J. Folsom, commenced the practice of law in Atoka, but the former was soon after appointed constable for the second division United States court at South McAlester, under Judge Shackelford, which office he is now holding. Jackson Ellis married Miss Beatrice Becklehymmer, by whom he had two children, neither of whom survived, their mother following them to the grave in 1883. In 1885 he married Miss Cordelia C. Smith, daughter of N. J. Smith, of Cherokee, principal chief of the eastern band of Cherokees. Mrs. Ellis is a young woman of great personal attractiveness, highly educated and possessing talents which, in the social scale, place her on a footing with the most accomplished of her sex. Jackson Ellis is fully six feet five inches in height, a fearless, determined man and a fine specimen of his race.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ARCHER.

The subject of this sketch was born March 17, 1861, the seventh son of Dr. James Archer, of South Carolina, a leading physician. His mother was a Miss Key. Thomas attended district school until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Osage Mission

Kansas, where he remained one session. After this he went to Muskogee and there clerked in a hotel until April, 1882, when he opened a small store on Verdigris River, twenty-one miles east of Tulsa. When the Frisco was completed to Mingo he removed to that point, and on its completion to Tulsa he followed the road there, where he conducts a store at the present time. In 1887 he put up his present store building, one of the finest in town. Mr. Archer is agent for the Weir Plow Company, the Bain wagon and Buckeye machines, and carries a general mercantile stock of about \$7,000. In April, 1889, Mr. Archer married Miss Amie Mobray, daughter of George W. Mobray, of Tulsa, who has recently emigrated from England, and is pastor of the M. E. Church. By this marriage they have one child, a daughter, named Mabel Grace, born June 18, 1891. Mrs. Archer is a lady of refinement and education, and is an uncommonly good musician. Mr. Archer is five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. He is a man of gentlemanly and intellectual appearance and of good business capacity. He is owner of some 500 head of cattle and ten to fifteen saddle horses.

ELI E. HARDRIDGE.

Eli E. Hardridge was born in February, 1858, the son of Jonathan Hardridge (or Hardage), who was a son of Josiah Hardage, a half-breed. His mother was a full-blood, named Lucy New. Jonathan Hardridge came to this country and settled at the mouth of Cane Creek, where Eli was born. The young man was at first sent to the Checotah neighborhood school, and afterward went to Tallahassee Mission, where he remained nearly five years, defraying the expenses of his own clothing and other incidentals by laboring during vacation. For this Eli is entitled to great credit. After leaving Tallahassee he was sent, at the expense of the nation, for three years, to Wooster College, Ohio, where he went through his Freshman course, but was obliged to leave before graduating, owing to the failure of his health. Young Hardridge, with his mother, father, aunt and cousin, John Berryhill, refuged in Texas, south of the Red River line, at the outbreak of the Civil War. His father built a log house and planted a small patch of corn, which, with the assistance of game, was their main support



ELI E. HARDRIDGE.
CLERK.

during the long years of exile. Eli's father at one time manufactured a pair of shoes and traded them off to a United States citizen for a cow, which they killed and ate. In 1866 the family returned to the Creek Nation and settled at High Springs, near the old council grounds, and farmed for some years, his father dying in 1868. In 1884 Eli was appointed clerk to Judge Dick Bruner, at Tuskegee, which office he held one season. In 1885 he was elected by the council as janitor to both houses, and held the office during the next year. In 1886 to 1887 he was appointed to do special work for Judge Harlan at the Muskogee courts, and in 1888 filled the same place under Judge George Sowers for a period of twelve months. In 1890 he was called to fill the unexpired term of Cussetah Micco in the House of Kings, and was one of the youngest members that ever served in that body. On September 1st he was elected to the House of Warriors, to represent Cussetah Town. Mr. Hardridge has a farm in cultivation, which he tends himself. He has, also, a small stock of cattle and ponies. His mother, who learned the English language at Tallahassee is now residing at Okmulgee, while her son takes charge of the farm. The subject of our sketch is a young man of intelligence, is bright and ambitious, and speaks English fluently.

HOTULKE E. MARTHA

The second chief of the Creek Nation was born two years after the close of the Red Stick War. His father was General Bullet (in the aboriginal language, Thecham Hargo), of the Okchaye Town. His mother was Semarharke, a follower of Hoppercheaholo. Hotulke E. Martha and his people belonged to the anti-McIntosh party, remaining in Alabama till from 1833 to 1836. The subject of this sketch entered into public life five years after coming to this country (in 1841), and has been ever since a lawmaker during the old, and since the establishment of the present constitution. From 1867 to 1887 he was member of the House of Kings, and since then has been second chief. During the war Hotulke E. Martha served as lieutenant in the Confederate army under General Cooper. After this he devoted his attention to farming and has 125 acres in cultivation. He belongs to the Bear clan, is not



HOTUKL E. MARTHA
CHIEF.

a member of any church or secret society. He has a family of three children living: Wiley Bucknor, Marcia and Ida. Hotulke E. Martha is a kind, good man and greatly beloved by his people.

CHARLES A. DAVIS.

The subject of this sketch was born July 3, 1851, at Clarksville, Arkansas, second son of Ben Davis, of Clarksville, Arkansas, a prominent merchant before the war. Charles' mother was the daughter of Charles Poston, of Springfield, Missouri, a trader at that point. Charles went to Kane Hill College, Arkansas, for three years. Leaving there in 1871 he opened a livery business in Clarksville, Arkansas, and carried it on until 1875. In that year he sold patent pumps in Texas, and in 1876 began farming and raising stock in the eastern portion of the Cherokee Nation. In 1889 he opened a grocery house in Chelsea, which business he still carries on. On October 30, 1877, he married Miss Alice V. Russell, daughter of John Russell, a farmer and stockman. Her mother was a Miss McClure, a part Cherokee. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children—John, born October 19, 1883; Lyta, born March 12, 1887; Arthur, born March 10, 1889, and Mabel, born January 31, 1891. Mr. Davis carries a stock of about \$1,500, is the owner of his building, an improved farm of 300 acres, some horses and cattle, and a nice town residence. He is about five feet eight and a half inches and weighs 137 pounds, is a pleasant, agreeable-mannered man and possesses good business qualifications. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge.

JAMES DANDRIDGE WILLISON.

James Dandridge Willison was born in December, 1852, the second son of J. W. Willison and Catherine McIntosh, sister to the present Colonel D. N. McIntosh, one of the leading men of the Muskogee Nation. James' father was a white man from Virginia, who settled in Jefferson, Texas, at an early day, having emigrated with his father from England in 1704, being a member of Sir William Calander's family. The subject of our sketch has the old family Bible, printed in 1585, which contains this record. At



JAMES DANDRIDGE WILLISON.
ELLIOTT HOUSE, MUSKOGEE

the age of twenty-two Mr. Willison settled fifteen miles south of Muskogee, and began farming and raising stock. Five years afterward he moved to Enfauia, and in three years to Fort Gibson, where he remained until 1891, when he returned to Muskogee and went into the hotel business. He is now proprietor of the Elliott Hotel, on the east side of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad track. Mr. Willison married Miss Mary Mackey, in June, 1879, the eldest daughter of W. T. Mackey, ex-auditor of the Cherokee Nation. By this marriage they have four living children—Howard, Dandridge, Irene Bowers and James Mackey. Mr. Willison has a pasture of 35,000 acres south of town, in which he grazed for other parties 13,000 head of cattle this season. He has 400 acres of farm, with a good residence situated thereon, besides horses, oxen and a large stock of hogs. His freighting outfit cost him \$2,000. He has also been engaged for six years in the lumber business. Mr. Willison is five feet ten inches high, and weighs 140 pounds. He is a man of gentlemanly appearance, intelligent, and possessing sound business judgment. Although Mr. Willison has refused political honors and remained conservative in questions involving national interest, yet he is a man of very considerable popularity, and would doubtless make a successful politician, if he so desired.

JOHN O. COBB.

Born June 4, 1842, the seventh son of Sylvester Cobb, of Tennessee, the subject of our sketch attended public school until seventeen years of age, when he commenced railroading, and continued the business for three years, when the war broke out and he joined the Federal army, holding the positions of private, second and first lieutenant, and, finally, captain of his company. After the close of the war he came to the Cherokee Nation with Colonel John J. Humphrey, at that time agent for the Cherokees. In 1867 he established a trading post at Webber's Falls, Canadian District, under the firm name of Cobb & Hutton. Here he remained until 1874, when he went to Gibson Station, where he sold goods, and in 1877 moved to Claremore, where, in the same business, he had a large trade and a good stock ranch. In May, 1880, he started in the livery business at Muskogee, purchasing Hammer & Cuning-



JOHN O. COBB.
MUSKOGEE.

ham's interest. Here he remained until the spring of 1882, when he again embarked in the cattle business, near Muskogee, continuing the same until 1886. After the big fire in the before-mentioned town, Mr. Cobb purchased Dr. Williams' old stand, where he erected a good frame building and furnished it with a large and varied assortment of drugs, school books, stationery, jewelry, paints, etc., together with a fine display of toilet ornaments and other fancy goods. He carries on hand a stock of from \$7,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Cobb owns a farm of 300 acres in cultivation, with an orchard containing about 6,000 fruit trees, two and a half miles from Muskogee. He is also owner of 150 or 200 head of cattle and about forty-five head of stock horses of a superior grade, many of them bred from his fine Hambletonian horse Felix, which stands sixteen and a half hands and weighs nearly 1,500 pounds. Mr. Cobb married Miss Eudora Moffett, March 4, 1869, eldest daughter of Robert Moffett, a white man, who married a Cherokee citizen. By this marriage he has four living children, named Henry, Lulu, Eudora and Belle. Mrs. Cobb died May 30, 1881, after giving birth to twins, who only survived their mother a couple of months. Mr. Cobb is a gentleman of refinement, highly educated, and a thorough business man withal. He is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM PRESLEY THOMPSON.

This promising and popular young lawyer was born in Smith County, Texas, November 19, 1866, the son of James Franklin Thompson, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and one-sixteenth Cherokee. His mother was Miss Callie E. McCord, of South Carolina, and whose family are to-day influential and wealthy landed proprietors in the northern part of Scotland. When but three years old, William moved with his parents to Beattie's Prairie, Delaware District, Cherokee Nation, from Smith County, Texas, and there attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age. In February, 1882, he entered the Male Seminary, and in 1884 took the degree of B. S., at the age of seventeen. He then received



WILLIAM PRESLEY THOMPSON.
CHEROKEE.

the appointment of teacher at Oak Grove, in the Going Snake district, and taught for one year. In September, 1885, he entered the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and attended the literary department for three years, acquiring a substantial knowledge of the modern languages and classics. In 1888 he became a law student, entering that department and graduating in June, 1889. Thus the subject of our sketch completed a two-year course, obtaining his degree of LL. B., in nine months' time. William's father dying while his son was but eight years of age, he was, therefore, thrown upon his own resources in boyhood, and for this reason is deserving of great credit for completing his own education. In the summer of 1889 Mr. Thompson was admitted to the Tennessee Bar, and, immediately afterward, to the practice in the United States Courts at Muskogee, Creek Nation. In the same year he was elected clerk of the Lower House of the Cherokee Legislature and served two terms, until November, 1891, when he was elected clerk of the Senate, serving but seventeen days until he resigned to assume the position of secretary of the treasury, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. Early in the campaign of 1891 Mr. Thompson was called upon by the Mayes men to assume the charge of the *Indian Sentinel*, the organ of the Downing party. It was then that the subject of this sketch first exhibited his characteristic qualities, combining the elements of a first-class journalist with the tact and shrewdness of a thorough statesman. Incalculable was the influence brought to bear throughout this canvass by the *Sentinel* and its fearless editor, who, laying aside all personal risk, "hewed to the line," until the chips almost completely covered or obscured some members of the opposite faction. Mr. Thompson was the first who ever brought about a joint canvass of the country, the various candidates meeting and expressing their opinions upon the issues of the day. At the close of the campaign Mr. Thompson resigned his editorial seat on the *Sentinel* and returned to his law practice, in conjunction with Messrs. Hastings and Boudinot. With the former he has been in partnership since July, 1890, and with the latter since November, 1890. His connection with Mr. Hastings (now attorney-general) dates from their school-days to the present, having been playmates, scholars, teachers, and now, law partners. And it may be well

said of the firm of Thompson, Bondnot & Hastings, that none stand higher in the Cherokee Nation, while few can boast of an equal reputation. Mr. Thompson's practice, as a third partner, reaches to \$2,000, or thereabouts, his work extending to the United States Courts of Fort Smith and Muskogee, and the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the Cherokee Nation. Mr. Thompson, while at college, distinguished himself as a debater and a fluent speaker, as well as a good essayist, and there are few in his country who can equal him in these acquirements. He is owner of a farm of 200 acres in cultivation, in the Delaware District, which is well stocked, while he has also a quantity of timbered land. His yearly income at present represents \$4,000, which is unusually large for a young man of his age. To briefly sum up the characteristics of our subject, Mr. Thompson appears before the world as a prepossessing gentleman, with a polished address, genial and friendly in society, while his education is far beyond the average. Beneath all this, however, he possesses a force of character and a spirit of enthusiasm that are destined to overcome great obstacles and render their possessor (with sufficient ambition) an illustrious citizen of his country.

ALBERT PIKE MCKELLOPP.

The subject of this sketch was born September 25, 1858, at Choska, Creek Nation, fourth son of James M. McKellopp, whose father came from Scotland in 1810, and settling in Alabama, married a sister to Moses Perryman, brother to Lewis Perryman, father of the present chief. James M. McKellopp, father to the subject of this sketch, was robbed and then murdered by Quantrell and his bushwhackers, at Choska, in 1864. His mother, who was daughter to Henry Marshall, of a prominent Creek family, died in 1865, from exposure, at Fort Gibson. Albert attended school at Tallahassee for three years, and from thence, in 1876, was sent by the nation to Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, where he took the gold medal for Latin when graduating from the preparatory class. Here he remained five years. His first national office was that of clerk of the House of Warriors, in October, 1881, which office, by successive re-elections, he retains

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ALBERT P. MCKELLOPP AND WILL
CREEK

to the present day. In 1882 he was elected national tax collector, and retained the position three terms. In 1888 he became inspector of the Muskogee district, which office he still holds. He was appointed in 1889 a member of the board of examiners for national teachers. In 1890 he was elected delegate to represent the Creek Nation at Washington. For the past four years he has been private secretary to the principal chief. In August, 1889, he married Mrs. Stidham, daughter to James F. Cooper and Lydia Gosnold, both of Willow Springs, Missouri. Mr. Cooper was in the Mexican war, and was sergeant-major in the Union service. Mrs. McKellopp is of French and English descent. She was born in November, 1865, at Hillsborough, Illinois, and taught school for some years in the nation, and while visiting the Teachers' Institute she first met her present husband. Mrs. McKellopp is a most accomplished person, highly educated, an excellent conversationalist and very attractive and fascinating. She was an active member of the Teachers' Institute in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, and was honored by the position of president in 1888, and secretary in 1889 and '90. She organized the Woman's Home Mission Society and Sunday-school, of which she was president, and she is a member of the Baptist Church, Muskogee, and assisted in the work of the evangelical mission in 1888. The subject of this sketch has one child, named Arthur Albert, by a former marriage with Miss Florence Wade, daughter of F. S. Wade and Berenice M. (Coleman) Wade, the latter one-quarter Cherokee. Mr. McKellopp is five feet ten inches high and weighs 135 pounds. He is a gentleman of good address, and is cultivated and refined in manner. He owns a handsome residence near Muskogee, with a farm and stock in connection. He is also a lawyer of considerable note and practices in the district and supreme courts.

WM. H. DAVIS.

William H. Davis, familiarly known as "Kinney" Davis, was born in the Flint district, April 8, 1838, the son of William A. Davis, M. D., a Virginian of Welsh and Irish descent, and Mary Burns, daughter of Arthur Burns, who married a Lowry. Dr. Wm. A.

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Davis was one of the delegates that made the Ridge treaty, and happened to be present at the killing of John Ridge, being called upon in his professional capacity to attend Mrs. Ridge, who was then in bad health. Kinney's father settled in Flint district in 1838, where the subject of this sketch attended public school until fourteen years of age, when he entered the Tahlequah Male Seminary, and graduated with Chief Mayes and Dr. William Campbell, they being the only survivors of the graduating class of that season. Mr. Davis commenced teaching after he left college, and continued until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Stand Watic's Cherokee Regiment and served until the end of 1861. He next joined Bryant's Battalion, and afterwards was transferred to the Second Cherokee Regiment under Col. W. P. Adair, where he served as commissary of the regiment. He was recommended for brigade commissary, but the war closed before he received his commission. After the campaign Mr. Davis was recommended by Chief Thompson and elected by council as member of the Board of Education. He was re-elected December, 1877, and in June, 1881 was again elected under Chief Bushyhead. In January, 1888, he was once more called upon under the Mayes administration to fill the office of member of the Board of Education, which office expired in 1890. He was then appointed principal teacher in the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, and held that position until the fall of 1890. In 1870 Mr. Davis married Eliza Lowry, daughter of Anderson Lowry, who was a son of George Lowry, for many years second chief of the Cherokees, and the only national celebrity whom the Cherokees have ever honored with a monument, which is located in Tahlequah, the capital. Mr. Davis has six children: Lowry, Percy, Kinney, Eugene, Mary and Andrew Jeff Davis. Mr. Davis has been four times on the Board of Education, and has been each time chairman. He is a modest, unassuming gentleman, whose knowledge, nevertheless, is extensive and varied, being deeply read on many subjects. His reputation for honesty of purpose and action stands high, while his goodness of nature endears him to all his acquaintances. Mr. Davis resides close to Mamard Post Office, Tahlequah district.

E. P. PARRIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the Tahlequah District, September, 1857, the son of Johnson Parris and Delilah Chieken, both half-breeds. After having received his education in the



E. P. PARRIS.
CHEROKEE.

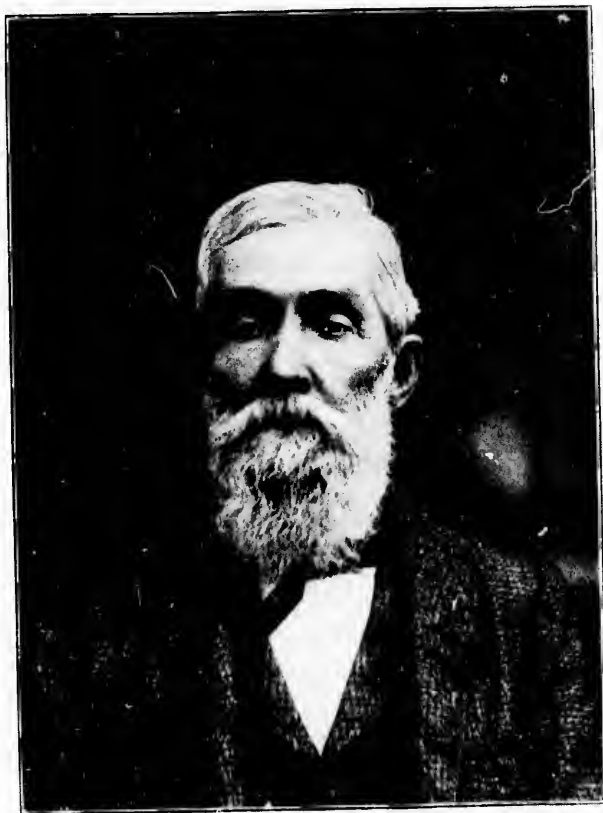
Illinois district schools, he was appointed deputy sheriff under R. M. French at the national prison, which office he retained three years. In 1880 he entered the business establishment of W. T. Rasmus, at Tahlequah, and there remained until 1884, when he was employed by Messrs. Smith & French for two years, and later by John A. French (after the dissolution of the firm) for three years. Mr. Parris then went to work for Messrs. Lawrence & Co., until his appointment as deputy United States constable for the Indian Territory, in 1890, which position

he resigned in the fall of 1891, being elected Sheriff for the Tahlequah district over Jay Clarke and Naked Head, which office he holds at present. Mr. Parris has been a supporter of the National party for fourteen years. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the "Palm and Shell," and is an ambitious, progressive and promising young man.

WILLIAM P. ROSS.

William Potter Ross was a native of the old Cherokee Nation, and was born August 28, 1820, on the Ross ancestral farm, at the foot of Lookont Mountain, near Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River. His father came over the sea from Scotland. His mother was a Cherokee, and a sister of Chief John Ross. In childhood he was trained at home, and in youth was a bright and promising boy.

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WILLIAM P. ROSS.
CHEROKEE.

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of good deportment, which attracted the attention of his uncle, who claimed the pleasure of bearing the expense of his education, for his father's fortune of \$10,000 was lost in the payment of security for a defaulter. This rich and rare opportunity for travel and mental cultivation was fortunately accepted, and improved. The love, admiration and desire to advance the fortune of talent and merit in his clan and young kin, thus manifested by the offer of John Ross, inspired the will of Wm. P. Ross to develop his mental powers for the work of educated manhood found in the fields of the Cherokee Nation. An educated man, he loved his uncle, supported his administrations and defended the old man to the end of life. He was sent to the mission school in Wills Valley, Alabama; Greenville, East Tennessee; Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and graduated at Princeton College, with the honors of his class in 1842. While he was pursuing his classical studies in the North, the reluctant Cherokee Indians had left forever their mountain homes in the land of Alabama, Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and, forced by the treaty of 1835, had emigrated to the sunset hills of the Indian Territory, when they fortunately united in one nation with the Western Cherokees at Tah-lou-teskee, near the mouth of Illinois River. They ran the lines and named judicial districts, elected officers under a constitution formed from the act of union and treaties; located Tahlequah, the capital, in 1841; accepted missions, opened eleven public schools, and organized Bible and temperance societies. The foundation of the Cherokee government was thus laid and the officers elected for terms of two and four years—when William P. Ross, returning South, to Look-out Mountain, followed the path of emigrated Cherokees West, and found his father's house at Park Hill, in the summer of 1842. After teaching the Indian children of Fourteen Mile Creek, in their log cabin school-house, a Methodist church of Rev. John Fletcher Boot, and after hearing the wampum explained by Assistant Chief Major George Lowry to the chiefs and warriors of twenty-one nations and tribes, in a grand June council of peace assembled, in the month of October, 1843, William P. Ross appeared for business at the capital, under the council shed of Tahlequah. He was welcomed by the Chief, presented and introduced to the Senate and Council. He was chosen clerk of the Senate, and during that session

of the National Council was elected editor of the *Cherokee Advocate*. Its first number appeared in September, 1844, with the significant motto: "Our Country, Our Rights, Our Race." A leading aspiration of the national journal was to encourage and stimulate the Indian mind in the cultivation of science, law, religion and agriculture, and, next, to enlighten the world with correct information and true Indian news. Its prospectus and editorials, in composition and sentiment, were fine specimens of English literature and very able productions of the accomplished young Cherokee editor. William P. Ross drafted many acts found in the Cherokee code of laws, assisted council and chiefs to build on the foundations laid in treaties and constitution, the schools, seminaries and asylums of the Cherokee Nation, where many Cherokee youth have been educated, who will read and learn in the history of the nation that he was the firm friend of youth and a wise patron of schools for nearly fifty years of his public life with the rulers of the Cherokee Nation. Often, from 1846 to 1886, he was the peer of eminent Indian delegations to Washington City. His arguments before the Interior Department and Congressional Indian committees disclosed his perfect knowledge of Indian treaties and proclaimed him an Indian master of English composition and American eloquence—a writer, orator and statesman. Diligence, ability and fidelity won him the respect and friendship of learned statesmen. He wrote the amendments to the constitution required by the treaty of 1866, which the people, in convention, adopted after he was made principal chief by the National Council, to fill the vacant seat of John Ross, who died in Washington City in the summer of 1866, and was buried at Park Hill, Cherokee Nation—the inscription on the granite monument is: "Chief John Ross." In 1871 Wm. P. Ross represented the Cherokee Nation at Okmulgee, in the grand Indian council provided by treaty for the Indian Territory, and there his voice was heard with admiration and confidence, as that of an elder brother, by the Indian delegates from other nations and tribes. In 1874 the National Council seated him in the vacant chair of the lamented Chief Lewis Downing. After administering the laws for the two unexpired terms of the illustrious dead chieftains with impartial ability and great satisfaction to his people, W. P. Ross retired to private life, but was soon called from his vineyard, farm and orchard to fill the editorial chairs of the *Indian Journal* at Mus-

kogee, the *Indian Chieftain* at Vinita, and the *Indian Arrow* at Fort Gibson and Tahlequah, newspapers owned and operated by stock companies. He was stockholder and Cherokee Vice-president of the Indian International Fair Association and Agricultural Society, at Muskogee. Again called to public service by his national friends, he was made President of the Board of Education. As judge of the court on citizenship claims, he dispatched business with fidelity and intelligence, being an able and experienced attorney-at-law. In 1890 he represented Illinois district in the Senate, and was made chairman of the Cherokee committee appointed to negotiate six million acres of land west of Meridian 96° with the United States Commission. No agreement was reached and the commission was recalled, and retired, with thanks and compliments to the venerable chairman for his, resp. ful management of the business. His last important speech in the Senate of the Cherokee Nation was on a bill to operate, sustain, continue and endow the Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries. Education will teach the Cherokees to improve their homes and impart the influence of power to protect their lands forever. Such were the sentiments of William P. Ross in the closing speech of an honored public life, prolonged to nearly fifty years of active and eminent service rendered his people of the Cherokee Nation. His life is a part of Cherokee history. Full of years and honors, William P. Ross died a senator of the Cherokee Nation, Monday morning, July 28, 1891, aged seventy-one years. In conversation, on Sunday, he said to his wife, Mrs. Mollie Ross, that he never did an act of which their children would ever be ashamed; that he believed in the great hereafter, rewards and punishments, death and immortality, eternity and God. He knew the Way of Life and was a Christian. Under a meridian sun, Tuesday, July 29, 1891, the remains of William P. Ross were laid to rest by the hands of his kin, his neighbors, his Presbyterian friends and his Masonic brothers from Tahlequah, Fort Gibson and Muskogee, in the Cherokee National Cemetery, on the prairie hill near Fort Gibson, the town of his home, under the green branches of the cedar planted there by himself. That evergreen is an emblem of the immortality of a well-spent life. The name and virtues of William P. Ross, loved in life and lamented in death, will go to posterity through traditions and history as a Cherokee writer, orator and statesman.

WILLIAM A. SEPULPA.

The subject of this sketch was born October, 1861, near Polecat Creek, Sepulpa Station, on the Frisco and St. Louis Railroad, being the son of Sepulpa, who died in 1889. His grandmother

lived until May, 1890, dying at the age of ninety years. William was first sent to school at Tallahassee Mission, Indian Territory, in 1872, and remained five years, going from thence to Wooster University, Ohio, where he studied for three and a half years in the freshman class. On his return he was appointed United States Indian officer in 1885, and afterwards entered S. B. Severs' establishment at Okmulgee, where he clerked for six months. In the same year he was elected cattle-tax collector, but resigned the office soon afterwards. From this time



WILLIAM A. SEPULPA.
CREEK.

forward he devoted his attention to farming, and has now eighty acres in cultivation and a good orchard. In 1888 he married Lizzie Hartwich, by whom he has one son, aged two years. In 1887 he was elected member of the House of Warriors for Cussetah Town, and in 1891 was unanimously re-elected to the same office. Mr. Sepulpa is a good young man, energetic and ambitious, and is very popular among his people.

SAMPSON O. HINDS.

Born December, 1846, in Jennings County, Indiana, the second son of John Hinds and Eliza Mace, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Sampson attended neighborhood school until the war broke out, when he joined Company E, 82d Indiana Infantry, Federal service, and was afterwards transferred to Company H, 122d Indi-



SAMPSON O. HINDS.
OF HINDS & JACKSON, MUSKOGEE.

ana Infantry. During the war his people had moved to Iowa, where he joined them in 1866, and took a three years' course of study at the Leon High School. Afterwards he commenced reading law with Judge J. W. Harvey, of Leon, where he was afterwards admitted to the bar. In May, 1873, he married Miss Jennie M. Rankin, of Dexter, Dallas County, Iowa, and in the fall moved to Lincoln County, Kansas, where he commenced practicing his profession. In 1874 he was elected county attorney for the above county, and held the office for four years. His wife dying in August, 1877, he married Miss Luella A. Gilkison, of Terra Haute, Indiana, in March, 1889. Mr. Hinds practiced law at Lincoln until the fall of 1884, when he was elected judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District in Kansas, which position he held four years, moving in April, 1889, to Muskogee, where he now resides. By his first marriage Mr. Hinds has two children, Warren C. and Jessie M., now at college at Muskogee. By his second marriage he has four children—Jessie G., Franklin J., Homer C. and Atta M. Mr. Hinds is a man of fine personal appearance, five feet six inches in height and weighs 210 pounds. He is a lawyer of considerable ability and experience. His firm is known by the title of Hinds & Jackson, and these gentlemen have an extensive practice in the United States courts of the Indian Territory.

DE WITT CLINTON LIPE.

The subject of this sketch was born February 17, 1840, in Tahlequah district, Cherokee Nation, eldest son of O. W. Lipe, of Fort Gibson, and Catherine Gunter. De Witt attended public school until twelve years of age, when he went to Cane Hill, Arkansas, and there remained two sessions, after which he entered the Male Seminary at Tahlequah, leaving there at fifteen years of age. Although but a boy De Witt commenced clerking in a general mercantile establishment, and continued the business until he was eighteen years of age, when he started in cattle on his own responsibility with a stock of 150 head, and continued until after the war, when he established a mercantile house in Coowescoowee district, carrying on the business until 1870. In that year he moved to his present home, seven miles north of Claremore, still

merchandizing and stock-raising, until 1884, when he sold his store and its effects, and is now devoting his attention to stock and agriculture. Mr. Lipe has been district clerk and senator, the latter for two years. In 1879 he was elected treasurer of the nation, and held that position for four years. In 1885 he was again elected to the Senate, and in 1887 was commissioner of citizenship. Mr. Lipe married Miss V. Hicks, daughter of Elijah Hicks, in September, 1861. She was niece of Chief John Ross. By their marriage they have one son, named John Gunter Lipe. In March, 1890, Mr. Lipe married Miss Mary Archer, granddaughter of Second Chief Joseph Vann. By this marriage they had three children—Annie, Victoria and Lola. Mr. Lipe owns 450 acres in cultivation and between 400 and 500 head of cattle and some forty head of horses and a comfortable residence. He has also town property at Vinita and Fort Gibson. Mr. Lipe is a man of great business ability and has a good, practical education; he is extremely popular among his people.

THOMAS J. ADAMS.

Born in February, 1848, at the old Creek agency, the eldest son of William Adams, by Hepsie Perryman, niece of Louis Perryman. Thomas first attended school at Tallahassee Mission, in 1852, and, later, moved to Ashberry Mission. In 1861 he married Miss Mahalya Grayson, daughter of Betsy Grayson. During the war he was detailed by the Federal government to the commissary department as distributor of beef to the various camps. In 1866, when the war ended, he was elected to the House of Warriors, which office he has held until the present—over twenty-five years. Few, if any members, of that house can boast of such a record. In 1885 Mr. Adams was elected Speaker of the House, which office he held for four years. Since 1867 the subject of our sketch has been practicing law in all the courts of the Creek Nation. He is also on the board of trustees of the New Yarkor Mission School. Mr. Adams had fourteen children, eleven of whom are living—Isaac, Wash, Betsy, Thomas, Hepsie, Lewis, Lee, Mitchell, Lizzie and Mary. He has about 600 head of cattle, 40 or 50 head of horses, 40 sheep, and some 150 hogs, besides a good farm of

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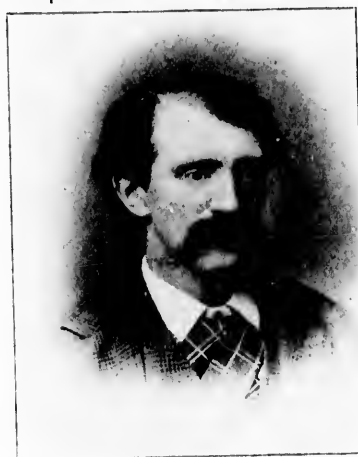


THOMAS J. ADAMS
CREEK

seventy-five acres of land. On his ranch is a good dwelling-house, out-houses, stables, and every other possible convenience. Mr. Adams is considered one of the brightest lawyers among the Creeks, and is a successful politician, having, in fact, no superior among his people in bringing about such ends as he wishes to accomplish. He is about six feet one inch high, weighs 198 pounds, and, physically, very powerful. He is energetic to accomplish an undertaking, and is very popular with his constituency.

JOSEPH HEINRICHS.

Joseph Heinrichs was born February 15, 1851, at Nord Keichen, Westphalia, Germany, the youngest son of Everhart Heinrichs. Joseph came to the United States in 1867, landing at New York,



JOSEPH HEINRICHS.
CHEROKEE.

from whence he traveled south until he arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained for a short time. Leaving there he went to Fort Smith, the home of his brother and sister, and in that town started in the shoemaking business as an apprentice. Serving three years he returned to Little Rock in 1871 and worked at his trade for nine months, when he went to Tablequah, Indian Territory, and there commenced business for himself, soon combining the shoemaking trade with that of buying hides and furs. In

1879 he bought a stock of groceries, and in 1891 started a meat market in connection with the same. He is now carrying a stock of queensware, and boots and shoes in addition—his total stock amounting to about \$3,000. Mr. Heinrichs has a nice residence, and the finest orchard in Tablequah. He also owns about sixty head of stock cattle and a large drove of hogs. In August, 1874, he married Miss Lucy Kilpatrick, daughter of Joshua Kil-

patrick and Eliza Hilderbrand, who was daughter of the Hilderbrand of Cherokee fame. The issue of this marriage was four children, Mary, Catherine, Eliza and Henry. Mr. Heinrichs is a man of good education and first-class business ability, having an excellent reputation for honesty and reliability wherever he is known.

GEORGE ABNER ALEXANDER.

George A. Alexander was born in March, 1842, the eldest son of James Alexander, who moved to the Creek Nation with the first general emigration, and was forage master for the Indians on their trip to this country. At the time of his death he was clerk of the council and correspondent for his people. George Abner's mother was a half-blood Creek, of the Jacob family. George received the additional name of Abner at the particular request of Mr. Abner, a general merchant, located in the Creek Nation close to where Alexander had made his home. The subject of our sketch was sent to Asberry Mission at the age of twelve years, and remained there until he was seventeen, returning home in 1859 to take charge of the homestead, his father having died during his absence. At the outbreak of the war George Abner joined the Confederate service, and was rapidly promoted to the position of lieutenant. His uncle, Wm. Jacobs, captain of the company, becoming ill in 1864, George conducted him home, and on his death, which occurred on the 17th of April, the young man was appointed captain in his place, which position he creditably filled until the conclusion of the war. Being without money or means, George Alexander began farming on a small scale, and has since continued agriculture, having, at present, a fine farm of 250 acres in a prime state of cultivation, upon which is situated a comfortable residence, with orchard and gardens, together with sufficient stock for his family use. In August, 1861, he married Miss Nancy Chislomn, daughter of John Chislomn, a Cherokee, well and favorably known throughout his nation. By this marriage he had twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz: Lizzie (now the wife of Governor Brown, of the Seminole tribe), aged twenty-nine years; Lewis, twenty-six; James A., twenty-four; Robert, twenty-two; Mattie, twenty; John B., nineteen; Ida, sixteen, and George.



GEORGE ABNER ALEXANDER.
CLERK.

thirteen. Mr. Alexander has been a member of the House of Kings for eight years, and has just been elected for the coming term to represent the town of Tuckabatchee, which is the most powerful and populous in the nation, and was at one time dominant over the smaller towns. Mr. Alexander's mother was a niece of old Chief Tuckabatchee Mico. The subject of this sketch is a man of fine personal appearance, about five feet nine inches in height, of good education, intelligent, affable in manner and popular with all classes. Although a quarter-blood, he shows but little of the aborigine, the Anglo-Saxon predominating to a very great extent.

JOHN V. KINNEY.

John V. Kinney was born February 14, 1828, in Girard, Pennsylvania, the eldest son of Sidney Kinney, a farmer and stock-raiser. His mother was a Miss Tower, of German descent. John



JOHN V. KINNEY
DELAWARE.

attended public school until he was about eighteen years of age, when he assisted his father for one year on the farm. When nineteen years old he went to Michigan, and was there connected with the livery and stage business for some years, when he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, and became wagon-master for the government on the plains, and continued in that capacity until 1862. Joining the Federal army, under Col. Moonlight, he remained in the service until

the end of the war, and, after its close, commenced farming in Leavenworth County, where he remained until 1868, when he went to the Cherokee Nation with the Delaware tribe. On his arrival he once more commenced farming and stock-raising, and continues

the business to the present day. In August, 1858, he married Miss Eliza Ketchum, daughter of the Rev. Charles Ketchum, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, who was three-fourths Delaware, and highly revered and beloved by his people. He was well known in Washington City, where he served as a delegate for his tribe on several occasions. Rev. Charles Ketchum was also second chief of the Delawares, and filled other responsible positions. Mrs. Kinney is a lady of good education and refinement, and is greatly respected by everybody. Mr.



MRS. JOHN V. KINNEY

Kinney is a man of fine physical form and intellectual appearance, with a good practical education and business ability. He is generous and hospitable and therefore quite popular. His property consists of 650 acres of land in cultivation, near Lenopah Station, and a good residence, with orchard and gardens. His farm is known as the Hickory Creek Springs. He has also 35 head of cattle, 20 head of horses and about 100 head of hogs.

JOHN FRANKLIN WILSON.

The subject of this sketch was born August 21, 1861, in Quitman, Wood County, Texas, the only son of John W. Wilson and Ellen Thompson, a Cherokee by blood. After his parents died in 1869, he was sent to school in the neighborhood for four years, and in 1878 went to Alexander Institute, Kilgore, Texas, where he remained one year. Returning to Wood County he commenced farming, and continued it for two years, after which he attended bar for Col. G. W. Haines, of Quitman, for about the same length of time. Moving to Tablequah, Cherokee Nation, he accepted a position as clerk for Johnston Thompson, of that place, for twelve months, after which he entered R. M. French's establishment.

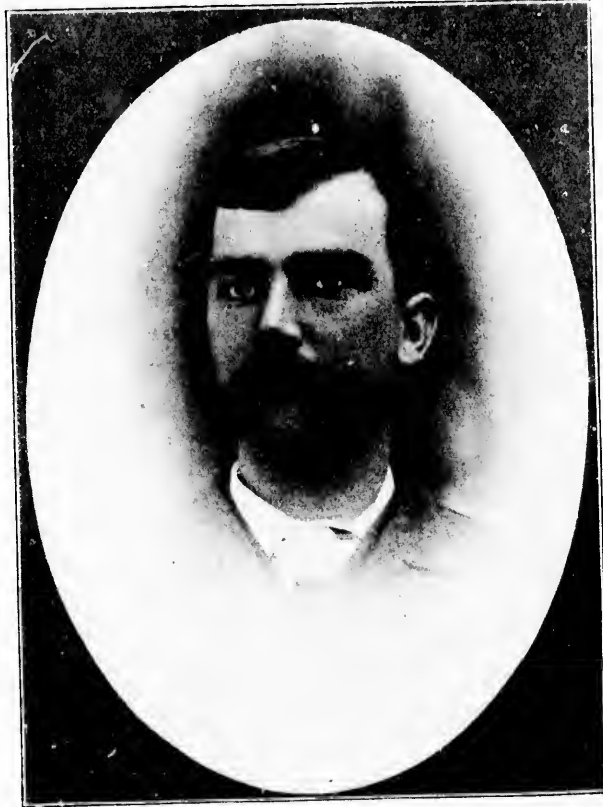
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N. V. KINNY

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JOHN FRANKLIN WILSON
CHEROKEE.

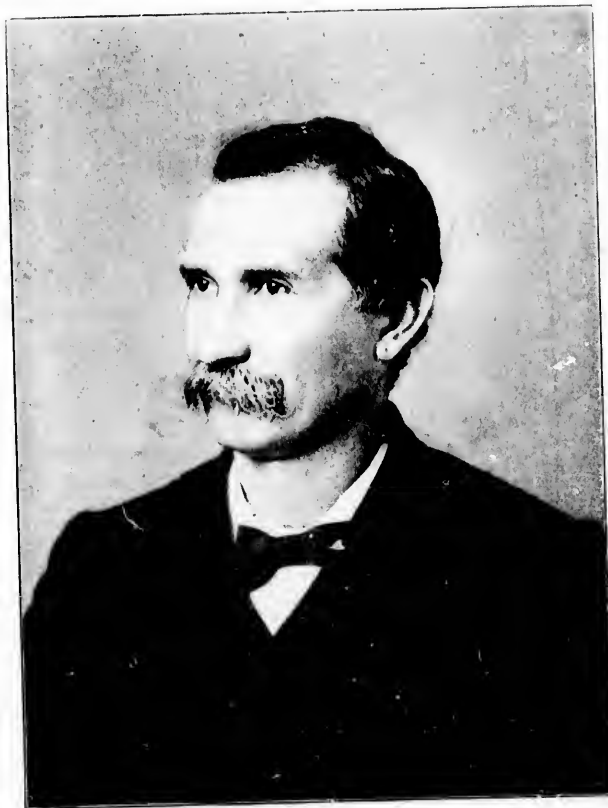
remaining in that position but seven months, until he purchased the livery stable built by Mr. Alberty, and embarked in the livery business, in which he still continues. Dr. Wilson married Miss Ida Jeffers, of Berryville, Arkansas, July 29, 1889, a daughter of John Jeffers, a white man, and brother of Drs. Captain Adair, of Tahlequah. By this marriage they have one child, born May 7, 1890. Dr. Wilson's stable consists of sixteen horses, four buggies and five hacks, while his building and lot is valued at \$2,500. He is also owner of a farm of 250 acres, two miles west of town, sixty acres of which is in good cultivation, and a small stock of cattle, hogs, etc. Dr. Wilson is six feet high, weighs 195 pounds, and is a man of fine intellectual appearance, full of energy and enterprise and very popular.

SAM GRAYSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1819, the second son of James Grayson and Jane Wynne, daughter of John Wynne, a Georgian. When eight years of age Sam was sent to the Ashbery Mission School, where he remained four years. In 1850 his father died, and when the war broke out, Sam, with his mother, brothers and sisters, joined the Creek refugees and settled on Red River until the war cloud passed over, returning to Eufaula in 1865. In 1868 he went to Cane Hill College, Arkansas, and there remained three terms; but, his health failing, he was obliged to leave before graduating. In 1872, in partnership with G. E. Scales, Mr. Grayson entered the mercantile business at North Fork Town, and in the same year removed to Eufaula, continuing the partnership until 1874, when his brother, Captain G. W. Grayson, united with him in buying Mr. Scales' interest in the firm, since which time until the present they have continued in business at the same stand. In January, 1879, Mr. Sam Grayson married Miss Kate Ross, daughter of Richard Ross, a Cherokee. By her he has had four children—Della, aged ten years; Claude, seven years; Jemie M., three years, and Vinnie, thirteen months. Mr. Grayson has been clerk of both houses of council for twelve years, and in 1876 and 1877 was appointed delegate to Washington. After this time he determined to ignore politics, and from thence devoted his attention exclusively to business. The Grayson Brothers do a large

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SAM GRAYSON
CREEK

trade in the Creek and adjacent nations, and carry a stock of \$15,000 or \$16,000 in general merchandise. They have about 4,000 head of cattle and 4,000 acres under fence, 600 acres of which is in good cultivation, the remainder in pasturage. This, with 30 head of horses and a stock of hogs, forms their agricultural property. These gentlemen also own a half interest in the *Indian Journal*, the official organ of the country, and now the oldest established newspaper in the Indian Territory. They also own a large gin-house in Eufaula, which carries the Munger machinery, a system superior to all others introduced here. Mr. Grayson is a man of good education and exceedingly popular with all classes.

WILLIAM M. MERRILL.

The subject of this sketch was born May, 1865, in Saline County, Missouri, second son of Asa C. Merrill, a prominent farmer of that State. William's mother was a Miss Akros, also of that State, whose father is now residing in Kansas City. William attended public school until fifteen years of age, when he began assisting his father, and remained on the farm until that parent's death in 1885, when he and his brother assumed charge of the property for their mother. In 1886 William took the responsibility upon himself, and with his family, in 1888, moved to Vinita, Cherokee Nation, where he farmed two years, and in 1891 was appointed deputy constable for the first judicial division of the Indian Territory. On August 8, of the same year, he received the appointment of deputy United States marshal, and is, at the time of writing, employed in both of these capacities. Mr. Merrill is a young man of gentlemanly bearing and good address, and as an officer is energetic and trustworthy, gaining the confidence of the public by his good moral character and attention to his duties.

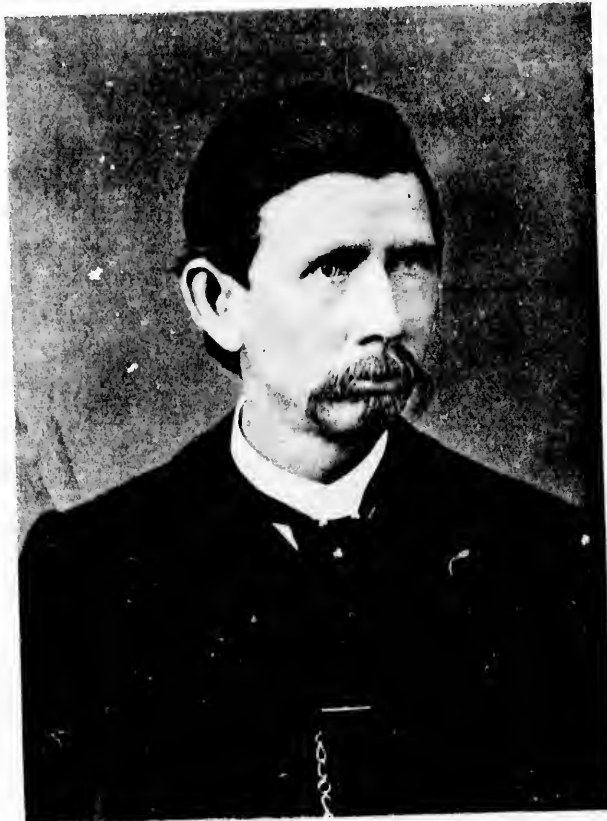
CHARLES SCOTT SMITH.

This gentleman was born in September, 1849, the eldest son of Rev. J. G. Smith, Baptist minister of Eufaula, and of the Creek tribe of Tuckabatche Town, and a very prominent man among his people. At six years of age Charles commenced attending neigh-

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CHARLES SCOTT SMITH
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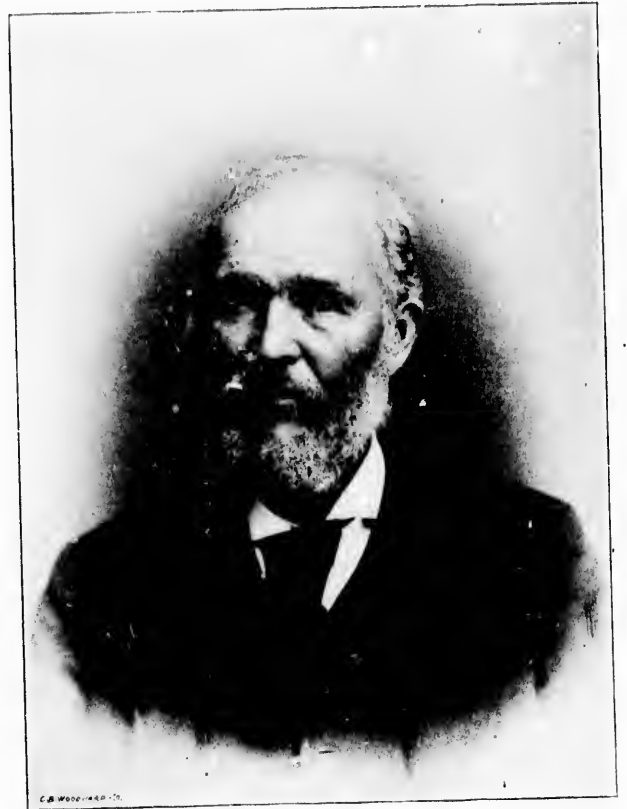


MRS. LOU B. SMITH.

neighborhood school, and continued until 1862, when he went to Fort Smith to complete his education. But at the outbreak of the war he returned to his father's home, and, with others, joined a band of refugees that sought safety on Red River, Chickasaw Nation. Here he remained until 1866. Two years later he went to the Buchanan School, Cane Hill, Arkansas, where he remained four months. When the new Cane Hill college was built young Smith attended during two terms, leaving that institute in 1870, at his father's death, and assuming charge of the family until 1873, when he married Miss Lou Grayson, daughter of Jim Grayson, of Eufaula. By this marriage he had three children—Ada, aged twelve years; Jay, ten years, and Horace Greeley, six years. In 1871 Mr. Smith was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, serving one term. In 1875 he was elected national auditor, which office he held eight years. In 1883 he became one of the associate judges of the supreme court, holding that honorable position until 1887, when he concluded to resign from judicial and political life. Mr. Smith has 800 acres of farm land, 300 of which is in pasturage. He has also a small stock of cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. Smith is a man of superior judgment, good education, and is very popular. He is about five-eighths Indian, but would pass anywhere for an Anglo-Saxon.

WILLIAM ROBISON.

Born, Feb. 8, 1833, near Muskogee, Creek Nation, the eldest son of Dr. Alexander Robison and Elizabeth Reed. Dr. Reed was a white man from Columbus, Ga., and government physician by appointment for the Creeks during their emigration West. He married in 1832, the daughter of a United States citizen known by the name of Long Reed, who married a full-blood Creek of the Thlopthlocco or Deer clan. The subject of our sketch went to a neighborhood school near the mouth of Little River at the age of nine or ten years, and at about fifteen went to Shawnee Mission, two and a half miles from Westport, Mo., where he remained one year, moving to Asberry Mission, when, after one session he left for Alabama, sojourning two years at the Warrior Stand Academy. William's father, being a practical man, induced his son to learn the



WILLIAM ROBISON.
CREEK.

blacksmith's trade, which he did, devoting more than two years to its accomplishment. But on returning home, young Robison found that he could make a living much easier than with an anvil, and so became a clerk for G. F. McClish, a Chickasaw, who had a store at the mouth of Little River. About this time, 1856, he married Miss Adeline McClish, oldest daughter of Judge Jas. McClish, of Tishomingo, and first judge of that nation after the completion of the Chickasaw constitution. By this marriage they had six children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Josephine, born December, 1856; Alina R., born 1857; George F., born 1861; William R., born 1864, and Amos R., born 1870. When the war broke out Mr. Robison joined the Confederate service under Col. John Jumper—Seminole battalion. In this service he was elected first lieutenant. At the first re-organization he was elected captain, and when they re-organized into a regiment, Mr. Robison was made lieutenant-colonel, which post he maintained with honor until the surrender. After the war he opened a mercantile business at the mouth of Caddo Creek, after which he moved his business to the Creek Nation, and was elected district judge of Deep Fork, serving a term of two years, when he was elected member of the House of Warriors, and afterward school superintendent. After serving one year in this capacity, he became interpreter to the House of Kings for four years, and afterwards member of that body, which office he has held for twelve years. In 1891, he was appointed superintendent of Wetumka National Labor School, which institute he is now in charge of. Nov. 1, 1872, he married Mrs. Cherokee Barnett, widow of Washington Barnett, brother to Timothy Barnett, national treasurer. By this marriage he had two boys, Ellis Edwin, born July, 1873, and Robert Clem, born October, 1874. During the Esparhecher rebellion, Colonel Robison was appointed by Samuel Checotah as commander of the national forces, with headquarters at Okmulgee. The first fight took place at Rock Fork Creek, near Springfield, Col. Robison having seven of his men killed, they being taken by surprise when in camp. The Colonel, with one thousand men followed Esparhecher for forty miles, until overtaken by Agent Tuft, who requested Col. Robison to return to Okmulgee, that he would endeavor to make peace with the disaffected parties, which was

afterwards accomplished. Col. Robison, however, had to move from his home place, as it was in the enemy's settlement; so he opened a livery stable in Muskogee and continued the same for four years, when he sold out and moved to his present home on Van's Lake, between the Arkansas and Verdigris. The subject of our sketch has 150 head of cattle, 25 horses, and 200 acres under fence, 150 of which is in cultivation, with a good house, garden and orchard. He has also a fine residence and other property in Muskogee. Col. Robison is 6 feet 2 inches high, and weighs 150 pounds. He is of good appearance and good address—a man of wide knowledge and sound judgment. No man in the nation is more widely and favorably known, and he has a host of friends among all races and color. Col. Robison has nine children living.

WILLIAM B. CRABTREE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Alabama, in 1817, the son of a Mr. Crabtree who emigrated from Ireland in his youth. William B., in 1837, went to Miller County, Arkansas, settling on McKinney Bayou, near Red River, where he commenced farming, and continued it until the close of the war, when he lost 250 bales



WILLIAM B. CRABTREE.
CREEK.

of cotton by fire, at a time when that staple was worth fifty cents per pound. Parting with nearly one hundred slaves, Mr. Crabtree moved to the Creek Nation, where he had many strange and varied adventures. It should have been stated before that this gentleman served in the war between Texas and Mexico, and there acquitted himself honorably. In his sojourn in Texas he had opportunities of gratifying his love for hunting, as game was at that time plentiful, and Mr. Crabtree was a celebrated hunter—one of the great bear-hunters of that day: a day which was remarkable for men of the Davy Crockett

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stamp, of which the subject of our sketch might well be numbered. Returning from Mexico, Mr. Crabtree became an extensive slave-trader, purchasing large numbers in the Creek Nation and elsewhere and carrying them South, where they brought a much higher price. Mr. Crabtree married a Miss Priscilla McGirth, whose father was a man of considerable prominence among the Creeks in the old country. After this he moved from the Alabama Reservation, at his own personal expense, a considerable band of Indians. By this marriage Mr. Crabtree had nine children, three of whom are still living—Susan (now Mrs. Simpson), born in 1841; William F., born in 1846, and James H., born in 1849. For some time before his death Mr. Crabtree showed symptoms of failing health, and, with the hope of relief, went to Eureka Springs, where he died of kidney disease in the fall of 1882. His body was sent for burial to Enfaula, where he had lived for many years, beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was a self-educated man, of qualities such as are certain accompaniments to success in business. He died worth about \$10,000 in cattle and other property. Mr. Crabtree was generous and charitable, of unquestionable integrity, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. He was a fine-looking man, six feet high and weighed 220 pounds.

ROBERT BUFFINGTON DANIELS.

The subject of this sketch was born January, 1815, the eldest son of Judge James Daniels, a prominent Cherokee. Robert was educated in the States, and at twenty-one years of age married Miss Ann Taylor, second daughter of Richard Taylor. After marriage they settled on Bates Prairie, Cherokee Nation, where he followed farming until the outbreak of the war, when they refuged in the Choctaw Nation until 1865. The war being at an end, Mr. Daniels and his family returned to their home on Bates Prairie, but, being penniless, with difficulty managed to secure a living until appointed a member of the supreme bench, which office he held one term, when he became chief justice of the nation. In August, 1871, he was elected second chief, and on the following January 16th (his birthday) he died, deeply regretted by the entire Cherokee people. He was a man of good practical educa-

tion and force of character. In 1882 Mrs. Daniels moved to Vinita after her daughter's marriage and her son's death, and is now living in a nice residence. She is seventy years old, though she appears much younger. She is kind and charitable and much beloved and respected.

HON. GEORGE W. PARKS.

Hon. G. W. Parks, deceased, supreme judge of the Cherokee Nation, was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, March 20, 1820, and emigrated with his father and family to the present nation in 1838. George received a common school education, and at eighteen years of age was appointed wagon master by Gen. Winfield Scott, who conducted the Cherokees to their homes in the Indian Territory. George remained in the new country two years, after which he returned home, and at his father's death embarked in the dry goods business in 1840, in Cleveland, Tennessee, on a capital of \$4,000. Remaining there until October, 1867, he sold out and came West, but the war had shattered his fortune and he arrived in the nation with only two good wagons and teams and \$9 in money, his family consisting of a wife and eight children. During the war he had served in Wheeler's Cavalry, Joseph E. Johnson's army, and participated in a number of battles. In 1852 he joined the Masonic fraternity at Cleveland, Tennessee, and there took the Royal Arch Degrees, filling almost all the stations of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, but since coming West he has never affiliated with the order. Judge Parks married Miss Louisa Spriggs, August 9, 1844. She was the daughter of Ezekiel Spriggs, her mother being a McCoy, of Scotch descent. Mrs. Parks is a most charitable and hospitable lady and a loving wife. Their family consists of six children, two having died some years ago. The survivors are named Susan Caroline, Samuel C., Lucy Cordelia, Dondina, George W. and Ruth. In 1880 Mr. Parks was elected associate supreme judge of the Cherokee Nation, and held the position until his death, which occurred in November, 1883. Judge Parks, on his mother's side, was descended from Lord Fox, an English nobleman, who married a Cherokee at the time that the British troops garrisoned Charleston, North Carolina. Her maiden name was Taylor. The judge's father was Samuel Parks,

of Irish descent, who died in Bradley County, Tennessee, in 1841. Judge Parks, during his active and not unromantic life, enjoyed several prominent positions in the old States, among them the office of mayor of Cleveland, Tennessee, which he held for six years. In appearance he was rather tall, possessing sharp angular features and gray eyes. He was a temperate man, and of a sociable disposition, while in his capacity of judge he is reputed to have acquitted himself honorably, wisely and conscientiously.

PILOT GRAYSON.

Pilot Grayson was born in 1852, within two miles of Eufaula, son of James Grayson, of the Creek Nation. It was not until the close of the war that Pilot began attending the neighborhood school, which he continued for the space of two years, moving from thence to Cane Hill College, Arkansas, where he remained several sessions. Returning home, he afterward went to Howard College, Alabama, where he spent one session, and from thence went to La Grange College, Missouri, where he continued his studies for two years, and thus completed his education. Pilot commenced life in the capacity of a school-teacher, and taught in the Creek Nation for about five years; but his health began to fail and he concluded to try farming for awhile. Meantime he was appointed examiner on the National School Board, which office he held for four years. Soon after this he embarked in the mercantile business in Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, in partnership with D. A. Carr, which he continued for two years, until, selling out, he returned to Eufaula and farmed for a few more years. Again he went to Okmulgee—this time to clerk for Messrs. Harrison & Carr, but did not sojourn very long there, returning to his home and his agricultural pursuits, where he spent another two years. Not long afterward Mr. Grayson opened a mercantile house at Brush Hill, northwest of Eufaula, which business he is still carrying on. In September, 1891, he purchased Dr. K. R. Cutler's mercantile interests in Eufaula, and now personally manages the house, which has a very extensive trade. In December, 1882, Mr. Pilot Grayson married Miss M. F. Buckner, daughter of the Rev. H. F. Buckner, but, unfortunately after being married but one



PILOT GRAYSON.
CREEK.

year and three months, his wife died, leaving one child—a boy—born in January, 1884, and named C. W. Grayson. In March, 1887, he married Mrs. A. Buckner, of Eufaula, widow of the Rev. Dr. Buckner. Mr. Grayson is owner of a good farm of 250 acres, west of town, besides a small stock of horses, cattle and hogs. In his Eufaula store he carries a \$6,000 stock of merchandise, and is a man of good business qualifications, of pleasant address and an education far beyond the average. He is a member of the Baptist Church and the Masonic order.

M. E. MILFORD.

The subject of this sketch was born January 12, 1856, near Rockville, Connecticut, and came West about the outbreak of the Civil War, where he has ever since remained. The greater portion



M. E. MILFORD,
MANAGER INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

of Mr. Milford's life has been spent in newspaper offices, and he bears the reputation of being a first-class newspaper man, whether in his connection with daily or weekly newspapers. In 1884 he was induced to abandon his work on a daily paper published in Topeka, Kansas, and, instead, to assume the business management of the *Indian Chieftain*, published by a stock company, at Vinita; and since that time the aforementioned paper has largely increased in popularity, and at present has a large circulation and advertising patronage. Mr. Milford has, at different periods, held a number of positions of public trust, in which he has never failed to honorably discharge the duties incumbent on his position. He is now a member of the Board of Trustees for Worcester Academy, and a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank, Vinita. Mr. Milford married Miss Laura A. Chesney, daughter of Dr. Charles T. Chesney, of Topeka, Kansas, by whom he has one child, Lucille, born March 17, 1891. Mr. Milford is a gentleman of refinement, affable in manner, kind and hospitable to all, which accounts for the many friends he has made in the Indian Territory.

CHRISTOPHER C. BELCHER.

Christopher was born in Abington, Va., September 10, 1830, the only son of G. W. Belcher of the same town. His mother was a Miss Eliza De Noyle, of French descent. Christopher first went to school in Virginia, and from thence to his uncle J. C. De Noyle, of Nashville, Tenn., where he remained till seventeen years of age, going to school at the academy there for a time and from thence to the State University, where he remained about four years. After this he moved around for some time until 1848, when he came to the Cherokee Nation, and from thence after a year, to the old Creek agency in the Creek Nation. He then commenced clerking for John A. Mathews, general merchant, of that place, and remained with him for two years. In 1851, he went to Briartown, Cherokee Nation, where he took charge of the store of John Barnwall, general merchant, of that place. Here he remained for fifteen months, when he went to Missouri, spending nearly two years in that State, until his former employer, Mr. Barnwall, wrote for him to return and take charge of his mercantile interests, which he did for a term of three years, finally becoming a partner in the business and retaining the same for five years. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Confederate service under General Pike as a captain, remaining with his company till the end. In 1865, he came to Okmulgee and settled on a farm until 1867, when he moved to Shieldsville, five miles north, to assume charge of Parkinson & Co.'s store at that point. Before long Mr. Belcher purchased the business himself, moving to Okmulgee—which town was just established. Here he remained until 1873, when he sold his stock and trade to a Mr. Parkinson, turning his attention to farming and stock-raising, which he still continues. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster at Okmulgee, retaining the office until the present time. Mr. Belcher was married to Mrs. Kinney (widow of George Kinney), a Creek lady and a niece of the celebrated Paddy Carr, by whom he has had no family. In 1855 he was adopted by the Creeks, by a special act of council—an honor and a mark of favor never before or since bestowed, except in one other instance. This fact is a pretty good proof of Mr. Belcher's great popularity among the Indian people. Mr. Belcher was among the first few charter members of the Masonic order in the

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CHRISTOPHER C. BELCHER
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Creek Nation, his connection with the order being cotemporaneous with the late G. W. Stidham, who was the first Master Mason in the Creek country. The subject of our sketch is owner of a fine farm, as well as 300 head of cattle, horses and hogs, and a comfortable residence in the town of Okmulgee. Mr. Belcher is five feet six inches in height, gentlemanly and prepossessing in manner, and a universal favorite with all classes of men.

WILLIAM P. BOUDINOT.

The subject of this sketch is brother to the late E. C. Boudinot, a well-known man, not only in the Indian Territory but throughout the United States, and whose sketch is elsewhere given in this volume. W. P. is four years the senior, being now sixty-one years of age. The lives of both ran very much in the same groove until their return to the nation upon coming of age. W. P.'s Eastern education qualified him to fill various subordinate positions in the Cherokee Government, beginning with the clerk of the Senate, or "National Committee," as it was then called in 1851-2, and ending with delegate to Washington City in 1887. At times during the interim he edited the national journal, the *Cherokee Advocate*, assisted to compile and revise the laws of the nation several times, supervised the public schools, and served as one of the secretaries of the executive department. While not engaged in official work he practiced law in the local courts. W. P. Boudinot, like his deceased brother, is a man of ability and talent. He is a natural musician and a forcible writer, and while he does not claim to be a poet he has written verses of undoubted merit. Being as he is a native Cherokee Indian, some readers may be curious to know how one of the race has succeeded in a field of literature where so many have failed, therefore we have obtained his permission to publish the following poem, which we have especially chosen for its picturesque weirdness,—a quality characteristic of most of the poetry and music of the Indians. It was only after great persuasion that we prevailed upon the writer to favor us, as Mr. Boudinot is the most modest and unpretentious of men. The verses, we are told, were written when he was a mere boy. The idea in his mind seems to have been that human beings are all followed from the cradle to the grave by a relentless and ever-present doom.

THE SPECTRE.

BY W. P. BOUNDINOT.

There is a spectre ever haunting
 All the living ones on earth;
 Like a shadow it attendeth
 Every mortal from his birth,
 And its likeness is a demon's,
 Horrible with mocking mirth.

And it never sleeps an instant,
 Never turns away its eye,
 Which is always fixed and greedily
 Gazing on us ardently;
 When at night we sleep it watcheth,
 At our bedside standing by.

Low it crouches by the cradle
 Where the new born infant sleeps,
 Watching with the watchful mother
 When it smiles and when it weeps,
 Unseen, silent, absent never,
 'Round the dreaming babe it creeps.

Thus from life's first faint beginning,
 Till the dreaded close appears,
 Does this still, unknown companion
 Dog us through our flying years;
 And it mocks our silly pleasures
 As it mocks our useless tears.

[Thus attended the unconscious mortal grows up and enjoys life, until he begins to notice the passage of time, and the coming sunset. Then he perceives that something is half following, half urging him along.]

And we feel its icy fingers
 Tracing wrinkles on the brow,
 While 'tis breath, so cold and deadly,
 Turns the raven hair to snow,
 As we hobble on our journey
 With a stumbling step and slow.

[The mortal, now an old man, is anxious at last to know where he is being led or driven to.]

Whither, pleads the weary traveler,
 Whither, whither do we fly?
 But the darkness now descending
 Shuts the scene from human eye;
 Still is heard the faint voice pleading —
 Never cometh a reply.

[Save that which the poet himself gives us.]

On the footsteps of each mortal
 From his first to latest date,

When he joys, or loves, or sorrows,
 Wretched, happy, humble, great,
 Mocking glides the silent phantom—
 Child of clay it is thy fate.

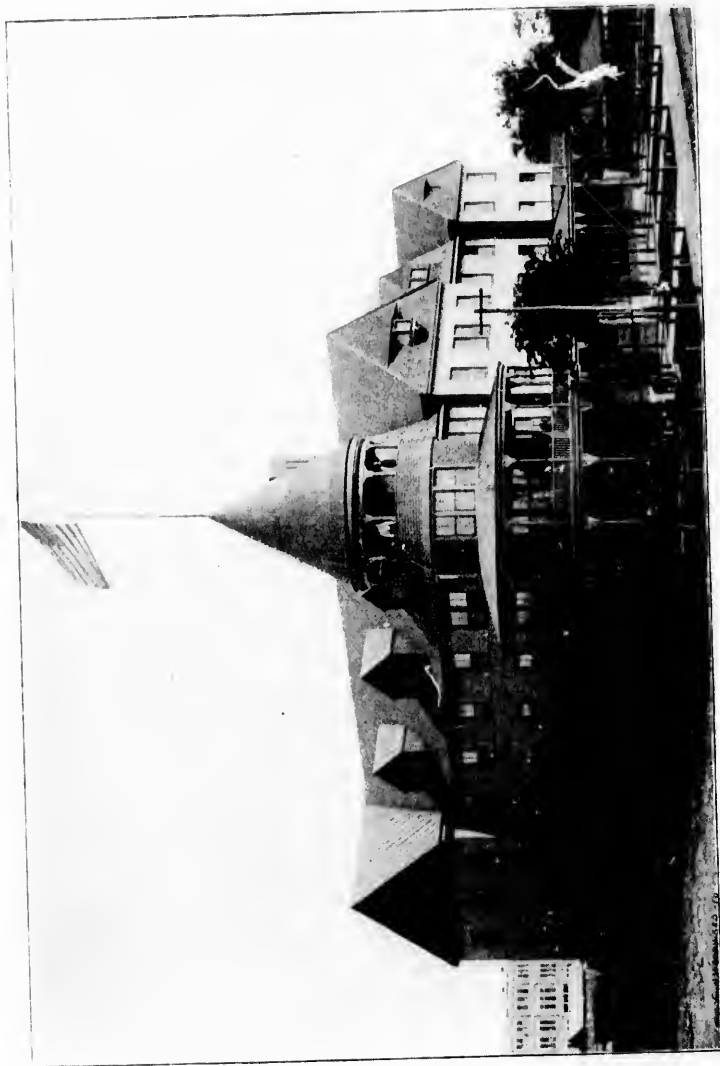
That a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, and an Indian boy at that, should have written such verses as the above, is an interesting fact, and indicates the possession of a vivid poetic imagination. It will be observed that but few words of more than two syllables are brought into use, and if poverty of expression be urged by the critic, the young writer's surroundings and opportunities should be considered, as well as his tender years. We should like to here produce one of Mr. Boudinot's later and consequently more mature poems, but being circumscribed, are therefore obliged to refrain from that pleasure. It is to be hoped that before very long he will collect together the fugitive children of his brain and give them to the world in book form.

JOHN ADAMS.

The subject of this sketch was born October 16, 1844, at Cleveland, Ohio, the second son of Ezekiah Adams. At the age of seventeen years he began railroading, becoming a conductor on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and other roads for twelve or fifteen years. He also spent eight or nine years in the eating-house and hotel business. In 1889 Mr. Adams moved to Muskogee from Eufaula, where he was located six years. Here he bought out the M. K. and T. House, which he conducted during the building of the Hotel Adams. On its completion, January 17, 1890, he assumed its management, and on this day the grand opening of the hotel was celebrated, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad running special trains at reduced rates from Missouri, Kansas and Texas, bringing in fully 350 persons, who were banqueted in a sumptuous manner. This fine hotel has a dining-room with seating capacity for 185 persons, fine offices, waiting-room, lunch-room, ticket office, barber shop and bath-rooms. The parlor—an elegant room—is richly and tastefully furnished. There are fifty guest-rooms, furnished in a most tasteful manner, some with folding-beds and others in antique oak suites, and again others in the XVI Century style.

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HOTEL ADAMS, MUSKOGEE

There are few hotels in any of the States so thoroughly and elegantly equipped. The dining-room furniture will contrast favorably with the rest of the establishment, while the attention afforded to guests is highly satisfactory. The building is steam-heated throughout and lighted with gas, and has a fine water and sewerage connection. The former is supplied by a four-inch pipe connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas engine-room, which serves as a great protection in case of fire. The building is also supplied with fire escapes. Muskogee being the end of a division, the Hotel Adams takes all the passenger train guests, and is doing a surprisingly large business.

Mr. Adams, the principal and manager, is especially adapted to that position. His long experience in the business, combined with his courtesy and affability of manner, renders him exceedingly popular, so that under his supervision the hotel will no doubt continue to be a resort of great popularity among those who visit the Indian Territory. This building cost \$40,000.

SAMUEL S. COBB.

Samuel S. Cobb was born December 12, 1865, in Bradley County, Tennessee, the youngest son of J. B. Cobb, a citizen of the nation by marriage and one of the largest farmers in that country. Samuel's mother was a Miss Eva Clingan, of the Fields and Blythe families. He attended school at home until he was sixteen, when he entered the Cherokee Male Seminary and there remained two years. In 1884 he became a pupil of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., graduating after four years' study in 1889. Coming to the Indian Territory, he went to work in the office of *The Brother in Red*, a weekly paper published at Muskogee. Here he remained one year, till July, 1890, when he opened a drug store at Wagoner, and on the 6th of August in the same year was appointed postmaster, which position he stills holds. Mr. Cobb has a drug stock worth about \$2,500, and with his uncle, S. S. Cobb, of Vinita, is owner of the building as well as the business conducted therein. The subject of our sketch is six feet one inch in height, weighs 190 pounds, and is a young man of prepossessing appearance, affable and courteous in manner and well educated.

NATHANIEL SKINNER.

Nathaniel Skinner was born April 8, 1851, at Harrison County, Kentucky, third son of Nathaniel Skinner, of that county. His mother was a Miss Cleveland. Nathaniel attended public school till



NATHANIEL SKINNER.
CHEROKEE.

fifteen years of age, completing his education at Sedalia after one year's schooling in that city. His family moving from Kentucky to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1856, Nathaniel went to western Kansas and there embarked in the cattle business, remaining till 1871, when he moved to Vinita in the Cherokee Nation, and there carried on the business, buying and shipping cattle to Northern markets. In 1878 he opened a stock ranch and still carries on the trade.

In March, 1879, Mr. Skinner married Miss Nannie Kell, daughter of Louis Kell, a prominent Cherokee and at his death a member of the National Council. Mrs. Skinner was a half-Cherokee, a beautiful and accomplished woman, but unfortunately died on her



MRS. SKINNER.

twenty-eighth birthday, January 28, 1889. At the time of her death Mrs. Skinner was treasurer of the Methodist Home Mission Society, and a good Christian, ever ready to extend a helping hand in poverty and sickness. By his marriage Mr. Skinner has three children—Lonie, John and Ray.

Messrs. Skinner & Radcliffe have a large mercantile house in Vinita and do an extensive business. Mr. Skinner has 4,000 head of cattle, and in 1891 handled 10,000 head, shipping 6,000 to market. He has also 700 acres in cultivation and six building lots,

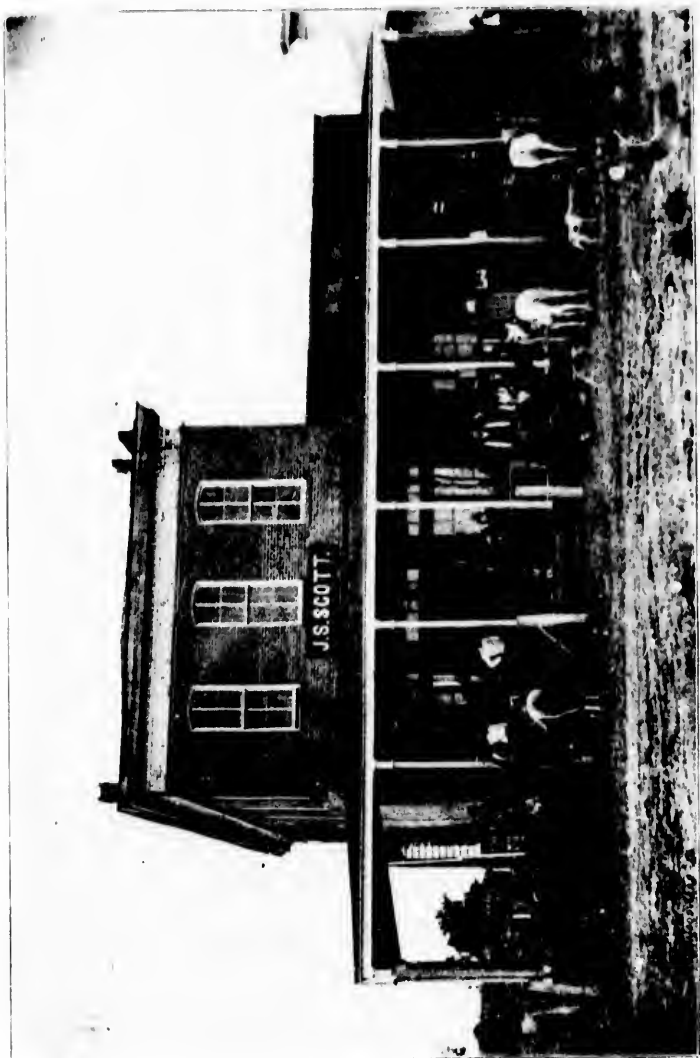
with fine store building and residence in Vinita, where he resides. Mr. Skinner is about five feet eight and a half inches and weighs 150 pounds, a gentleman of good appearance and address and deservedly popular with all classes. As a business man he has few superiors, having great force of character and decision, while his courteous manner gains him many friends.

JOHN S. SCOTT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in April, 1837, the second son of Merchant Scott, of Jefferson County, Ohio, of Irish and Scotch descent. His mother's name was Mary Stringer, of Irish descent. John attended school in Jefferson County, Ohio, until fourteen years of age, and moved with his family to Humboldt, Kansas, in 1857. Three years later he commenced business on his own account, and continued it until the town was burned by Confederate bushwhackers, after which he immediately recruited a company of Indians and entered the Federal service in May, 1862, as first lieutenant. In June of the same year he was captured and incarcerated at Fort Smith, and in August following he was exchanged at Cassville, Missouri, and returned to his regiment. In October, 1862, he was mustered out by Major Van Antwerp, General Blount's adjutant-general. In the same year he commenced the sutler business, at Bentonville, Arkansas, for the Second Indian Regiment, and moved with them to Fort Gibson in the spring of 1863, continuing in that department until 1865, when he was mustered out. After the war he went to Kansas, and returned to Fort Gibson in 1871 and there established a small store, with a limited stock of general merchandise. In the same year he married Miss Margaret Coody, daughter of Daniel Coody, a Cherokee and niece of General Ruecker's wife. By this marriage he has one boy, Walker, born August 14, 1872. Mrs. Scott dying in 1873, he married Miss Belle Harnage, daughter of John G. Harnage, a noted man among the Cherokees, having filled almost all the principal national offices. By this marriage he has four children, viz.: Gibson R., born October 19, 1877; Emma, born August 16, 1881; John S., born June 21, 1883, and Raphael, born September 11, 1889. Mr. Scott at present carries



JOHN S. SCOTT
CHICAGO

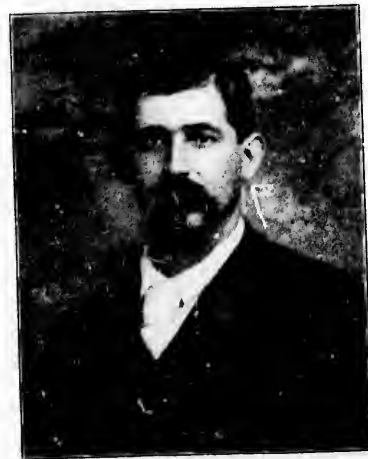


JOHN J. SCOTT'S STORE, FORT GIBSON.

a stock of \$18,000 to \$20,000 in general merchandise. He has a fine two-story brick building, fifty by seventy-five feet, an engraving of which will be found in this volume. Mr. Scott handles a great deal of cotton annually, he has considerable farm interest, and a fine two-story residence, barns, gardens, orchards, etc. He is a man of gentlemanly bearing, five feet ten inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He is cheerful and affable in manner and very popular. As a business man he has few superiors, possessing as he does the full confidence of the public, and the respect and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Scott is also postmaster at Fort Gibson.

ELI H. WHITMIRE.

Eli H. Whitmire was born June 13, 1859, the son of George Whitmire and Elizabeth Faught. George Whitmire settled in the Going Snake district in 1828, being one of the early settlers. He was for some time judge of his district, and gave his name to the school where his son received his early education—viz., the Whitmire Primary School. Here Eli attended until old enough to go to the Male Seminary in Tahlequah, where he studied for some time, leaving that institution to enter the Indian University, where he remained from 1876 to 1880. Having received an excellent education, Mr. Whitmire devoted himself to teaching, his first school being that of Tyler's Valley and the next the Whitmire school, above referred to, where he taught for seven years.



ELI H. WHITMIRE.
CHEROKEE.

In 1886 he married Mary, daughter of Elias Wright. After clerking in a mercantile house in Cincinnati for one year, Mr. Whitmire returned to the Whitmire school, where he taught for a term and

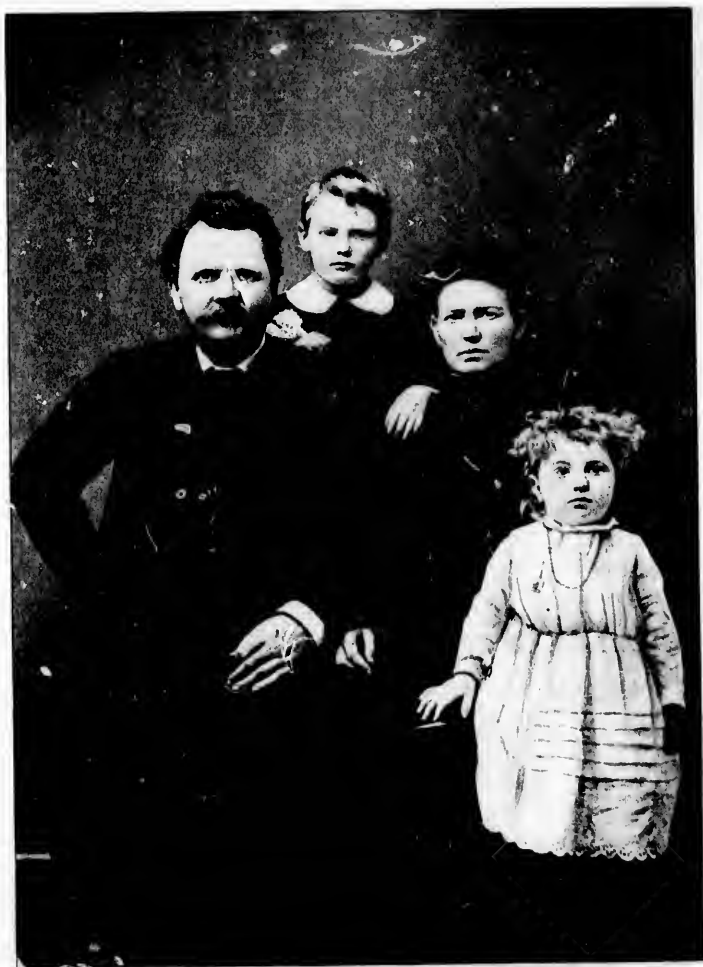
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a half. In 1887 he was elected to the Senate, and during his office term of two years rendered himself remarkable (in conjunction with R. W. Lindsay) by holding out for a high price of lease for the grazing privileges of land west of 96, always sustaining the chief in his various vetoes on that occasion. By this effort the amount was raised from \$125,000 to \$200,000. At the expiration of his term Mr. Whitmire was elected secretary of the Board of Education. During the past year he has not sought an office, although he takes a lively interest in politics, having done so ever since he left school. Mr. Whitmire was probably the youngest man that ever obtained a seat in the Cherokee Senate, and he secured a larger majority than anybody else in the district. He has a farm of 100 acres in cultivation, on the Barren Fork. Mr. Whitmire is a Master Mason, and belongs to the Flint Lodge. He is a gentleman of good appearance and address—quiet, dignified and well educated. He is very popular, and calculated to make a success in public life, although he has no political ambition at present.

WILLIAM LAFAYETTE TROTT.

The subject of this sketch was born March, 1844, in Woodberry, Tennessee, third son of Rev. J. J. Trott, a noted missionary among the Cherokees, and who was arrested with Rev. Worcester and others by the Georgian Guard, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Georgia. William's mother was a Miss Rachel P. Adair. The young man attended Franklin College, Nashville, Tennessee, for five years, when, with his father's family, he removed to the Cherokee Nation. Rev. J. J. Trott, however, did not move with the emigration to the new country, but remained in Tennessee until 1857, and then came to the present Cherokee Nation. At the outbreak of the war the family moved North, except William and his brother Timothy, who joined the Confederate army, while their brother, James C., joined the Federals. William was one of the first settlers in Vinita, going there in 1868 and establishing a livery business. In 1884 he became a lumber merchant, which business he is still pursuing. Mr. Trott has always been a progressive man. In 1891 he competed for the senatorial seat in the representation of Coowescoowee district on



WILLIAM LAFAYETTE TROTT, WIFE AND FAMILY.
CHEROKEE.

the issue of allotment, and, strange to say, was only defeated by a small majority. Mr. Trott will advocate the measure, as he considers it the only salvation of his people. He has been superintendent of Sunday-school (Presbyterian) for the past seven years. Mr. Trott married Miss Lue J. Moore, a Missouri lady, the issue of the marriage being three children, two of whom are living, named William Henry, born December 4, 1877, and Dott Fay, born March 13, 1884. He has also adopted and raised a niece of his wife, a Miss Nannie Stafford, who is residing with the family. Mrs. Trott is a lady of education and a charitable and kind mother. The subject of our sketch, William Trott, is a man of fine intellectual appearance, a good business man and a true Christian, if it be given men to judge each other correctly. He is very popular, and has the interests of his country at heart. Mr. Trott, besides his lumber yard, is also interested in farming and fruit growing, and has taken a prominent part in the progress of his town, so much so that the people of Vinita elected him as their mayor, which office he has honorably and creditably held for three terms.

WILLIAM W. TEAGUE.

William W. Teague was born December 23, 1864, at Hagerstown, Ind., the son of W. R. Teague (a man of prominence in his country) and Emily E. Hendricks, a North Carolinian. William attended public school until fifteen years of age, after which he went to school in Kansas until eighteen years old. In 1879 he moved to Muskogee, Creek Nation, where he entered the employment of Cass Bros., merchants, with whom he remained until 1887, when he went to Wagoner and took charge of Miller & Co.'s mercantile store. Here he worked two and a half years, when he was made postmaster and held that office the same length of time. In April, 1891, in conjunction with Mr. McQuarie, he opened a mercantile establishment at Wagoner. These gentlemen carry a stock of, say, \$6,000, and are owners of their stone building, while Mr. Teague has a nice residence in town. In 1891 he married Miss Georgie Hubbard, daughter of Colonel H. H. Hubbard, a Cherokee by blood. Mr. Teague is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, is a gentleman of pleasant address, well educated and very popular.



MILY.

WILLIAM J. STRANGE.

The subject of this sketch was born September 29, 1860, in Walker County, Georgia, second son of William Strange, a stockman and ex-sheriff of Walker County, having served eight years



WILLIAM J. STRANGE.
CHEROKEE.

in that capacity. William's mother was the daughter of Henry Boss, also a stock raiser of Walker County. William, after attending public school till seventeen years of age, entered the mercantile business at Ringgold, Georgia. Selling out three years later, he moved to Vinita, Indian Territory, and began clerking for W. C. Patton & Co. Here he remained five years, till 1885, when he moved to Chelsea, and there embarked in the mercantile business on his own account, and is conducting it at the present time. In

1886, he was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office. In October, 1887, Mr. Strange married Miss Mary, daughter of A. C. Raymond, then a merchant at Vinita. Mr. Strange carries a stock of \$2,000 in general merchandise, and owns about 1,000 head of cattle, 50 head of horses, and a farm of 600 acres, 350 of which is in cultivation, near Chelsea, besides some real estate property. Mr. Strange is nearly six feet in height, weighing 185 pounds. He is a man of intelligence and good business ability, is kind and courteous in manner, and much respected in the community. He is a member of the Methodist Church and a Master Mason of Vinita Lodge, No. 5. His wife, Mrs. M. Strange, is a graduate of Worcester College, Cherokee Nation, and is a lady of refined and attractive manners, exceedingly popular among all with whom she is acquainted; she also is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOSEPH M. HILDEBRAND.

The subject of this sketch was born November 22, 1822, in the old nation, East Tennessee, the third son of Michael Hildebrand, of Knoxville, Tennessee, of German descent, and who married a daughter of U. S. Indian Agent, Joseph Martin. She was one-fourth Cherokee, and granddaughter of the celebrated Granny Ward of national fame. Joseph received his education by private tuition, and emigrated West in 1842. In 1845, he began farming and raising stock in the Cherokee Nation, and continues that business at the present time. In 1867, he was elected judge of Coowescoowee district, and held the office four years. This was his last official position, as he never would again mingle in politics, no matter to what extent pressed or encouraged by his people; although he is, notwithstanding all this,



JOSEPH M. HILDEBRAND.
CHEROKEE.

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a very true and devoted friend to the Cherokee people. In 1843, Mr. Hildebrand married Miss Lucy Starr, daughter of Tom Starr, of Flint district, a man of considerable prominence in his country. By this marriage they had three children, named Resea, Josephine and Alice. In 1852, Mr. Hildebrand married Miss Levaca Patterson, daughter of John Patterson, of Poke County, Tennessee, a prominent man in his country. In 1855, he married Miss Gentry, of Fort Gibson, who died in 1872 without family. In 1870, Mr. Hildebrand married Miss Mary King, who had one daughter named Ellie, born in 1871. Mrs. Hildebrand leaving her husband soon afterwards, he again married July 16, 1874, this time to Miss Martha Fields, a Cherokee, who died in 1890. In 1891, Mr. Hildebrand married Mrs. M. Cory, widow of the late Dr. Cory, of Siloam Springs, Arkansas, with whom he is now living. Mr. Hildebrand is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 175 pounds. He is a fine, handsome looking man, of good address, and is kind, charitable and true in his contact with his fellow-men. Mr. Hildebrand is looked upon as a good Christian, and is popular wherever he is known. He has 90 acres of land in cultivation, 50 head of cattle, besides some 7 head of horses and a stock of hogs. He owns a good comfortable home wherein peace and harmony prevails.

TERRY A. PARKINSON.

Terry A. Parkinson was born May 12, 1866, in Coffee County, Kansas, and is the eldest son of James Parkinson, a merchant of Okmulgee, Creek Nation, and Red Fork. His mother was a Miss E. J. Randall, of Missouri. Terry attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, after which he spent two years in the Missouri College, completing his education with a business course of two months' duration in St. Louis. After this he became book-keeper for his father at Okmulgee for one year, and then moved to the Red Fork store, where he remained four years. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Parkinson purchased 1,000 head of cattle (steers) and grazed them on the Cherokee strip, marketing them the following summer. In 1890 he went to Wagoner, and there purchased a half interest in the mercantile business of Miller & Co. In February, 1891, his father purchased the other half, and the

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firm is now known by the name of Parkinson & Co. They carry a stock of general merchandise amounting to about \$10,000. On June 4, 1891, Mr. Parkinson married Miss Addie Cobb, daughter of J. B. Cobb, a Cherokee. Mr. Parkinson is an intelligent gentleman and a good business man, and is highly thought of in the community. Mrs. Parkinson is a lady of great refinement and amiability, and is generally looked upon as one of the prettiest women in the country.

JOHN M. TAYLOR.

Born August 14, 1860, at Murphy, North Carolina, he is the second son of James Taylor and Addie Manchester. James Taylor was the representative of the eastern band of North Carolina Cherokees, and removed with his family to this country in 1880. He assisted the Cherokee Nation to defeat the suit brought by the eastern band of North Carolina before the Supreme Court of the United States. John's mother was a daughter of Wm. H. Manchester, an Englishman who settled in North Carolina at an early day. John was sent to school at the public institutions of the nation until his fifteenth year, after which he spent three years at Londen College, East Tennessee. Afterward he joined a party of civil engineers under Colonel



JOHN M. TAYLOR.
CHEROKEE.

M. H. Templeton on a government surveying expedition in North Carolina. For three years he continued in this employment, until 1880, when he went to Chouteau, Cherokee Nation, where he worked on a cattle ranch, remaining there one year and a half. After that he worked on a farm for two years, and in 1884 began interesting himself in Cherokee politics, taking up the National

party. In 1885 he became a practicing lawyer, and still continues the practice of the profession. When the United States courts were opened in the Indian Territory, Mr. Taylor was admitted to practice, and was the first Indian by blood appointed United States Commissioner, which office was conferred upon him by Judge Isaac C. Parker, and which he is holding at the present time. In November, 1890, Mr. Taylor was appointed postmaster at Claremore, Indian Territory. He is also mayor of the town and United States deputy marshal, as well as assistant prosecuting attorney and deputy-sheriff of Coowescoowee district. Mr. Taylor is a gentlemanly-looking man, bright, witty and intelligent. His father is still living in Murphy, North Carolina, where he owns 22,800 acres of land, and is one of the most influential and popular men of his county. His picture will be found below.



JAMES TAYLOR.

RILEY WISE LINDSEY.

Riley Wise Lindsey was born February 22, 1832, near Indian Springs, Georgia, and is the seventh son of Parham Lindsey, a prominent man in the early history of middle Georgia, being both senator and representative several times. His mother was a Miss Wise, from Maryland. Riley attended public school until seven-

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teen years of age, when he became a dry goods clerk, and remained in that capacity two years. At the age of twenty-two years he formed a partnership in the mercantile business with H. M. Byers at his native place, Indian Springs. Continuing in the business one year and a half, he sold out, and in 1855 went to Kansas City, Mo., as a salesman. In two years' time he bought a half share in a mercantile house, and ran it under the firm name of Mechetta, Lindsey & Co. Selling out in 1858, he came to the Cherokee Nation the following year and married Miss M. Bryan, daughter of Colonel Jelle-Bryan, once a prominent Cherokee. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and at the close of the war visited Mexico, where he remained two years. Returning to the Cherokee Nation, he engaged in the mercantile business until 1885, when he commenced farming and stock-raising, and continues the business at present. He has 150 acres of good land in cultivation, 200 head of stock cattle, 30 head of horses, and a good residence and orchard, besides some town property. Mr. Lindsey has been the father of fifteen children, but ten only are now living. He is a gentleman of good appearance and pleasant address, with the refinement and polish of the true Southern gentleman. Mr. Lindsey is an Odd Fellow of old standing and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES MARION MORROW.

Born July 1, 1860, in Knox County, Ohio, the fifth son of William J. Morrow, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. James' mother was a Miss Easter, of Scotch descent. James attended district school until fifteen years of age, when he went to Lincoln College, Jackson County, Missouri. After having remained three years at college, he began clerking in a drug store in Kansas. Following this business for eleven years at different places, he went to Iowa, and there remained some time, after which, in 1891, he moved to Muskogee, Indian Territory, and there began clerking for Sam Gavagan, the druggist. In March, 1891, he removed to Tulsa and purchased the drug stock belonging to Dr. Bland, in which business he is now engaged. In October, 1890, Mr. Morrow married Miss Dana Calhoun, daughter of Ross Calhoun, of

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Kansas, a prominent state politician and ex-mayor of Ness City, Kansas. Mrs. Morrow is a lady of refinement and education, much respected and admired. Mr. Morrow is five feet seven and a half inches in height and weighs 178 pounds. He is intellectual-



JAMES MARION MORROW,
CREEK.

looking and gentlemanly in appearance and address. Mr. Morrow is a fine chemist and prescriptionist. His stock in trade is worth about \$2,000, he has a good store building, and a nice town residence in Tulsa, Creek Nation. When Mr. Morrow came to town there was no drug store worthy of the title; however, in the brief time that has intervened, he has succeeded in building up a lively trade. Mr. Morrow's father is a large real estate dealer and owner in Creston, Iowa.

JOHN M. TUCKER.

The subject of this sketch was born January 1, 1857, in Johnson County, Kansas, the son of Charles Tucker, who came to this country November, 1871, with the Shawnees, who obtained a right



JOHN M. TUCKER.
SHAWNEE.

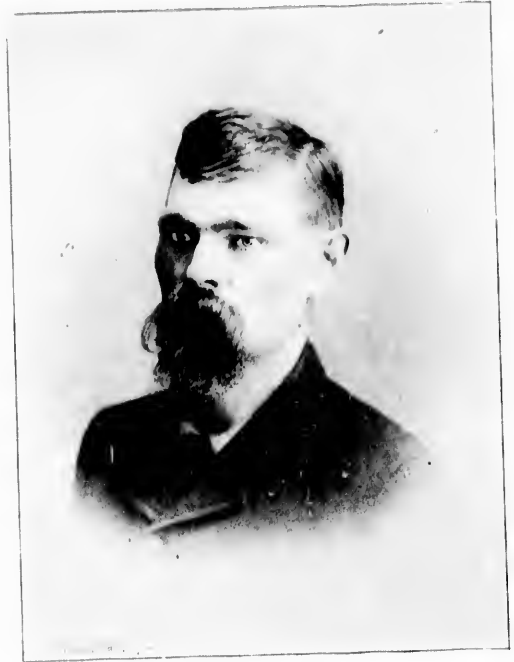
in the Cherokee Nation through a treaty entered into at Washington in 1869, which provided for such right and title in consideration of the money accruing from the sale of Shawnee lands in Kansas, and other considerations, to be paid over to the Cherokees. John attended school at Contention Schoolhouse, Delaware district, and in 1878 went to the national Male Seminary for one year, after which he devoted his time to farming for a while, and afterward attended to a stock of cattle belonging to Rogers, of Skiatook, and also clerked in his mercantile establishment

for some time, after which he began farming on his own account. Becoming popular in his district, the voters concluded to run him for representative, and he was elected in August, 1891, and is now holding that office, a strong supporter of the present administration. Mr. Tucker is somewhat above the middle height and heavily built, of good appearance and address, and is pleasant and sociable in manner. His complexion is fair, and he shows little of his aboriginal blood. He is unmarried.

DAVID M. MARRS.

David M. Marrs was born in Washington County, Arkansas, February, 1858, and is the fourth son of Alexander Marrs, a prominent farmer of that State. His mother was a daughter of David Maybury, of German descent, and a leading politician in

Arkansas. Young Marrs attended public school until he was twenty years old, when he went to Prairie Grove College, where he remained two years, and then commenced the study of medicine, continuing it for one year. On September 21, 1878, he married Miss Olivia, daughter of C. G. Gunter, of Benton, Ark-



DAVID M. MARRS.
CHEROKEE.

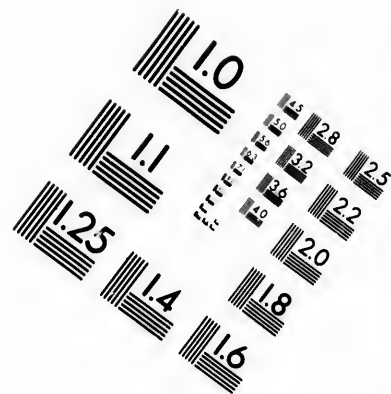
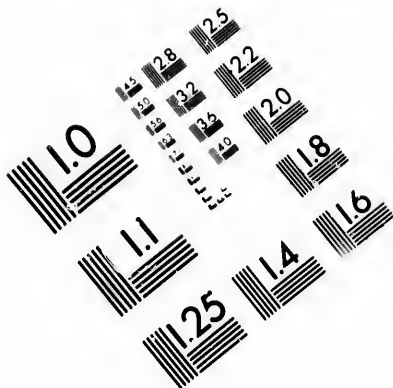
ansas (part Cherokee), and niece to Thomas M. Gunter, who was congressman for Arkansas for twelve consecutive years. By this marriage Mr. Marrs has seven children—Helena, born September 12, 1879; Edgar, born December 20, 1880; John D., born November 19, 1883; Augustus Garland, born March 22, 1885; Olivia, born January 30, 1887; Willie Curtis, born July 29, 1888, and Barney, born July 25, 1891. Mrs. Marrs is a lady of culture

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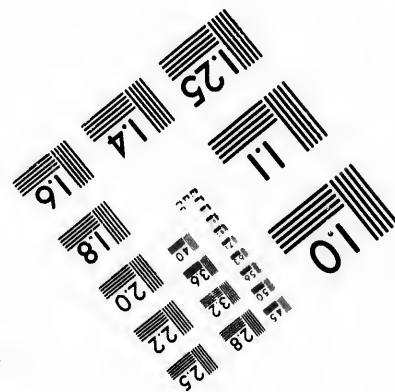
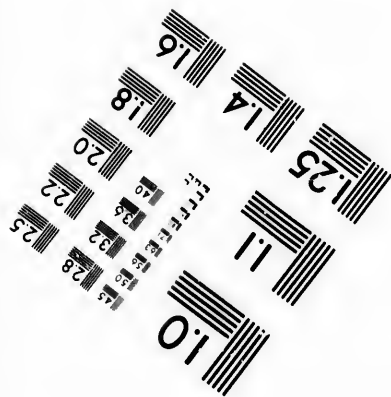
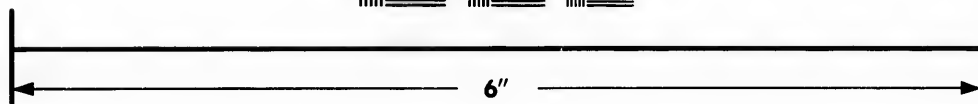
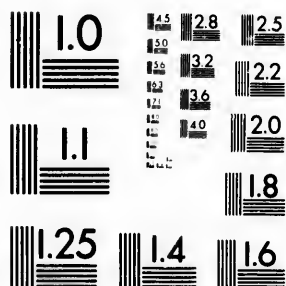


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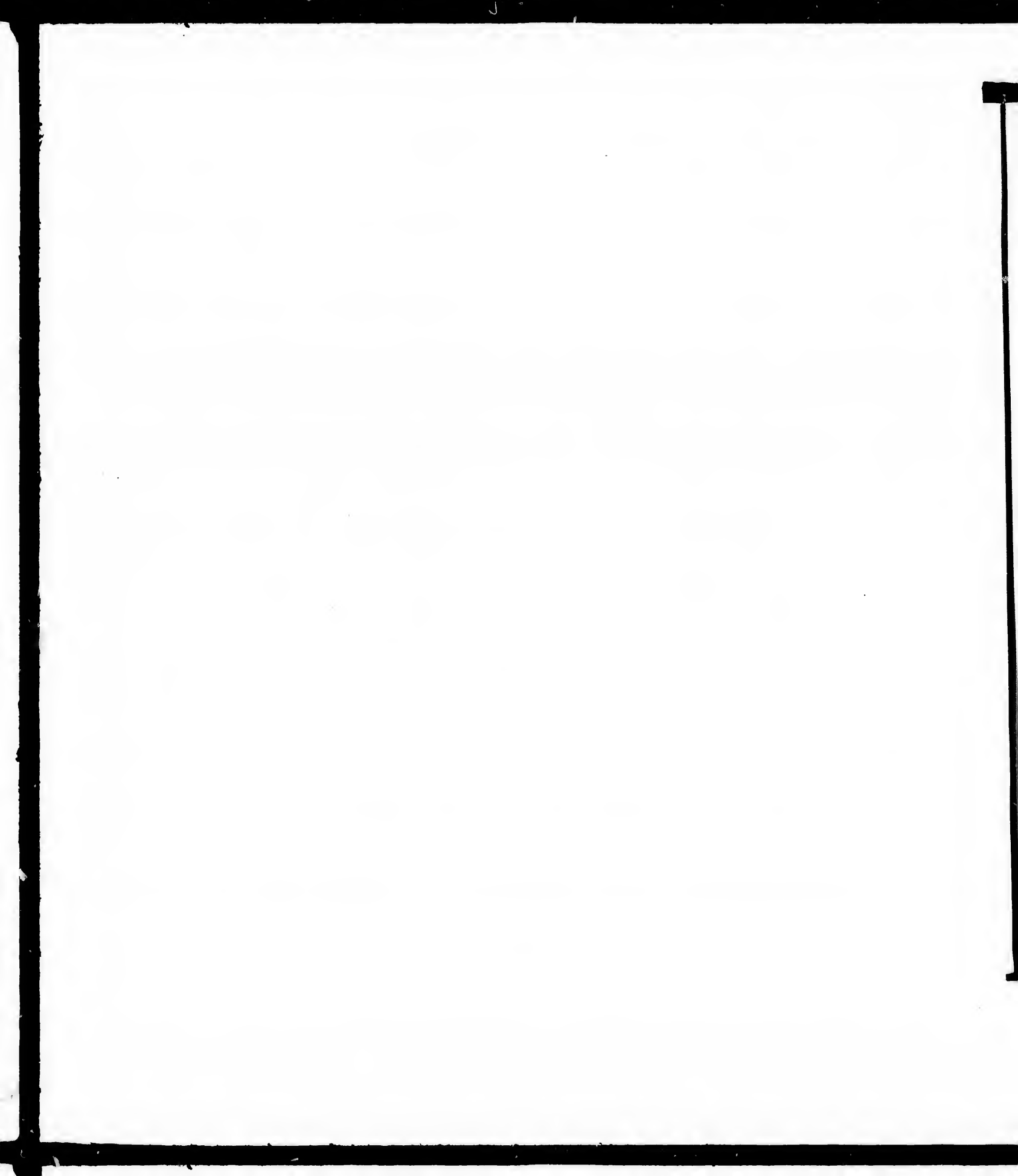
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and refinement, and has many friends. She had been teacher in the public schools of the nation for several years before her marriage. Mr. Marrs when he first came to the nation, made his home in the southwestern portion of the country, and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1886, when he sold out and moved to Vinita, engaging in the nursery business and becoming proprietor of the Vinita Nurseries, which he still owns, the firm name being Marrs & Frazee. Early in 1891 Mr. Marrs assumed editorial control of the *Vinita Chieftain*, the second paper established in the Indian Territory. This paper, under the management of Mr. Marrs, was the first publication in the nation to advocate allotments of lands in severalty. Mr. Marrs' nursery is the finest in the Indian Territory, and contains fifty acres of ground. He has a nice residence on the place, and owns a good many town lots in Vinita. Mr. Marrs is a gentleman of good education and sound judgment, and is very popular in the country. As a writer he has developed a great deal of ability in his editorial columns, and will no doubt make the *Chieftain* a most popular and successful publication.

INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

This popular weekly newspaper was started in 1882 by a stock company of Cherokee citizens. It was the second or third paper established in the Indian Territory, but its growth and importance was much accelerated when M. E. Milford, city editor of the *Daily Commonwealth*, Topeka, Kansas, assumed the business management of the company, since which the *Chieftain* has obtained a large circulation and a solid footing in the country. It is independent in politics, and has ever advocated the rights of the people. During the past five or six years the *Indian Chieftain* has been edited by able and well-known writers, and its columns are now under the control of David M. Marrs, the promising young editor.

CALEB W. STARR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Going Snake district in 1858, son of Joseph Starr and Lilah Adair. Caleb was but five years of age when his parents died, and therefore was denied the educational advantages he would have otherwise enjoyed. During

the war he refuged at Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Nation, and afterward went to school at Cane Hill, Arkansas. Caleb went farming and raising stock for several years after the war, and then entered the Western Independent printing office at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Having learned the trade, he devoted his services to the typographical department of the *Indian Progress*, published by Boudinot & Co., Muskogee, and later worked for the Cherokee national organ (published at Tahlequah) for six years. Mr. Starr acted as deputy sheriff under special appointment for six months. In 1884 he was appointed deputy high sheriff, and held that office until 1886, after which he became high sheriff, and held the office until 1888. At this time he was also a member of the Indian police. In August, 1891, Mr. Starr was elected a member of the senate for Tahlequah district, and is holding that office at present. He is a tall, erect and dignified-looking young man, of quiet disposition, steady and attentive to business and strictly temperate, using neither alcohol nor tobacco.

JOHN T. DREW.

The subject of this sketch was born January 18, 1850, son of John Drew, one-half Cherokee and colonel in the Confederate army, who died in 1865. His mother was a sister to the present Judge Seales, of Webber's Falls—Charlotte Seales. John T. was partly educated at McKenzie College, Texas, and completed his education at Cane Hill Academy, Arkansas. During the war he was a refugee in the Chickasaw Nation, and after its close devoted himself to farming, in the neighborhood of Webber's Fall, Cherokee Nation. In 1877 Mr. Drew was appointed district attorney, and held the office one year. In 1878 he was clerk of the Senate, and in 1879 was elected attorney general of the nation. In 1884 Mr. Drew was elevated to the honor of supreme judge, and was chief justice on three special occasions. Having served three years on the supreme bench, Judge Drew was appointed secretary of the treasury in 1891. On December 7, 1891, on the appointment of a new mayor for Tahlequah, Mr. Drew was elected town clerk, and is now filling that appointment.

In 1877 Mr. Drew married Miss Mollie McCoy, daughter of James McCoy, by whom he has five living children. Mr. Drew is a member of the Nationals, and a man of considerable ability and influence with his party, as will be seen by the number of important positions which he has occupied.

WILLIAM RICHARD MILLS.

The subject of this sketch was born July 4, 1855, the son of James Lloyd Mills, a white man, and Elizabeth Fields, daughter to Richard Fields and grand-daughter to the well known Dick Fields, who was murdered by Bowles in the State of Texas. Mr. W. R. Mills was born in the neutral strip, and refugeeed with his mother and brothers during the war at Boonsborough, Ark., while his father was serving as lieutenant in Stand Watie's command. After the war his father settled on the west side of Grand River, having had all his property in the strip confiscated during his absence. William first attended school in the Cooweseoowee district, and from thence went to the National Male Seminary, Tablequah, where he completed his education in 1881. In the



WILLIAM RICHARD MILLS
CHEROKEE.

fall of 1883 he married Miss Laura McClelland, daughter of the late White McClelland, a merchant of Boonsville. By this marriage he has two children: Eddie, five years, and Annie, three years old. Mr. Mills was elected a member of Cooweseoowee district August, 1891, and is at present holding that office. He has a farm of 160 acres, a stock of cattle, and a good house and orchard within five miles of Pryor Creek Station, on Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Mr. Mills is a gentleman of good address and prepossessing

appearance, with plenty of good sense and ambition. His father is still living and in good circumstances. On his mother's side he is connected with some of the leading families in the nation.

ROBERT NEWTON BYNUM.

Born February 17, 1858, in Jackson County, Alabama, is the second son of J. M. Bynum and Mary Proctor, a daughter of Samuel Proctor, of Alabama. Robert attended public school until sixteen years of age in the State of Arkansas, whither he had moved in 1867 with his parents. He remained at home until 1874. After which he began farming and stock-raising on his own responsibility; in 1888, he sold out and removed to Tulsa, Creek Nation. Here he purchased the mercantile stock and premises of H. W. Reed, and started in that business, which he still continues. In 1878, he married Miss Electra B. McElroy, daughter of John H. McElroy, of Tulsa. By this marriage they have four children—Arthur H., born September 17, 1879; Willie, born August 1, 1883; May, born March 5, 1886 and Zella, born December 11, 1889. Mr.



ROBERT NEWTON BYNUM.

Bynum is five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 165 pounds. He is an intellectual looking man, well educated and of excellent business qualifications. He carries a stock of \$7,000 in merchandise, having sold over \$38,000 worth of goods during the past year. Mr. Bynum is also the owner of a good residence and a small herd of cattle, besides horses, hogs and other property.

JOHN CALEB STARR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Flint district, Cherokee Nation, October, 1870, the son of James Starr, born in Georgia, and Emma Rider, daughter of John Rider, a prominent Cherokee

during the Tom Starr war. John Caleb—or Cale, as he is usually named—was sent to school at the Olympus and Saga public institutions, and graduated at the Male Seminary, Tahlequah, obtaining the degree of bachelor of science December 12, 1890. After this he entered the commercial college at Fort Smith, and there graduated May 28, 1891. On leaving Fort Smith Caleb became a bookkeeper for a short time, and afterward taught in the Saga public school, leaving that position to fill a clerkship on the senatorial committee, to which office he was



JOHN CALEB STARR.
CHEROKEE.

elected by a unanimous vote in November, 1891. The subject of our sketch is a young man of great promise, who by steadiness and perseverance will no doubt attain to eminence among his people. He is connected with the late illustrious Tom Starr, of whom so much falsehood has been written, and is a first cousin to the present senator, Charles W. Starr. His father is an extensive farmer, having 1,200 acres of land in cultivation on Grand River, near the Missouri line.

JEFFERSON ROBINSON.

The subject of this sketch was born August 10, 1849, son of Watie Robinson and Diana Conrad, daughter of Hair Conrad, the first signer of the Constitution of 1839. Jefferson was educated at the public school in Tahlequah, and during the war served in the Federal army under Colonel Phillips, of the Indian Home Guards.

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being present at the battle of Cabin Creek and other engagements. At the conclusion of the war he followed lead mining for a livelihood for eight years, at Joplin, Mo. In 1875 Mr. Robinson married Miss Lou Rountree, by whom he had one son named Evans, born in 1880. In 1887 he married Annie O'Reilly, of Irish descent, daughter of John O'Reilly. For many years Mr. Robinson worked in and around Tablequah, supplying water to the citizens and otherwise employing his time to the best advantage, conducting himself honorably and soberly throughout. The citizens of Tablequah, to show their appreciation of Mr. Robinson's diligence and usefulness, appointed him mayor of their chief town in December, 1891, which office he is now filling to the satisfaction of the citizens.

WILLIAM P. MOORE.

Born July 8, 1833, at Waterloo, Ill., third son of James B. Moore, who was a son of Eric Moore, the first American born in the State of Illinois. William's mother was a Pinckhard, of Illinois.



WILLIAM P. MOORE

The young man attended public school, and at the age of twenty went into the mercantile business, there remaining until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the Federal army, and was mustered out as colonel of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry. After the war he went to Texas and engaged in the cattle trade. In 1871 he moved to the Creek Nation, where he began selling goods. Remaining in that business four years, he, in connection with others, engaged in purchasing and shipping live stock. This he continued until 1885, after

which he devoted most of his time to farming and stock-raising. In May, 1891, Mr. Moore was appointed postmaster at Tulsa, which

office he now holds. In January, 1871, he married Miss M. J. North, daughter of A. North, of Butler, Bates County, Missouri. By this marriage they have four children—James A., Laura L., Jennie B. and May. Mr. Moore is six feet two inches and weighs 200 pounds. He is a fine, intellectual-looking man, of good business capacity and pleasing manners and address. He owns a comfortable home in Tulsa, and the postoffice building.

JOHN HAROLD MCQUARIE.

John Harold McQuarie was born March 4, 1852, in the Dominion of Canada, the second son of George McQuarie and Sarah Brown, of the same country. John attended public school until fourteen years of age, after which he went to the Wyoming Plains, where he worked for the Union Pacific Railroad as check clerk for two years. Leaving there, he went to Wilson County, Kansas, where he purchased land, and farmed for one year, after which he moved to Texas. Remaining but a short time in the Lone Star State, he went to the Creek Nation, and there managed a farm for D. M. Hodge, a prominent politician. His next move was to enter the employment of F. B. Severs, being employed on his ranch and in his business house for about five years, after which he



JOHN HAROLD MCQUARIE.
CHEROKEE

opened a hotel at Muskogee. Here he remained until May, 1888, when he came to Wagoner and went into business with Miller & Co. (a mercantile firm). Mr. Miller selling out soon after to Terry Parkinson, Mr. McQuarie sold his interest to James Parkinson. In 1891 he opened in the same business with Mr. Teague, and is now conducting it successfully. February 24, 1883, Mr. Mc-

Quarie married Miss Alice Atkins, cousin of General Pleasant Porter. By this marriage he has one boy, born December 1, 1881, named Ray. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Mary Spriggs, daughter of John Spriggs, a Cherokee living some miles from Vinita, but unfortunately the lady died October 31, 1891, leaving him a widower for the second time. Mr. McQuarie's business house carries a stock of \$6,000, or thereabouts; he has also a small herd of cattle, a fenced pasture (one mile square), two houses in Wagoner, and a farm near Chouteau, Cherokee Nation. Mr. McQuarie is a pleasant, popular man, of good business ability. He is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias.

DAVID ALBERT MOUNTS.

The subject of this sketch was born June, 1854, the eldest son of W. J. Mounts, of Wheeling, W. Va. He was educated in Kentucky, Missouri, Texas and Indiana, having been with his father in these States. After coming to Fort Gibson he went to work for O. W. Lipe, in 1877, for half interest in the profits of his business. Here he remained two years, and in 1879 married Miss Carrie Thompson, one of the belles of the Cherokee Nation and highly accomplished. In 1881 he went to work for Mr. Scott as head clerk in his mercantile establishment, and there remained until 1888, when he associated himself with Mr. W. S. Nash, the title of the firm being W. S. Nash & Co., which business he still continues. Mr. Mounts has four children—John, Claud, Ray and Howard. In height he measures five feet ten inches and weighs 140 pounds, is of gentlemanly appearance and kind and affable in disposition. Mr. Mounts is deservedly popular with the people of Fort Gibson and its surroundings.

CHARLES GIBSON.

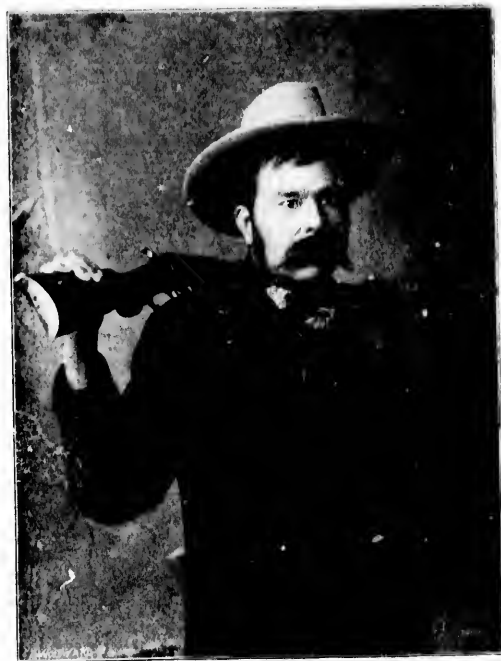
Charles was born March 20, 1846, and went to Ashberry Mission School at the age of ten, where he remained for three years. Leaving there he returned home and commenced farming with his father, John C. Gibson, a white man, who married the niece of Opothleyoholo, one of the most intelligent of the Creek

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Indians, and a leading man and chief for many terms. Charles remained with his father until the end of 1865, when he joined the Confederate army, in which service he spent six months. On December 20, 1868, he married Miss Susan Williams, grand-niece of the celebrated Tom Starr, of Cherokee fame. By his marriage he has no issue, but such is the kindness of himself and wife,



CHARLES GIBSON
CREEK.

that they have partly raised thirty orphan girls. If this is not good evidence of generous hearts and true charity, works are of little avail. In 1869 Mr. Gibson commenced clerking for Mr. Fisher, of Fishertown, with whom he remained two and a half years. After this time he went to work for the Messrs. Grayson Brothers, of Eufaula, in whose employment he still remains. At

one period he was a member of the firm, but owing to unsuccessful cotton speculation he had to sell out. On several occasions his people requested him to run for representative of his district, assuring him of success, but having no desire to enter into politics he invariably refused. Charles has been a member of the Masonic order for the past sixteen years, and has held every office in the Blue Lodge, and was master of the same for two terms. He is a man of sterling worth, while his integrity and honesty is universally known among his acquaintances.

HUGH HENRY.

Hugh Henry was born January, 1848, at Nacogdoches County, Texas, third son of W. D. Henry, a Georgian, and Levisa Hutton, a half-breed Creek. After the marriage of his parents they moved



HUGH HENRY,
CHIEF.

to Texas, in 1832, his mother dying in 1852. After the death of his mother Hugh remained in Eastern Texas with his grandmother about eleven years. When quite young he became a cowboy, attaching himself to Hart Bros.' cow camp until the breaking out of the war, when he joined the Confederate service under General Terry, remaining in the service eight months. After this Hugh Henry became a frontiersman in earnest, driving stock between San Antonio, Tex., and St. Louis, Mo., which was a dangerous experiment in those days, yet he continued it for three successive summers,

when he went upon the buffalo range, hunting these animals for their hides for a term of one year. The buffalo becoming scarce, Mr. Henry came back to the nation and allied himself to the Gray-

son Cattle Company, working for them for thirteen years, ending May 15, 1891. He now owns about 300 head of cattle, 450 acres of improved farm (valley prairie) land, 21 head of ponies, 100 head of hogs, and 1,000 bushels of corn (made this season). He has a good home, containing comfortable house, orchard and garden.

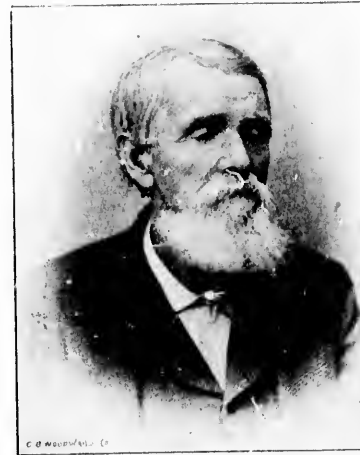


HUGH HENRY,
CHEROKIE.

He was married to Miss Anne Dickerson, of Texas, in 1871, and had three children: James, aged eighteen years; Levisa, aged seventeen years, and Luella, aged nine years. His wife died in August, 1883, and two years later he married Mittie Exon, a white woman, who came to this country from Missouri, by whom he had three children: Patrick, aged over five years; Mack, aged three years, and Annie May, aged six or eight months. Mr. Henry is about six feet in height, of robust build, and weighs 172 pounds—showing little of the aborigine in his appearance. Mr. Henry is one of the most experienced cow-hands in his country.

JOHN L. MCCOY.

John L. McCoy is a half-breed Cherokee, and has for more than fifty years figured conspicuously in the affairs of that nation, having held many positions of trust and honor, reflecting credit on himself and his people. He is



JOHN L. MCCOY.
CHEROKEE.

eminently a self-made man, having enjoyed but limited educational advantages in his youth. At the age of nineteen he was placed by his father in a store, where he remained one year, during which time, by dint of determined perseverance, he mastered, with but little assistance, the rudiments of an English education. His principal text-book was Webster's blue-back speller. Of strong will, of fine natural endowments and firm, unflinching integrity, he was, even as a young man, recognized as a leader among his people, and

each succeeding year brought with it fresh honors and new triumphs.

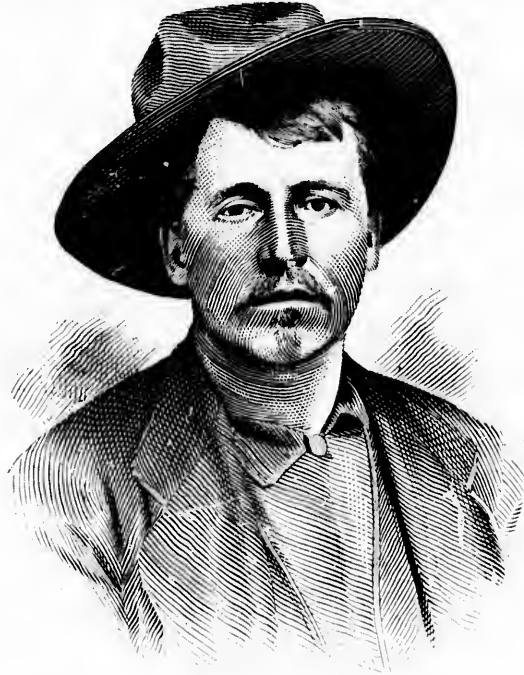
In 1835, just prior to the New Echota treaty, he, with a large part of his tribe, moved to the Indian Territory. By this treaty the Cherokees ceded to the Government all their lands east of the Mississippi—8,000,000 acres—for which they were to receive \$5,990,000. Besides this, the Government appropriated July 2, 1836, \$600,000; in 1838, \$1,047,067, to pay off spoliations, reservations, pre-emptions, removal and subsistence. In 1842 John McCoy was first delegated by the old settler party to prosecute their claim against the Government. In 1847 he was sent to Washington, alone, with instructions to remain until the work was consummated and final settlements made. After a sojourn of three years at the capital, the Government decided on the sum of \$419,000 with 5 per cent. interest. Mr. McCoy's arduous efforts were thus far rewarded, the bill being carried after a nearly all night

session by a majority of one vote. When the result of the vote was made known to Mr. McCoy, the *Washington Chronicle* says that he gave a "King Indian yell" which resounded through the corridors of the capital. But there was still a balance of \$1,333.-333 and interest until date at 5 per cent. due the old settlers in 1875, and Mr. McCoy the same year called a council to establish the claim. The council convened and appointed three delegates to visit Washington and prosecute the matter before Government. John L. McCoy, Joseph M. Bryant and William Wilson were the individuals chosen, each borrowing from the nation the sum of \$1,200 to defray expenses. After an absence of three weeks Mr. Wilson returned, leaving the affair in the hands of McCoy and Bryant. Then arose a difference of opinion between these delegates. Bryant wanted to have the matter adjusted by the court of claims, and McCoy according to the treaty of 1846. The result is (according to Mr. McCoy's own statement) that Bryant has been visiting Washington ever since without securing any money for his people, but at the same time putting them to enormous expense, having (says Mr. McCoy) already contracted away, perhaps, nearly half of the principal. The treaty of 1846 declares that none of the moneys due the people shall be paid to liquidate any debt, but shall be paid directly to whom it is due. Mr. McCoy has been doing his utmost to awaken the old settlers to these facts, and they know the state of affairs. Now LET THEM ACT.

The *Washington Chronicle* dated February 8, 1885, gives a lengthy sketch of Mr. McCoy and contains two engravings of that gentleman, one taken in 1848 and the other in 1885, while in his seventy-third year. It is quite interesting to hear the enthusiastic, yet thoroughly refined, old gentleman describe the strange and thrilling history of the old settlers—the Tom Starr war, and the amnesty of 1846, in which he himself represented the old settlers. He is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Emma Hanks, widow of the late Calvin Hanks, at her beautiful home near Webber's Falls, and he is a happy man among his grand-children, in whose musical accomplishments he takes the greatest pride.

SIMON SECONDYNE.

The subject of this sketch was born June 15, 1854, in Wyandotte County, Kansas, third son of James Secondyne, who was chief of the Delaware tribe at the time of his death, in 1859. Simon's mother was named Sallie Hill; she was a half-breed Dela-



SIMON SECONDYNE.
DELAWARE.

ware. Simon attended the Delaware Mission School until 1867, and then moved with his mother to the Cherokee Nation, where he again went to school in the district institutions until the age of nineteen, when he commenced farming and stock-raising, which business he still carries on. Simon married Miss Ruth Lyons, September 25, 1881, daughter of a white man named Lyons (who died in Kansas while his daughter was quite young) and sister to

"Sarcotic," a prominent Delaware. By this marriage they have three children—Mary, born July 23, 1883; James, born January 13, 1887, and Alfred, born August 25, 1891. Mr. Secondyne has 400 acres of land under fence, 200 of which is planted in wheat. He has also about 30 head of cattle, 20 head of horses and a good stock of hogs. He has a good comfortable residence on his own property. Mr. Secondyne is six feet high and weighs 258 pounds. He is a pleasant, cheerful-mannered man, and by nature intellectual and observant. Naturally kind-hearted and charitable, he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by all of whom he is greatly respected.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS.

The subject of this sketch was born December 21, 1852, in Bedford County, Virginia, the oldest son of J. L. Harris, a well known citizen of that county. His mother was a Miss Elma Anthony, a Virginian. William attended public school until sixteen years of age, when he went to college at Jackson, Tenn. At the age of eighteen years he began the duties of a clerk in the State of Mississippi, and continued the same until twenty-two years of age, when he spent two years more bridge-building in different portions of the country. In 1880 he went west of the Mississippi and traveled, following various avocations until 1889, when he settled in Wagoner, Creek Nation, and there went to work as a contractor, which occupation he is now following. In January, 1890, Mr. Harris married Mrs. Amelia Percival, widow of the late William Percival, a Cherokee. Mrs. Harris is daughter of Daniel E. Ward, a white man from New York State, his mother being Elizabeth Hildebrand, descended from an illustrious Chepokee stock. She is great-grand-daughter of the celebrated Grammy Ward, the most celebrated woman of her day among the Cherokees. Mrs. Harris is proprietress of the Valley House, the chief hotel in Wagoner, which is well kept and furnished with every accommodation. She is a lady of refinement and culture, and is remarkable for her kind and charitable disposition, while her husband, the subject of this sketch, is regarded as a most popular landlord, being attentive to his guests and altogether adapted to conduct a hotel successfully. Mr. Harris is a man of prepossessing appearance, about six feet high and weighing 160 pounds. He is a thorough sportsman, and delights in his gun, dog and fishing tackle.

AUSTIN WORCESTER FOREMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born August 18, 1855, at Park Hill, five miles south of Tablequah, Cherokee Nation, the youngest son of the well-known missionary, Rev. Stephen Foreman, and Sarah E. Reilly, a Cherokee. Austin was sent to the public schools until his thirteenth year, after which he went to Cane



AUSTIN WORCESTER FOREMAN.
CHEROKEE.

Hill College, Arkansas, where he spent five years. On leaving school he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he studied medicine for three years, and in 1876 graduated at the Louisville Medical College. In the same year he went to Virginia, where he remained about twelve months, afterwards settling in Vinita, where he has been practicing his profession ever since. January

13, 1880, he married Miss Emma Ridenour, a Missourian, by whom he has one living child, named Ermina, born November 6, 1881. Dr. Foreman has a fine farm near Vinita, containing 640 acres, a large orchard, and home buildings that cost him \$1,200, besides a small stock of cattle, horses and mules. His handsome residence in Vinita is worth \$5,000 while he has a good deal of property which he rents. Dr. Foreman has been practicing in Vinita for fifteen years, and stands among the highest. He has been one of the examining board of physicians for the past two years, also examining physician for several of the leading life insurance companies in the United States. Dr. Foreman is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a benevolent, charitable and good Christian. At one time he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, but being persecuted for his belief in a certain religious rite by one of the brethren, he felt that he could do better Christian work elsewhere, and therefore joined the Methodists.

BENJAMIN F. FORTNER, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born August 15, 1847, third son of M. F. Fortner, who resides eight miles north of Dallas, and is one of the few living who first settled in that country from Kentucky. Benjamin's mother was a Miss Hall, of Simpson County, Kentucky, daughter of a prominent farmer in that State. Mr. Fortner attended private and public schools in Texas until his seventeenth year. In 1864 he volunteered in the Confederate service, and served until the close of the war, after which he returned home, and again went to school until 1866. That year his parents moved to Cane Hill, Arkansas, where Benjamin became a student in the Cane Hill Academy, then under the management of Professor A. H. Buchanan, now President of the University of Lebanon, Tennessee. At this time young Fortner began teaching a private school, and continued it until 1868, when he entered the office of Dr. W. B. Welch, a leading surgeon of that State. Remaining with him until 1872, he graduated from the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, having attended a course of lectures in the winter of 1870-71 at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. In 1872 Dr. Fortner, in connection with his old preceptor, Dr.

Welch, commenced the practice of medicine at Cane Hill, but in the same year moved to Siloam Springs, Arkansas, where he remained until the end of 1876. Moving to Fayetteville, Arkansas, he then entered into partnership with Dr. Thomas J. Pollard until



BENJAMIN F. FORTNER, M.D.
CHEROKEE.

1879, when he located near Claremore, and embarked in the stock business, in connection with medicine. In 1882 he returned to Fayetteville, and there entered into partnership with Dr. Clinton S. Gray, one of the most prominent physicians in the State. Here he remained until 1884, when he removed to Vinita, Cherokee Nation, and there he resumed practice, which he continues until the present. In 1886 Dr. Fortner associated himself with Dr. Bagley, of Vinita, and they are now in partnership. In the win-

ter of 1890 Dr. Fortner took a post-graduate course in New York. He was married in October, 1874, at Siloam Springs, to Jennie, daughter of C. D. Gunter. Mrs. Fortner is a lady of good education and pleasing address. The doctor is five feet ten inches in



MRS. B. E. FORTNER

height and weighs 190 pounds. He is a fine-looking, dignified gentleman, and as a physician ranks among the highest in the profession, while his reputation as a surgeon has reached over a wide field of operation in the Indian Territory and adjoining States. Dr. Fortner is surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. He has been president of the Medical Association of Northwestern Arkansas, and is an honorary member of the State Association, and a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons. He has also served two terms as president of the

Indian Territory Medical Society, the first Indian medical association ever started on the continent, and now composed of some seventy-five regular graduates. Aside from his professional character, he is pre-eminently a citizen, the patron of education and morality, is connected with all the educational institutions of his community, including Willie Halsell College and Worcester Academy. From a heavy practice he has found time to superintend a single Sabbath-school for seven consecutive years. He is a Freemason of high degree, and a member also of the Knights of Pythias, and similar secret orders. Dr. Fortner is a man of great popularity in the Cherokee Nation, and, it may be added, would be so in any community where he pleased to reside. This may be readily surmised by the number of important offices which he is called upon to accept.

ALBERT MARSHALL CLINKSCALES.

The subject of this sketch was born April 15, 1855, at Starrville, Smith County, Texas, third son of John B. Clinkscapes (once a rich planter in South Carolina) and Jane Kay. Albert obtained his literary education at the Academy of Starrville, and commenced the study in medicine with Dr. W. H. Clement, of Mount Carmel, Tex., taking his first course in medicine at the Louisville Medical College, Kentucky. Returning to his medical preceptor, he practised with him until the following fall, going from thence to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received his diploma March 10, 1877. He then returned to Texas and practised his profession for nine years. Moving to Hubbard City, he there practised six years, and finally in May, 1891, located in Vinita, Cherokee Nation, where, besides his profession, he engaged in stock-raising and agriculture, which he still continues. In November, 1883, he married Miss Annie DuPree, daughter of Dr. W. J. DuPree and Charlotte Bell (daughter of John Bell, descendant of the Bell family of revolutionary days and the Black Hawk War). By this marriage Dr. Clinkscapes had four children, two of whom are living—Lewis D., born September 12, 1884, and Lucille, born March 18, 1891. Mr. Clinkscapes is a lady of refinement and superior

education. The doctor is a gentleman of good appearance, courteous and affable and possessed of a liberal education, while as a physician he ranks among the highest in his profession. Dr. Clink-



ALBERT MARSHALL CLINKSCAPES.
CHEROKEE.

scales is at present somewhat extensively engaged in stock and agricultural pursuits, and owns a neat residence together with other property in Vinita.

VIRGIL BERRY, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born March 14, 1866, in Washington County, Indiana, the oldest son of Rev. Joseph M. Berry, of North Carolina, and Miss J. Lockenhorn, of German descent. Virgil attended the Peabody School, Arkansas, until nineteen years of age, when he went to Springfield, Mo., and there studied medicine

for four years under Dr. L. Coon, of that place. Afterward he spent two years at the Medical Institute, Chicago (Cook County Hospital), where he graduated in the spring of 1891, going to Wagoner, I. T., where he is now practising his profession. October 22, 1891, he married Miss Emma K. James, daughter of Wm. James, a well known citizen of Cornersville, Tenn. Dr. Berry is a gentleman of good appearance and address, is highly educated and stands high in his profession, both medical and surgical. He owns a nice house and lot in town and an office on the main street.

C. C. LIPE.

The subject of this sketch was born March 10, 1847, near Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, third son of O. W. Lipe, of Fort Gibson. His mother was a Miss Gunter, daughter of John Gunter, a citizen by marriage, and once owner of the town of Gunterville, on the Tennessee River, in Alabama. Clark Lipe attended the public



C. C. LIPE.
CHEROKEE.

schools until he was fifteen years of age. After the outbreak of the war, he joined the Confederate army (in 1864), and continued in the service until its close. After much difficulty he at last succeeded in bringing together his father's family, the members of which had become scattered during the war, and they settled down in 1866 at Fort Gibson. In 1868 Clark went to school in Herkimer County, N. Y., and from thence to a commercial college at Syracuse, N. Y., after which he returned to Fort Gibson and opened a mercantile business, which he

carried on until 1874. Mr. Lipe then moved to his present home on the Verdigris River, and began farming and stock-raising.

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Mr. Lipe is also in charge of the mercantile business of J. E. Campbell, of Nowata, Cherokee Nation. On November 21, 1870, he married Miss Lizzie Farmore, a New Yorker, who died in child-birth. On August 29, 1873, he married Miss Emma Thompson, daughter of Richard Thompson and Elizabeth Thornton, a daughter of Judge Thornton, of Illinois district. By this marriage they have six living children—Herman, Caspar, Clinton, Beulah, Clark C., and the youngest, less than one year old; Herman, the oldest, being sixteen. Mrs. Lipe is a lady of education and refinement, and has taught school for several years in the nation. Mr. Lipe is five feet seven and a half inches in height, weighs 180 pounds, and is a man of fine intellectual appearance. He is well educated and is a superior business man. He has held the office of district clerk in the Cooweseowee district for four years, and was defeated for the Senate by a small majority in 1881. He was also clerk of the Council for two years, and of the Commissioner's Court for two years. Mr. Lipe owns 160 acres of cultivated land, about 150 head of cattle, 10 head of horses and mules, and a good stock of hogs. He has a good residence on his place, with superior outdoor buildings.

VALENTINE GRAY.

The subject of this sketch was born November 14, 1833, in Jackson County, Mississippi, the fourth son of William Gray, of that place. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Frash. Valentine was sent to the public school until he was seventeen years of age. In 1852 he emigrated to California, where he became a farmer and stock-raiser. Here he remained seventeen years, coming East to Chouteau, I. T., in 1869, where he again embarked in stock-raising and agriculture, and still continues the business. In 1875 he entered the mercantile and milling business, and after three years' experience disposed of his interest. Mr. Gray married Miss M. Rogers, daughter of William Rogers, a prominent Cherokee politician, in 1857. By this marriage he had two children—Fannie, born July 8, 1860, and Annie D., born November 13, 1862. Mr. Gray owns some 1,200 head of cattle, 200 acres in cultivation and 60 acres in pasture, besides a comfortable home in Chouteau.

He is a man of good appearance and address, educated and intellectual. His wife is one-sixteenth Cherokee. His daughters are both married—one to Mr. Adair, of Pryor Creek, and the other to Mr. Currington, of Chouteau.

NOAH G. GREGORY.

The subject of this sketch is the eldest son of Joe Gregory, a white man, and Lucinda Simms, a half-blood Enechee Indian. Lucinda was a grand-daughter of Cosienna Barnett, a man of con-



NOAH G. GREGORY.
CREEK.

siderable prominence in the Enechee tribe, spoken of in the historic pages of this book. They are distinct from the Creeks and speak a different language, although for many years they have affiliated with and enjoyed the privileges of the Muskogees in everything except missionary work. The missionaries, being unable to speak the language, which is extremely difficult, almost completely neglected the Enechees. Noah G. Gregory was sent to Asberry Mission School in the spring of 1872, where he remained until 1877, going from thence to Morrisville College, Pike County, Missouri. Here he devoted himself to his studies for two years, defraying part of his tuition expenses by working at other employments. Returning to

his home in 1879, he went to clerking for James Parkinson, general merchant, at Red Fork, and there remained until the burning of the business house, four months later. After this he went to work for Mr. Reed, of Tulsa, and in 1881 engaged in merchandise for himself, locating about twenty miles from Red Fork, in the Euchee settlement on Polecat Creek, and continued trading for about one year, when he closed out and went to clerk for H. C. Hall, at Red Fork, and later for G. W. Brown, of Wealaka, where he remained about nine months. After that time he improved a farm, carefully cultivating the land, and also devoting his time to the raising of stock. In 1887 Mr. Gregory was elected member of the House of Kings, he being the youngest member of the upper house at that period. He was also appointed as one of the committee on finances. In 1891 he was elected to the House of Warriors, which office he now holds. Mr. Gregory was married to Miss C. Norman June 15, 1886. The issue of this marriage was three children, one of whom is living and named Ari Novelle, born September 5, 1891. Mr. Gregory is owner of two small farms in good cultivation, as well as cattle, horses and hogs, besides a comfortable home with a fine young orchard and other improvements. He is a young man of good education, intelligent and business-like, of unquestionable integrity and very popular with his people. He deserves much credit for having acquired such a good education, considering that he was totally ignorant of English when he first went to school; but owing to his own ambition and energy, together with the assistance of kind friends in Missouri, he has acquired knowledge far above the average. Mr. Gregory has been local Methodist preacher in his district since 1879.

MRS. N. G. GREGORY.

Mrs. N. G. Gregory (whose maiden name was Carrie E. Norman) is the second daughter of W. G. Norman, and was born in Florida in 1867, coming to the Creek Nation in 1877—her mother being a citizen thereof. Miss Norman was partly educated in the States and partly at Wealaka Mission, Creek Nation, where she was greatly beloved by her teachers and admired and respected by her school-mates. While there she joined the Presbyterian Church, and has

since been a devout member. On June 15, 1886, Miss Norman was married to N. G. Gregory, a prominent member of the Euchee



MRS. NOAH G. GREGORY.
CHEROKEE.

tribe, and one of their representatives in the National Council. Mrs. Gregory is kind-hearted and charitable, ever ready to aid the sick or the distressed.

LUCIEN B. (HOOLEY) BELL.

The well-known Lucien B. (otherwise Hooley) Bell was born February 13, 1838, in Habersham County, Georgia, the son of John A. Bell and Jane Martin, daughter of John Martin, first chief justice of the Cherokee Nation. Lucien was first sent to school at Ozark Institute, where, after some time, his health and eyesight failing, he was obliged to leave and sojourn for a while in Rusk County, Texas. Recovering his health in 1856, he entered college at Cane Hill, Arkansas, and there remained until 1858, and at the age of twenty he married. In 1861 he joined the Confederate service, under Colonel Stand Watie, and in 1863 was appointed by the same officer to negotiate with the Confederate authorities for provisions, cotton, stores, etc., for the Southern Cherokee army. At the termination of the war, he went back to

Rusk County, Texas, and planted a cotton crop, which, like a large majority of others that season, turned out a failure. In 1867 he moved to Delaware district, Cherokee Nation, and farmed for three years. In 1870 he went to Tahlequah and became clerk of an extra



LUCIEN B. HOOLEY BELL.
CHEROKEE.

session of the Senate, and was re-elected three terms (six years successively). In 1877 he was appointed a member of the board of education and served two years, resigning in 1879. Mr. Bell was then appointed by Treasurer Bushyhead to look after the revenue of the strip, and was the first man who proved the possibility of deriving revenue from that source. (Over \$800,000 has been collected and handed in up to last year.) The years of 1880, 1881 and 1882 were passed by Mr. Bell in agricultural pursuits. In 1883

he was sent as commissioner to Okmulgee, the Creek capital, to dissuade the Creeks from selling Oklahoma. Later on he was chosen one of a committee of five Cherokees to attend a grand council of all the tribes at Eufaula. In the winter of the same year he was sent as delegate to Washington by Chief Bushyhead. Mr. Bell was first elected to the Senate in 1885, to represent the Delaware district, and was re-elected three consecutive terms, his time expiring in November, 1891. During his first and third terms Mr. Bell was president of the Senate. In the warm contest between Mayes and Bushyhead, November, 1887, when the latter refused to vacate his seat, and a quorum could not be effected for the counting of the votes, Mr. Bell with his party entered the executive office and turned over the official seal to Mayes, who was thereupon sworn in, while Bushyhead retired with as good a grace as could be expected under the circumstances. In 1886 Mr. Bell was delegated to Washington by Chief Mayes. In the various important issues that have been brought before the Cherokees in the past ten years Mr. Bell has taken an active part. He is a man of great energy and pluck, aggressive and obstinate in disposition, yet, withal, a statesman of no ordinary ability. His popularity is indicated by the number of high offices which he has held in the government since 1870.

PENELOPE ADAIR.

The subject of this sketch is the wife of John Thompson Adair, recently deceased, whose portrait and biography will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Penelope Adair is the daughter of Jesse Mayfield, of South Carolina, who married Sarah, daughter of Caleb Starr, of Tennessee. Her parents emigrated to this nation in 1839 with the Bushyhead detachment. In January, 1840, Penelope Mayfield married John Thompson Adair, and they settled near Tulu, Washington County, Arkansas, near the Indian Territory line, beside the present family home. Mrs. Adair had a family of nine children, two having died in infancy. Her oldest child, Jessie M. Adair, was born November 28, 1841, then followed Rachel Lavina, Sarah R., Oscar F., Edward Everett, John H. and Samuel Houston, the youngest, who is slightly over thirty years

of age. Mrs. Adair's sons are all prosperous men, doing for themselves, the younger one only remaining at the old home to look after his mother. Mrs. Adair is the remains of a remarkably pretty woman, having all the marks of culture and refinement. She is at present in poor health, owing to the recent loss of her husband, who died last December at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

WILLIAM ROSS CAMPBELL.

The subject of this sketch was born September 17, 1868, at Webber's Falls, second son of Rev. Charles H. Campbell, a half-breed Cherokee and belonging to the Methodist Indian Mission Conference. His mother was a Miss Lowrey, a half-breed and grand-daughter of Second Chief Mayor George Lowrey. William attended public school until he was twelve years of age, when he went to work for M. R. Brown, a druggist, at Fort Gibson. With him he remained four years, and went to school at the Presbyterian Mission, at Fort Gibson, for one year. After that he began serving his time to the saddlery and harness trade under David Andre, a Cherokee, and the first of his people who ever followed that business. Leaving Fort Gibson after eighteen months, he entered the employment of R. C. Fuller, at Tahlequah, where he remained two years, and in 1888 moved to Chouteau, where he began the saddlery business on his own resources, and is carrying it on at the present day. Mr. Campbell is a young man of gentlemanly appearance and affable manners. He is very fairly educated, and is looked upon as one of the finest workmen at his trade in the Indian Territory.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE AUSTIN.

William Livingstone Austin was born November 9, 1830, at Trincomalee, Ceylon Island, East Indies, the son of Dr. William Austin, of the Queen's Own Regiment and a hero of Waterloo. His mother was daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Morris. When the subject of our sketch was an infant in arms, his mother, en route homeward with the regiment, touched at the island of St. Helena, and, being fatigued while visiting the great Napoleon's last quarters, was placed upon the bed of the departed hero. Thus



WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE AUSTIN.

W. L. Austin had the honor of sleeping on Napoleon's bed. His uncle, Robert Austin, surgeon of the frigate Shannon, was in the memorable contest with the Chesapeake off Boston Harbor. After the battle the Shannon towed the Chesapeake to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where Austin's father was stationed, and he assisted Surgeon Robert Austin in caring for the American and English wounded. His sister, Mary Austin, married David Ross, grandson of Lord Ross, who was killed at Baltimore. The subject of this sketch was educated at Fulham, London, for four years, and completed his studies at Lennoxville, Canada, under the tutorship of Sir Jasper Nicolls, B. A., University of Oxford. William L. entered commercial life in Montreal, Canada, at the same time that his father was living at Sherbrook, side by side with Jefferson Davis—these gentlemen being staunch friends. On leaving Canada young Austin went West with gun and dog in search of hunting and adventure, and found himself after twelve months in Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri. Here he taught school for two sessions, and at length embarked in commerce with John Cummins, late of Paris, Texas. On January 4, 1854, in the same town, he married Miss Susan Elizabeth Keller, a Virginian, closely related to the Prices of Missouri. By this marriage he has two children—Myra (Mrs. Allen) and Mary Ross Potter, widow of Warren Potter, late assistant postmaster of Kansas City. Mr. Austin devoted many years to commercial enterprises, representing prominent business firms in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Kansas City. He was a commercial tourist, and has ridden out of St. Louis before the days of railroads. In the spring of 1873, while traveling near Okmulgee, his camp was burned and his property destroyed, whereupon Captain Severs employed him in his store, and he remained at the Creek capital for five years. Afterward he opened business in Shawneetown, and there traded for a year and a half, until 1880, when he became accidentally involved in a shooting scrape in Muskogee one night, and was shot in the leg. The scuffle resulted in his being taken to Fort Smith and put to such heavy expense that it broke him up in business. Since then he has traveled for various business firms through the Indian Territory. Indeed, since youth, he has been more or less associated with Indian people, preferring the natural life as exhibited by them to the artificial life of society.

They have always treated him with hospitality, while he, in his humble way, has assisted them so far as lay within the limits of his power. In 1878 and 1879 Mr. Austin accompanied the Creek delegation to Washington, D. C. His family is located at McAlester, Choctaw Nation. His wife is greatly admired, being regarded as a model of refinement and amiability, while Mr. Austin himself is a gentleman of rare education, though not the less a sportsman—devoted passionately to the rod and gun.

THOMAS WILLIAM TRIPLET.

The subject of this sketch was born at Caney Creek, near Tahlequah, May 24, 1869, the son of William Triplett, a half-breed, and Nannie Saunders, who was almost a full-blood. Thomas, when quite young, attended a neighborhood school close to his birthplace until, moving to Tahlequah in 1878, he went to the public school for one year, after which, in 1879, he entered the national seminary, graduating and securing his B. A. under Professor Davis in 1886. On leaving the seminary, he was appointed for a while as deputy district clerk of the district of Tahlequah, but soon after commenced school teaching at Rabbit Trap, Going Snake district. During the five years that have elapsed since then, Mr. Triplett was appointed to the following schools for shorter or longer periods—Spring Creek, Payne Spring (two terms), Fort Gibson and Saga School, which last position he did not take, owing to his having received a better appointment. When the Bushyhead party got into power, Mr. Triplett was appointed clerk of the committee on insane asylums by William Henricks, which office he held for two years. On the change of administration which followed, he was appointed for the same length of time as interpreter for the committee on the *Cherokee Advocate*. In 1890 he was appointed special secretary of the treasury, and interpreter for same, which office he held until November, 1891, when he was elected district clerk of Tahlequah district, and in this capacity will serve for two years. Mr. Triplett is a young man of great promise, well educated for his age, and possessing plenty of pluck and ambition. He is one of the most popular of the young men now in office, and his star is in the ascendant. His father is a member of the committee appointed to negotiate with the Cherokee United States Commission.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. BYRD.

The life of William L. Byrd has undergone many changes within the past three years. His early career of uneventful peace has given place to one of excessive turbulence. The quiet, plodding business man of long ago is now metamorphosed into a ruler whose every action is looked forward to with something very much akin to dread. His recent conduct in the disfranchisement of the white citizens was alone sufficient to gain him notoriety. But let us commence at the beginning.

William L. Byrd, from the most reliable information, was born in Pontotoc, Mississippi, being the son of John Byrd, a white man, and Mary Moore, of Chickasaw and Irish descent. Some of Mr. Byrd's political opponents declare him to have been a white child, adopted in infancy by the family; but we do not see any grounds for this supposition. In youth William was sent to school at Pine Ridge, Choctaw Nation, and later to the Chickasaw Male Academy. The first office he held in the service of his country was that of representative, in 1867, and afterward draughtsman of the House for two sessions. At this time he was residing in the Choctaw Nation. Moving to Stonewall in 1875, he was elected one of three in 1887 to revise the Chickasaw laws. In 1881 he was appointed school superintendent, and in 1882 was elected delegate to Washington; was national agent until 1885, and the following year was a candidate for the governorship against William Guy, ex-Governor Wolf, B. C. Barris, Palmer Moseley and R. L. Boyd. The result was considerably in Guy's favor; but, as usual, when a candidate fails to secure a majority of the total votes cast, the matter was referred to the Legislature, and Guy was elected by only one majority over Byrd. In 1888 the race between Byrd and Guy was



GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. BYRD.
CHICKASAW.

again run, resulting as before; but Byrd's party being in a majority in the legislative body, they resolved to contest the election, and so doing, cast out a score of devils in the shape of illegal votes, electing Byrd by a majority of forty-eight. Here was a repetition of the Overton-Harris affair, and which was followed by disagreeable results, the United States being called upon to decide the quarrel. Here, again, Byrd was victorious, Uncle Sam being partial to the man of sober aspect and business parts. In 1890, when Sam Paul was in the arena as a representative candidate of the Progressive party, Governor Byrd met him in the lists and defeated him by an immense majority. The disfranchisement of the white voters accounts for this majority, for had the latter been permitted to vote, Paul must undoubtedly have been the victor. In less than a week after the election, the report was passed far and wide that Byrd had been assassinated; but no attempt of the kind has ever come to light. The governor declares his intention of looking after the interests of all his people, without respect to their political creed, nor will he interfere with the lauded rights of the white citizens. This he has declared to the writer of the present biography. Governor Byrd entered the mercantile business in 1873, at Doaksville, and moved to Stonewall, where he has been doing an immense business. He has 300 acres under cultivation and 1,000 head of graded cattle. In 1862 he married Susan Folsom, daughter of David Folsom, ex-chief of the Choctaws, but has no family. The children of his neighbors, of whom he is extremely fond, rejoice in climbing to the knees of the big, good-natured man, while he is reading what the press has to say about his barbarous treatment of the white man. Governor Byrd, on his mother's side, is of the house of In-cun-no-mar.

ROBERT WILLIS JULIAN.

Robert Willis Julian was born May 31, 1871, in Forsythe County, Georgia, son of R. M. Julian, owner of the Chatahoochie mines and one of the gold mines near Marietta (same State), in which John Winters is part proprietor. Robert's mother was a Miss Susan Willis, daughter of Captain Priestly Willis, of Dawson County, Georgia, a descendant of the Doherty family, the issue

of the first white man that ever married a Cherokee. Robert first attended school at Ringgold, Murray County, Georgia, for one year, after which he was a pupil in the public institutions at Marietta, Shylo and Bethlehem, and later at the high schools of Chester and Gainesville, Georgia, graduating at Moore's Business University, Atlanta, 1887. In 1889 he went to Going Snake district, Cherokee Nation, and spent six months at the Baptist Mission School, after which he moved to Checotah, and soon became a commercial traveler, spending twelve months or more in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. Mr. Julian returned to Checotah in June, 1891, and in connection with his brother, Edwin C. Julian, of St. Louis, became an extensive hay contractor. He has also been a member of the Peerless Cotton Seed Company, of Atlanta, Georgia, and at the death of Henry W. Grady, one of the partners, withdrew from the firm, accepting Arkansas, Texas and Indian Territory as his share. Mr. Julian has been most successful in the sale of this marvelous cotton seed (the Peerless), which has been known to yield as much as four bales to the acre. Mr. Julian and his brother Edwin are about to start a mercantile business on a large scale, making headquarters at Muskogee, with branch supply stores at various points on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in the Creek and Cherokee Nations. One of the most picturesque and perhaps the oldest relic among the Cherokees is in possession of this gentleman, and at present deposited in the *Constitution* building, Atlanta. It is a marble ball erected on a pedestal of the same mineral, about three feet in height and weighs 294 pounds. It was wrought by hand by a Cherokee named James Daniel and an Englishman, and somehow fell into the possession of Bailey F. Julian, grandfather to the subject of this sketch. Mr. Julian was elected as a committee clerk in November, 1891, but his services, as well as those of nine others elected to clerk for the various Senate committees, were dispensed with, owing to the passage of a resolution to cut down all unnecessary expense. Mr. Julian is a well educated young man, with plenty of ambition and a good prospect before him. He is still unmarried.

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MRS. SUSAN TAYLOR.

Mrs. Susan Taylor was born July 6, 1803, daughter of "Fields," a half-breed of Scotch descent. Her mother was a Miss Brown, sister of Judge Brown, prominent in Cherokee history. Susan Taylor was educated at the Moravian Mission, Spring Place, Georgia, and moved with the emigration to the Indian Territory in 1839. Her husband, Richard Taylor, held many prominent positions in the nation, and was second chief when he died, in 1853. The subject of our sketch settled in Tablequah before there was a residence in that place, and in 1849 built a fine brick residence, one of the first brick buildings in the nation. The building is still in good repair, and is at present known as the National Hotel. Mrs. Taylor left a large family, three of whom are living—Mrs. Anne Daniels, Mrs. Eliza Thompson and Mrs. Francis Butler. Mrs. Taylor was a most remarkable woman, possessing qualities of generosity, charity and benevolence to such an extent that she was beloved and admired by all. She died at the age of sixty-nine years, in 1872, mourned by the entire nation.



MRS. SUSAN TAYLOR
CHEROKEE.

JAMES W. McSPADDEN.

James W. McSpadden was born October 21, 1848, in Belcher County, Alabama, the eldest son of Rev. T. K. B. McSpadden, who came to the country and joined the Indian Mission Conference held at Fort Gibson in 1870. The reverend gentleman devoted himself to Christian labors for seven years, and died in 1877 beloved and respected by all who knew him. The subject of this sketch attended neighborhood school until 1861, when he accompanied his father (a lieutenant in the Confederate army) all through the campaign. After the war James was sent to the Phoenix

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JAMES W. TAYLOR
CHEROKEE.

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JAMES W. McSPADDEN.
CHEROKEE.

Academy, North Abbeville, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he became clerk in a store at Harrisonville, Missouri. Here he remained two years, coming to Tablequah, Cherokee Nation, where his father was residing. After a short time spent in the Cherokee capital, the subject of our sketch returned to Missouri and there remained but twelve months, when he again visited Tablequah and married Miss Annie Thompson, daughter of Dr. J. L. Thompson, April 18, 1872. Returning to Missouri, Mr. McSpadden purchased an interest in a flouring mill, which he disposed of in one year and returned to the nation, where he worked at different points as salesman for nine years, after which he and Mr. Evans purchased the Tablequah Flouring Mills, and in April, 1891, he purchased his partner's interest, and is now conducting the business alone. Mr. McSpadden has four children—Florence Wilson, Richard Vance, Mary Jane and James W., junior. His wife died September 20, 1891. Mr. McSpadden is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 130 pounds. He is a man of good education and good business qualifications, and is very popular in the community. His mill property is worth about \$6,000, while his residence cost \$2,000. He is also owner of town property to the amount of \$800 or thereabouts. Mr. McSpadden is a Mason in the Royal Arch Chapter, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

WALTER THOMPSON ADAIR, M.D.

Walter Thompson Adair was born in December, 1831, near the old Georgia gold mines, Georgia, son of George Washington Adair and grandson of the well-known Black Watt Adair. In 1837 Walter moved with his parents on the Arkansas line, twelve miles south of Cane Hill, his father being principal chief of the treaty party at the time of their removal from the old nation. His mother was Martha, daughter of Judge Martin, first treasurer of the nation. Walter was placed in the national male seminary until seventeen years of age, and began the study of medicine in 1855, taking his first course of lectures in St. Louis, and graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in the winter of 1857-58, the celebrated Dr. Charles A. Pope being dean of the faculty at the time. Having graduated, Dr. Adair commenced practice in the neighborhood of

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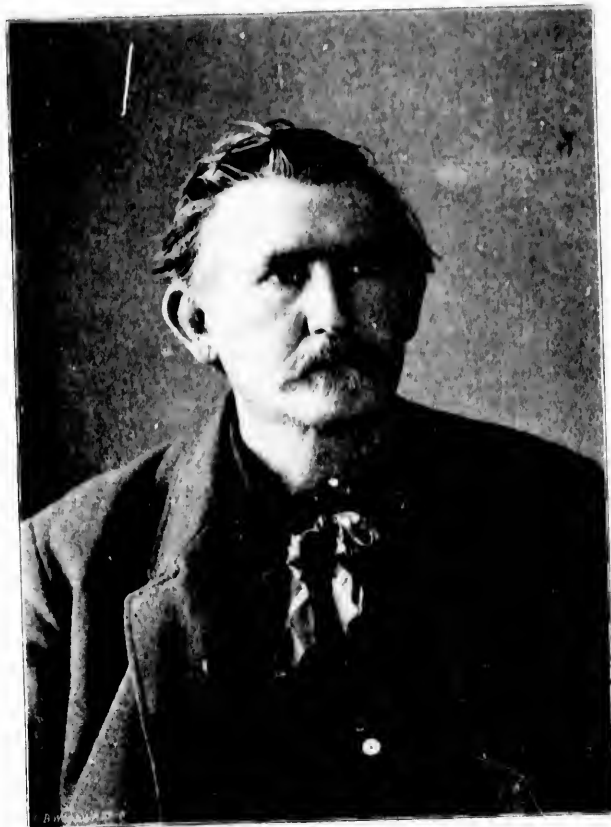
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WALTER THOMPSON ADAIR, M.D.
CHEROKEE.

the orphan asylum, and continued until the war broke out, when he became staff surgeon of Stand Watie's command, being afterwards promoted to chief surgeon, first Indian division, on the staff of Gen. D. H. Cooper, in 1864. Dr. Adair served in all the engagements of the department. After the war he devoted himself to private practice, until he was appointed medical superintendent of the high school, in 1876, serving twelve years. In 1889 he became medical superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, and served until August, 1891. Dr. Adair has been married three times. His first wife was Mary Bullington Adair, by whom he has two children—Mary Ellen (Wilson) and William Penn. His second wife, whom he married in 1871, was Ruth Markham, daughter of Le Roy Markham, who also left him two children, Joseph Franklin and Lola, while his present wife is named Fannie, daughter of Val Gray, by whom he has one boy, aged six years. Dr. Adair devotes his life to the practice of his profession, and is widely popular in that capacity. His home is at Cooy-yah, near Pryor Creek, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Dr. Adair is well-informed in the history of his people, and recalls distinctly many important events which took place when he was quite a youth, among them the assassination of Wash and Andrew Adair, and Boudinot and the Ridges. Dr. Adair is a brother of the late William Penn Adair, one of the most illustrious of modern Cherokees.

CHARLES WALTER POOLE.

Charles Walter Poole was born October 25, 1859, on the Neosho River, Indian Territory, eldest son of John Poole, who married Sarah Harlan, daughter of a prominent Cherokee, and who was killed on Lees Creek, Indian Territory, during the war, by bush-whackers. John Poole was a Missourian by birth. Charles attended public and high schools in the Cherokee Nation until his eighteenth year, when he accepted a clerkship from W. C. Patton & Co., at Vinita, with whom he continued until April, 1885, when he came to Chelsea to engage in the mercantile business, which he now carries on successfully. Mr. Poole married Miss Emma G. Musick, of St. Louis, daughter of William R. Musick, a manufacturer of steel ranges in that city. Mrs. Poole, prior to her mar-

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CHARLES W. POOLE, WIFE AND CHILD.

riage, was one of the first teachers at Worcester Academy, Vinita. While there she first met her husband, and was wooed and won. They have a bright, interesting little boy, born September 25, 1889. Mr. Poole is related to many of the most prominent Cherokee families, the Adairs, Starrs, Harnages, and others. He is an energetic, wide-awake young man, with a good knowledge of business, being a pioneer merchant of Chelsea, and a member of its council ever since the incorporation of the town. Mrs. Poole is a highly cultured, educated lady, and has identified herself with her husband's interests in the Territory, where she is very well known and very popular.

THOMAS ROGERS KNIGHT.

The subject of this sketch was born in November, 1845, in the Cherokee Nation, oldest son of Joshua Knight and Mary A. Rogers. Thomas was sent to Attleberry Academy, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and there remained three years, after which he went to Neosho



THOMAS ROGERS KNIGHT.
CHEROKEE.

and Newtonia, Mo., where he remained until 1858. Returning home he went to the Baptist Mission School, and there studied until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the Confederate army and served until the close. On his return home he embarked in stock-raising and agriculture, and carried on the business until 1884, when he moved to Vinita and was appointed on the United States Indian police force. In 1888 he became a United States deputy-marshal, but resigned in the fall of 1890. He is still, however, on the Indian police force, being first lieutenant of

that body. In April, 1870, he married Miss Rachel Sixkiller, sister of the celebrated Sam Sixkiller. By this marriage he has

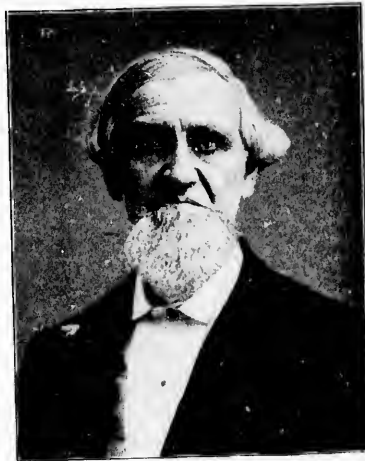
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six children—Victoria, Josiah S., Morris F., Thomas H., Fannie and May. Mr. Knight is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 165 pounds. He is a fine-looking, intelligent man, and well educated. As an officer he has few equals, being brave, energetic and efficient. Officer Knight is secretary of the Masonic lodge at Vinita, where he has a nice home, and is owner of a small herd of cattle.

ISAAC B. HITCHCOCK.

The subject of this sketch was born February, 1825, in Pope County, Arkansas, son of Jacob Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, and Nancy Brown, of East Hartford, Conn. Jacob Hitchcock, father to the subject of our sketch, settled among the Cherokees in 1820, and died in Lee County, Iowa, in July, 1865. Isaac, being a delicate boy, spent his youth at home, deriving most of his knowledge from reading and parental instruction. In 1847 he commenced teaching, and taught at Fort Smith for a short time, after which he attended the Sequoyah national school for three sessions. Before the war Mr. Hitchcock taught in the Cherokee and Creek Nations, being associated with the Tallahassee



ISAAC B. HITCHCOCK.
CHEROKEE.

Presbyterian Mission in 1854 and 1855. During the war he went North with his family, and afterward re-commenced teaching at Fort Gibson, and from thence taught at various points in the Cherokee Nation. Mr. Hitchcock during his lifetime has disseminated knowledge in the States of Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa and Missouri. In 1857 he married Miss Eliza Ann Duncan, daughter of Rev. John Duncan, a leading Cherokee councilor. She was a graduate of the Cherokee High School, and a lady of accomplishments. By this

marriage Mr. Hitchcock has two sons—T. B. Hitchcock and Irenus Hitchcock—and a daughter named Etta, married to Mr. Samuel Burns. Mr. Hitchcock was teaching at the national male seminary when it closed last season. He is an excellent Cherokee scholar, and writes and sings in that language with great ease, but his chief business is literature, he being a correspondent for various papers and journals. Mr. Hitchcock intends to travel through the States next year with a band of Cherokee singers and lecture at various points.

JOHN THOMPSON ADAIR.

John Thompson Adair was born December 22, 1812, the son of Walter Adair, a half-breed, and Rachel Thompson daughter of William Thompson, a white man. John was born on Painter's Creek, near Talula Falls, and received his earliest education at the neighborhood schools until his twentieth year, when he entered the Lawrenceville Academy, Georgia, and there remained for five months. On leaving that institution he entered a mercantile house, and after serving his time to the business, purchased a stock of goods in New Orleans in 1837, and with them proceeded to the State line, or eastern border of the Cherokee Nation, near Evansville, Arkansas, where he commenced business and carried it on for two years. In 1843 he was elected associate judge of the supreme court, and was re-elected every four years for a term of thirty years. In 1853 he was sent to Washington as National delegate, and there for the first time met with Hon. Sam Houston, Governor of Texas. At the outbreak of the war he went to Rusk County, Texas, and while there disbanded twenty-seven slaves, which he had owned for many years. During his absence of four years he was appointed an overseer of the negroes in the vicinity where he resided. On his return to the Cherokee Nation he was re-elected associate justice and held the office till 1877, being chief justice during the last term. In 1879 he was appointed superintendent of the female seminary at Park Hill, which office he held one term. Soon after his appointment had expired, the building was consumed by fire, but, on its being re-built, he was re-appointed in 1889 and again in the fall of 1891, and will continue superintendent until the end of 1893. In 1887, he was elected chairman of the court of citizenship for two years.

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expired but, on its being
renewed in the fall of 1891,
he served till the fall
of 1893. In 1887,
he was in the
ship for two years.



JOHN THOMPSON ADAIR.
CHEROKEE.

In 1840 Mr. Adair married Miss Penelope Mayfield, daughter of Jesse Mayfield, part French and Cherokee. The issue of this marriage is Louvenia, Oscar Edward, Evarts, John Harrell, Samuel and Houston. Mr. Adair has lived on his present place, and beneath the same roof, for 54 years. He has a farm of 190 acres of good land which is now rented out; while he, himself, has taken up his abode at the national female academy. Mr Adair has over 400 acres of land near Henderson, Rusk County, Texas. Although eighty years of age, the subject of our sketch does not look to be over fifty-five. He is active and sprightly, with a fresh complexion and unwrinkled face. He is a gentleman of pleasant address and is thought well of by everybody.

[Since above was written, Mr. Adair took sick with lagrippe and died December 24, 1891, sincerely and deservedly regretted.]

WILLIAM W. MILLER.

William W. Miller was born February 24, 1856, in Franklin County, Missouri, the eldest son of J. W. Miller, a well known and prominent farmer in his county.



WILLIAM W. MILLER.
CHEROKEE.

His mother was a Miss M. B. Bell. William attended public school until sixteen years of age, when he entered Lone Hill Academy, Franklin County, and there remained four years, when he graduated in mathematics and returned to his father's home. Remaining there two years, William came South and settled in Vinita, I. T., opening a livery stable, and continued the same for two years. After this he embarked in farming and stock-raising, and in 1885 purchased the hardware establishment of A. H. Goody Koentz, in Vinita, and located

on the main street, which business he still carries on. Mr. Miller

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married Miss Ellen H. Blythe, daughter of James C. Blythe and
Jemima Rodgers. Mr. Blythe is one-fourth Cherokee, and has
been postmaster in Vinita for
several years. By this marriage
Mr. Miller has two children—
Roy, born May 18, 1881, and
Ray, born October 15, 1883.
Mr. Miller is a gentleman of
pleasing manners and good ad-
dress, and is a first-class busi-
ness man. His establishment
may be said to be the only ex-
clusive hardware house in the
Cherokee Nation, and he carries
a fine stock of about \$15,000.
Mr. Miller has also 400 acres
in cultivation and a beautiful
residence in town, besides two
business lots. Mrs. Miller is a



MRS. WILLIAM W. MILLER.

lady of superior education and
many accomplishments. She is kind and charitable, and greatly be-
loved and respected by all who know her. Mr. Miller and his wife are
members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID CARR.

David Carr was the son of Elijah Carr, first cousin to Paddy
Carr and second cousin to Charles Weatherford, of Alabama, the
latter being son of the great warrior and hero of Fort Mimms, while
the former is well known in the history of his country. David
Carr's mother was one of the Grayson family, of high reputation
among the Muskogees. The subject of our sketch was born in
1841, and educated at the neighborhood schools; but, his parents
dying when he was still a boy, he was deprived of many chances
of enlightenment. He married, when scarcely twenty-one years
old, Angelina Grayson, an aunt to Captain G. W. Grayson. She
died the following year, and David married her sister, Caroline, by
whom he had three children—Israel, now aged twenty-one years.

Emma and Liddie. David's father was the owner of a large plantation and negroes near Fishertown, a part of which is now the property of Mr. William Fisher, but the war destroyed the value of that property, and David went on a small farm on North Fork known as the Hobulcheloma place, which he has since sold (in 1887) to Pilot Grayson. Mr. Carr entered politics through the doorway of the House of Warriors, filling an unexpired term to commence with, after which he went to the House of Kings by election for four years. He also occupied the honorable and highly responsible position of supreme judge for two terms, at different periods. During his last term an occurrence took place that has no parallel in the history of the Muskogees, and which, at the time, called forth almost endless criticism. It was the inauguration, or swearing in, of two principal chiefs within a period of one week. The election being over, J. W. Perryman and his party called at the residence of Judge Carr, announcing the election of the former and the necessity of the judge's official services. The party accordingly repaired to the House of Kings, and J. W. Perryman was there legally sworn in as first chief of his nation. Five or six days later Esparhecher and his party arrived, demanding the services of Judge Carr, and claiming that Esparhecher had a majority of the national vote. The judge could do nothing less, or more, under the circumstances than submit to their solicitations, and Esparhecher was also sworn in. The matter, however, was referred to Uncle Sam, the contending parties visiting Washington, where the dispute was decided in favor of Perryman, who accordingly took his seat as principal chief. Although Judge Carr is not a man of extensive book knowledge, yet he has gathered considerable good, practical experience, which, combined with the natural quickness and shrewdness of the Irish race (which blood predominates in him) renders him quite equal to emergencies on all occasions. During his youth he traveled through the States and Mexico, coming in contact with all classes of men. Mr. Carr has a farm of 100 acres in cultivation near Okmulgee, and a ranch fifteen miles in the country, with 1,200 head of cattle, besides horses and other stock. He is six feet high, of muscular build and prepossessing in countenance. He is kind-hearted, charitable and generous even to a fault, having a large host of friends among all classes of men.

MARION WALKER COUCH.

Marion Walker Couch was born March 17, 1842, in Mississippi, third son of John Couch, a prominent farmer and stockman. His mother was a Miss George, of the well-known George family, of Tennessee. Marion had no opportunity for education during his youth. From his fourteenth year he accompanied his father to Texas, California and elsewhere until, in the year 1861, he joined the Fourth Confederate Cavalry, and as a private served throughout the war.

After its close he moved to the Cherokee Nation, and commenced farming and raising stock, which he still continues. In 1884 he established a mercantile business in Chelsea, and may well be considered as the organizer of that town. In 1890 he sold his business to Mr. Poole. In 1863 Mr. Couch



MARION WALKER COUCH.
CHEROKEE.

married Miss Mary Wright, a Cherokee by blood, by whom he has four children, named John Franklin, Jessie Thomas, Robert Lee and Nannie. Mrs. Couch died in 1876, whereupon in May, 1877, Mr. Couch married Miss Victoria Riley, daughter of Samuel Riley, a Cherokee, of Coody's Bluff. Mrs. Couch's mother was a Miss Rider, sister to B. W. Rider, a leading farmer and stock-raiser, and also a Cherokee. By this marriage there are five living children—Mary, Clara, Cherokee, Marion and James, ranging in ages from eleven years to twelve months old. Mr. Couch has 600 head of cattle and 300 acres of farm in cultivation. He has also a fine two-story brick store and three residences (besides his own) in Chelsea, which he rents out, and some fifty town lots. Mrs. Couch is a lady of superior education, is kind and charitable, and a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Couch is six feet in height, a man of

fine business qualifications, and wholly self-educated. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Home Mission Society. He is also a Mason of old standing, and is now a Master Mason in the Vinita Lodge, No. 10.

JUDGE JAMES M. KEYS.

Judge James M. Keys was born March 25, 1845, son of Louis Keys, who came from the old State in 1828 and settled on the Illinois River near Tablequah. His mother was Catherine McDaniel, daughter to James McDaniel, of Irish descent. William Keys, the grandfather to James M., was a United States citizen of Scotch-Irish blood. James was educated at the Tablequah schools, and at sixteen years of age enlisted in Captain Tennent's company, Fourth Arkansas, serving three months and twenty days, when he joined Stand Watic's First Cherokee Regiment, and remained with them until the termination of the war. He was present at Pea Ridge, Wilson Creek, Elk Horn, Honey Springs and Cabin Creek, as well as other lesser engagements. After the war James Keys went into mercantile business with William Keys at Gibson Station, Indian Territory, and continued it for seven years. He had in the meantime served as deputy sheriff of Coowescoowee for two terms. In 1879 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the same district, and served two years. He was re-elected in 1883 and served until 1885. In 1882 he became town commissioner, and held that office for one year. In 1885 Mr. Keys was elected supreme judge and chief justice of the Cherokee Nation. Serving in this capacity three years, he was re-elected and held the office until November, 1891, when he was called to the senate, and is now acquitting himself honorably and admirably in his capacity of senator. He was married March 16, 1869, to Nannie J. Mayes, niece to Chief Mayes and ex-Chief Bushyhead. By this marriage he has three children—Denis Bushyhead, Blanford H. and Lizzie. Judge Keys is a tall, well-built man, of cheerful, pleasant manners, a good conversationalist and an excellent speaker—as he has this year proved himself. Despite his inexperience in the senate, the judge was one of the foremost men in the debatable issues of the season.

ELLIS M. ALBERTY.

Ellis M. Alberty was born May 4, 1854, in Going Snake district, the son of Moses Alberty (a Georgian, who settled in this nation in 1832) and Elizabeth Bullington, daughter of Ellis Bullington. Ellis, while but six years of age, commenced attending school at Prairie Grove, but after the outbreak of the war refuged with his parents near Goodwater, Choctaw Nation. Here Ellis visited the mission school off and on until 1866, when his family returned to the home place in Going Snake district. At the Baptist Mission in this district Ellis completed his education. On June 14, 1873, he married Martha Murrell, daughter of a Texas gentleman of that name. By this marriage he has three children--Spencer Lee, twelve years old; William H., and Lulu, aged eight years. Mr. Alberty's first important office was that of senator to represent the Going Snake district, to which office he was elected August 3, 1891, his opponents being J. M. Starr and Johnson Spaight. He is a strong supporter of the Downing party, and, as he says himself, will hang with them until the end. He has 150 acres in cultivation, which he farms himself, his land being of the richest and most durable quality. His boys are attending Prairie Grove School, and will be provided with a good, sound education. Mr. Alberty is a quiet, dignified gentleman of unimpeachable honor, and very popular with his people. He is first cousin to Thomas Bullington, president of the senate, and to Senator Ellis Bullington, of Flint district.

LEROY L. CRUTCHFIELD.

Leroy L. Crutchfield was born in Collin County, Texas, October 25, 1844, second son of John Crutchfield, from Alabama, who married Miss Mary E. Ladd, of Tennessee. Leroy attended private schools till 1861, when he entered the Confederate service, joining the Fifteenth Texas Cavalry, under Col. G. H. Sweet, and was in continual service till the close of the war. In 1870 he went into the cattle business with his father, and was then elected sheriff of "Jack" County, in which capacity he served five years. Afterward he engaged in merchandise in Jacksborough, and continued it till November 1887, when he moved to Vinita, Indian Territory, purchasing the grocery and furniture business of W. C. Patton &



MR. AND MRS. CRUTCHFIELD AND FAMILY.

Co. Mr. Crutchfield conducted this business till 1889, and then, by appointment of Chief Mayes, entered the service of the revenue department of the Cherokee Nation, as collector for Coowescoowee district, and in June 20, 1891, his duties were enlarged by having the Cherokee strip added to his territory. Mr. Crutenfield was married to Miss Lizzie Horton, daughter of Major H. Horton, of Lee County, Virginia, on August 12, 1868, at Decatur, Texas. By this marriage they have three living children, viz: Anna, Josie and John, ranging in age from ten to twenty-two. Mrs. Crutchfield is a lady of accomplishments and good education, thoroughly practical, and whose chief care is to look after her husband and interesting family. Mr. Crutchfield is 5 feet 11 inches, a man of gentlemanly and intellectual appearance, whose experience and education fit him for any business. He owns 150 acres of farm enclosed, and a nice residence in Vinita. Mr. Crutchfield was elected mayor of Vinita and served two terms. He is a Cherokee by blood.

EX-GOVERNOR WARD COACHMAN.

The pleasant and popular ex-Governor Coachman was born in Wetumka, Alabama, in 1827, and went to the neighboring schools in Macon County, the same State, at an early age. He is the youngest son of Mushshobie (otherwise Coachman) by his wife Pollie Durant, a half-breed, and full niece of Alexander McGibery, once a prominent Creek leader, mentioned in Piggot's history. She was also sister to Sophia McComb and Rachel Bosheers, of Scotch and French descent. The subject of this sketch lived with his uncle Loughlin Durant until twenty-two years of age, when he moved West to the Creek Nation on a prospecting expedition, finding the new country favorable, he returned to Alabama and entered into correspondence with the Indian Commissioner for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of the remaining Creeks into the new country. Being successful in this enterprise he left Alabama in June, 1849, with 65 Creeks, and arrived safely in the neighborhood of his present home. On his arrival he was made interpreter for the chiefs of the Upper Creeks (so called in those days). In 1851 young Coachman started out on a trading expedition

among the wild tribes, but a party of Caddo Indians on their return from a big hunt, carried off his stock, and it was with difficulty that he got back to his home. After this he began selling goods for Mr. Fred Cummins, a licensed trader at Wewoka, and remained with him for five years, from thence he entered the business house of John W. Taylor, near Wetumika, where he stayed two years, until 1857 when he commenced improving land, and continued agriculture until 1861. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Confederate army under Col. C. McIntosh, and remained in the regiment until the close of the war, serving in the capacity of first lieutenant. While with the refugees as interpreter, Mr. Coachman was appointed to assist Gov. Throckmorton and Col. Regan in making a treaty with the Comanches, Rappahoes, Cheyemes and Kiowas. On their return from this enterprise they were informed that the South had surrendered, and on their arrival at the refugee camp on Red River, they learned that a meeting was appointed at Armstrong Academy by General Stand Watie, a Cherokee, for the purpose of deciding the wisest movement under the disadvantageous circumstances. At this juncture Col. E. C. Boudinot arrived from Richmond, Va., and in addressing the Indian people, recommended them to return to their homes peaceably, and go to work on their farms, and among their cattle. While the wild tribes he exhorted to go back quietly to their respective reservations and cease hostilities. He finished by calling upon the members of the Five Tribes to meet him at Fort Smith that same year, for the purpose of making a satisfactory treaty with the United States. It was during the war that Mr. Coachman was first elected law-maker, and has ever since been a member of council. In 1874 he was elected second chief, but in one year he took the place of Locher Hargo, the first chief, who was impeached by his people. In 1878 he was re-elected by the majority, but was counted out (as Gov. Coachman says himself,) by fraudulent practice. In the same year he was appointed a delegate to Washington, which office he held for several terms. After this he took his seat in the house of Kings and is now president of that influential body. Gov. Coachman was married in 1851 to Miss Lizzie Carr, a relative of Paddy Carr, of historic fame. By this marriage he has three children—Peter, born 1852; Visey, 1854

and Charles, 1856. His wife dying in 1864, he married Miss Lizzie Yohler by whom he has one child, named George. The governor is a man of fine, portly appearance, five feet ten inches high. He is well educated and intelligent far beyond the average, and is one of the most popular men in the nation.

JOHN HENRY COVEL.

John Henry Covell was born July 18, 1848, close to the national capital. He is son of the late Caleb Covell of Massachusetts, who came to Park Hill with the missionaries at an early date. His mother was Eliza Turtle, whose relatives were prominent in the old State. Henry was sent by his mother to the Illinois district to learn Cherokee (soon after the death of his father), and during a term of eight years attended the neighborhood schools. When the war broke out he accompanied a party of Cherokees going South, and traveled as far as Red River, where he joined the refugees. At the termination of the war he went to Cane Hill College, Arkansas, but being left an orphan by the death of his mother in 1867, he was forced to shift for himself. Then followed a brief life on the cattle range, and a little experience in such hardships as ox-driving and so forth. At length Henry was appointed school teacher in the Sequoyah district, and later on went to Coowescoowee district, where he taught three years. At the age of twenty-seven years he married Lizzie Mayes, daughter of Wash Mayes (present high sheriff) and niece to J. B. Mayes, principal chief. Lizzie's mother is a sister to ex-Chief Bushyhead. By this union Mr. Covell has two children—Ella May and Jessie Crawford. Soon after his marriage, and quite unexpectedly, he was appointed first assistant teacher at the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, and there taught four years, after which he was elected clerk of the Saline district for two years. At the expiration of the term he was appointed principal teacher of the orphan asylum for four years, but resigned that position on the election of Joel B. Mayes to the chieftaincy of the Cherokee Nation in 1887. The chief then appointed him as executive secretary, which office he held until November, 1891, when he was re-appointed on the chief's re-election. Mr. Covell is the owner of two farms—one of 70 acres, in the Saline district.



JOHN HENRY COVEL
CHEROKEE.

and one of 100 acres, close to the capital. He also owns a small herd of cattle on Grand River, and a pleasant residence in Tablequah. Mr. Covel is a self-made man, and has no reason to be ashamed of the fact. Without a parent's assistance since early boyhood, he has educated himself to become a good educator. He is affable in manner and pleasant in disposition, with a good stock of common sense as a basis to his book knowledge.

BENJAMIN C. CHOUTEAU.

Benjamin C. Chouteau was born in 1835, in Johnson County, Kansas, the only son of Cyprian Chouteau (of French descent), who was an Indian trader. Benjamin's mother was Miss Rogers, a full-blood Shawnee and sister to Graham Rogers, at one time second chief of the Shawnees. Benjamin attended public school until his sixteenth year, after which he went to California and followed mining, at which he was not very successful. He spent twenty-five years of his life traveling in British Columbia, Oregon, Idaho, etc., and in November, 1877, arrived back in Vinita, Cherokee Nation. Here he purchased a small place south of town and went to farming, which business he now continues. In 1885 he was elected member of the Cherokee Council, which office he held for two years. In February, 1891, Mr. Chouteau started in the general mercantile business in Vinita, and in the same year associated himself with Mr. Thomason, the firm being known by the name of Chouteau & Thomason. These gentlemen carry a stock of about \$16,000 in general merchandise. Mr. Chouteau owns about 400 acres of improved farm ten miles from town, and 40 head of cattle, besides horses and mules. In 1880 Mr. Chouteau married Mrs. Shaw, daughter of Charles Tucker, once chief of the Shawnees, the most prominent man of his day amongst his tribe, and one of three who made the treaty with the Cherokees. By this marriage he has four children—Benjamin C., Edgar G., Albert C. and Blanche, ranging in ages from twelve years to five. He has also a step-daughter of eighteen or nineteen years of age, named Corea Shaw, who is living with the family. Mrs. Chouteau is a lady of good education. She is kind and charitable, and has a host of friends. Mr. Chouteau is fully six feet in height, and is a gen-



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN C. CHOUTEAU.

tleman of fine appearance, with a good address and a thorough practical business education. He is half Shawnee by blood. His sister married Carl Guinette, a leading architect in Kansas City, Missouri.



JOHN TAYLOR.

ROBERT F. WYLY.

Robert F. Wyly is the son of W. C. Wyly, a Georgian, and grandson of General James R. Wyly. His mother was Elizabeth Starr, of Green County, Georgia. Robert F. was born September 15, 1827, in Habersham County, Georgia, and attended school in Cedartown, same State, between the years 1844 and 1849, after which he began mercantile business at old Cassville, Georgia, and married Miss Amanda C. Williams, daughter of Major Lowry Williams, of Cherokee extraction, in 1850. By this marriage he had two children—Oliver L. and Florence S. (Mrs. Rogers). Robert F. came to this nation in 1857, and settled on Beattie's Prairie, near the Arkansas line. February, 1858, he married Miss Mary J. Bullington, daughter to Joshua Bullington, and step-daughter to John A. Bell, Hooley Bell's father. By this marriage he had seven children—Percy, Robert Lee, Julia (Mrs. Johnston), Capitola V. (Mrs. McSpadden), Albert Sidney, Bullington and Zoe. Mr. Wyly took his negroes to Smith County, Texas, in 1858.

where he had a large plantation, and grew cotton extensively in Smith and Rusk Counties until 1862, when he joined Walker's division of infantry, Confederate service. Before entering the army Mr. Wyly was present at the Oak Hills fight, August 10, 1861. Eager to experience the shock of battle, he persuaded old Kilgore, father to the well-known Buck Kilgore, to permit him to mount his (Kilgore's) horse, and take the veteran's place in the line of fight. The old gentleman did so, while young Wyly "rushed into the field," and when the battle was over returned without a scratch. Not so with old Kilgore, who, although comparatively in the rear, must have been shot dead and so trampled and mutilated that his body was unrecognizable amid the wounded that lay upon the field of blood. Strange incident, that he who sought danger should find safety by the very act of exchanging places! Mr. Wyly soon became captain of a company, and was engaged in the battles of Mansfield, Ducksport, above Vicksburg, and Jenkin's Ferry. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major being absent at the latter fight, Captain Wyly took command of the regiment and led them gallantly to the front. In 1868, on the restoration of peace, Captain Wyly returned to the Cherokee Nation. In 1877 he was elected district judge, Delaware district, being the first white man ever elected by public vote among the Cherokees. He held the office eight years, by re-election, and on its expiration he ran for the senate, but was defeated by a few votes. During the Bushyhead administration he was appointed attorney-general to represent the nation on citizenship, and served two years, until 1888. He also served on special occasions as circuit and supreme judge. In 1889 he was appointed editor of the *Advocate*, the national organ, and held the office until the fall of 1891. Judge Wyly was chief justice of the superior courts of Georgia in 1856 and 1857. The subject of our sketch had three ancestors in the battle of King's Mountain, viz., Colonel Ben Cleveland, Colonel John Sevier and Colonel William Clarke. Judge Wyly is a tall, handsome, stately-looking gentleman, highly educated and intellectual, and possessing great force of character. Politically, as he says himself, he is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat, which phrase is sufficiently expressive to suit the occasion.

GEORGE W. BENGÉ.

George W. Bengé was born in Sequoyah district in 1850. The families from which he is descended, are noted in history for their intelligence and patriotism. He received a good education in the public and private institutions of the country. His first entree to public life was in 1873, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Illinois district, in which capacity he served for two years.

He was then elected clerk of the same district for two years. In 1881 and 1883 he was elected national auditor, serving four years in that office. During these years he showed his peculiar fitness for public trust. The law provides that if any district clerk shall fail to perform his duties with regard to reports and the collection of revenues, the auditor shall withhold part of his salary, for such failure. The promptness with which Mr. Bengé enforced this law, marks a period in the history



GEORGE W. BENGÉ.
CHEROKEE.

of the treasurer's office, in which a delinquency cannot be found, that is not fully accounted for. Mr. Bengé removed to Tahlequah in 1885, and was elected solicitor of that district. In 1887 he was elected judge of the northern judicial district, which office he is filling at present. In 1891 he was nominated by the National party for the office of principal chief, but was defeated by his opponent J. B. Mayes. Mr. Bengé, in July, 1877, married Miss Fannie Barnes, daughter of Thomas Barnes and Miss Foreman, sister of Stephen Foreman, a prominent religious teacher among the Cherokees. By this marriage he has eight children—Jessie, Alexander, Mamie, Fannie, George, Abbot, Houston and Eliza. Mr. Bengé is owner of 150 acres of good farm land, and has a fine residence in Tahlequah, besides some other town property. He is

a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and bears an enviable reputation for honesty, sobriety and other good qualities. He is also a legislator of great ability, and his heart and soul devoted to the National party.

ROBERT M. FRENCH.

Robert M. French was born July 28, 1848, in Flint district, Cherokee Nation, second son of Robert M. French, and Margaret W. Fields. His father was a Virginian, and came to the Cherokee Nation in 1833 or 1834. He afterwards went West with Colonel Coffee, to trade with the Western Indians, and located on Red River, at what is now known as Coffee's Bend. His wife (Robert's mother), was a member of the celebrated Fields family. Robert attended district school until twelve years of age, and at the outbreak of the war was employed as despatch bearer by General Cooper. At the conclusion of the war he became a cowboy, and continued in this capacity for many years. In 1872 he was appointed deputy marshal, under General Fagan, which office he holds to the present day. In 1879 he was elected high sheriff of the Cherokee Nation, and continued in that position for four years. In 1891 Mr. French was appointed as constable by Judge Shackelford, which office he now holds. Mr. French married Miss Jane Annie Thompson, December 8, 1880, eldest daughter of Johnston Thompson, one of the oldest and wealthiest merchants in the Indian Territory. By this marriage they had five children, four of whom are now living, viz: Johnston Thompson, born September 2, 1881; Thomas Fox, born July 9, 1883; Joseph A., born April 3, 1887; Richard T., born January 19, 1889. Mr. French's residence is one of the finest brick houses in the Territory. It is two and a half stories with a basement, finely finished and corners of blue granite. It is located on the edge of town, where Mr. French has about 40 acres of land in cultivation. The subject of our sketch is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 130 pounds. He is a man of good appearance, intelligent and enterprising. As an officer he is widely known, having the greater portion of his life held the position of deputy marshal. Mr. French is almost entirely self-educated, having left school when not quite twelve years old.

JOHN R. CARTER.

John R. Carter was born August, 1834, near Tahlequah, the son of David Carter, who came to the present nation at an early day and settled on the Barren Fork, Tahlequah district. His mother was Jane Reilly, daughter to Richard Reilly, a half-breed and a prominent man in the old nation. The subject of our sketch went to the Essex Indian School, near Tahlequah, at six years old, and afterward to Reilly's Chapel, finishing his education at the national male seminary after two and a half years' study. In 1851 he went to California, crossing the plains to Stockton with a herd belonging to Richard Keys and Martin Scrimsher. On his arrival he went in search of gold to Mariposa, and was lucky enough on one occasion to strike a nugget that sold for \$400. But he and his party being rather extravagant, they did not save any of their earnings. On their Westward trip the party had several narrow escapes from the Cheyenne Indians. They had to keep nightly watch, and their pickets were several times run into camp on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas. On their return homeward they took shipping, and their vessel was captured off the coast of Nicaragua, during the Walker invasion. He and his friends were sent to Greytown December, 1857, from whence they returned to the nation via New Orleans. In 1858 Mr. Carter married Miss Sarah, daughter to Charles Rogers, ex-judge of Coowescoowee district. During the war he was in Colonel Stand Watie's command, First Cherokee Regiment. He was detached as guide to Colonel McIntosh, but taking sick en route to the Opothleyoholo fight, was carried back to Fort Davis. After his recovery he fought at Honey Springs and the Bayou fight, and was the last of the rebels that saw Colonel Taylor alive. This brave man is supposed to have been killed, after capture, by a Pin Cherokee. Mr. Carter, in the latter fight, had a hole shot through his hat close to his forehead. In August, 1891, the subject of our sketch was elected member of the national council for Coowescoowee district. He is now living at Sequoyah, where he opened a general mercantile business in the fall of 1888. He has also charge of the United States postoffice, has 300 acres of land in cultivation, 200 head of stock cattle and 30 head of horses. About three years ago, while absent from home, his residence was burned to the ground. Four hundred dollars in cash



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JOHN R. CARTER.
CHEROKEE.

being laid away within the building, suggests the probability of incendiarism, as none of the gold could be found among the ruins. Mr. Carter is a gentleman of good appearance and address, affable and kind-hearted, but without any disposition to push himself into public prominence. He is brother to Judge Ben W. Carter, a leading citizen in the Chickasaw Nation.

HENRY CLAY BARRITT.

Henry Clay Barritt was born in Champaign County, Ohio, September 1, 1830, second child of Captain Abner Barritt of the United States army during the war of 1812, and originally from Maryland, but who went to Ohio at an early age, and there became a prominent pioneer. Henry Clay's mother's maiden name was Rebecca Diltz, of Green County, Ohio, a well known family in that part of the State. Mr. Barritt received his education in the public schools of the county, and attended the Wittenburg College, Springfield, for a short time. His father dying when he was only fifteen years of age, he was forced to provide for himself by earning his living on a farm for six years. In September, 1852, he married Miss Elmira R. Reighart, daughter of John Reighart, of Hildesburg, Pa., member of a leading Dutch family. In 1852 they moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, where Mr. Barritt purchased a large farm. Here they remained till 1864, when they moved to Powsheek County, and in 1876 to Montezuma, Iowa, where Mr. Barritt engaged in the hotel business. In 1877 they moved back to Ottumwa, from thence to Crawford County, Kansas, from thence to Litchfield, Kansas, and in 1880 to Lamar, Missouri. Remaining there eighteen months, they moved to Golden City, Missouri, Appleton City, Missouri, Clinton, Missouri, and from thence to Savannah, Choctaw Nation, in all of which places Mr. Barritt conducted the hotel business. In August, 1886 he moved to Vinita, Cherokee Nation, and there took charge of the old Frisco House for three years. In April, 1891, Mr. Barritt assumed charge of the Cobb House, just then completed. Mr. and Mrs. Barritt have eight living children, viz: Jerome, born July 29, 1857; Mary, July 12, 1859; George J., April 16, 1863; Frank, March 24, 1865; Kate R., December 24, 1867; Charles F., December 23,



MR. AND MRS. HENRY CLAY BARRITT.

1869; Julia P., August 31, 1871; Ernest G., September 6, 1874. Mr. Barritt in his recent career has had a great many ups and downs, but he is now well situated, and doing a promising business in one of the best hotel buildings of the territory. Besides his hotel fixtures, Mr. Barritt has three lots in the city of Houston, Texas, and other property. Mr. Barritt is a fine, energetic man, six feet high, and weighing 215 pounds. His wife is a lady of good education and highly thought of by all.

JAMES W. DUNCAN.

James W. Duncan, born in 1861, is the son of Morgan H. Duncan, a white man, and Penelope C. Craig, a Cherokee descended from Granny Ward, one of the most remarkable women of her time. Young Duncan came with his parents to the Cherokee Nation in 1869, settling in the Delaware district, near the line of Chetopa, Kansas, on the Neosho River. He attended the neighborhood schools until seventeen years of age, after which he went to Vinita school, and at the age of twenty-three years entered the national male seminary, Taldequah, graduating from there in 1885. Immediately afterward he was appointed to teach at Carey's Ferry, and after one term became principal of the Vinita school, having two assistant teachers and one hundred and sixty-nine pupils. Mr. Duncan, however, resigned his position before he had taught quite one year, in order to enter Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, where he remained four years, graduating with his B. A. degree in 1890. On his return he was elected professor of English and history in the Cherokee Male Seminary, and taught until the close of the term. Mr. Duncan, during the last general election in his country, took an active part in the defense and support of the National party, speaking publicly at the meetings in Delaware and Coowes-cowee districts. In these addresses he spoke long and fluently in behalf of education—a subject upon which there are few young men in his country as well able to converse. Mr. Duncan is a gentleman of far more than ordinary ability, with a thorough English and classical education, and fitted to occupy a professorship in a college of high standing. But the salaries paid by the nation to first-class teachers are not sufficient to retain their services for any

length of time, and the young man educated for the professor's chair soon becomes a clerk or a farmer, or something else calculated to lead to better remuneration. Mr. Duncan is a single man, and lives at Tahlequah, but has a farm of 300 acres in Coowescowee district.

THOMAS LEROY WOLFE.

Thomas Leroy Wolfe was born in Tahlequah, April 12, 1871, the son of John W. Wolfe and Belle Gibson, daughter of Leroy Gibson a white man. His grandfather, Thomas Wolfe, was one of the old settlers, and in conjunction with Blue Jacket, built the first house in Tahlequah. His father, John W. Wolfe, was district judge for some time, and at present resides within one-half mile of the capital. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of three sons. He was sent to the Tahlequah public school in 1879, and there continued till 1883, when he began work in the office of the *Cherokee Advocate*, devoting his time to the newspaper business for two years. In 1885 he entered the Indian university and completed a collegiate course in 1887, after which he joined the staff of the *Advocate* for a short time. Later he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of R. C. Adams, as well as assistant postmaster at Vian, Illinois district. Leaving there at the end of one year, he took a position in W. T. Culbertson's store, Savannah, Choctaw Nation. Later on Mr. Wolfe traveled for the *Arrow*, *Telephone* and *Advocate*, three Cherokee newspapers, and was special reporter for the first named paper during the election campaign of 1891. Mr. Wolfe is an intelligent, well educated young man, and quite popular with his acquaintances. Like most of his name in this nation, he is a member of the national party.

THOMAS CANARD.

Thomas Canard was born at Cane Creek in the year 1841, the third son of Yahartostanuggee, a full-blood Indian and king of the Eufaula Town. His mother's name was Pelly, daughter of a white man. Thomas went to Asberry Mission for eight years, leaving that institution in 1857 and remaining at his home until 1861, when he married Miss Negaya, daughter of the king of the

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THOMAS CANARD.
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Thlopthlocco Town, and thus started in life on his own responsibility. By this marriage he had one child—Wisie, born March 18, 1865. In the meanwhile he joined the Confederate service as sergeant, and, after the usual experience, returned to his home. After the death of his first wife he married Yanar, grand-daughter of Thalarth-hayo, king of the Kealiger Town, by whom he has five children—Jefferson, born June, 1870; Lucy B., April, 1873; Louisa, November, 1875; Felix B., December, 1879, and Lolie B., March, 1885. In 1867 Thomas was elected as light-horseman, which office he held four years. Soon afterward he was elected district judge of Weanoka, which office he holds at present, and has been re-elected for the coming term. Mr. Canard has 100 head of cattle, 100 acres of farm in good cultivation, and horses and hogs sufficient for his own use. He is a member of the Methodist Church, has a good education and a kind disposition, which renders him very popular among his people. Mr. Canard is about two-thirds Indian, is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds.

MRS. AUGUST R. MOORE.

This gifted lady is the eldest child of W. S. Robertson, principal of the Tallahassee Mission School, and was born at the Mission in October, 1851. She was educated and graduated at Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1870, after which she returned to Tallahassee and taught under her father for ten years, until the school building burned down in 1880. The school, however, was continued for some time in a portion of the building with a small number of pupils. On her father's death, which took place the following spring, Miss Robertson was appointed principal *pro tem.*, after which she received the appointment of superintendent, which she held for one year, when the institute was rebuilt for the colored people. Miss Robertson married Mr. J. H. Cregg in 1877, the issue of their marriage being one girl, which died in infancy. In 1882 she married Mr. N. B. Moore, who was judge of the supreme court at that time. They were married in Oswego, Kansas, November 20, 1882, after which they went to live on the Arkansas River, twenty miles west of Muskogee. About two years afterward Mrs. Moore was appointed as principal and superintendent of the Nuyaka Mission.

which office she has held to the present day, with the exception of one year—from September, 1888, until September, 1889. Mrs. Moore is grand-daughter of Rev. S. A. Worcester, D. D., of the Cherokee Congregational Mission. She herself is a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. During her first ten years under the Presbyterian Foreign Board, her salary was paid by the Rev. T. K. Beecher, of the Congregational Church, Elmira, New York.

WILLIAM C. WRIGHT.

William C. Wright was born March 9, 1860, at Gainesville, Arkansas, second son of Morris M. Wright, a white man and ex-sheriff of Green County, Arkansas, an active politician in his day, and Miss Howard, daughter of George Howard, of North Carolina, a prominent man in his country. William, after attending Gainesville High School until nineteen years of age, began serving his time to the silversmith and watchmaking trade in the same town. Remaining there four years, he came to Vinita, Indian Territory, in 1883, and there started in the jewelry business. In 1888, in connection with this, he opened a fancy grocery house, in which he carries an assortment of all varieties of the finest goods. Both branches of business he still carries on. December 6, 1890, Mr. Wright was elected as alderman of the town, which office he held until 1891. He is also a charter member of the brass band of Vinita, organized in 1886. He married Miss Maggie Bengé in July, 1888, daughter of James Bengé, nephew of Houston Bengé, a prominent Cherokee. Her mother was Miss Ruth Martin, daughter of the celebrated Joe Martin, part Cherokee. By



WILLIAM C. WRIGHT.
CHEROKEE.

this marriage Mr. Wright has three children. The subject of this sketch carries a stock of fancy groceries to the amount of about \$2,500, and a good stock of jewelry. His business house is situated in the Raymond Building. He is a gentleman of good education and fine business ability, courteous and affable in manner, and very popular. He is one of the great sportsmen of the Indian Territory, and spends a portion of every year on a camp hunt with the Wichitas or other Western tribes. As a trap shot Mr. Wright is said to have no equal in his country, while he is also an adept at angling, and takes great pleasure in the sport. Mrs. Wright is a lady of education and refinement, and greatly beloved by all who know her.

W. F. SEAVER.

W. F. Seaver was born in Rock Island, Illinois, February 22, 1849, and was the son of John Seaver and Eliza Criswell, who emigrated to Illinois in 1840, the former being a native of Virginia. At the age of sixteen, William left his home and traveled indiscriminately through the States, adopting various means of making a living throughout sixteen States which he visited in turn. Having sowed his first crop of wild oats, the young man, determining to study for a profession, entered the Alexandria College, Alexandria, Missouri, and then read law under Hon. E. Kimble, of Nevada, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar September, 1877, at Memphis, Missouri, under Judge John C. Anderson, district judge, fourth judicial district. Mr. Seaver holds licenses in Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Oregon, which latter State he left in December, 1890, having practiced eighteen months in Salem. On moving to Muskogee, Indian Territory, he formed partnership with Joshua Ross, an Indian lawyer, and with whom he is at present connected in business. Mr. Seaver has had a very adventurous life and broad experience for a man of his years. In 1878, he became involved in the Leadville excitement, and spent three years of his life, as well as \$2,350, in fruitless prospecting. Mr. Seaver comes of Indian lineage on both sides. His grandfather was born of a Creek woman by an Irish father, while his great-grandmother was part Creek and Cherokee, by name Murphy, and who married William Ross, of the Scottish Ross family, one branch of which mar-

ried into the Cherokees. Mr. Seaver married a Miss Neil, of Barton County, Missouri, in 1884, and is without family. He is a pleasant, dignified and gentlemanly man, with great natural adaptability, but his talents are chiefly centered in the law which is the profession to which he is best adapted.

W. H. HENDRICKS.

W. H. Hendricks was born in Georgia February 28, 1831. The subject of this sketch is the son of William Hendricks, his mother being a Cherokee orphan girl named Susanna. His parents emigrated from Georgia in 1832, and, strange to say, both died in January, 1868. William was first sent to Park Hill Missionary School until his eleventh or twelfth year, after which he is indebted to his own industry and observation for whatever knowledge he acquired. In 1860 he married Narcissa Crittenden, by whom he has one daughter living—Mrs. Fannie Carr. In 1864 he again married, this time wedding Mrs. Eliza Benge (whose maiden name was Linder), but by whom he has no family. In July, 1862, Mr. Hendricks joined the Federal army—Colonel Phillips' Indian Brigade—during which time he saw service at the first battle of Neosho, the two fights at Newtonia, Missouri, and the first battle of Cabin Creek. In November, 1862, he became commissary sergeant, and held the office until October, 1863. After the war he went on his farm, and was elected member of the lower house in 1872, after which he was re-elected, serving six years. In 1878 or 1879 he was elected to the senate, and served eight years, until 1888. In the meanwhile he was superintendent of the insane asylum from 1882 until 1884. In 1875 he was one of the three commissioners sent by the old settlers to Washington to look after their claim. He went to the capital with Jack McCoy, and remained until June, 1876, visiting while absent the Centennial at Philadelphia. In 1883 Mr. Hendricks was made United States postmaster at Menard. He handles two mails per day, and looks after his store, in which he carries a small stock of goods. Mr. Hendricks is a fine, handsome, fresh-looking man, and, though in his sixtieth year, does not look over forty-five years of age. He is six feet high, weighing 192 pounds. He has a good home, 115 acres in cultivation, besides cattle, horses and hogs.

JOHN F. INGRAM.

The proprietor of the Forest House, Eufaula, was born in Harrison County, Texas, in December 1839. He commenced his education in the neighborhood schools at the age of ten years. At



JOHN F. INGRAM.
CREEL.

fourteen years of age he left school, and assisted his father on the farm until 1855, when he came to the Creek Nation and renewed his studies at Tallahassee Mission, having the right of citizenship through his mother who was a Creek Indian. After three years at the Mission, young Ingram undertook the charge of a herd of cattle for a widow lady, and in this capacity remained five years. But mechanics was the natural bent of John's inclination, and he

soon drifted into the carpenters' trade, and became master of the bench before many years. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Confederate service, and served bravely until the close. In 1866 he married Miss Rebecca Marshall, daughter of Mathew Marshall, of Choska, Cherokee Nation, by whom he had one child, who died shortly after its mother in 1868. In 1871 he married Miss Elizabeth Ross, a Cherokee, by whom he had two girls—Fannie, born in 1874, and Leona, in 1876. In 1884 he moved from the old town on North Fork, and built himself a home at Eufaula, which, with additions, he shortly afterwards converted into a hotel, now called the Forest House, and fitted up with all the necessary comforts for the traveler, having good stables, fine orchard, garden and shady grounds. Mr. Ingram started to Eufaula with \$60 capital, which he expended in lumber for his house, while at the present time the building is worth at least \$2,500. During his stay at Eufaula, he has improved a farm of 100 acres, which is in excellent cultivation. Besides this, he is owner of some 50 head of cattle, besides horses and hogs. Between the years of 1884 and 1891 his people have

frequently endeavored to secure his official services, but he preferred to keep clear of politics, all his time being necessarily given to the success of his business, to which he is greatly devoted. He is a hard working man and popular with all classes. Mr. Ingram's daughters are pupils at the Harrell Institute, receiving the highest classical and musical education.

COLONEL DEW MOORE WISDOM.

Dew Moore Wisdom was born February 3, 1836, at Medon, Madison County, Tennessee, being the eldest son of William S. Wisdom, the leading merchant and landowner of McNary County, Tennessee, and widely known throughout the State. His mother was a Miss Jane Anderson, of an old family, from the eastern part of Tennessee. Dew studied at the neighborhood schools until sixteen years of age, when he went to Cumberland University, Lebanon, graduating and securing his B. A. degree in 1857. Soon afterward he commenced the practice of law in Purdy, Tennessee, and there remained until the outbreak of the war, when he was elected captain of Company F, Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate service. Early in the war Captain Wisdom was twice wounded, once in the mouth and once in the face—a bullet knocking two of his front teeth out at the battle of Belmont. At Shiloh he was wounded in the left thigh, and at Pittsburg Landing was further disabled so as to render him unfit for infantry service. Accordingly he joined the cavalry, and was for fourteen months lieutenant-colonel of what was known as Julius' Battalion, under General P. D. Roddie. When General N. B. Forrest took charge of the West Tennessee and North Mississippi departments, Mr. Wisdom was appointed to the colonelcy of the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, and served in this rank until the close of the war. While with General Forrest he was four times wounded, receiving in all seven wounds during his entire service. After the war Colonel Wisdom resumed the practice of law in Mississippi, and as soon as the reconstruction period was over was elected to the State senate, State of Mississippi, from Tishomingo County. He served in this office for one term, and moved to Jackson, Tennessee, where he became proprietor of the *Tribune*, a weekly, devoted to the grand

old Democratic party, which paper he was identified with for fourteen years. In 1871 he was appointed clerk and master of chancery court for Madison County, which office he held for twelve years, or two terms, having been re-elected. In 1882 Colonel Wisdom engaged in the publication of the Fort Smith *Herald* (having moved to that town), but sold out his interest in 1883, when Cleveland was elected President, and was appointed chief clerk of the Union Agency, Muskogee, serving four years until removed from office by Benjamin Harrison, since which time he has been practicing law in the United States courts, Muskogee. Colonel Wisdom married in January, 1862, at Inka, Mississippi, Miss Anna Terry, a young lady of great accomplishments and a superior conversationalist. By this marriage he had four children—William, aged twenty-seven years; Lucille, aged twenty-two (now Mrs. Eberle); Fentress, aged twenty-one years, and Terry, seventeen. Colonel Wisdom is five feet ten inches in height, weighs 250 pounds, and is a man of intellectual and gentlemanly appearance. He is highly educated, and as a lawyer ranks far above the average. Few professional men are more widely or more favorably known throughout the Indian Territory than Colonel Wisdom, while his attachment to the lost cause, and the sufferings he has endured on many a battle-field, render him dear to every loyal Southerner.

JOHN HENRY DICK.

John Henry Dick was born January 1, 1869, in the Flint district, Cherokee Nation, the second son of Charles Dick, a member of the Grand Council in 1875. His mother was Margaret Tiekanoeskie, a full-blood, whose father was one of the party that killed Ridge, one of the signers of the treaty of 1835. John was educated at the Indian University, Tablequah, and on its removal to Muskogee attended at that point, spending four years in the institution until 1888, when he was elected to the office of assistant interpreter of the lower house. In 1890 he taught school in Coowescowee district for a short time, till in the fall when he served as interpreter on one of the house committees. In 1891 he took the place of Charles Teehee, translator of the *Cherokee Advocate*, the national organ, and at the general election in August, 1891, was elected to

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JOHN HENRY DICK
CHEROKEE

the office of district attorney for Tahlequah district. The subject of this sketch is a bright, intelligent and promising young man, prepossessing in appearance and highly esteemed. Mr. Dick is by nature a snake-charmer, possessing an extraordinary power over these reptiles, which enables him to carry them about his person without danger from even the most venomous of the species. His present home is in Tahlequah, and he is unmarried.

WARD HOWARD BAILEY, M. D.

Ward Howard Bailey was born May, 1848, at Waldon, Scott County, Arkansas, the second son of Dr. W. H. Bailey, who was appointed physician of the missionary schools of the Creek Nation, and moved to the country with his family in 1852, remaining till the outbreak of the war, when he returned to Fort Smith in 1862. Young Bailey, who was educated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, first commenced practice at old North Fork Town, in the Creek Nation. When the railroad was built he removed to Enfaula, and in 1878 married Miss Ella Stidham, eldest daughter of Col. G. W. Stidham by his second wife, Miss Thornberry, of Washington City. Col. Stidham was the most prominent man of his day among the Creeks. By this marriage Dr. Bailey had two children—Georgia Ella, aged six years, and Ward Howard, aged three years. The doctor is a man of superior education, and a fine physician, having had twenty-one years' experience among the Creeks, among whom he is exceedingly popular.

MATHEW DAUGHERTY.

Mathew Daugherty was born September 24, 1839, in the State of Arkansas, third son of James Daugherty. He attended school till he was ten years of age in Texas County, Missouri, after which (in 1849) he moved with his father to Denton County, Texas, where he went to the neighborhood schools till 1854, after which he entered McKenny College, Clarksville, Texas, and in 1857 commenced the study of law, which he continued until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Choctaw and Chickasaw mounted rifles. After the close of the war he was admitted to the

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MATHEW DAUGHERTY.
CHEROKEE

bar, and elected to the office of county judge, which position he held till 1868 and resigned. Since that time he has been practicing his profession in Denton County, and at this writing is contemplating a removal to the Cherokee Nation, of which he is a citizen, and intends settling in Tahlequah, where he will practice in the courts of that district. In November, 1868, Mr. Daugherty married Miss Josephine Stimler, daughter of John Stimler, a merchant of Denton, by whom he has four children—Stimler, Mathew, Lawrence and Mosby. Their mother died in 1873, at Granbury, Hood County, Texas. Mr. Daugherty owns property to the amount of about \$4,000, in town; a fine residence and 1000 acres in Wise County, Texas, together with 500 acres in Denton, Texas. He is five feet, seven inches high, weighs 145 pounds, and is a man of deep and varied knowledge, having a profound mind which he still continues to cultivate in the various branches of learning. Mr. Daugherty is also an excellent lawyer, and is very popular in Denton County.

REV. J. EDWARD WOLFE.

J. Edward Wolfe was born September 12, 1819, at Hampton, Adams County, Pennsylvania, oldest son of Jacob Wolfe, a popular merchant of the same place, and Mary Connor, of Scotch and Irish descent. Edward attended public school until the outbreak of the war, when he became an apprentice to the printer's trade in the *Gazette* office, Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania. Here he remained several years, attaching himself for a while to the *Carlisle Volunteer*, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Later he held a position in the government printing office, at Washington, D. C., after which he was led into evangelistic work through the Rev. E. P. Hammon, with whom he went to Philadelphia and Newport, Massachusetts. At this point he was city missionary, and remained for about one year. During this time he had many rough and strange experiences. In order to aid him in his battle against rum, he established a newspaper, which soon stirred the ire of the whisky-sellers, and he was prosecuted for libel by a notorious rum-seller. Being refused bail, he was imprisoned for three days, and during this time the paper was issued from the jail. The conse-

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REV. J. EDWARD WOLFE AND WIFE.

quence was that on December 11, the election day, the temperance party carried the day by a plurality of 929. On this day he was assaulted by a cowardly, prize-fighting rum-seller, who knocked him down and treated him in a brutal manner. But this did not in any way weaken the courage of Brother Wolfe who, after this event, had many friends to assist him in his good work. In 1878 he moved to Quincy, and from there to Uxbridge, Mass., from thence to Bethel, Providence, Rhode Island, and on to Washington, D. C., where he engaged in evangelistic work. In 1881 he moved to York, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, taking a trip to Mexico through the Indian Territory, where he remained a short time, holding meetings at various points along the line. He was soon afterward made Presbyterian evangelist for Texas, and in 1888 settled in Vinita, Indian Territory, as independent evangelist, where, in connection with his wife, he opened an Indian orphanage based upon the "faith and work" system. In this school he now has a number of orphan children, who are being educated and taught different trades, while cared for and supported by Evangelist Wolfe and wife, through the occasional assistance of friends interested in the work, and partly by products from the orphanage farm, situated about five miles from Vinita, Indian Territory. Mr. Wolfe was married, in 1874, to Miss Lizzie Swank, who died in 1886, by whom he has two children, named Edward and Evelyn. Not very long afterward he married Miss Kate Timberlake, daughter of A. W. Timberlake, at one time president of the board of education. Mrs. Wolfe is connected with some of the leading Cherokee families. By this marriage they have two children. Evangelist Wolfe is about the middle height, heavily built and fair-complexioned, with great force of character written upon his countenance. His manner is cheerful and sympathetic; his language is fluent, rising at intervals to the very summit of oratorical grandeur. What matters if he has his faults, so long as Brother Wolfe has it in his power, and uses that power, to lead men to Christ and wean them from the world, which he has undoubtedly succeeded in doing, as the writer of this biography can cheerfully testify. "The good that a man does outlives him," and begets such good that virtue continues to be immortal. Rev. Mr. Wolfe is conducting a religious paper entitled *John 3, 16*, which is having a large circulation.

ARTHUR F. ADAIR.

Arthur F. Adair was born August 28, 1858, at Mayesville, Cherokee Nation, son of John L. Adair and Mary J. Jeffreys. In early boyhood he was sent to the primary schools, and completed his education at the national male

seminary, Tahlequah, about 1883. Arthur commenced life as a school teacher; receiving charge of the Blue Springs school, ten miles from the capital, which he taught for five months. After this he went to Webber's Falls and taught the Prairie Grove school for ten months, which was followed up by two sessions spent likewise in the Coowescoewee district institutions. The subject of this sketch then accepted a clerkship in the store of Messrs Rasnuns & French, but soon afterward was employed

by Chief Bushyhead, through special act, to arrange the census rolls. In September, 1885, Arthur Adair married Mollie E. Miller, daughter of Louis Miller, part Irish and Cherokee, by whom he had three children, only one of which is living—Arthur Lynch, seven months old. The eldest a little girl, two and a half years of age, unfortunately died of membranous croup. Mr. Adair after spending some time farming, taught several sessions in the Flint and Going Snake districts, and was appointed to the Tahlequah public school for ten months, and once re-appointed. For some time he has been connected with the firm of J. L. Adair & Son, being manager for his father who devotes little of his time to the business. Mr. Adair lives in the north-east end of Tahlequah, where he has a dwelling house and six acres of land. He is also owner of some very promising mineral claims, which with others are undeveloped. Mr. Adair like his father, is a gentleman of education and refinement, generous and liberal, and in consequence is popular with everybody.



ARTHUR F. ADAIR.
CHEROKEE.

JOHN F. SIMPSON.

John F. Simpson was born December, 1824, in Prince William County, Virginia, the son of J. W. Simpson, of Bardstown, Kentucky, who is now ninety-two years of age. John F. came to Kentucky at the age of twelve, and was educated at the public schools. After a residence of some ten years in Louisville, he moved to Eufaula in the Creek Nation (in 1872), and in the year following embarked in the hide and fur business, which he continues until the present day. In 1870, Mr. Simpson, while in Arkansas, met Miss Susan Crabtree, daughter of the late Mr. William Crabtree, a prominent citizen of the Creek Nation, and they were married the same year in that State. Soon after coming to Eufaula he commenced improving land, and now owns 60 acres close to town, as well as 115 acres two miles further out. Mr. Simpson and his father-in-law were the first who ever grew cotton in the Creek Nation, having hauled a wagon load of the seed from a gin in Texas, situated on the spot where now stands the City of Texarkana. The first crop was a complete failure, owing to an early September frost. This occurred in 1873. Afterwards Mr. Simpson bought and shipped the first bale of cotton ever ginned in the Creek country. The subject of this sketch has seen some active service under General Taylor in the Mexican war. He joined the first regiment that enlisted for a twelve months' service on that occasion, which regiment was the First Kentucky, under Colonel Ormsby. During these twelve months he served at the battle of Monterey, and other engagements of lesser note. Mr. Simpson has a family of six children—Hattie, aged eighteen years; Robert Lee, aged seventeen years; John, aged fourteen years; Kate, aged twelve years; Mary, aged ten years, and James, aged eight years.

ROLAND KIRK ADAIR.

Roland Kirk Adair was born November 17, 1855, in Saline district, Cherokee Nation, son of B. Adair, who before the war was a prominent merchant at Locust Grove. His grandfather, Washington Adair, was one of the leading men in the Cherokee Nation. Mr. Roland Adair was educated at the public schools until 1874, and in the autumn of the same year entered

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ROLAND KIRK ADAIR.
CHEROKEE.

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MRS. ROLAND KIRK ADAIR.

Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, graduating with honors in 1877. Roland Kirk followed the career of a teacher from that time until 1881, when he married Miss Rachel Landrum, daughter of D. D. Landrum, of Delaware district, a prominent citizen. He then began farming five miles north of Chelsea, Cherokee Nation, and continued agriculture till April, 1891, when he disposed of his farm and began merchandising at Chelsea. Prior to his removal there, he was appointed on the board of town commissioners of Chelsea, which position he held for two years, and in December, 1891, was elected mayor of the town. By his marriage with Miss Landrum, he has five children—Charles B., born February 19, 1883; Robert McLeod, born July 4, 1884; David William, born December 6, 1885; Sue T., born January 6, 1886, and Sadie Kirk, born July 6, 1889. Mrs. Adair is an intelligent, cultured lady, of a liberal disposition, and very popular among her friends. Mr. Adair's mother was a Miss McNair, daughter of Nicholas McNair, a citizen by marriage. Mr. Adair besides his store, owns a farm of 150 acres, 50 acres of which are in cultivation, 100 head of cattle and other property. He is a wide-awake, progressive and energetic man, and educated far above the majority, and, it may be added, that he is one of that type of men whose example invariably stimulates a new country, or a young settlement, to rapid development in civilization.

COLONEL JOHNSON HARRIS.

Johnson Harris, was born April 19, 1856, the youngest son of William Harris, a white man, and Susan Collins, daughter of Parker Collins, a half Cherokee. Johnson attended neighborhood school until 1876, when he entered the male seminary, Tablequah, and there remained for one year, when he commenced teaching in the public schools. In 1881 he was elected member of the senate to represent the Canadian district, and filled the same office three different terms. In 1887 and 1889 he was elected as national delegate to Washington. After the inauguration of Chief Mayes, Colonel Johnson Harris was appointed executive secretary, and held the position until 1891, when he was elected national treasurer in place of Henry Chambers. In 1877 he married Miss Nannie

Fields, daughter of Richard Fields, by whom he has three children, a girl and two boys. Colonel Harris again married, this time to Miss Mamie Adair, daughter of William Penn Adair, March 4, 1891. Mrs. Harris is a lady of many accomplishments, among them that of art, her attainments in that field being quite considerable. She graduated at the Kirkwood Seminary, in Missouri. On the death of Joel Mayes, principal chief, December, 1891, Colonel Harris was put in nomination as his successor, and was elected, by a large majority, by the council then in session as chief executive of the Cherokees. Few men have ever attained to such a high position so early in life. Mr. Harris having served the people only ten or eleven years. Governor Harris resides in Tahlequah. He is the owner of a considerable herd of cattle and a fine farm. Personally, he is a handsome, intellectual looking man, six feet high and weighing 210 pounds. His education is far above the average, being well read on most subjects and a good conversationalist. Few men can boast of such wide spread popularity as Governor Harris.

JUDGE ISAAC JACOBS.

Isaac Jacobs was born January 26, 1854, in Scullville County, Choctaw Nation, oldest son of S. L. Jacobs and C. Belvin, both of Choctaw origin. Isaac attended public school until the age of fourteen years. At seventeen he commenced farming, which, in connection with stock-raising, he continues until the present day. In October, 1889, he started in the mercantile business with his brother, W. F. Jacobs, at Muldrow, and they are now doing a very fair trade. Mr. Jacobs married Miss Amanda Pettit, of Sequoyah district, daughter of Thomas Pettit, a prominent Cherokee in his neighborhood. Mrs. Jacobs died in August, 1880, without family, since which time Mr. Jacobs has remained single. In 1887 he was appointed deputy clerk of Sequoyah district, and August, 1889, was elected district judge. In August, 1891, he was re-elected for a second term, and is filling his office to the satisfaction of all. Judge Jacobs is five feet six inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds. He is a man of strict integrity, and highly respected in the county, having a host of friends among all classes. Judge Jacobs owns 125 acres of land in cultivation, a small herd of cattle.

and, in connection with his brother, carries a stock of merchandise to the value of \$2,000. They also own the store building, while the judge is owner of a nice residence in Muldrow. Judge Jacobs is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 29, Walnut Grove.

ELLIS C. ALBERTY.

Ellis C. Alberty was born July 20, 1860, the eldest son of James Alberty and Martha Wright, a daughter of Cornelius Wright, who held some prominent offices in his nation. His father was a leading farmer and stock-raiser, and one-half Cherokee by blood. Ellis attended public school until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to the male seminary at Tahlequah, and there remained five years, after which he spent three years at college in New Hampshire, where he graduated, and returned to his home in the Cherokee Nation.

In 1885 he became teacher in the male seminary, Tahlequah, and held the position for three years, afterward taking the post of first assistant at the orphan asylum, where he also taught three years. On leaving there he began farming at Chouteau. In July, 1877, he married Miss Sue M. Eaton, daughter of Richard Eaton, of Going Snake district. By this marriage they had two children—Cecil, born April 23, 1888, and Lizzie, born October 10, 1890. In August, 1891, Mr. Alberty was elected prosecuting attorney for Coowescowee district, which office he still holds. Mr. Alberty owns about 20 head of cattle, a stock of hogs, some mules, and 75 acres of land in cultivation on Grand River, besides several town lots in Choateau and a good residence on his home place. Mr. Alberty is a fine, tall, intelligent-looking



ELLIS C. ALBERTY
CHEROKEE

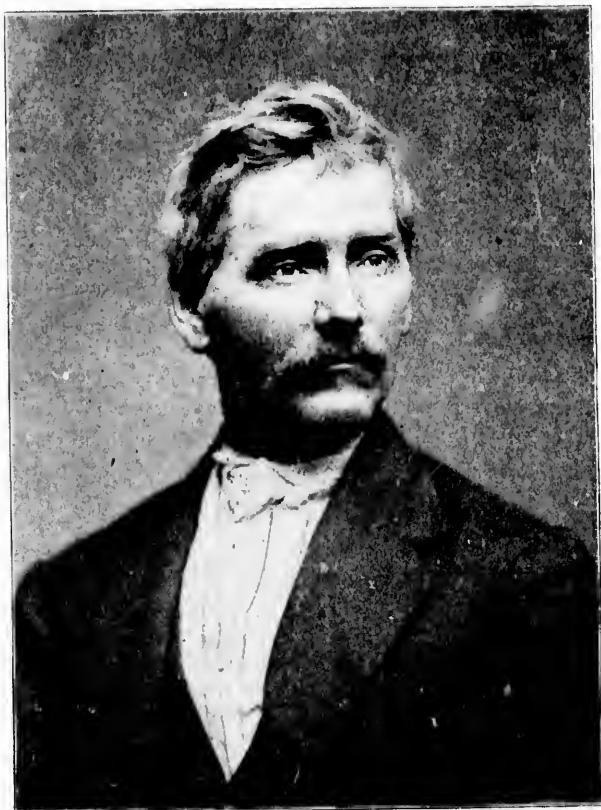
gentleman of good manners and address. He is well educated, and as a prosecuting attorney has given every satisfaction, gaining the confidence and respect of his people. Mr. Alberty is a member of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Alberty was a teacher in the nation's public schools for over six years. She is a lady of refinement and culture, a good wife and a loving mother.

JOHNSON THOMPSON.

Johnson Thompson was born February 10, 1822, in Cass County, Georgia, the third son of James Allen Thompson, a white man, and Martha Lynch, a Cherokee, daughter of Geter Lynch, a United States citizen, who was a brother-in-law to Judge J. Martin, of considerable prominence in the Cherokee Nation. Johnson attended missionary and private schools until he was fifteen, when his father emigrated to the present Cherokee Nation with the Boudinots, Adairs, Mayes and Ridge families, after the treaty of 1835. Here he went to school in Viniard Township, Arkansas, and later to Bentonville in the same State, until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered J. M. Lynch & Co's establishment as a clerk, Mr. Lynch being his uncle. Here he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Eliza C. Taylor, January 5, 1843, daughter to Richard Taylor, who was second chief of the Cherokees. Her mother was daughter to George Fields, prominent in the capacity of United States officer, and who drew a government pension till his death. Mr. Johnson Thompson embarked in the mercantile line, in the winter of 1846 and 1847, in which business he has been engaged up to the present, except during the war. When the campaign commenced, he joined the Confederate service, in the capacity of quarter-master of the First Cherokee Regiment, after which he got a certificate of disability, and retired to a farm which he had purchased in the Chickasaw Nation, on Red River. After the war he began farming on Grand River, in connection with his mercantile business, and there remained until 1868 or 1869, when he removed to Vinita. Leaving Vinita in 1876, he settled in Tahlequah, and resumed the mercantile and stock business, which he is still pursuing. He carries a stock of from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

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JOHNSON THOMPSON.
CHEROKEE.

including boots, shoes, dry goods, hardware and farming implements. He owns about 200 acres of improved farm lands at different points, and about 100 head of stock cattle, as well as the stone building in Tablequah, in which his business is carried on. He has five children—Thomas F., James A., Robert J., Joe M. and Jane Annie (the wife of R. M. French, high sheriff of Tablequah). Joseph M. is practicing physician and medical superintendent of the male and female institutes at Tablequah, and is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. The subject of our sketch is five feet ten inches high, and weighs 290 pounds. He is a man of good appearance, sound education and business ability. Mr. Thompson is one of the oldest merchants now living in the Cherokee Nation, who is still in business. He is also one of the first members who joined the Masonic lodge in the Cherokee Nation, after the first lodge was organized; he has taken the degrees in the Chapter. Mr. John S. Thompson is good hearted and charitable, and has done many a kindly act for the needy and destitute.

ROBERT SHERMAN BROWN.

Robert Sherman Brown was born in Pennsylvania in 1864, the son of Robert Kennedy Brown and Nancy Jane Cook, of Pennsylvania, both of whom died when their son was a boy. Moving, while Robert was an infant, to a point thirty miles north-east of Okmulgee, they sent their boy to school at Parker's Landing, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years. On his return Robert went to work on a ranch in Texas, for twelve months, after which he returned to the Creek Nation, and, his parents being dead, he went to Thomas Perryman's place, Broken Arrow (Perryman had married his sister), and there remained until he was employed to do missionary and other work at Nuyaka. Here he remained four years, and in the meantime married Miss Eliza Bell, in 1888. This accomplished young lady was educated at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, spending seven years at that institution, after which she taught school for a time at Cussetah, Creek Nation. Mr. Brown on leaving the mission, soon afterwards went to clerking for Esparhecher, in his store at Tiger, where he remained

till August, 1891, when he was employed at the Parkinson mercantile house, Okmulgee, which position he occupies at the present. While on a ranch close to Vernon, Texas, the subject of our sketch, with the cowmen of that district, narrowly escaped having a serious difficulty with the State rangers, who were sent out by the governor to quiet a disturbance, which was daily expected. Mr. Brown has a family of two children—Oliver Conrad, aged two years, and Myrtle, five months. He is a young man of excellent address, good business qualities, kind and hospitable to all, and therefore very popular. His wife is a daughter to George Bell, a half Cherokee and white. Her cousin, Annie Harlan, is widow to T. Wesley Barnett, a well known outlaw, whose unfortunate career is much to be regretted, considering the fact that he was connected with some of the best families of the country, and not only this, but he was a descendant of the illustrious Timpoochee Barnett, of historic fame. Mr. Brown is brother-in-law to T. W. Perryman, a half-brother to Chief Perryman, while Mrs. Brown is niece to the celebrated Esparhecher.

REV. D. C. MURPHY.

D. C. Murphy was born in Hickman County, Kentucky, the son of James Murphy, of Cork, Ireland. Mr. Murphy was educated at the county schools and soon after his father's death commenced laboring on his mother's farm, where he remained until fourteen years of age. The twelve months following he spent endeavoring to learn the printers' trade in Hickman, Fulton County, Kentucky, but a certain wild vein in his nature conquered his disposition to learn the trade and he ran off without a farewell, wandering he cared not whither, and with no other object than the gratification of a love for excitement and adventure. Mr. Murphy's life for the twenty years following is, to use his own words, "better forgotten than recalled"—being wild and reckless in the extreme. He was virtually dead till his conversion in 1869, which happened at a Methodist meeting in Henry County, Tennessee. In 1871 he moved to Sebastian County, Arkansas, and in 1875 became a licensed preacher, though he did not commence preaching until 1881, when he joined the Claremont circuit under Rev. Y.

Young, presiding elder. After eighteen months at this point, the subject of our sketch moved to the Canev circuit, where he remained for four years. About 1885 he was ordained by Bishop Grauville, at Skullville. When on mission work among the Osage Indians Mr. Murphy organized the first Protestant church ever established in their nation. It was situated on Candy Creek, and had but seven members. Later, in the town of Pawhusky, he established a membership of eighteen, seven of whom were full-bloods. But the mission was not a success, as was proven when the board ordered Mr. Becher to supersede Mr. Murphy. The new incumbent being a college graduate, the board concluded to try his educational experience among the aborigines, but to no purpose, as the few converts made through the agency of Mr. Murphy soon fell away, returning to their worship of the Great Spirit. Soon afterwards the board abandoned missionary work among the Osages. Mr. Murphy has been stationed for the past twelve months at Eufaula, among the Creek Indians, whom he finds very susceptible to religious training. They generally, however, fall in with the creeds of their parents, or the first missionaries who happened to fall among them. Mr. Murphy has been married three times. First to Barbara Pewitt, in Fulton County, Kentucky; secondly to Adeline Pewitt, of Williamson County, Tennessee, by whom he has eight living children, and lastly to Mrs. Lucy Lowry, who is now living.

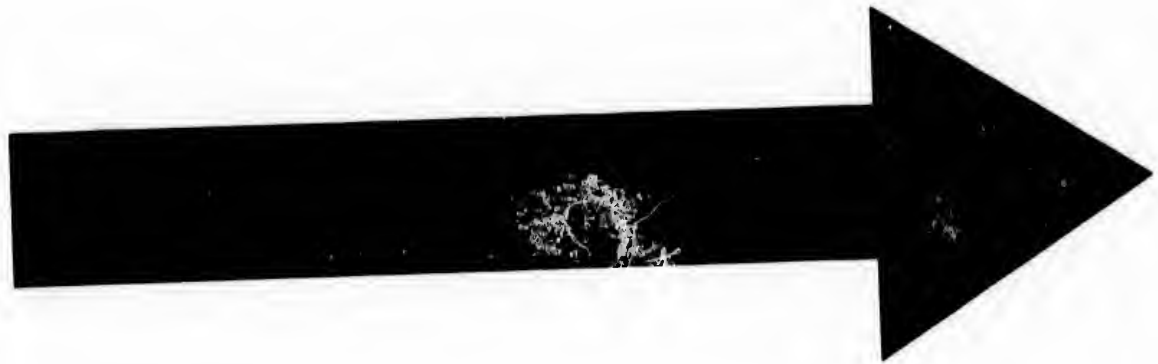
FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEILSON.

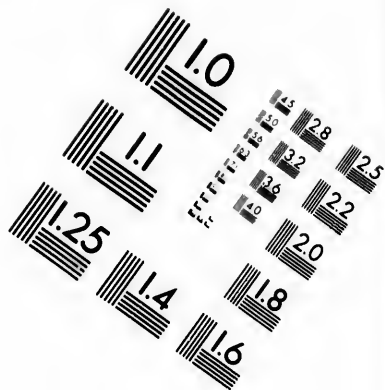
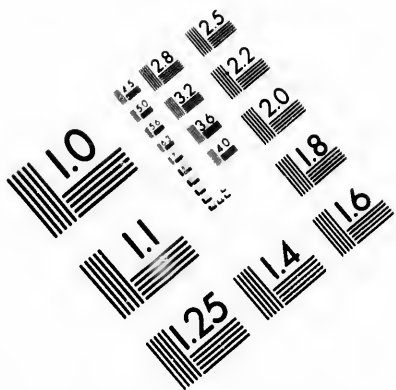
Francis A. Neilson was born in Oxford, Mississippi, June 2, 1860, eighth child in a family of twelve of W. S. Nelson, a prominent merchant of Oxford, and before the war a very wealthy man. Francis A. received his education at the State University, leaving in his sophomore year at the age of twenty-one, after which he began a mercantile life as book-keeper in a large general merchandise store in Oxford, and remained in this occupation for three years. In 1885 the subject of our sketch went West to Arkansas City, Kansas, and there formed a partnership in the hardware business, but this becoming uncongenial Mr. Neilson went to Bartholomille, Indian Territory, and entered the employment of

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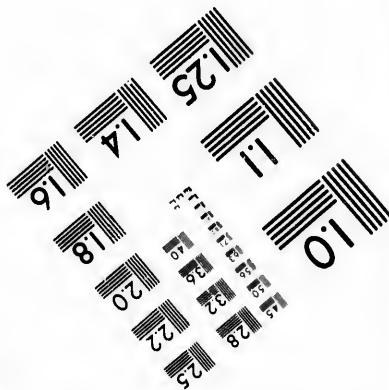
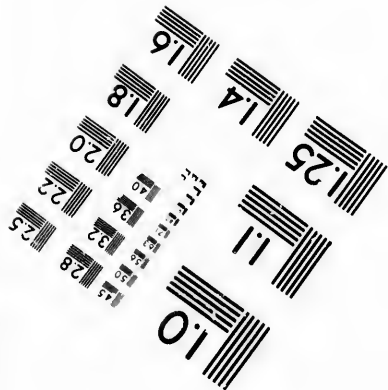
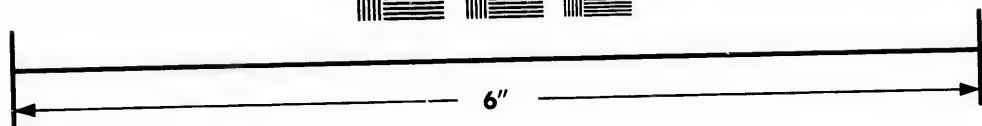
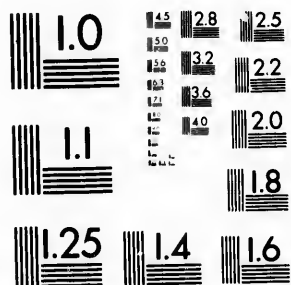
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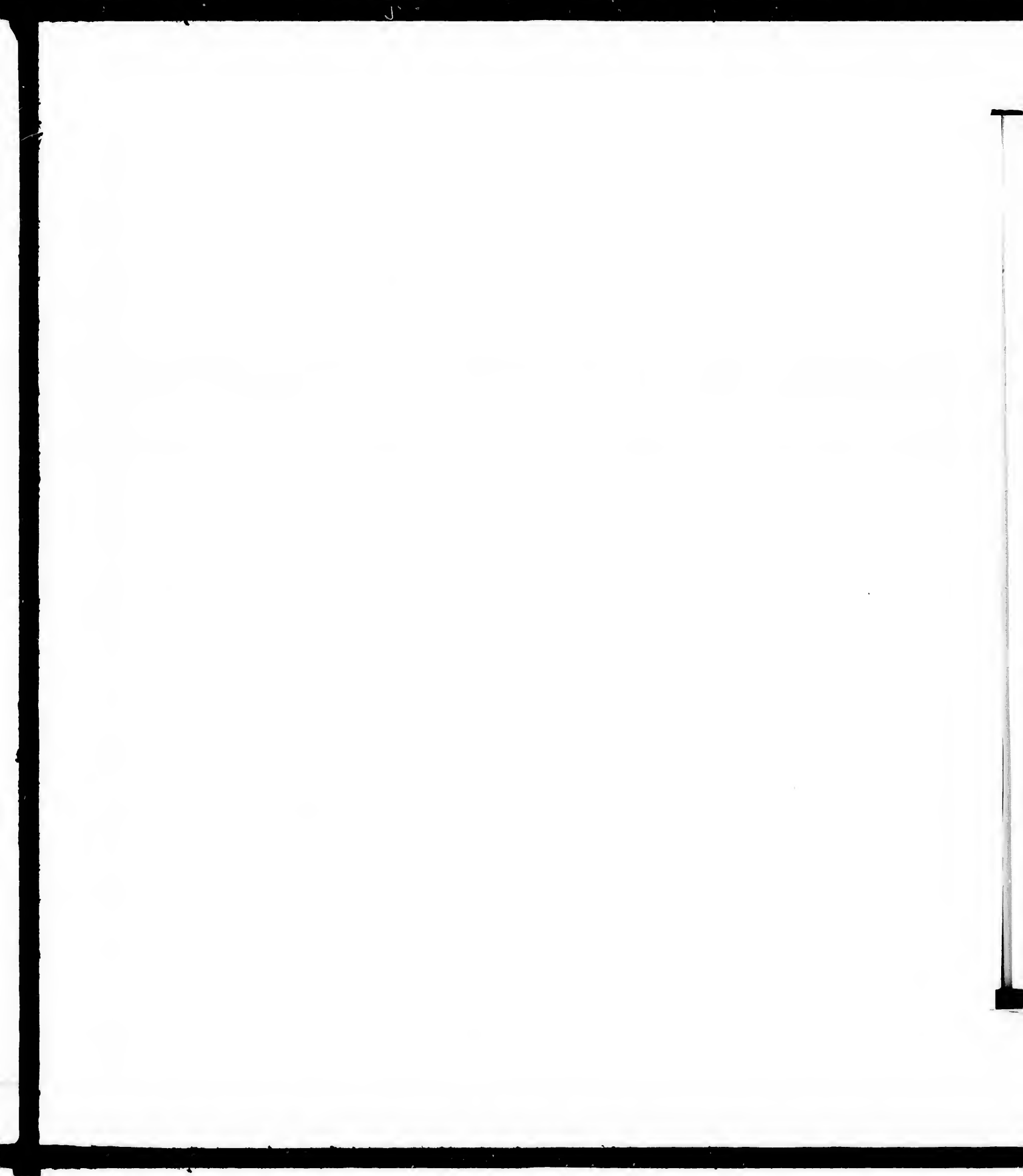
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MR. AND MRS. F. A. NEILSON

J. H. Bartles, as book-keeper, and remained three years. In March, 1888, he was married to Ella May Pratt, step-daughter to J. H. Bartles, and immediately moved to Claremore, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he still continues successfully. Mrs. Neilson's father was Lucius B. Pratt, eldest son of Rev. John G. Pratt, of an old Boston family, and many years agent to the Delawares. Her mother was a Miss Nannie May "Journey Cake," daughter of the Rev. Charles J. Journey Cake, present chief of the Delawares. Mrs. Neilson is a highly educated lady, and is accomplished and refined above the average of her sex. By this marriage Mr. Neilson has two children—Nouie, born March 12, 1889, and Ada May, born May 8, 1891. Mr. Neilson's mother was a Miss Mary C. Bowen, of East Tennessee, and a member of a very wealthy and aristocratic family. Mr. Neilson has, in addition to a large stock of merchandise, two farms aggregating 1100 acres, 700 of which are in cultivation, with good buildings and orchards thereon. He also owns 90 acres of land near Kansas City, valued at some \$20,000, also 320 acres in the Texas Panhandle, 50 lots in Caney, Kansas, and 31 lots and 11 buildings in Claremore, making him one of the wealthiest men in the Cherokee Nation, while his mercantile business alone, successfully conducted of itself, is capable of yielding a comfortable competence. Mr. Neilson is six feet high, weighs 165 pounds, and is an active, energetic, brainy man, calculated to make a very decided mark in the world.

A. W. ROBB.

A. W. Robb was born January, 1840, in Vera County, Pennsylvania, the fourth son of William A. Robb, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Young Robb attended neighborhood schools until thirteen years of age, when he went to Washington College, Iowa, where he remained one year. Most of his time was spent upon a farm until he arrived at twenty years of age. In the fall of 1860 he went to Kansas, and in the following year entered the Federal service (militia force). Soon, however, he joined the regulars, and in July, 1862, became first lieutenant, Company F, Third Indiana Horse Guards. He thus served until 1865, when he was

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mustered out. Mr. Robb commenced filling government contracts in 1866, and finished in 1869. Then he entered mercantile business at Baxter Springs, and there remained until 1871, when he opened out in Muskogee under the title of Atkinson & Co. He continued the partnership with Mr. Atkinson until 1875, when he sold to Smith & Angier. Attaching himself to Mr. Patterson's business for some time, he finally formed a partnership with that gentleman in 1876, and has been ever since his partner and business manager of that wealthy and prominent firm. The establishment carried a general stock of goods, worth about \$40,000, when it was burned down in 1887. Then the present building, a fine two-story brick, was erected. This establishment carries as large a stock as the old house. In Wagoner, Creek Nation, Messrs. Patterson & Robb have a branch house stocked with goods to the amount of \$25,000 in general merchandise, and commanding a large trade. Mr. Robb married Miss Martha Requa, January 23, 1864, daughter of George Requa and Mary Austin. Mr. Requa came to the Union Mission, Indian Territory, in 1825, where he remained until the Osages moved North. Mrs. Robb was born in Bates County, Missouri, in 1841. The issue of their marriage was four children, three of whom are living—Mollie (now Mrs. Sampson), born October 2, 1865; Kate, born September 29, 1870 (now Mrs. Evans, wife of Rev. A. G. Evans, Presbyterian minister in Pendleton, Oregon), and Jessie, born December 13, 1872. In height Mr. Robb is six feet two inches, and weighs 195 pounds. He is a man of fine physique, pleasant and affable in manner, with a great deal of personal magnetism, and possessed of business qualities far above the average. He is a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and a charter member of the Masonic lodge of Muskogee, in which he is a Master Mason.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TARVIN.

George W. Tarvin was born December 14, 1828, a son of Elijah Tarvin, of Baldwin County, Alabama, and Elizabeth Tate. His grandfather, William Tarvin, came from England at an early day, settling in Buck County, Georgia, and afterward marrying Mary Miller in Pensacola, Florida, in 1783, where he opened a trading

house. Mr. G. W. Tarvin's mother, Elizabeth Tate, was second daughter to David Tate, and granddaughter to Colonel John Tate and Schoy McGilleroy, and great-granddaughter to General Alexander McGilleroy, who came from Scotland in 1735 and amassed a large fortune in this country. He was colonel in the British army in 1776 and 1790, and was commissioned by George Washington as brigadier-general. He was a highly intellectual man. George Washington Tarvin, his great-grandson and subject of this sketch, was born in Baldwin County, Alabama, and in 1852, with his mother's family, moved to Fort Bend County, Texas, bringing with them seventy negroes, and starting in agriculture in the Brazos bottom. Here he remained until the outbreak of the war, when he joined the Confederate service under Colonel Elmore, Second Texas Infantry. After two years he returned home to assist his mother, who was alone on the plantation, and, procuring a substitute, remained with her until the close of the war, when he left for Mexico, and there took up his stay ten years, devoting his time to the mercantile business. Returning from Mexico, he began clerking in a store in Texas, and in 1870 or 1871 went to San Angelo (same State), where he clerked for a Mr. Withers for some three years. In 1885 he moved with his family to Muskogee, and remained a short time at this place, moving out on the Verdigris River, where he farmed for one year, after which he moved, on account of his daughter's health, to Vinita, Cherokee Nation. From thence he went to Red Fork, and from that place to Okmulgee, in 1888. Mr. Tarvin was married November, 1855, to Miss Phoebe Harris, of New York, by whom he had one girl, born 1857 and now Mrs. Thomas, of Okmulgee. His wife died July 7, 1858, and he remained single until December 26, 1872, when he married Mrs. M. B. Hammett, widow of the late Charles Hammett, of Galveston, Texas, in the hardware business at that town. Mrs. Tarvin was second daughter of Jacob Kates, of Wimmerton, Delaware, well and favorably known in that country, and whose father came over when the Swedes first settled in that place. By this marriage he has one daughter, named Annie, born April 9, 1876. Mr. Tarvin is grand-nephew of William Weatherford, a man who was of great prominence in the Creek Nation, and the hero of the fight at Fort Mims. Mr. Tarvin is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds. He is quiet and reserved, having all the traits of a true Southern gentleman, and is very popular.

ROBERT D. KNIGHT.

Robert D. Knight was born March 25, 1846, at Chouteau, Cherokee Nation, the youngest son of J. S. Knight, a Marylander, and a Cherokee lady, daughter of William Rogers, one of the old settlers. Robert attended several schools in the State of Pennsylvania, after which he spent three years at the academy in Bridgeton, New Jersey, finishing his education at Newtonia, Missouri. Leaving school in 1861, Robert entered the Confederate service, and served until the close of the war. After devoting ten years to farming, Mr. Knight moved in 1876 to Vinita, and there began the business of architect, contractor and builder, which employment he still pursues. In 1890 he opened a planing mill and factory in his town, putting up the first gasoline engine ever introduced in the Indian Territory. The factory is fitted with all modern improvements. Mr. Knight was superintendent of construction (on the part of the nation,) of the Cherokee Female Seminary, a building which cost \$65,000. He erected the national colored high school, near Tahlequah, which cost \$10,000, as also the brick work of the Halsell Institute. In April, 1875, Mr. Knight married Miss Louisa West, daughter of W. West, of Greenville, Missouri, by whom he had one living child, named Herman. Mr. West is over six feet in height, and weighs 190 pounds. He is a fine, intelligent looking man, of first class business qualifications and is very popular. His factory and stock are valued at \$3,000, while he has about ten town lots, and a few houses rented in Vinita, besides his own home and 160 acres of farm land in cultivation. He is also owner of the *Vinita World*, a paper established in 1890. [We have recently learned that the title of that paper has been changed to the *Vinita Globe*.]

EDGAR N. RATCLIFFE.

Edgar N. Ratcliffe was born March 5, 1857, at Hillsborough, Texas, the fourth son of James T. Ratcliffe, a leading lawyer of Hillsborough, and Miss Whiteside, daughter of Mr. Whiteside, a well known merchant and silversmith of Ashville, North Carolina. Edgar attended public school until fifteen years of age, after which he entered Trinity University, Tehuacana, Texas, where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he became clerk for

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EDGAR N. RATCLIFFE.
CHEROKEE.

Alfred Young, of that town, remaining until he was twenty, and then established a mercantile business for himself, which he conducted until 1884, and, selling out, removed to Vinita, Indian Territory, where he started a grocery store, and in 1888 extended his business to general merchandise, which he carries on at present. In September, 1881, Mr. Ratcliffe married Miss Era Foster, daughter of Robert Foster (a large stockman from La Grange, Bastrop County, Texas,) and Jane Fields, of a leading Cherokee family. By this marriage they have four children—Fred Foster, born May 28, 1884; James Wilton, born September 23, 1886; Robert Furnis, born June 23, 1889, and Mary Era, born September 25, 1891. Mrs. Ratcliffe is a graduate of Trinity College, Tehuacana, Texas, and is a lady of many accomplishments. Mr. Ratcliffe carries a stock of \$18,000 in general merchandise, and does the most extensive business at the present time in Vinita. The store building is also his property, beside 200 acres of farm in cultivation. He owns, in partnership with Mr. Skinner, the Vinita roller mills, and he is also owner of five business and residence lots, a fine residence, and a good deal of land in Texas. He is vice-president, and was chief organizer, of the First National Bank of Vinita, capital \$50,000. Mr. Ratcliffe is a man of fine intellectual appearance, gentlemanly in manner and address, and is possessor of rare business qualifications. He is a progressive man in the proper sense, and very popular in Vinita.

JAMES SMALL, M. D.

James Small was born October, 1811, in McMinn County, Tennessee, seventh son of Rev. James Small and Mary A. Wallace, of Scotch descent and from Wane County, Kentucky. James, Jr. attended neighborhood schools until 1861, when he joined the Federal army, enlisting in the second Kansas Infantry, and from that entered the Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, in which he served till the close of the war. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Noe, of Lee County, Virginia, by whom he had five children—Mary J., born April 3, 1866; Amy A., March 23, 1868; Nellie A., June 23, 1872; Robert Walter, July 19, 1878, and James Arthur, January 12, 1881. After the close of the war, James took charge

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JAMES SMALL, M. D.

of the old homestead, his father being dead. Remaining two years, he began reading medicine with Dr. E. H. Moore, of Ash Grove, Missouri. The following year he moved to Yellville, Arkansas, where he studied with Dr. C. M. Noe, his brother-in-law. After remaining with him three years, in 1871, he began the practice of his profession in Isabella, Missouri, and there continued until 1879, when he went to the American Medical College, St. Louis, where he graduated in 1880. After a short practice in Isabella, Missouri, he moved to Marion County, Oregon, remaining until 1882, when he returned to Oakland, Arkansas, at that time a small place, but which, with the assistance of the doctor, soon became a flourishing little town. He was postmaster in Oakland, and gave it the name which it bears at present. In 1887 he moved to Douglas, Missouri, where he had an extensive practice, and was appointed postmaster at Smallett, in the same county, where his home is; the office is now in charge of his wife. In September, 1891, he moved to Okmulgee, Creek Nation, and in October was appointed resident physician to the Nuyaka Mission, which position he now holds. Dr. Small, at his home place, owns a fine farm of 120 acres, and some cattle, horses, and other stock, besides a comfortable residence, orchard, garden, etc. He is six feet high and weighs 190 pounds, is intellectual and highly educated, having a natural talent for the profession which he represents so creditably, being only too well qualified to fill the responsible position which has been recently offered him.

JOHN L. SPRINGSTON.

John L. Springston is the son of Anderson Springston, half-breed, and Sallie Elliot, daughter of Jack Elliot, a white man, who married a quarter Cherokee. Anderson Springston was born in Tennessee, and after coming to this nation practiced law in the Delaware and Tahlequah districts. John L., the subject of this sketch, was born October, 1845, and educated at the public schools, Delaware district. About the time he was ready to enter the Upper Alton Academy, the war broke out, and he joined the Indian Home Guards, Third Regiment, Company I, under Col. M. A. Phillips, Federal army. He entered the service January 1,

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JOHN I. SPRINGSTON
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1863, and served until May 31, 1865, during which time he was at the battles of Cabin Creek, Honey Springs and other engagements of the kind. While attending school in 1859, he was appointed clerk of the supreme court of his district, and served in the various courts in the same capacity until 1872, when he was elected sheriff of Saline district for two years. In 1874 he became executive secretary under Chief W. P. Ross, and also held the office of interpreter. From November 1875 to 1879, he was Cherokee translator of the *Advocate*, or national organ, and in 1879 was re-appointed to that office by Chief Bushyhead, and held it until 1887. During the first two years of Bushyhead's administration, he was clerk of the senate, and national (or executive) interpreter throughout the entire administration. He also acted as interpreter of the special commission on citizenship. In 1859 Mr. Springston began the practice of law, and has, since the advent of the Mayes administration, devoted the best part of his time to attending to pension and other claims. He is also attorney of record at the United States court, Fort Smith, as well as the different departments of the United States Government at Washington. Mr. Springston was first married in 1867, to Sarah Eliza Mosely, granddaughter to George Fields, of Saline district, by whom he has two daughters—Ruth and Elizabeth. By a second marriage he has also two daughters, Viola Daere and Wenona. In 1885 he married Miss A. C. Gray, daughter to Adolphus Gray, a white man, from North Carolina, by whom he has one son, five years old, named W. P. Bondinot. Mr. Springston is six feet high, weighs 236 pounds, and is a splendid specimen of his race, of excellent address and considerable force; he is capable of strongly impressing a jury. He is very popular, and a loyal adherent to the national party.

JAMES F. MITCHELL.

James F. Mitchell was born November, 1856, in Green County, Indiana, being the eldest son of James H. Mitchell, of Muskogee, Indian Territory, formerly a stock-raiser and agriculturist, who recently retired from business, owing to ill health. His mother was Miss M. G. Crabtree, whose family were from Ohio, and who moved to Indiana when quite young, and married Mr. Mitchell

in 1836. James F. attended district school until the age of seventeen, moving West with his parents, he then followed school teaching until he was twenty-two years of age, after which he attended normal school at Fort Scott, where he completed his education July 1, 1881, at the age of twenty-five years. Mr. Mitchell commenced teaching in the public schools of Kansas soon afterwards, and was appointed deputy registrar of deeds of Butler County, under the administration of Dr. J. McGuinness. Since that time he has had charge of the Bloomfield Academy, a graded school in Bloomfield, Arkansas, on the Indian Territory line. In 1889, he moved with his parents to Muskogee, Indian Territory, and in September, 1891, was given charge of the public school in Eufaula, Creek Nation, which appointment he now holds. The subject of this sketch is a young man of excellent education, full of energy and thoroughly devoted to his mission. His mother, now fifty-five years of age, is corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. Association of the Indian Territory, and missionary supervisor of jails.

JAMES RICHARDSON BREWER, M.D.

James R. Brewer was born in February, 1849, at Black Forest, Gibson County, Tennessee, seventh son of Dr. James M. Brewer, of Tennessee, and grandson of Sterling Brewer, who for twenty years was speaker of the Senate of Tennessee. Dr. Brewer is brother to the Rev. T. F. Brewer, superintendent of the Harrell International Institute, of Muskogee. In 1859, the subject of our sketch entered Yorkville Academy, Tennessee, where he remained until 1865. During 1867 and 1868 he attended Andrew College, Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee, after which he attached himself to the mercantile business until 1873, in Columbus, Kentucky. In 1874 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Sale, and later with Dr. J. M. Taylor, of Corinth, Mississippi. Attending a course of lectures at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, he commenced practice in the summer of 1876, and continued the same in Franklin and Washington Counties, Arkansas, until the fall of 1877, when he returned to the above mentioned university and completed his course of lectures. Afterward he resumed practice in Washington County, Arkansas, moving to Columbus, Kentucky, in 1879, and from thence to Franklin County, Arkansas, in

1880. Three years later he came to Muskogee, Indian Territory, and in November, 1886, moved to Pierce City, Arkansas, where he remained five months. Going from thence to South West City, Missouri, he located there until 1888, when he returned to Muskogee, Indian Territory, where he is now residing. In March, 1878, he married Miss Ella Lee Cook, daughter to William Cook, a leading man in Columbus, Kentucky, and treasurer of that city for forty years, as well as treasurer of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Mrs. Brewer is a lady of superior attainments and many accomplishments. Dr. Brewer is five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 135 pounds. He is gentlemanly in appearance and affable in manner, highly educated, and stands in the front rank in his profession. He has a large practice in Muskogee, where he has many friends.

JAMES M. BOLING, M.D.

James M. Boling was born January 31, 1856, the eldest son of R. J. Boling, at one time a prominent merchant in Cherokee



JAMES M. BOLING, M.D.
CHEROKEE.

County, Georgia. James entered the North Georgian Agricultural College, Dahlonega, North Georgia, at the age of twenty, and, after a year and a half or two years' attendance, entered college at Amherst, Virginia, where he remained one year. In 1884 he attended the Georgia Medical College, graduating from there in 1886. Commencing the practice of medicine immediately at Kensington, Georgia, he continued at that point for four years, moving to Claremore, Cherokee Nation (his present home), in 1890. In December of the same year he married Miss Julia M. Davis (born June, 1868, at Kensington, Georgia), daughter of John Davis, Jr., of Walker County, Georgia, an extensive

farmer and stock-raiser, and part Cherokee. Mrs. Boling's mother was a Miss Hall, daughter of S. B. Hall, a Tennessean by birth. Mrs. Boling is a lady of refinement and education, and fascinating in manner and appearance. She is quite popular in Vinita. Dr. Boling is somewhat above the middle height, intellectual-looking, and courteous in manner and address. His education is far above the average, while his professional reputation stands high. The doctor has lately erected a drug store. Dr. Boling is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a Master Mason of Crawfish Lodge No. 261, Georgia. He is very popular among the people of Claremore and its vicinity, and is greatly esteemed and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.



MRS. JAMES M. BOLING

COLONEL D. N. MCINTOSH.

D. N. McIntosh was born near Newnham, Georgia, September 20, 1822, the son of William McIntosh, a half-breed Scot and Creek Indian. The subject of our sketch moved to this country when eight years old with the third emigration, in 1830, and settled on the Verdigris River. He was educated at Smith's Institute, Kentucky, and left there at the age of eighteen, in the year 1841. At this period the Creek Nation was composed of two districts, each district governed by a chief, who jointly presided at the general council. Young McIntosh, notwithstanding his youth, was appointed clerk of the Arkansas district, and in that capacity served honorably for a period of ten years. In 1856 he was appointed delegate to Washington, and again, at the conclusion of the war in 1866, the southern division of the Creeks appointed him to the

same office, which he held for twelve years. In 1877 the new government was adopted, and for eight years (during his delegacy) Colonel McIntosh served as representative of Coweta Town. In this, as well as in other capacities, the colonel proved himself to be a man of sound judgment and rare wisdom, retaining a strong influence among his people. Nor was he in the background when the tocsin of war was sounded, and the nation divided its allegiance between the North and the South. After the Confederate treaty, D. N. McIntosh was elected colonel of his regiment, under the command of General Cooper, and served gallantly until the close. He fought at Bird Creek, Newtonia, Honey Springs and other engagements. At the close of the war he was sent as delegate to Washington, and has held the same trust for many years. Mr. McIntosh has devoted the later years of his life to agriculture. He has one section of land under fence, 500 acres of which is in cultivation. By his first wife, Jane Ward, he has four sons—Albert, aged forty-one; Freeland, aged thirty-eight; Rowley, aged thirty, and D. N. McIntosh, Jr., aged twenty-eight. Rowley is called after his father's uncle, who was chief of the Creeks for thirty years, from 1828 to 1858. By his second wife, L. B. Gawler, Colonel McIntosh has seven children—Helena, Etta, Lula, Zenophon, Monides, Emerson and Yancey. The colonel, although in his seventieth year, enjoys excellent health mentally and physically.

CHARLES GATES MOORE.

Charles Gates Moore was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, being the son of J. W. Moore, a merchant of Readsville, Missouri. At an early age Charles Gates was placed at school at Fulton, Missouri, and at the age of fifteen commenced clerking in the same town. Later on he acquired a thorough knowledge of drugs, and in 1887 moved to Eufaula, in the Creek Nation, where he established a drug store at his present stand. Mr. Moore carries one of the largest stocks of goods in the Indian Territory. Some time ago he opened a branch house at Checotah, and here also he commands a large trade. The subject of our sketch is a member of the M. E. Church South, and of the Masonic order, being Master of the Eufaula lodge, Indian Chapter (McAlester), and Cœur de Leon Commandery, at Parsons, Kansas. He is a wide-awake business man, and very popular.

WILSON N. JONES.

W. N. Jones, the present chief of the Choctaws, was born in Mississippi in 1831, and is the youngest son of Nathaniel Jones, who emigrated to the Choctaw Nation in 1833. Nathaniel Jones was annuity captain, and served later as a member of the legislature at the early councils. The

subject of our sketch belongs to the Ok-la-fa-lay-a clan. In 1849 he commenced farming without any capital whatever. The results were very limited for the first few years, but he soon accumulated enough to secure a fair start. He succeeded so far as to be in a position to open a mercantile establishment on a capital of five hundred dollars. In 1866, or 1867, he took a Kansas man named Jim Myers as partner, who contributed three or four hundred dollars to the stock.

After four years of hard labor they succeeded in accumulating money enough to purchase a thousand head of cattle. Myers drove the cattle to market and disposed of them in Kansas, probably at Fort Scott, but forgot to return and divide the proceeds with his partner. The consequence was that Wilson Jones lost his labor of four years, amounting to at least \$5,000. But Mr. Wilson went bravely to work again, and collecting what debts were due to the house and \$300 worth of cattle, turned in by Mr. W. W. Hampton, satisfied his creditors and saved the business, enabling him to purchase a fresh stock of goods. There being little money among the Choctaws at the time, Mr. Jones was obliged to take stock in payment for his sales; but he had a fine range and permitted his cattle to accumulate year by year. When the railroad was located he opened a store at Shawnee, fifteen miles from Caddo, where he continued in business thirteen or fourteen



WILSON N. JONES.
PRINCIPAL CHIEF, CHOCTAW NATION.

years with great success, increasing his stock until, at the present time, he is the largest cattle owner in the Indian Territory. Of late Mr. Jones has devoted his whole attention to stock-raising. In 1884 Wilson Jones was elected district trustee, and in 1887 treasurer, which office he held until 1890, when he was elected principal chief of the Choctaw Nation. He was first married to Col. Pickins' daughter, by whom he had two children, both of whom are dead. In 1855 he married Louisa La Flore, by whom he has had four children, all of whom are dead. William, the last surviving member of his family, was waylaid and shot in 1889. His mother died a long time before. In 1876 Mr. Jones married Isabel Heaston, daughter of Col. Heaston, of Bennett County, Ark., by whom he had two children, both of whom are dead. Mr. Jones has about 17,600 acres of land, 550 of which are under cultivation, the rest in pasture. He also owns 5000 head of cattle, 3000 of which are beef stock. Besides this he has 75 head of horses. His brand is W. J. He has also an interest in coal claims, a cotton gin and half ownership in a large mercantile establishment with W. H. Ainsworth, of Caddo. Without education, Governor Jones is a man of extraordinary intelligence, unflagging energy and tenacity of purpose. He is a wonderful financier, when we consider that he is wholly destitute of book learning. Had he had the opportunities of education now offered to his people, there is no knowing what he might have achieved. He is a man of great popularity, and will undoubtedly give full satisfaction to his supporters in the discharge of his responsible duties.

RICHARD M. WOLFE.

Richard M. Wolfe was born November 16, 1849, the son of J. H. Wolfe and Elizabeth Saunders, daughter of D. Saunders, a prominent Cherokee. When Richard was but five months old, his father left for California to search for gold in order, as he said himself, to properly educate his son, but unfortunately he never returned. At the age of seven Richard went to school for three months, and then again in two years later, passed five months at a public school. From the outbreak of the war till its ending he remained at home to take care of his mother, and in 1865, when

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RICHARD M. WOLFE.
CHEROKEE.

he had almost forgotten the book learning he had acquired, attended school for three terms, dropping off at McGuffey's fourth reader. He was then 21 years of age, and the only support of his mother and grandmother, so that he was obliged to work in the fields and snatch the brief intervals between crop times to educate himself. Despite his limited opportunities, he was enabled to teach the public school at Tyners' Valley soon after he became of age, and the year following became mission teacher at the Moravian Mission, Spring Creek, which institute had but five pupils at the commencement of the term, but increased to fifty-six, before he resigned, in twelve months from the date of his appointment. The refusal on the part of the board to increase his salary, was the cause of Mr. Wolfe's resignation. He, therefore, devoted his attention to farming for some time, and in November, 1872, married Susan E. Shelley, daughter to L. W. Shelley, district judge, Tahlequah district. He soon, however, returned to teaching at the Tyners' Valley school, and remained there for two years. In 1875 he was elected clerk of the lower house, but during the same session, being appointed as interpreter, he resigned the former office, and held the latter for four years, till 1879—being once re-elected in the meanwhile. Afterwards he was elected to the senate, and during the term was commissioned to go to Washington as a national delegate. While absent with Chief Bushyhead at the capital, Mr. Wolfe's mother died (December 23, 1879). He returned in seven months, and was elected to again visit Washington in the years 1881, 1882, 1884 and 1890, besides once on a special mission in 1883. In 1880, or thereabouts, Mr. Wolfe was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Rufus Adair on the supreme bench, and received the commission of chief justice. In 1887 he was elected to the senate from Going Snake district, and was re-elected in the fall of 1891. In 1889 he served as attorney for the nation on the citizen commission, until the dissolution of the same. Mr. Wolfe has a family of five children, Jesse B., Mitchell W., Mary J., Alice, Richard and Thomas. He is the owner of 130 acres in cultivation, 100 head of stock and 10 head of horses. He is an able lawyer and practices in the United States courts, as well as the courts of the Indian Territory. Although but forty-two years of age, there

are few men in the legislative department of the Cherokee Nation who possess such influence as Senator Richard Wolfe. Yet, with all, in manner and address he is quiet and subdued. Without any apparent aggressiveness, bombast or display, his words weigh heavily and sway many an older member of the senate. It is very possible, therefore, that Mr. Wolfe will fill the highest office in the nation at some future period. The *Tablequah Capital Daily News* of November 14, 1891, says: "Mr. Wolfe is an orator who has few equals in his country; he is intellectual and versatile, a profound reasoner and, in the senate, an antagonist worthy of any foe."

JOSEPH M. THOMPSON, M. D.

This popular young physician was born February 8, 1865, near Red River, Chickasaw Nation, during the war, and whilst his family were amongst the Cherokee refugees. He is the son of Johnson Thompson and Eliza C. Taylor, both Cherokees. In 1866 his parents went to Grand River, east of Vinita, Delaware district, where at eight years, Joseph was sent to a neighborhood school. At the age of fifteen years he went to the male seminary, and there remained three years, graduating a short time afterward at the Indian University, then located at Tablequah. From this he began reading medicine under Dr. Allen, which was followed up by a three years' medical course at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which institution he graduated in 1885. Dr. Thompson commenced practice the same year in Tablequah, and in 1887 married Lula Elliott, daughter to George W. Elliott, a white man. By this marriage he has two children—Christine, two years, and Eddie, three months old. In the fall of 1888, Dr. Thompson, although but twenty-three years of age, was appointed by the council as medical superintendent of the public institutions of the Cherokee Nation, a most arduous and responsible position, for which there were five candidates. These public institutions comprise the male and female seminaries, national jail and insane asylum, for which services he receives an income of \$1,500 per year, the commission holding good for four years. Reference is made to the asylum and other public institutions elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Thompson has a farm of 70 acres in cultivation



JOSEPH M. THOMPSON, M. D.

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within ten miles from town, and a handsome residence in Tahlequah. Despite the fact that his time is almost entirely occupied in discharging his duties to the nation's wards, he is sought after in private practice to such an extent that he is forced to refuse many calls. Though kept busy, Dr. Thompson occasionally finds leisure for a few hours with dog and gun, and on such occasions makes fur and feather fly. He is a good sportsman in the true sense, but no participant in gambling, whisky drinking, or even the use of tobacco. Dr. Thompson is a courteous, refined gentleman, and as a physician is skillful beyond his years. He has undoubtedly a bright future before him.

RICHARD WATSON HICKS.

Richard W. Hicks was born in 1855, the son of the late ex-Judge Jay Hicks, of the Flint district, who died in 1869. Richard's mother was a Miss Kate Levi, a full-blood Cherokee. Although a most successful school-teacher, Richard Hicks' education was confined to the neighborhood school at Pleasant Valley, which he attended for about four years. In 1886, at the age of thirty, he commenced teaching in Sequoyah district, after which he taught two terms at Rabbit Trap, Tahlequah district. He was next sent to open the Hickory Creek School, in Coowes-cowee district, and proved his adaptability for his calling by successfully taking charge of sixty-nine pupils. He held this position for five years. During the last term he taught at Four Mile Branch School, in Tahlequah district, and is at present (during vacation time) looking after his farming interest twelve miles west of the capital, where he has forty acres in cultivation and some cattle, horses and hogs.



RICHARD WATSON HICKS.
CHEROKEE

Mr. Hicks married Miss Emma Dora Scovell, daughter to Thomas H. Scovell, of Illinois, in September, 1890. By this union he has one child—Claude Jay, born October 7, 1891. Mr. Hicks, although an active supporter of the Downing party, has never offered himself as a candidate for office, although well fitted to represent his people in the legislature. He has had great success teaching, and is a straightforward, reliable man, quiet and unpretentious in disposition.

F. M. CONNOR.

F. M. Connor was born near Joplin, Missouri, March 29, 1852, the son of William Connor (a farmer, mill-wright and mechanic,) and Drucilla Davis. His grandfather, Caleb Connor, was one of the first settlers in Indiana.

When but five years old, the subject of this sketch accompanied his father to the Cherokee Nation, settling on Grand River, Delaware district, in 1857. He was partly educated at Asberry Mission, in the Creek Nation, but his parents dying in 1868 and in 1870, he was forced to take care of himself at an early age. In 1871, when only eighteen years old, he conducted a boarding house on Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, at the same time, by close application during leisure hours, he completed his education. In 1874, he returned to



F. M. CONNOR.
CHEROKEE.

Delaware district, and in the same year married Rebecca Dumeau, daughter of Green Dumeau, one-fourth Cherokee. By this marriage Mr. Connor has four children—Alonzo, Crawford, Lulu and Leonard. In 1887, the subject of this sketch was elected member of council, and held the office for two years, when he was nominated by the chief, and confirmed by the senate, as town commissioner

for the Cherokee Nation. On November 24, 1891, he was re-elected by unanimous vote to fill the same office: up to November, 1891, the commissioners have collected, and turned over to the nation, \$7,000. Mr. Connor is the second white man who has ever been elected as representative in the Cherokee national council—William Howe being the first. In the contest on that occasion, Mr. Connor competed against five Cherokees, and received the largest majority in the district. Mr. Connor has 600 acres of land in cultivation, near Fairland, a rapidly growing little town on the Frisco Railroad, and which promises to be the best town in the nation, surrounded as it is by the finest agricultural lands. Mr. Connor is owner of the land on which the town is being built, having purchased the same from W. B. Ritter, and is also owner of the Fairland Hotel, besides a small herd of cattle and horses. The subject of this sketch is a pleasant gentleman, and an active energetic man of business, trustworthy, reliable and exceedingly popular in his district.

CAP L. LANE.

Cap L. Lane was born November 26, 1867, at Clarksville, Texas, the only son of Dr. R. G. Lane, of Clarksville. His mother was a daughter of Cap Lane, a well known farmer of North Texas. After attending school until the age of fifteen, the subject of this sketch entered the Kamper Family School, of Booneville, where at the end of three years he graduated, and returned to his home. Here he entered the drug business, and remained three years working for L. H. Galberg, when in May, 1888, he moved to Chelsea, Cherokee Nation, and opened a drug business of his own. In October, 1891, he married Miss Maud Rogers, daughter of Captain C. V. Rogers, ex-supreme judge of the Cherokee Nation. Mrs. Lane is a cultured lady, having been educated at Fayetteville, Missouri, and the female seminary, Tahlequah. Mr. Lane is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 135 pounds, is a bright, intelligent and well educated man, of courteous manner and kindly disposition. He carries about \$1,500 stock, does a good business, and has a nice residence in Chelsea.

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GEORGE R. RUCKER, M. D.

George R. Rucker was born in Randolph County, Missouri, in March, 1862, the son of J. M. Rucker, of Muskogee. He was educated at the public schools until 1881, when he took a course in the industrial university, Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1882 he entered the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and studied for two terms, graduating in 1887. He then commenced practice in the Cherokee Nation, and the following year moved to Eufaula, Creek Nation, where he resides at present. Dr. Rucker is local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and is insurance examiner for the Mutual and Equitable companies. He is also secretary for the Creek Medical Examining Board. Physicians practicing in this nation, who have not secured diplomas in the States, are required to stand examination by the board, and pay \$25 license; while those who have diplomas, are only called upon to register and pay a fee of \$5 each. Dr. Rucker pronounces the Creek Nation very healthy, there being very little sickness beyond the ordinary light malarial attacks. The doctor married Miss M. Hampton, daughter of J. M. Hampton; his wife is a Creek Indian by blood on the mother's side.

WILLIAM PETER McCLELLAN.

William P. McClellan was born December 28, 1855, in Boonesborough, Washington County, Arkansas, fourth son of E. W. McClellan, a white man of Scotch and Irish descent and a native of Alabama, who emigrated to Western Arkansas in 1833 and embarked in merchandise; he married Miss Sarah J. Truesdale, of Indiana. William Peter went to Cam Hill College, Arkansas, at thirteen years of age, and, after five years' schooling, commenced clerking for his brother, Charles M. McClellan, a merchant and stock-raiser at Tablequah, for whom he worked five years. In October, 1877, he married Miss Rachel L. Adair, daughter of J. L. Adair, one of the leading men in the nation. Mrs. McClellan is a lady of many accomplishments, and of a gentle and lovable disposition. In 1880 he moved to Coowescowee district, where he commenced farming and stock-raising in 1889. Disposing of his interest there, he returned to Tablequah and became clerk for J.

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WILLIAM PETER McCLELLAN
CHEROKEE

L. Adair, which position he held until November, 1891, when he was elected superintendent of the male academy, which office he holds at present. Mr. McClellan has five children—Mary E., Pearl, Edward W., William A. and Charles T. He is six feet two inches in height, and weighs 189 pounds—a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, courteous, and pleasant in address. Mr. McClellan is an educated, reading man, and ambitious and energetic. He is quite popular in the country in which he is an adopted citizen.

J. D. BUFFINGTON.

J. D. Bullington was born March 26, 1816, the son of Ezekiel Bullington and Louisa Newman, daughter of Jonathan Newman, county judge of Washington County, Arkansas, for eighteen years. J. D. attended school in Going Snake district, until the outbreak of the war, when he and his family refuged in Fannin County, Texas, until 1866, when he returned to the nation and devoted his time to farming. In 1876 he married Miss Fannie Morris, daughter of Isaac Morris, a white man; her mother was a Daugherty, a family prominent among the Cherokees. By this marriage Mr. Bullington has five children—Stella, Etta, Grover, Vada, and J. D. In 1881 he was elected to the senate for one term, and in 1891 to the house of representatives, which office he is now holding. He has 150 acres in cultivation in Going Snake district, near Cincinnati, Arkansas. Mr. Bullington is a quiet, pleasant mannered gentleman, honorable and reliable, and greatly respected by all who know him. He is connected with some of the first families of the nation.

GEORGE B. PERRYMAN.

George B. Perryman was born April 17, 1817, on the Verdigris River, eighteen miles east of Tulsa, the third living son of Lewis Perryman, a prominent Creek politician. George was chiefly educated at his home, and at the age of eighteen began farming and stock-raising, which business he still continues. George has always avoided politics, although several times requested to accept preferment by his people. In 1868 he married Miss Alex, a full-blood Creek, by whom he has six children—Moses S., born July

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GEORGE B. PERRYMAN
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14, 1870; Ella L., May 11, 1871; Emeline, February 14, 1875; Ebenezer G., August 19, 1878; Mamie E., September 15, 1880, and George B., March 13, 1881. Mr. Perryman has about 3,000 head of cattle, and about 1,000 acres of farm land in cultivation, also 200 head of horses, some of which are of an improved grade. His residence in Tulsa, is one of the handsomest in the Cherokee Nation. In this town he has a number of residence lots. Mr. Perryman weighs 210 pounds, and is over six feet in height. He is a fine looking man, with a thorough business head, while like his brother, Chief Legus Perryman, he is affable in manner, and charitable and kind to all with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Perryman is a member of the Presbyterian Church; he is, however, liberal and progressive in all his ideas.

JAMES A. SCOTT.

James A. Scott was born July 15, 1847, at Elk Mills, McDonald County, Missouri, third son of James A. Scott and Fannie M. Thompson. James A., Sr., was State senator for Crawford and Franklin Counties, Arkansas, for several years, and a very well known and highly reputable man. Young James, the subject of our sketch, at fourteen years of age, went to work for his uncle, a merchant of Little Rock, until 1868, when he entered the employ of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, remaining with them until 1871, when he went into the farming and stock business in Missouri. In the fall of 1873 he came to the Indian Territory, and remained until 1878, when he became a commercial traveler for a Neosho, Missouri, wholesale house, and remained with that firm until they closed out in business, after which he took a position with the Alkire Grocery Company, St. Louis, and traveled for them through the Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas, remaining with them until 1886, when he moved to Muskogee, Indian Territory, and became connected with Lewis & Moss, of that town, which position he is holding at the present, the firm being known by the title of Moss & Co. They carry a stock of general goods, from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and do a lively business. J. W. Scott was married in December, 1874, to Miss Sallie M. Anderson, of Nashville, Tennessee, a lady of many

accomplishments and personal attractions. By this marriage there are five children—a boy and four girls. Mr. Scott is a pleasant gentleman, very popular, and although self-educated, none would recognize the fact, as he is a ready conversationalist on various subjects, and an excellent business man.

WILLIAM F. CRABTREE.

William F. Crabtree was born October, 1816, in Lafayette County, Arkansas, and moved to Enfaula in 1873. He was sent to school at Rondo, Arkansas, just before the war, but soon joined the Confederate service, attaching himself to the courier battalion whose headquarters were at Washington, Arkansas. After the war, in May, 1866, he married Miss Hattie Carter, daughter of Dr. T. A. Carter, of Ozark, Arkansas, by whom he has four children—Bettie, Hattie, Fount and Anna. The former young lady, aged fourteen years, is by nature an artist, having given convincing proofs of this fact through several oil paintings, which contain great merit, considering the age of the artist. Mr. Crabtree spent six years in the mercantile business at Enfaula, and moved to Muskogee in 1885. Since 1881 he has devoted his attention chiefly to the purchase and shipment of stock. In 1889 he was appointed by the Creek council as national tax collector, which position he still holds. He owns a nice residence in Muskogee, and a business building, together with 15 acres of land, in town. He has also a large pasture and 100 acres of farm on the Arkansas River. Mr. Crabtree is a pleasant, hospitable gentleman, and very popular.

HARRISON O. SHEPARD.

Harrison O. Shepard was born in December, 1865, at Mount Vernon, Indiana, the sixth son of Joseph W. Shepard and Mary E. Barter, an English lady by nativity. Harrison went to the public schools until sixteen years of age, and commenced the study of law at nineteen with Grove & Sheperd, of Anthony, Kansas. He remained with that firm for two years, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1887, when he became a partner with the above named firm, and practiced until the establishment of a United

States court in the Indian Territory in 1889, since which time he has been located at Muskogee, in charge of the firm's branch office. In 1889 he married Miss Mary Eugenia Mott, daughter of John Mott, Sr., of New Harmony, Indiana. By this marriage they have one child, named George Mott, aged two years. Mr. Shepard is a young man of gentlemanly appearance and courteous address, with an excellent education; and is enjoying a very fair practice in the United States Indian courts, and has a good prospect before him. His office in Muskogee is finely equipped, and contains an extensive library; he also is connected with the firm of Shepard, Cherry & Sheperd, Salt Lake City.

J. A. PATTERSON.

This prominent and wealthy citizen of Muskogee, was born in September, 1819, at Lincoln County, Tennessee, the second son of William Patterson and Annie Newberry, of the same place. He attended neighborhood school until thirteen years of age, when his father moved to Cherokee County, Alabama. Here the young man assisted his parents until his father's death in 1848, when he assumed the responsibility of taking charge of his mother, sisters and brothers. In 1854 he came to the Creek Agency in the employment of Colonel Garrett, the agent, and afterwards became teacher of a Creek school for two years. In 1856 he entered the general mercantile store of Stidham & Bright, at the agency; with these gentlemen he remained until 1860, when he opened business with D. W. Stidham, at Shieldsville, and here continued until November, 1864, when the war broke out, and they removed their stock of goods back to the agency. Soon afterwards he became sutler for the refugee Creeks, at Fort Washita, which position he retained until the close of the war, after which he went into business with Major J. Harlin, in cattle trading and merchandise, at Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation. Closing out in twelve months, Mr. Patterson returned to the agency, and in 1867 again connected himself with Judge Stidham in the mercantile trade, doing an immense business all over the nation, and continuing the same for at least six years. In 1873 he opened at Muskogee, and later on took A. W. Robb as a partner in that place. Soon afterwards he

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J. A. PATTERSON

opened a branch house at Eufaula, and appointed C. E. Foley as manager, giving him a share in the profits of the establishment. Messrs Robb & Foley had both clerked for him previous to this time. Mr. Patterson's establishment in Muskogee, is one of the finest buildings in the Indian Territory, and contains a stock of \$45,000 or upwards, while the Eufaula building is one of the largest in that town, and contains a stock of \$30,000 or over. Mr. Patterson is also interested in the establishment of T. O. Boyer & Company, Wagoner, Indian Territory. He is one of the oldest white residents in the Creek Nation, coming at the same time as Captain Belcher, Mr. Whitlaw, L. P. Job and Shelton Smith. No business man is more universally known in the Indian Territory; his success from the outset until the present has been something remarkable, and it is said by some that he never made a failure in his life. He is a man of fine business qualifications, gentlemanly exterior and pleasant manners. Mr. Patterson is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds.

ELLIS STARR.

Ellis Starr was born June 17, 1853, on Lee's Creek, Cherokee Nation, the only son of Leroy Starr, of Flint district. Ellis' mother was a Miss Vann, daughter of Andy Vann, who died in Cuba many years ago, and who was second chief at the time of his death. Ellis' grandfather, Ezekiel Starr, was one of the most prominent men in the nation, and died while in Washington, D. C., serving as delegate for his people, about the year 1847. Ellis attended public school until he was nine years of age, and at the close of the war went to Evansville Academy, Arkansas, where he remained two sessions. After having spent eight months in Texas, Ellis again attended school until his eighteenth year, when he entered the mercantile store of E. E. Starr, and there clerked three years. At the age of twenty-two he again devoted himself to study, entering the national male academy, where he remained ten months. In 1879 he was elected interpreter of the national council, which office he held for two years, and in 1881 was elected sheriff for Flint district, which office he held for two years. In 1885 Ellis Starr was elected district prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected

in 1887 and 1889. In 1891 he was defeated by twelve votes out of 460 in the district. He is still practicing law, and has a large practice in his community. In 1872 he married Miss Martha Locust, a full-blood Cherokee from North Carolina, who came to the nation in 1871. By this marriage he has seven children, six of whom are living—Mary, born November 19, 1873; Maggie, December 11, 1876; Daisy, May 1, 1879; Dora Ann, August 31, 1883; Florence, January 24, 1886; Charles Caleb, January 18, 1890. Mr. Starr has about 100 head of cattle, 8 head of horses and mules, a good stock of hogs, and three farms (comprising in all about 250 acres in cultivation), a good home, orchard, garden, etc. Mr. Starr is above the middle height, weighing about 145 pounds. He is quick, vivacious and intelligent—well educated, a good lawyer and an excellent all-around business man, reliable and popular among his people. Mr. Starr is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN S. PORTER.

John S. Porter was born August, 1853, the son of Porter, a white man who was raised among the Indians, and came to the Creek Nation with the first settlers. John was sent to the Asberry Mission School and there remained for four months, after which he studied at Cane Hill College, Arkansas, for some time, marrying while yet a young man. He was united to Miss John, a Creek citizen, and soon afterward accepted the position of clerk to Mr. Severs, of Okmulgee, which office he retained for two years. In 1877 he commenced farming and stock-raising, and has now accumulated 1,000 head of stock cattle, some of them highly graded. His farm consists of 475 acres in cultivation, which is chiefly rented out, but he retains 125 acres which is cultivated by hired hands. In 1879 Mr. Porter was sent to the House of Warriors to represent the Cussetah Town, which office he held for four years, but declined to run for the second term. Meanwhile he was elected by the council to the office of national auditor for four years, after which he was called upon to fill the unexpired term of John Micco, in the House of Kings, which office he is now holding, having been re-elected in September, 1891. Mr. Porter has served on the Indian police force for twelve years, and is, perhaps,

the oldest officer except Captain C. La Flore. During the Espartero war he was appointed captain of the home guard. Throughout Officer Porter's service he has been a strong factor in preserving peace in this country, and has done some efficient work in capturing and ridding the nation of thieves and desperadoes. Among those who were captured by him, was Wiley Bear, who is now in prison on several murder charges. The unfortunate Wesley Barnett was killed by deputy marshals at Mr. Porter's house in 1889. The subject of our sketch has a family of three children: Nathaniel, aged sixteen years; Benjamin, aged eleven years, and Lucy aged six. The eldest son is now being educated at the Indian University, Muskogee. Mr. Porter is first cousin to General Pleasant Porter, and is a man of great popularity among the Creeks.

WILLIAM T. HUTCHINGS.

Wm. T. Hutchings was born in September, 1878, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, the third son of Dr. John M. Hutchings, a man of considerable prominence in his State. His mother was a Miss Sallie White, daughter of Dr. Richard White, of Chatham, Virginia. After a preparatory education at a village school, William was sent to Bingham School, North Carolina, at the age of fourteen years. Here he remained two years, when he went to Richmond College, Virginia, and studied at that institution for two and a half years, but was obliged to leave during the middle of a session, owing to ill health. Shortly after his return home he began reading law in the office of E. E. Boulden, at Danville, Virginia, and there remained two years. In 1880 he went to Eastman's National Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and, graduating, entered at Yale, New Haven, where in June, 1881, he graduated in law. Immediately afterwards he began the practice of his profession, at Danville, Virginia. In February, 1886, he was elected index clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, which position he held until December, 1887, when he returned to Danville, and continued the practice of law. Remaining there until 1880, he moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and practiced in that city till 1889, when he came to Muskogee, Indian Territory, where he is at present located. Mr. Hutchings

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RIDGE PASCHAL
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was married in May, 1885, to Miss Mary E. Key, second daughter to Dr. John P. Key, a leading physician, of Brenham, Texas. By this marriage they have two children, Nellie Blair, aged over five years, and Mamie, aged three. Mr. Hutchings is about five feet ten inches in height and weighs 140 pounds, is a man of fine education, and, as a lawyer, is rapidly making his mark. He has a good practice in the United States courts, which practice is considerably on the increase. Mr. Hutchings is pleasant and affable and quite popular with the profession.

RIDGE PASCHAL.

Ridge Paschal was born July, 1845, at Van Buren, Arkansas, the second son of George W. Paschal, supreme judge at Arkansas, and author of *Texas Digest of Decisions and Texas Digest of Laws*, besides other legal works. Ridge's mother was Sallie, only daughter to Major Ridge, and sister of John Ridge, prominent Cherokees. His father came to the old nation in 1833, being at that time an officer attached to the staff of Scott and Wolfe. When the Cherokees moved West, he went to Van Buren, Arkansas, and resumed the practice of law, becoming attorney for the treaty party of the Cherokees. The subject of our sketch attended Wharton College, Austin, Texas, until 1860, when he was sent to the Virginia Military Institute, where he remained until 1861. Ridge, like the other members of his family, was devoted to the Union, then identified himself with the Federals until the close of the war in 1865, when he went to Galveston, Texas, and became editor of *Flake's Bulletin*, the organ of the Republican party in that State. Afterwards he entered the law office of J. R. and George W. Paschal, at San Antonio, Texas, and while studying, was the associate editor of the *San Antonio Express*. His brother dying soon afterward, he entered into partnership with his father, and retained charge of the firm's business from 1868 to 1874. In 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and 1869 became United States commissioner for the Western district of Texas, with offices at Austin. In 1869 he was appointed clerk of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue of the district of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, which office he gave up in the sum-

mer of 1869 to become district attorney of the second or capital district of Texas, which he held until 1870. In 1872 he became a delegate for the Liberal Republican party that nominated Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley he believed to be the best representative of the American doctrine of protection. In 1874 Mr. Paschal was honored with a special appointment by President Grant, of customs collector for the district of Corpus Christi, embracing the Gulf and 150 miles of Rio Grande frontier, which office he held for four years, after which he returned to Laredo and resumed the practice of law. About 1880 Mr. Paschal purchased and edited *Los Dos Laredos*, a paper printed partly in Spanish and partly in English. In the same year he became United States commissioner at Laredo, and soon after, delegate to Texas Republican convention, where he led the party that carried for Grant over the combined influences of the opposition. Although Mr. Paschal had supported Greeley in 1872, yet Grant appointed him to office afterward, which action so impressed Mr. Paschal that nothing would induce him to go back on the old general. However, when Garfield got the nomination, Ridge supported him warmly. In 1884, the subject of our sketch came to the Indian Territory, and settled at Vinita, where he practiced in the home courts and the federal courts at Fort Smith. In 1877 he went on the editorial staff of the *Cherokee Advocate*, and in 1889, when the United States Court was established at Muskogee, Judge Shackelford was confronted with the fact that, though there were lawyers from every section of the Union presenting him with licenses, none but Paschal's bore the broad seal of the United States Supreme Court. In 1890 the said judge appointed him United States commissioner for the first division, with office at Tahlequah, Indian Territory. Mr. Paschal married Mrs. Virginia Casman in August, 1880. She is the daughter of Colonel Anthony Winston, of Texas, a man of considerable prominence in the Confederate service. The subject of our sketch is five feet nine and a half inches, weighs over 170 pounds, and is remarkably active and muscular. His education, professional and otherwise, is far beyond the average. As a Republican politician, he is widely known throughout the State of Texas, where he has always taken a front seat among his partisans. Mr. Paschal is also a powerful and effective writer.

THOMAS WARD PERRYMAN.

Thomas W. Perryman was born July 24, 1839, at Big Spring Town, on the Verdigris River, second son of Lewis Perryman and Hattie Ward. Thomas is a half-brother to Chief L. C. Perryman, now governor of the Creek Nation. He was sent to Tallahassee Mission School about the year 1849, where he remained until 1858, when he returned to his father's home and assisted him in the stock business until the breaking out of the war, when he joined the Federal army, enlisting at Burlington, Kansas, as a private in the First Regiment of Home Guards, and serving until the conclusion of the war. After this he opened a mercantile business at Choska, in partnership with his brothers. In this he continued for about three years, when he opened out a farm and commenced stock-raising on a small scale. In about 1858 he taught the public school at Broken Arrow, Creek Nation, after which he clerked at Fort Gibson, returning to Tallahassee Mission in a short time, and studying theology under the Rev. W. S. Robertson for three years. During his stay he married Miss Ella Brown, one of the teachers in that institute, by whom he has four living children—Ida B., born September, 1876; Tommie and Arthur (twins), born July, 1879, and Walter Lewis, born February, 1885. In 1871 he was elected district attorney, and served six years. In 1883 he was elected to the House of Warriors as member, where he served as chaplain. In 1887 he was re-elected, and in 1891 went to the House of Kings, which office he holds at present. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Perryman was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Neosho, Kansas, and in 1876 was ordained by the presbytery of Kansas at a special meeting at Wealaka, Creek Nation. A short time afterward he was placed in charge of the Western district, which was almost entirely composed of full-bloods. Mr. Perryman's zeal was such that he soon improved the condition of things. He was also accessory to the building of a missionary school among these uneducated people. But at present there are some good scholars and a number of good Christians at the Nuyaka Mission. Soon after its opening, Mrs. Perryman had charge of one of the girls' colleges, and held the office five years, and Rev. Mr. Perryman was pastor of the institute. The subject of our sketch owns about 600 head of cattle, 200 acres of farm land and

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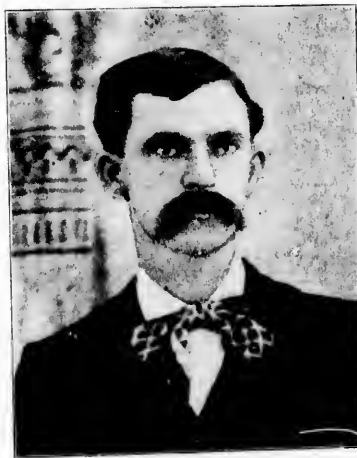


THOMAS WARD PERRYMAN
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600 acres in pasturage. He has a comfortable home at Broken Arrow, eighteen miles from Tulsa. Mr. Perryman is a man of good education, and has always been an industrious scholar. He assisted Mrs. Robinson in the translation and revision of the greater part of the New Testament into the Creek language. Mr. Perryman went as delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America, which met at New York in 1889, and from thence visited the City of Washington. He is looked upon as one of the most useful men in the ministry throughout this nation, while his exemplary Christian life is a worthy example to his people.

DR. THOMAS BENTON DICKSON.

Thomas B. Dickson was born February 14, 1863, at Adairsville, Georgia, the third son of Thomas Dickson (a leading farmer and stock-raiser,) and Tillie Stallings, daughter of Rev. Mr. Stallings, a Baptist minister, of Atlanta, Georgia.



DR. THOMAS BENTON DICKSON.
CHICKASAW.

Thomas attended public schools until the age of twenty-one, moving from Georgia to Collinsville, Alabama, about 1875. While completing his education in Memphis, Tennessee, the subject of this sketch, determined to become a physician, and, attended the Memphis Hospital Medical College, in 1886. After practicing nearly three years in the State of Arkansas, Dr. Dickson came to Chelsea, Cherokee Nation, at the end of 1889, and is still located at that point. On March 25, 1891, he married Miss Cynthia

Parrott, daughter of William Parrott, a prominent Cherokee during the War of the Rebellion. Mrs. Dickson's mother was a Miss Carter, sister of John Carter, representative in the national council.

Mrs. Dickson is a kind, gentle lady, as well as being refined and accomplished. Dr. Dickson is nearly six feet in height, and a man of fine, intellectual appearance; he is well educated, and, as a physician, has the confidence of his people; he is both generous and charitable, and therefore exceedingly popular. Dr. Dickson has 350 acres of farm, 175 of which is in a good state of cultivation; he also has four lots in Chelsea, and a small, but neat residence.

JOHN KINNEY.

John Kinney was born March 31, 1853, near Lawrence, Kansas, son of Denny Kinney, a full-blood Cherokee. John attended public school till 1865, and in 1867 moved to the Cherokee Nation. For the first year John did little more than enjoy himself hunting and riding around, after which he began farming. In 1875 he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, which trade he still continues, in connection with farming. Mr. Kinney married Miss Niday, February 14, 1888. She is a daughter of Jacob Niday, a white man. Mr. Kinney has 60 acres of farm in cultivation, a good, comfortable residence, four head of horses and a stock of hogs. He does considerable business at his trade. Mr. Kinney is above the middle height, and is a man of intelligence and good, practical education. He is a member of the Baptist church, and looked upon as a good, charitable Christian, and is very popular.

J. S. FULLER, M. D.

J. S. Fuller was born November 19, 1850, in the State of Arkansas. He is the third son of W. A. Fuller, of Tennessee, and Miss M. Morgan of the same State. James attended county schools until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Cane Hill College, and Cincinnati, Arkansas. He began the study of medicine in 1883, and attended the medical college in St. Louis, since which time he has been practicing in Fort Gibson, while he is also in the mercantile and drug business. In October, 1888, he married Miss Rosa Percival, daughter of William Percival, one of the oldest merchants in the nation, and an adopted citizen. By this marriage he has one child—Nell, born February 18, 1890. In



J. S. FULLER, M. D.
CHEROKEE.

his mercantile business he carries a stock of \$16,000, and in his drug business about \$3,000. He is the owner of a gin, valued at \$3,000, 160 acres of farm, 20 head of stock horses, and a nice residence on the edge of town. Dr. J. S. Fuller is about five feet ten inches in height, 140 pounds in weight, and of gentlemanly appearance and address. As a citizen he is most popular, and as a physician has a large practice and considerable experience.

GIDEON MORGAN.

This well-known citizen of Tahlequah was born April 3, 1851, in Athens, Tennessee, the son of Major William Morgan and grandson of Colonel Gideon Morgan, of Stonewall Jackson's army. His father was an officer in General John H. Morgan's command, and was killed at the battle of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1862. The Morgans originally came from Wales. Colonel Gideon Morgan, already referred to, married Margaret Sevier, a granddaughter of General Sevier, who was half Cherokee, through his family connection with the Lowreys. Martha Mayo, daughter of G. W. Mayo, a white man, was mother to the subject of our sketch. He was educated by a female tutor, Miss Bettie Messimer, of Monroe County, Tennessee, until his twentieth year, when he came to Fort Gibson (in 1871), and in three years afterward married Mary Llewellyn Payne, the most beautiful young woman of her time, and equally accomplished. Since then Mr. Morgan has spent most of his time farming, and at the present owns 70 acres of land on the edge of Fort Smith, one acre of which he has sold for \$370. His ranch, twelve miles from the capital, contains 100 acres in cultivation, and a fine orchard. He also owns the Capital Hotel and a residence with four acres of land, beside the Baptist Mission House, in Tahlequah. In 1879 Mr. Morgan was a strong supporter of the National party, but declined a nomination for the senate. In 1891 he ran for circuit judge on the Liberal ticket, and was defeated; this is the only office which he ever sought. Mr. Morgan is a progressionist, and believes in allotment—never failing to speak out his opinion. In 1889 he was secretary of the building committee for the female seminary, and was associated with Jas. S. Stapler, the banker, and Johnson

Thompson the merchant prince of the nation. These gentlemen donated more to the grounds upon which the seminary is erected than they ever drew in salary for the time and labor bestowed on the enterprise. Yet, it is no doubt an honor to be connected with the erection of such a beautiful structure, and with such a good object in view. The building, which is described elsewhere in this work, cost the sum of \$63,000, less \$13 turned over to the treasurer by Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan has a family of six children, viz.: Houston M., Mary L., Martha L., Margaret E., Emama P., Sallie M. and Gideon, who died one year ago. Mr. Morgan is a pleasant, sociable gentleman, who devotes much of his time to home and its associations, and, until quite recently, taking no hand in politics. He can, however, and probably will, in future, take an active part in the all-absorbing question of allotment, in which he appears greatly interested.

JOHN T. GUNTER.

John T. Gunter was born October 8, 1855, at Hico, Benton County, Arkansas, the oldest son of C. D. Gunter, a Tennessean. His mother was a Miss Ward (one-eighth Cherokee), from Georgia, her father, James Ward, having come to this nation with the first Cherokee settlers. After having attended public school until seventeen years of age, John entered the Cincinnati Academy, Arkansas, and there remained until his twentieth year. Returning home, he embarked in the stock business, and is still carrying it on. In 1879 John moved to Sequoyah district, and opened a mercantile house, but traded it for cattle in six months. In 1880 he moved his stock to Byrd Creek, Coowescowee district, and starting a ranch remained for five years. In 1885, selling out ranch and stock, he went to Grand River where he had purchased a farm, and there continued farming and stock-raising until 1888, when he moved to the town of Vinita, and established a livery stable, which he now carries on. In December, 1880, he married Miss Alice Heath, daughter to John Heath, of Benton County, Arkansas; her mother being a daughter to Mr. Kilgore, of Huntingdon, West Virginia. By this marriage they have but one surviving child, named Mabel, born October 13, 1888. Mr.

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JOHN T. GUNTER, WIFE AND CHILD.

Gunter owns a farm of 300 acres in cultivation, 130 head of cattle, and 41 head of horses and mules, improved stock. His livery stable in Vinita consists of eighteen horses, seven buggies and hacks, and a good building, besides his town residence and a lot covering 20 acres. Mrs. Gunter is a lady of refinement and culture, yet few men can surpass her handling "the ribbons," it matters not how young or fresh the horses. At one time when her husband was absent, she took charge of 150 head of cattle driven on the ranch from Texas, and by herself, for three months, herded and cared for the stock. In the saddle, this lady is as much at home as sitting in her drawing-room, a position which she is constantly fitted to grace. Mr. Gunter is a man of fine appearance, a first-class business man, and pleasant and agreeable in manner.

W. T. CANUP.

This promising young literary man was born February 17, 1866, in Cherokee County, North Carolina, the son of F. M. Canup, a Frenchman, and Elizabeth Payne, one-sixteenth Cherokee. He was educated at Tehuacana University, Texas, and through the influence of R. M. Kimbrough, a congressman of Dallas County, became associated with the *Dallas Herald*, where he worked two years, after which he became an attache of the *Dallas News*. After the death of Stone, proprietor of the *Tablequah Telephone*, Mr. Canup, who was at Vinita, came to Tablequah and took charge of that paper for Mrs. Stone, and, purchasing her interest, conducted that paper for two years, after which he sold it to a stock company. Soon afterward, at Webber's Falls, he started the *Indian Sentinel*, which, after twelve months, he moved to Tablequah, and sold to a stock company three months later. Though still connected with the *Sentinel*, Mr. Canup is special correspondent for the *Dallas News*, *Fort Worth Gazette*, *Cincinnati Post*, *Sun* (New York), *Atlanta Constitution*, *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis) and *Kansas City Journal*. Mr. Canup is author of "Allumee, the Cherokee Maiden," and "The Fate of William Grimmett," both popular stories and extensively copied by the leading periodicals. He is now writing a history of the celebrated Tom Starr, which is calculated to upset many of the damaging reports concerning that illustrious Cherokee.

JOSEPH BENSON COBB.

Joseph B. Cobb was born in East Tennessee, February 21, 1863, the son of Joseph Benson Cobb and Evelyn Clingan, daughter of Aleck Clingan. Joseph's parents came to this nation in 1870, and settled on Grand River. The young man was sent to school in the Coowesowee district, and afterward completed his education at the Tahlequah Male Academy in 1881. In August, 1891, he was elected member of the lower house to represent Coowesowee district, which office he is holding at present. Mr. Cobb has 300 acres of good land in cultivation on the west side of Grand River, besides a herd of cattle and some horses. He is a fine-looking man, tall and well built, and has an excellent reputation in his country. Mr. Cobb is unmarried, and his parents are still living.



JOSEPH BENSON COBB.
CHEROKEE.

JUDGE WALTER A. STARR.

Walter A. Starr was born in Washington County, Arkansas, March 26, 1845, son of Joseph M. Starr, a prominent Cherokee citizen, who served several terms as judge of Going Snake district, and was afterward a senator. Walter's mother was a Miss Delilah Adair, and her marriage to Joseph Starr took place in the old nation. The subject of this sketch attended the territory schools until the age of sixteen years, and, when the war broke out, entered the Confederate service, serving first under his brother, Captain George H. Starr, until the latter's death, when he was in Captain E. M. Adair's company (Colonel W. P. Adair's regiment), with whom he remained until the close of the war. Returning to the old home-

stead, he was married in 1869 to Mrs. Ruth A. Albany, widow of Cornelius Albany, and daughter of William and Bessie Thornton, well known Cherokee citizens. Remaining in Going Snake district one year, Judge Starr moved to Coowescowee district and improved a farm, which he sold in a year and opened another place sixteen miles east, which he sold in six years, after having been employed as deputy sheriff of the district three years and acted postmaster at old Claremore for a good part of his sojourn in that neighborhood. When the postoffice was removed to the present site of Claremore, the judge moved to where he now resides, five miles north of that town. By his marriage Judge Starr has five children, viz.: Emmett McDonald, born December 12, 1870; George Colbert, born June 17, 1877; Mary Bell, born September, 1879; Lettie J., born December 24, 1881; Joseph M., born December, 1885. Mrs. Starr is a lady of fair education and a good housewife and mother, caring chiefly for home and children, although of a kindly, sociable nature. When the war was over Judge Starr was reduced to a horse and saddle, but by hard work he accumulated more than a comfortable competence. He owns a farm of 160 acres in good cultivation, with good residence and out-door buildings; 30 head of horses and mules, 200 head of cattle and sufficient modern machinery to run his farm. He is a man of strong characteristics and individuality, and, in appearance, is a good representative of the higher class Cherokee. He is six feet two inches in height, and weighs 205 pounds. Judge Starr was executive councilman from 1883 to 1885, under Chief Bushyhead. At the end of his term he was elected district judge of Coowescowee district, which office he has held ever since.

J. A. LAWRENCE.

J. A. Lawrence was born October 18, 1856, in Smith County, Texas, and attended public school until eighteen years of age, after which he went to the Methodist Institute, Sulphur Springs, Texas, where he remained one year. Later he studied twelve months at the high school in Smith County, and commenced teaching the public school in Wood County, in 1878. In 1879 he began the study of law in Tyler, Texas, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar.

In 1881 he located at Quitman, Wood County, and practiced law for a couple of years, when he was elected prosecuting attorney, which position he held for four years, having been re-elected in November, 1884. In 1886 he moved to Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, and opened a general mercantile store, which he is still conducting. December 3, 1884, he married Miss Dora Wilson, a Cherokee, daughter of Ben Wilson, and related to the Thompsons, Adairs and Mayes families. Mr. Lawrence carries a stock of about \$8,000 to \$10,000, and does about \$30,000 cash business per year. He has an improved farm of about 200 acres on Prior Creek, and a nice residence in Tahlequah. Mr. Lawrence is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds. He is a gentleman of good address and pleasant, affable manners, and possessed of a good education, which he knows how to turn to the best possible advantage.

THOMAS HOWIE.

The subject of this sketch was born July 17, 1828, at Portobello, Scotland, son of William Howie, a merchant, by a Miss Jameson, niece of Sir John Jameson, of County Wexford, Ireland. Thomas attended public school in London until twelve years of age, when he ran away to sea. In 1845 he was in the Mexican war and served throughout. He was afterward one of the 1,400 volunteers who went from New Orleans to Yucatan to suppress the rebellion, only 300 of whom returned. He then served until 1853 on the north-western frontier carrying government dispatches, after which he went to Melbourne, Australia, via London. Turning his attention to mining, he remained in Australia and New Zealand until 1863, after which he went to San Francisco, and from thence into government service at Fort Leavenworth. After the war he settled in the Solomon Valley, organized Mitchell County, and was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Samuel J. Crawford, but, owing to the raids of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, he had to leave that country in 1870, and came to the Cherokee Nation, where he now resides, devoting his attention to farming and stock-raising. In April, 1870, he married Mrs. Mary Tiger, originally from Georgia. Her father was a white man, and her mother was a Miss Adair, niece of Judge Thompson Adair, of Tahlequah, and a cousin of



THOMAS HOWIE, WIFE AND CHILD.

ex-Chief Mayes. Mr. Howie has 200 acres of farm land and 75 head of cattle, besides mules and horses, a flock of sheep and Angora goats, and a stock of hogs, with a good home residence, orchard and garden. Mrs. Howie is a finely educated woman, of a kind and lovable disposition. Mr. Howie is about the middle height and weight, of good education and remarkable literary talents. He is Scotch-English, and of great energy and force of character. Few men have had an equal opportunity of seeing life and character in its every phase as has Mr. Howie.

HUGH MONTGOMERY ADAIR.

Hugh M. Adair is the son of Walter Scott Adair and Nancy Harris, daughter of Captain Harris, who had charge of the emigration party from the Dahlonega region in 1839. Hugh was born January 30, 1840, in Flint district, and went to neighborhood school until 1855, and later to the Tahlequah Male Seminary until that institution closed in 1857. Soon afterward he entered Cane Hill College, and there remained two years. In 1859 Mr. Adair taught school until the outbreak of the war, when he joined Stand Watie's regiment and served until discharged by the medical faculty in 1862. He next moved to Rusk County, Texas, with his mother and brothers, and in 1866 married Miss E. J. Hurst, daughter of W. W. Hurst, by whom he has three children—E. H., James W. and Mary Luella. Returning to Flint district in 1866, Mr. Adair commenced school-teaching, and pursued that avocation until 1889. His wife dying, he married Miss Martha Johnson in 1880, by whom he has one child, Timothy Meigs. On the death of his second wife, Mr. Adair married Mrs. Phoebe Morris, in 1884. For some years Mr. Adair has devoted much time to farming. He is the owner of a farm containing 90 acres in cultivation, and a small herd of cattle, hogs, etc. On November 16, 1891, he was appointed editor of the *Cherokee Advocate*, the national organ of the Cherokees, which office he will hold for two years. Mr. Adair is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, kind-hearted and benevolent, and possessed of a sound and thorough education. He will, no doubt, render the *Advocate* a most interesting publication and add to its circulation.

JOHN M. SMITH.

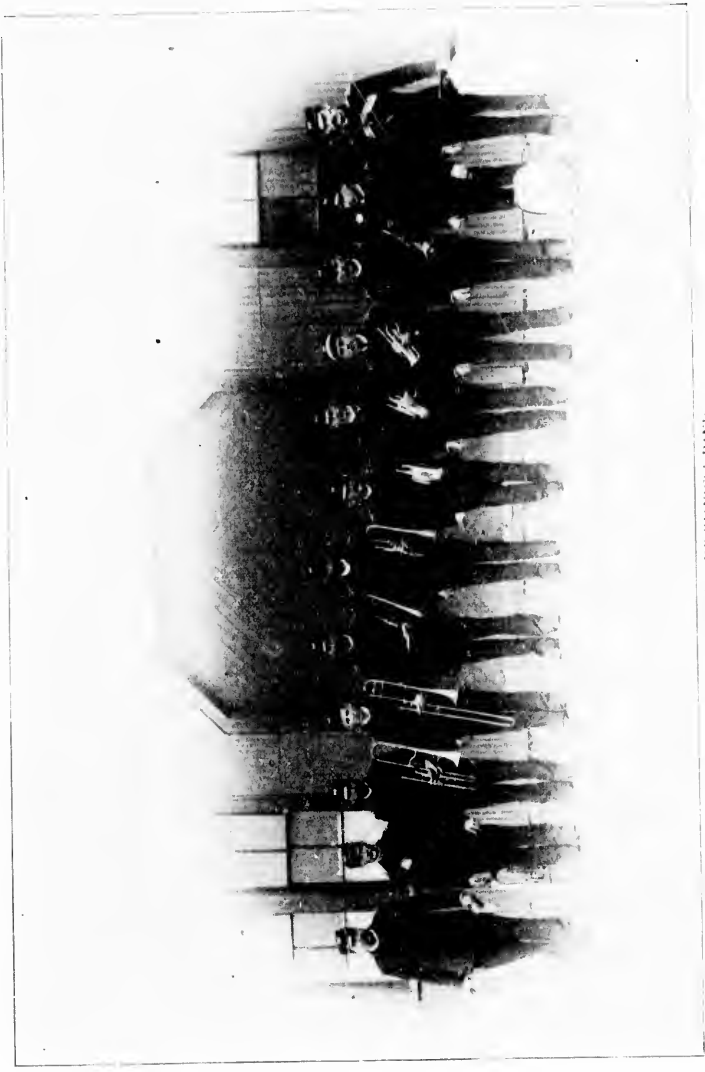
John M. Smith was born December 2, 1834, in New York County, the son of Harvey D. Smith and Miss S. Cook, of the same county. John attended public school until the age of eighteen years, after which he devoted himself to agriculture, until his twentieth year, when he became a frontiersman and spent many years on the Texas border. In 1857 he went to Missouri, and began the nursery business, and in 1866 moved to the Cherokee Nation, settling at Fort Gibson, where he was employed by the government as wagon boss. In 1868 he commenced the nursery business in Tahlequah, and carries it on until the present day. Mr. Smith has been known for many years by the title of "Apple Tree Smith," and has sold over 75,000 trees in the Indian Territory, and these of the very finest quality only. Mr. Smith married Miss Evaline Martin, daughter of H. Martin, and connected with many of the oldest Cherokee families. By this marriage he has nine children, five of whom are girls. These young ladies are all natural musicians; the eldest, Susie, as a musical genius is quite a wonder, and compares favorably with Blind Tom, the celebrated pianist. Mr. Smith owns a farm of 200 acres, 100 head of cattle and 16 head of horses and mules, eighteen miles from Tahlequah. He also owns 300 acres of land, 200 of which are in cultivation, within two miles of Tahlequah. Mr. Smith has recently commenced dealing in pianos and organs, and is doing a very fair trade, and dealing only in the best instruments. Mr. Smith is six feet high, weighs 175 pounds, and a strong, healthy man, being both active and energetic. Few men in the territory are better known than "Apple Tree Smith."

WILLIAM ARTHUR MADDEN.

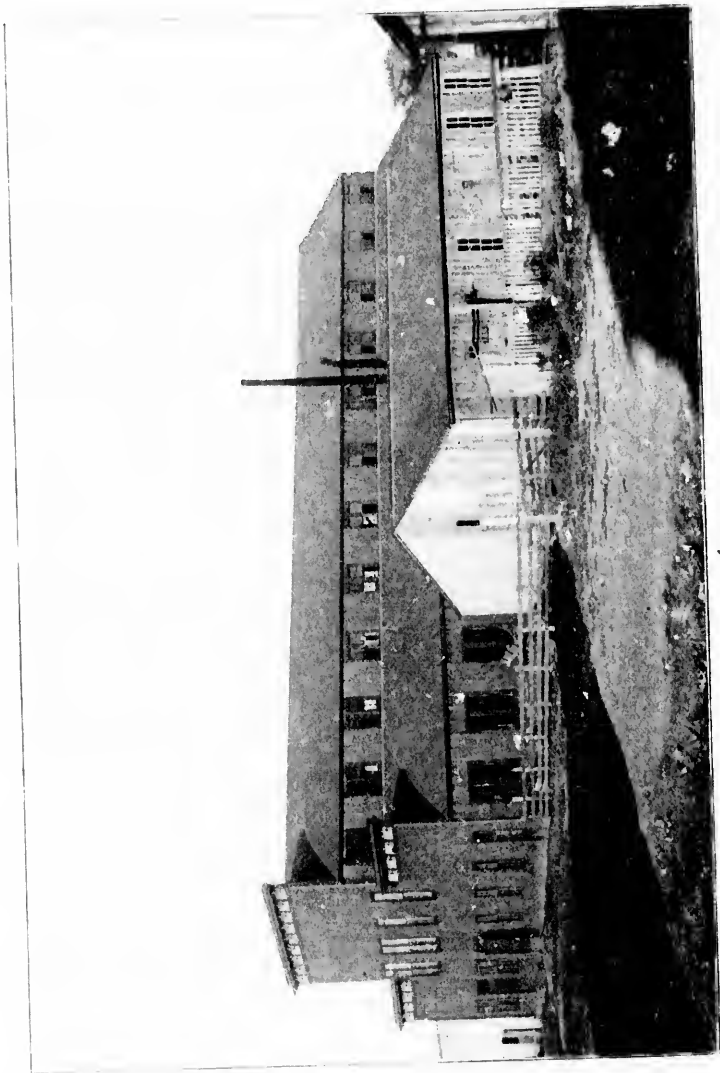
William A. Madden was born in April, 1853, at St. Mark's, Canada, and moved from there to New York in 1868, where he learned the profession of builder and architect. He left New York in 1871, and moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he followed his profession until 1880, when he went to Kansas City. Leaving there in 1882, he located at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and in 1885 built a factory 36 x 76 feet, which he added to in 1888 until

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MADDEN'S MECHANICS' BAND



W. A. MADDEN'S WORKSHOP, MUSKOGEE

W. A. MADDEN'S WORKSHOP, MUSKOGEE.



INTERIOR OF W. A. MADDEN'S ESTABLISHMENT, MUSKOGEE.

it now measures 108 x 206 feet. This establishment contains a tin shop, a plumbing shop and a paint shop, besides a planing mill not only the most extensive in the Indian Territory but larger than the vast majority of such mills in the United States. Mr. Madden transacts an immense business in the various branches of building. In his factory and out-doors he employs from 50 to 200 men, having in his employment the most skillful artisans that can be secured. This fine factory occupies two acres of ground close to the depot, with a good water supply. It is lighted with gas and equipped with the latest improved machinery. Mr. Madden, who is a natural musician, organized a band in Muskogee named Madden's Mechanics', consisting of twelve members, of which he is himself president and manager. The members are furnished with a handsome uniform (see engraving on another page). Mr. Madden deserves great credit for his energy and enterprise, which has been the means of giving employment to so many, and helping the growth of Muskogee.

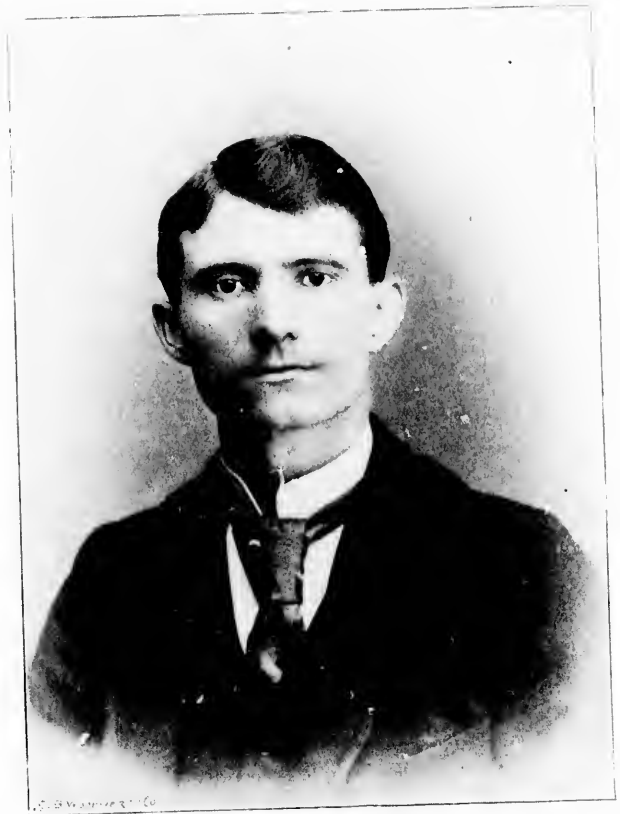
JAMES W. IVEY.

James W. Ivey was born April 12, 1832, in Houston, Georgia; son of Barney Ivey and Elsie Davis, daughter of Windell Davis, a North Carolinian. His great-grandfather emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, at an early day. James W. was instructed in youth at the public schools of Alabama, after which he went for three and one-half years to Princeton College, New Jersey, and there graduated, taking a legal and a literary diploma; some years later Mr. Ivey took a medical diploma in New Orleans, La. At twenty-one years of age James, as well as his brothers, received from his father \$50,000 as a start, and with this capital he opened a large farm in Rusk County, Texas—having one league and a labor of land. At the close of the war he set free 110 negroes, and found himself in possession of \$95,000 Confederate money. In 1854 he married Charlotte Bell, daughter to Jack Bell and sister to the well-known Lucien B. (Hooley) Bell. His wife died in 1865, leaving him one son, now living, who is editor and proprietor of the *Tablequah Telephone*. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Ivey joined the Confederate service, Twenty-eighth Texas Cavalry, under Colonel Horace Randell, and from private rapidly rose to be

colonel of this regiment, under General Walker. He was present at Fort De Rousse, Milliken Bend, Perkins' Landing, and many other engagements. Mr. Ivey was an old-line Whig till after the war, when he became a Republican, and took an active part in the political campaign in Texas in 1871 and 1873. On the day Hayes was elected Mr. Ivey left Bonham and went to Alabama, where he became engaged in the political struggle of 1875 and 1876—in three districts of Alabama. In 1878 he left Texas and moved to Cherokee Nation, where he has been since residing, most of his time being devoted to teaching, for which he is eminently fitted, as he is undoubtedly one of the best educated men in the nation.

WILLIAM WIRT HASTINGS.

William W. Hastings was born December 31, 1866, at Benton County, Arkansas, the second son of W. Yell Hastings a white man, and Lue J. Stover, daughter of John Stover, who married a Ward (a family well known among the Cherokees). William attended the neighborhood schools until 1882, and then entered the national male seminary, where he graduated in 1884. Soon afterwards he became teacher of the Bulliard School, Delaware district, and after one year at that point, went to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1885, for twelve months. Returning in 1886, he took charge of Sager School, same district, for one year, and then returned to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took a literary course. He then commenced the study of law, graduating in 1889. He was one of the four first students, and therefore contested for the collegiate debate prize, which he won. On his return to the Cherokee Nation, he was appointed principal teacher of the orphan asylum, and in the fall of 1890, a member of the board of education. This office was abolished by an act of council, January 3, 1891, and the office of superintendent of education was created instead, which Mr. Hastings was called upon to fill. November 24, 1891, Mr. Hastings was elected by the national council as attorney general of the Cherokee Nation. In 1890 he associated himself with Messrs. Boudinot & Thompson, in the profession of law, and their office is situated in the bank building, at Tablequah. Mr. Hastings has an improved farm of 250 acres in Delaware dis-



WILLIAM WIRT HASTINGS
CHEROKEE.





JOEL LINDSAY BAUGH.
CHEROKEE.

trict, which he rents to tenant farmers. In height, Mr. Hastings is five feet ten inches, and weighs 140 pounds. He is a gentleman of courteous manners and pleasant address, with an education far above the average, and bids fair at an early day to shine in his profession. Mr. Hastings took an active part in the last campaign for the Downing party, and made some stirring speeches throughout the country during the contest.

JOEL LINDSAY BAUGH.

Joel Lindsay Baugh is the son of John Harvey Lindsay, of Alabama, and Charlotte Bryan, a Cherokee. He was born January 8, 1858, in Coowescowee district, and was educated at the Tahlequah Male Seminary. Quitting this institution in 1876, he began teaching, and taught at the following points: Hickory Grove, Bryan Chapel, Silver Lake and Cave Spring. He was appointed chairman of the committee on building the colored high school, in 1889, and was elected to the senate in August, 1891. Mr. Baugh abandoned school teaching in 1880, and in August, 1888, married Dollie Markham, daughter of J. W. Markham, of Saline district. By this marriage he has one daughter, Charlotte, aged two years. Mr. Baugh has been merchandising for some time, and is owner of a stock of cattle. He is a gentleman of pleasing appearance and good address, with considerable force of character. From the hour of his entry to the senate he took such an active part in the important measures of the day that he was immediately recognized as a leader, and will, in all probability, rise to great eminence as a politician. Mr. Baugh is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. He resides at Chouteau, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

JOHN L. BULLETTE.

John L. Bullette was born April 10, 1852, in Wyandotte County, Kansas, third son of George Bullette and Eliza Connor. His father was of French descent and his mother of Irish descent, both possessing Indian blood. His grandparents on both sides intermarried into the Delaware tribe. In 1859 John L. attended the Baptist



JOHN L. BULLETT
DELAWARE.

Mission School in Wyandotte County, where he remained until 1861, when the war broke out, and he removed with his people to the Cherokee Nation. This move was agreeable to a contract made between both tribes, wherein the Delawares purchased a right and title to the lands and funds of the Cherokees, placing themselves on an equal footing with the latter. John L. commenced farming on a small scale, and for about four years employed his time clerking at various points, until 1875, when he accepted a permanent position with J. H. Bartles, a general merchant of Bartlesville, where he continued for four years as chief clerk in the establishment. After parting on amicable terms with his employer, John L. commenced buying and shipping cattle on a small scale, and followed the business until 1880, when he engaged in the mercantile line on his own responsibility at Claremore. In the same year he married Miss Nellie Conkle, daughter of Captain Conkle, of sea-boat fame. In 1881 he was nominated and elected clerk of Coowescowee district for two years, and became deputy clerk in 1883 under his successor. In 1885 he sold out his interest in merchandise, and accepted the position of executive secretary under Chief Mayes, which office he holds at the present date (November, 1891). Mr. Bullette has three children—Mabel Zoe, Grover George and Mary A. He is about five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 146 pounds. He is a man of gentlemanly appearance and address, pleasant and affable in manner, and well educated, possessing good business qualities and plenty of live business ambition. He is owner of a fine farm of 350 acres of well improved land, and a residence at Tahlequah, where he now resides. He also owns town property at Claremore, where he expects to make his future home.

REV. JOHN W. BALDWIN.

The subject of this sketch was born May 28, 1865, in Benton County, Missouri, the eldest son of Rev. William M. Baldwin, who was deputy sheriff of Benton County under his father, who was sheriff for a number of years. The Rev. John Baldwin's mother was a Miss Elizabeth Haines, originally of Indiana. When a boy John moved with his father's family to Mountain Home, Baxter County, Arkansas, and afterwards to Yellville, Marion County.

Until nine years of age he attended public schools, and was then sent to the Mountain Home Academy, where he remained for one term. Entering the Yelville high school and there studying for one session, he returned to his home and devoted himself to



REV. JOHN W. BALDWIN
MUSKOGEE.

the study of the higher branches, classical and mathematical, through private tuition. Afterward he joined his father in the publication of the *Marion County Vidette*, which they moved to Madison County under the title of the *Madison County Democrat*, and sold out in October, 1885. Mr. Baldwin then purchased the *Ladonia News*, of Fannin County, Texas, and conducted the paper one year, returning to Benton County, Arkansas, in 1888. Here he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, joining the annual conference held at Fort Smith. On November 23, 1888, he married Miss Belle Maxwell, daughter of Lee Maxwell, a well-known citizen of Benton County. Rev. Mr. Baldwin was sent to the Illinois circuit, after which he was chosen for the Ches-

ter station, remaining in each district one year, until he was sent to succeed his father in the Prairie View circuit. In June, 1891, by action of the publishing committee of the Indian Mission Conference, he took charge as business manager and assistant editor of the *Brother in Red*, published in Muskogee, Indian Territory, which office he now retains. Mr. Baldwin has a family of three children—Charles E., Maud and Mabel. He is a young man of great promise, possessing uncommon literary talent, while as a preacher of the gospel he has an excellent reputation for his years. Having spent much of his spare time in study, he has conquered Latin and Greek, as well as several of the modern languages. Rev. Mr. Baldwin has doubtless a bright prospect before him.



REV. WILLIAM BALDWIN.

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VINITA LAW COURTS.

WILLIAM H. TIBBILS.

William H. Tibbils was born May 2, 1838, at Auburn, New York, the second son of Henry W. Tibbils. His mother was a Miss Abbey, of New York. William attended public school until the



WILLIAM H. TIBBILS.

age of fifteen, when he went to Bethany Academy, Genesee County, New York, and there remained two years, after which he assisted his father to farm. At twenty he learned brick-laying, and worked at the trade two years. During his early youth he formed an idea of becoming a lawyer, and read the elementary principles of law, becoming fascinated by the profession, through having been present at the defence by William H. Seward, of the

negro Wiatt for the murder of the Varness family, at Auburn, New York. William in his eleventh year daily attended this trial, leaving school to do so, for which he received six consecutive whippings at the hands of his aggrieved father. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where there was a great mining excitement at the time, and remained there until 1864. During this period he met with a series of accidents, which prostrated him for two years. On his recovery he began reading law with the firm of Clarke & Tewksbury, of Benton County, Iowa. In 1868 he located, and first began practice at Carroll, Iowa, then an almost unsettled country. In 1872 he moved to Coffeyville, Kansas, and there following his profession, became acquainted with all the prominent men of the northern portion of the Indian Territory. In 1889 when the Federal court was established in the Indian Territory, Mr. Tibbils was one of the first lawyers there admitted, having obtained the first judgment rendered, and having also taken out the first execution issued by that court. In December, 1890, Mr. Tibbils located at Vinita, where he is now enjoying a lucrative practice. Mr. Tibbils married Mrs. Edna Charles, widow of Robert Charles, of Steuben County, New York, and daughter of Mr. Eddy, of Steuben County, a prominent man in New York State. By this marriage he has one son William H., who is chief deputy constable for United States Commissioners' Court, at Vinita. The subject of this sketch held the office of judge of the probate court in Kansas, and was prosecuting attorney at Coffeyville. Mr. Tibbils has always taken active part in the organization of the Republican party in South Kansas, having canvassed the south-eastern district in company with Judge W. A. Pfeffer, successor to John J. Ingalls, in 1880. Judge Tibbils has been connected with several prominent newspapers, and has himself founded and edited three or four papers in the State of Kansas. The judge is a gentleman of marked culture, and a man of sterling and forcible characteristics, while he is at the same time gentle and sociable in disposition. Few men are possessed of an equal amount of executive energy, which, added to his large knowledge and experience of law, places him away up on the list of Indian Territory lawyers.

JOSEPH B. MERRELL.

Joseph B. Merrell was born June 27, 1863, in Salem County, Missouri, the eldest son of Asa C. Merrell, a leading farmer raised in Georgia, and claiming the rights of a Cherokee citizenship. His mother was a Miss Akers, of Kentucky. After attending public school until his seventeenth year, Joseph entered the Marshall Academy, Marshall, Missouri, and there remained two years. In 1885 he studied law for one year at Lexington, Missouri, and from there went to Carrollton, Georgia, where he read law with his uncle, W. W. Merrell, ex-senator of the State; remaining with him until 1888, Joseph was admitted to the bar, after which he returned home, where he remained awhile before deciding upon a good location for the practice of his profession. Finally he decided upon the Indian Territory, and located at Vinita, where he is now practicing, having moved there in January, 1891. On his arrival, he identified himself with the Farmers' Alliance, and was chosen as public lecturer of that order. Mr. Merrell is six feet in height, and weighs 160 pounds. He is a gentlemanly looking young man of good address, and, considering his youth, has been very successful, and in a few years will, very probably, be upon an equal footing with the most prominent among the profession. His office is located on the north side of the main street, in front of the Peoples' Drug Store, while he resides with his mother, a widowed lady, at her home in Vinita.

CHARLES H. MASON.

Charles H. Mason was born August 9, 1828, at Walpole, New Hampshire, the third son of Joseph Mason, of New Hampshire, a leading farmer. His mother was a Miss Ormsby, of Walpole, New Hampshire. Charles attended public school until eighteen years of age, when he entered the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution, and there completed his education at the age of twenty-one. After studying law in the office of Hamilton & Smith, Louisville, Kentucky, he was admitted to the bar in 1849, and after that practiced his profession in the State of Indiana, until he moved to the Indian Territory. During the interim he was judge of the court of common pleas for two terms, and also served in other prominent capacities. In 1890, Mr. Mason was appointed by

Judge Shackelford, as commissioner for the first judicial division, located at Vinita, which position he still holds. He is a staunch Republican, and an active supporter of the cause. As a writer, he is well known to the press, not only of his native State, but through-



CHARLES H. MASON.

out the greater part of the Union, his articles on political subjects having been read widely. In March, 1851, Mr. Mason married Mrs. Rachel Wright, daughter of J. B. Huckleby, of Carrollton, Indiana, a prominent lawyer. This lady died childless, in 1883. Mr. Mason is a gentleman of good appearance and address, intellectual looking, and possessed of a very superior education. His reputation as a lawyer is enviable, and he is very popular in Vinita.

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WADE HAMPTON KORNEGAY.

Wade H. Kornegay was born April 17, 1865, in North Carolina, son of H. R. Kornegay and Miss Jeanette Williams. Mr. Kornegay was a leading lawyer, and served as high sheriff and clerk of the superior court, during and after the war. Until the age of fourteen, Wade was sent to the academies and high schools of his native county, and at fifteen, entered the Wake Forest College, Wake County, North Carolina, where he remained until he graduated in A.M., at the age of nineteen. After that he taught school four years, being principal of the Richland high school. In 1889 he took a summer law course at the University of Virginia, and from there went to Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, where in one year he took the regular two years' course, graduating in June, 1890, with the degree of LL.B. After twelve months spent in travel through the South-western States and Territories, Mr. Kornegay located at Vinita, Indian Territory, where he is now practicing in the the Federal courts. Mr. Kornegay is a gentleman of good address and agreeable manners, possessed of a superior classical education, and gifted with all those attributes necessary to the make-up of a successful lawyer. He is popular in his community and has a very fair practice.

JOHN A. BELL.

The subject of this sketch, father to the present Lucien B. (Hooley) Bell, was born January 1, 1805, in South Carolina. He was the son of John Bell, whose father was Scotch-Irish and emigrated to this country during the persecution. John A. Bell, the subject of this sketch, was one of the leaders of the treaty party, and one of the first signers of the document that afterwards doomed to death Elias Boudinot and the two Ridges. In 1837 he emigrated to the new country, and settled near Evansville, Arkansas, in the Flint district, but during the troubles immediately preceding 1846 he sojourned in the State of Arkansas, finally making his home on Beattie's Prairie, Cherokee Nation. In 1847 he opened a plantation in Rusk County, Texas, and later moved his negroes on the place. Here resided his father, John Bell, who died in the year 1853. John A. Bell was representative of the treaty party from

1835 to 1846, and was more than once delegated to Washington, D. C. He married Jane Martin, daughter to John Martin, who, at different periods, was national treasurer, national delegate, and judge at the time of his death. John A. Bell died on his property in Texas in 1860, after a useful life of fifty-five years. He was a patriot at heart, and sincerely regretted by his people.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE MOORE.

Napoleon Bonaparte Moore was born January 8, 1828, in Russell County, Alabama, son of William Moore and Lucy Chemulee, who was daughter of Chemulee, a man of much prominence among the Cussetahs. At six years of age Napoleon commenced attending public school, continuing the same until he was sixteen years old, after which he returned to his father's home, whom he assisted on the farm, remaining with him until his death, in 1847, when he assumed charge of his sister and brothers until 1853. He was afterwards appointed light-horse man of his country, which office he held until the breaking out of the war, when he joined the Confederate service as second-lieutenant under Colonel D. N. McIntosh, remaining in the army until the termination of the war, and acting for one year as quartermaster. On the adoption of the constitution he was elected to the House of Warriors, for four years; then to the office of revenue collector, afterwards to that of supreme judge, for four years; and in 1889, as delegate to Washington, with Hotulke L. Martha and Cowe Hargo, two full-blood Creeks. Thither he went to secure the \$400,000 due the Creeks for the sale of the Oklahoma lands; after eight months' sojourn at the capital, Mr. Moore secured the passage of the bill, and on his return, as treasurer of the nation, paid the amount to the Indians; in per capita payments of \$29. He had been elected as national treasurer in 1888, and was a member of the House of Kings, in all about ten years. Mr. Moore married, in 1853, a Miss Rody, who died in 1874, leaving no family. In 1882 he married Mrs. Craig, widow of the late John H. Craig (she was formerly a Miss Robertson). Mrs. Moore's great usefulness in educational matters is too well known to here comment upon them. Mr. Moore has no family, but has charge of his



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE MOORE.

nephews and nieces—children of the late John Moore, at one time a man of great national influence and reputation. The subject of this sketch is five feet nine and one-half inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, of gentlemanly bearing and gentle and affable disposition. On first acquaintance he is retiring and somewhat reticent, but this wears off after a short time, giving place to social qualities that entitle him to the regard and respect of all who know him. Although a self-educated man, Mr. Moore has a fund of general knowledge above the average, and possesses fine business capabilities, while his high integrity and strict honesty have gained for him the confidence of his people. He has 640 acres under fence, a fine farm, 800 head of cattle, a herd of sheep, 40 head of horses, and other stock.

REV. DAVID M. ALLEN.

Rev. David M. Allen was born April 25, 1840, at Denmark, Tennessee, second son of Rev. D. J. Allen, a prominent member of the Memphis conference; president of the Franklin Female College, Holly Springs, Mississippi; and pastor of the Asberry church, Memphis, Tennessee. David's mother was a Miss F. Alison, and was married to Rev. D. J. Allen at Marion Court, South Carolina. David attended public school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to Florence University, Florence, Alabama, where he remained three years. He went to the Indian Territory in 1864, with General Maxey, and in 1877 embarked in the cattle business, continuing the same till 1885, when he became a convert, and at once began the work of elder in the Presbyterian church. He was licensed the same year to preach, and the following year (October, 1886,) was ordained to the full gospel ministry. The Rev. D. M. Allen's first Christian work was at Oowala, where he built up a strong Presbyterian church, which is still upon the minutes of the assembly. In 1887 he was transferred to Fort Gibson, where he worked for three years, when the church grew from a membership of 31 to 97, and was then the most prosperous church in the presbytery. In 1890 Mr. Allen was sent, by order of the presbytery, to Vinita, at which place he has a flourishing church, with an united membership and a large congrega-

tion. In connection with his regular work, Mr. Allen has held evangelistic meetings throughout the country, and has met with wonderful success. November 30, 1871, Rev. David M. Allen married Miss Mary Price, daughter of Charles Price and Elvira Nave, who was niece of Chief John Ross. Mrs. Allen is a lady of education and refinement, lovable, charitable and an enthusiastic Christian worker. Rev. Mr. Allen is about five feet eight inches, and weighs about 140 pounds; is of gentlemanly address and intellectual appearance, with considerable force of character. As a preacher he is classed among the foremost in the territory; while he is also regarded as one of the most devoted of Christian workers, whose example has not only in the past, but will in the future lead many of his admirers to turn their minds more from things of earth, and build themselves a permanent mansion. Long may his influence be felt among the people of Vinita and its surroundings.

MARTIN R. BROWN.

Martin R. Brown was born February, 1868, at Fort Gibson, second son of John L. Brown and Anna E. Schrimsher, daughter of Martin Schrimsher, a white man, intermarried with the Cherokees, and very prominent in the nation. Martin attended neighborhood school until 1879, after which he went to the male seminary at Tahlequah, and attended it for four sessions. In 1881 he commenced teaching school at Garfield and Fort Gibson, where he was engaged two years. For some time he had been studying pharmacy, and in 1883 opened a drug store at Fort Gibson, which he soon sold out, and embarked in the cattle trade. About 1885 he was elected on the board of education and served three years. He also served two years as clerk of the Illinois district, after which he again entered the drug business at Tahlequah, where he is now located, and carries a \$5,000 stock of goods. In the fall of 1891 he moved into a new brick building opposite the capitol, one of the finest buildings in town. In April, 1887, Mr. Brown married Miss Nannie McNair, daughter of C. McNair and Rachel Mayes (sister of the present chief). By this marriage he has two children, Annie E. and Catherine. Mr. Brown has about 100 head of cattle, 25 head of stock horses, and real estate in Tahle-

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MARTIN R. BROWN.
CHEROKEE.

qual valued at \$2,000. In height he is about five feet ten inches, and weighs 150 pounds. Mr. Brown is a gentleman of good address, affable and pleasant in manner and quite popular; he is connected with the oldest and best families in the Cherokee Nation.

ISAAC W. BERTHOLF.

The subject of this sketch is the fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Bertholf, the well-known Indian missionary, and Nancy Keys, daughter to Isaac Keys, of Tahlequah district. He attended public school for some time, and completed his education at the national male seminary in 1856. After some five years spent on the farm, Isaac joined the Confederate service in 1862, under Stand Watie, and served in the battles of Cabin Creek, Bird Creek, Honey Springs and other lesser engagements. At the outbreak of the war, Rev. Thomas Bertholf and Isaac's mother refugeed close to the mouth of the Washita River, and on their return to the ranch on Bird Creek in 1867, they found that Opothleyoholo's men had killed or driven off their entire stock of cattle and destroyed the home by fire. Rev. Mr. Bertholf, who had become missionary teacher at Asberry Mission in 1859, in 1867 returned to that point, while Isaac assisted him on the mission farm till his father's death, July, 1868. No good man was ever more sincerely or deservedly regretted than Rev. Thomas Bertholf, whose name will be long cherished among the Indian people. After his father's death, Isaac moved to Canadian district for one year, and in 1869 opened a farm on the Arkansas River of 120 acres, which he sold out in 1880, and moved twenty miles south of the head of Elk Creek (or Durdeen Creek) and there cultivated a fine farm. In conjunction with his brother-in-law, Stand Gray, they have a farm extending fully two miles. Some of the land is immensely valuable, being underlaid with solid iron ore thirteen feet thick, and in another spot coal three feet thick. He has a good house, 200 head of cattle, 12 head of horses and mules and a large stock of hogs. Mr. Bertholf was appointed tax collector in 1870 for four years, and in 1889 was elected auditor of the nation, which office has just expired. His place is situated two and one-half miles from

the survey of a future railroad, and five miles from Checotah. Mr. Bertholf is a man of excellent sense, and highly trustworthy in every respect. The development of his iron claim will no doubt result to him in great wealth.

GEORGE W. STIDHAM, JR.

The subject of this sketch was born March 17, 1859, the son of G. W. Stidham, deceased, who was the most prominent man of his day among the Creeks. His mother was a Virginia lady—a Miss Thornsbury—of an old and highly respected family. Young George was sent to the neighborhood school until the age of fifteen years, when he went to the Henderson Masonic Institute, Henderson, Tennessee. Here he remained for five years, one year in the interim being spent at home. After this he spent twelve months in the School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, and from thence to the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained one year, after which he returned home and commenced the practice of medicine. But he finally concluded to discontinue his profession, and so entered the mercantile house belonging to his father. Here he remained for five years, after which he became a stockman, which business he carries on to the present day. He is owner of 1,000 head of stock cattle, and has an enclosure of 1,200 acres, 200 of which are in cultivation. Mr. Stidham married Miss Bucknor, daughter of Rev. H. F. Bucknor, the oldest missionary in the Creek Nation. The issue of this marriage is: Ottie, born July, 1887; Lela, April, 1889, and Sarah, 1891. Mr. Stidham was clerk of the supreme court for one term, member of the board of education for one term, and executive or private secretary under Samuel Checote and Ward Coachman during their respective administrations. At present he is clerk of the upper House of Kings. Mr. Stidham is a member of the Masonic lodge at Eufaula, has held the office of senior deacon for three years, and now holds that of senior warden. He is a young man of superior education and business ability, possessing an affable and gentlemanly address.

JOHN A. SMITH.

The subject of this sketch was born September 12, 1846, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, eldest son of Joseph Smith, of Vermont, a prominent mechanic of that State. John's mother was a Miss Cope. John attended public school until he was seventeen years, after which he went to railroading, and from 1861 to 1867 continued that business, when he went West to the Cherokee Nation, and was appointed deputy marshal under Marshal Roots Sarber. He rode for the first court ever held in Fort Smith, serving during two terms of Marshal Buttons' office. There are at present only two (including Mr. Smith) of the first deputies who survived the perils attached to the commission in those days. In 1874 Mr. Smith gave up his commission and opened a farm in Coowescowee district. In 1888 he opened a grocery business in Chelsea. April 15, 1873, he married Miss Susan Williams, daughter of L. B. Williams, a Cherokee by intermarriage in the Bigbee family. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have but one surviving child, Addie, born March 16, 1875. Mrs. Smith is a lady of refinement, gentle and kindly in disposition. Mr. Smith is above the middle height; a man of natural intelligence and good business qualifications. He is owner of 30 head of cattle, some mules, horses, and 160 acres in cultivation. His stock in trade is worth about \$1,000, while he has a comfortable residence near Chelsea, at his farm, and several town lots.

THOMAS FOX TAYLOR.

The subject of this sketch was born in East Tennessee, in 1818, the eldest son of Richard Taylor, half Cherokee. His mother was a Miss McDaniel, a white lady. Thomas Fox was educated at the missionary schools of Tennessee, and at the Nashville and Knoxville colleges. At an early age he became a prominent politician, being endowed with a rare fluency of speech both in English and Cherokee. His first offices were those of clerk of the house and interpreter, after which he was elected to the house as a representative, and afterwards to the senate. Unfortunately, however, he was killed in a skirmish near Fort Gibson during the civil war. He was lieutenant-colonel of Stand Watic's brigade when he was killed. Thomas Fox Taylor was not only a natural orator, but a

brilliant wit, and the center of attraction wherever he went. He was a dashing officer, and invariably the leader when any adventure or enterprise was to be undertaken. Thomas Fox Taylor's name will be long remembered and revered among his people.

HENRY CLAY CRITTENDEN.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Henry Clay Crittenden, generally known as Harry Crittenden, a half-breed Cherokee, who emigrated from Georgia in 1837, and died about 1871. Henry was born in Going Snake district, in April, 1857, and attended the neighborhood school at Barren Fork for several years, and later the Prairie Grove school, in Going Snake district. In 1877 he began farming close to the Arkansas line, near Cincinnati, and married Miss Mary Morris, daughter of Gabriel Morris, a Cherokee, in October, 1879. By this union they have five children: Charles, William, Cicero, Pearl and Thomas Richard. In 1882 Mr. Crittenden was elected clerk of the house, and served till 1886, being once re-elected. From 1886 he served as interpreter for various committees of the council for four years. In 1889 he was appointed Census Superintendent for Going Snake district till 1890, when he commenced the practice of law, and continues it till the present. Mr. Crittenden has two farms in Going Snake district, containing 150 acres, most of which he rents out. He also owns a fine residence and orchard. Mr. Crittenden is a quiet, unassuming, gentlemanly man, honorable and reliable in all his transactions, and commands a host of friends wherever he is known. In 1891 Mr. Crittenden was a member of the committee on claims.



HENRY CLAY CRITTENDEN
CHEROKEE.

ELIAS P. BOUDINOT.

The subject of this sketch was born January 2, 1854, the son of W. P. Boudinot, a poet and scholar, and brother to the late well-known E. C. Boudinot. Elias is a grandson of the celebrated Elias Boudinot, who was, perhaps, the most illustrious Cherokee of his day. He was almost a full-blood, was educated at Cornwall, Connecticut, and there married Miss Harriet Gold, daughter of Rev. B. Gold, a Presbyterian minister, and president of the academy at Cornwall. An account of the tragical death of Elias Boudinot, Sr., will be found in the historical pages of this work. Young Elias' mother was a member of the Fields family, one of the leading families in the Cherokee Nation. As a pupil of the old Gunnery School, Washington, Connecticut, at the age of eleven years, Elias there went through the ordinary routine of education till his fourteenth year, when he returned to his home in the Indian Territory, and dwelt upon his father's farm for two years. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the printers' trade, in the office of the *Cherokee Advocate*, Tahlequah, and perfected himself in the craft at the establishment of Ennis & Co., St. Louis, at the age of twenty years. Returning to Tahlequah, he took charge of the typographical department of the *Advocate*. In that office he remained until the fall of 1879. Elias taught at intervals in the national schools for two sessions, and after resigning the position of foreman was elected editor of the *Advocate*, and held the position two years. In 1882, '83 and '84 he was connected more or less with the publication of that paper and the editing of the present laws, which is a very complete and, altogether, a very creditable work. In 1883 and 1884 Mr. Boudinot was clerk of the senate, and in 1885 was again created editor of the *Advocate* for a term of two years. The previous year he had commenced the study of law, and was soon practising in the Cherokee courts. To-day, after eight years' practice, Mr. Boudinot can flatter himself with having prosecuted or defended more than one hundred individuals charged with capital offenses, and of being successful in gaining verdicts in all but three cases. As a criminal lawyer Mr. Boudinot stands pre-eminent at the top of the list. He is the senior partner of the firm of Boudinot, Thompson & Hastings, their office being in Tahlequah, while their practice is

extended to all the courts of justice in the country. Mr. Boudinot was renominated for the editorship of the *Advocate* in 1887, but refused the offer. In 1890 he was elected a member of the town council of Tablequah, and while in office, in connection with his father, gave the town its present code of laws. In 1891 Mr. Boudinot was appointed district clerk, and in the same year was appointed by the chief as delegate to Washington City. During council of 1891 Mr. Boudinot was chairman of the commission to negotiate with the United States for the sale of the Cherokee outlet. May 26, 1880, the subject of our sketch married Miss Addie Foreman, granddaughter of Thomas B. Wolfe, the founder of the city of Tablequah, and a man of prominence in the Cherokee Nation. Elias Boudinot is five feet eleven and one-half inches in height, and weighs 235 pounds. He is a man of a great deal of force and magnetism, handsome and intellectual looking. His influence over a jury is said to be remarkable, while as an advocate he would rank high in any court of justice. In disposition he is good-humored and pleasant, and is very popular. Mr. Boudinot is a member of the Masonic lodge. He owns a fine residence in Tablequah, and 700 acres of land in cultivation.

JOHN LYNCH ADAIR.

John Lynch Adair was born in Georgia, and left there with the general removal of the Cherokees in 1839, while a small boy. His father was Thomas Benjamin Adair, a descendant of a brother of General James Adair, the Indian historian. His mother was Rachel Lynch, from whom he derives his Cherokee blood. His parents died while he was a mere child, and he was consigned to the keeping of his aunt, Mrs. Maria Thompson, afterward Cunningham by marriage, and to the guardianship of two of his uncles, Joseph M. Lynch and James Allen Thompson, the latter by marriage. He had one sister, who died in the great removal West. He began his education in a Moravian missionary school, under the supervision of a Mr. Vogler, a Moravian minister. At this school he learned more how to endure pain than from the speller and catechism, as he was daily whipped for idleness and disposition to mischief. The boy was quick, active and swift of foot, and fond of rough and



JOHN LYNCH ADAIR.
CHEROKEE.

tumble exercises and coon-hunting with the "niggers" at night, of whom his uncles and aunts had hundreds. That there might be a chance for his reformation, he was taken from his old associations and put in the family of Rev. Cephas Washbourne, who had formerly been a missionary at Dwight Mission, in the Cherokee Nation, and then living near Bentonville, Arkansas. Here he took on more of Yankee habits and speech than knowledge of common school studies—so much so, that he was often taken for one of that peculiar distinction. In the family of this excellent divine and scholar, Mr. Adair resided for about three years, when he was sent to Ozark Institute, near Fayetteville, Arkansas, while Mr. R. W. Mecklin, or "Uncle Bob" as he was called by the boys, was preceptor. At this school were a score or more of Cherokee boys, and to it many yet living can ascribe any distinction they may have achieved. Here the subject of this sketch first began to make any noted progress in his studies. Language was his favorite study, and in the Latin he became a rather proficient scholar, and in the Greek to a small extent. In 1849, when the gold excitement in California was at its highest, and his guardians had refused to send him to college when he wished to complete his studies, because, as they believed, he had education enough to be a doctor, he and a cousin of his, by the name of William Buffington, concluded to try their fortunes in the gold fields of California. His guardians and uncles and aunts, not being loath to such an undertaking, and believing there would soon be a return of two boys thoroughly disgusted with rambling, an ox-wagon and a team of four yoke of cattle were procured, with a lame negro to drive them, and with enough provision to have gone on an Arctic exploration. In about four years they returned, with a good deal of experience, but with very little gold. After his return, in 1853, Mr. Adair married Miss Jeffries, of Springfield, Missouri, and entered upon the duties of an "affectionate husband and an indulgent father." The character of his life up to the beginning of the War of the Rebellion was entirely private, his occupation being principally farming. Casting his fortunes with the South, he raised a company of home guards, and was commissioned captain. He was never in any considerable battle but one, and that was at old Fort Wayne, near Maysville, Arkansas, in 1862. As a scout he was in many skir-

mishes and hand-to-hand fights, where differences were decided in a few minutes. After the Confederate armies had been driven South, and General Stand Watie, of the Cherokee regiments, had been stationed as an advance guard south of the Arkansas River, Captain Adair disbanded his company, which, in fragments, made its way through the enemy's lines to General Watie's command. He served through the entire war, and after the surrender returned to the Cherokee Nation in 1868, with his family, from Bellview, Texas, where he had moved them in 1863. On his arrival in his own country he settled at Tahlequah, the capital town of the Cherokee Nation. He reached that place with a helpless and hungry family, and seventy-five cents in his pocket. He did various kinds of work to support himself and family, and was finally relieved from drudgery by being appointed, first, auditor; next, clerk of the Cherokee Senate; executive councilor under Chief Downing; commissioner to re-survey the boundary lines between his nation and the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, as far west as the Arkansas River; delegate to Washington City in 1876, in 1880 and in 1889; was twice member of the board of education; was assistant executive secretary under Chief Bushyhead, and secretary under Chief Mayes; was editor of the *Cherokee Advocate*, the official organ of the Cherokee Nation; was editor of the *Indian Chief-tain*, published at Vinita, and is now editor of the *World*, published at the same place. Mr. Adair is a gentleman of refinement and learning, and a poet of no ordinary ability, having contributed several gems to the collections of "American Poems," now in circulation.

JOY RETURNETH WITH THE MORNING.

JOHN L. ADAIR, SR.

A great storm had blown out the stars,
 And the winds, rushing from their caves,
 Lashed the sea into mountain waves;
 And the ship, under bending spars,
 In utter darkness plowed the deep.
 Unto Him whom the winds obeyed
 On Gallilee, I humbly prayed
 That in his keeping I might sleep.

In a haven, calm and bright
 With tropic sunshine, where the scent

Of orange blooms made redolent
 The breeze that was so soft and light
 That scarcely there a wavelet broke
 Upon the bosom of the bay,
 When next morn' our good ship lay
 To glad consciousness I 'woke.

So may it be, good Lord of all,
 When into darkness sinks my sun,
 And my stars go out, one by one,
 To such calm slumber may I fall,
 And that which only faith had been,
 Awake to find a truth to be,
 Where no white sails go out to sea,
 But are forever coming in.

HEC DIES.

JOHN L. ADAIR, SR

To him whose hopes are far away,
 To where life's sunset scene discloses
 First of spring flowers and roses,
 Of summer next, and winter snows
 Further on, knows or thinks he knows
 That far this scene beyond is day.

That to behold it, as we may,
 It's but little more than a dream,
 And of events, this turbid stream—
 Beginning, ah where? and ending,
 Ah where? and forever wending—
 Is not a real scene to-day.

That we'll fall to sleep, as we say,
 And, weary, would have it night
 While the sun is yet warm and bright;
 Will wake from sleep to find
 That all we saw and left behind
 Was nothing but a dream that day.

Wonder how long we slept that way,
 Think we've been dreaming—nothing more—
 And to those who had woke before
 From sleep, will wish to tell our dreams,
 Of the unaccountable scenes,
 We beheld as we slept that day.

That our loved we'll find, as we say,
 Who had grown weary and had slept,
 And in their dreams had laughed and wept
 O'er scenes that were so real

That nothing could be ideal
Of what they saw and felt that day.

Believe we were dreaming, some way,
When we thought it was more than sleep—
It was so cold and calm and deep
In which they lay, and sorrow's tears
We'll think were strange, as were the tears,
That made sad our dreaming that day.

That the gleams from the far away
We sometimes have of better things—
Like strange birds upon helpless wings,
Blown from some isle in tropic climes—
Are memories of other times,
As we'll find when we wake that day.

THOS. M. BUFFINGTON.

Thos. M. Buffington was born October 19, 1855, at Cincinnati, Arkansas; the fourth son of Ezekiel Buffington, by Louisa Newman. He was educated at the Going Snake district schools, and was married to Miss Susan Woodhall, daughter to Isaac Woodhall, in 1878. His wife died, without family, November 11, 1891. In 1889 Mr. Buffington was elected to the judgeship of Delaware district, and in 1891 was called to the senate to represent the same district. During his first council he had the distinguished honor of being elected president of the senate—a rare precedent for one so young. In this race he competed against Hon. Richard Wolfe, a man of great popularity. Mr. Buffington has 225 acres in cultivation, eight miles from Vinita; he also owns a small stock of cattle, besides hogs, horses and mules, and a fine residence and orchard. He is one of the tallest and best-built men in the nation, his height being fully six feet seven inches; he is uncommonly prepossessing in appearance, and popular with all classes. On the death of Chief Mayes, December 14, 1891, Mr. Buffington, being president of the senate, filled the office of principal chief till the nomination and election of Col. C. J. Harris to the executive chair, December 23, 1891. Such an honor has rarely fallen to the lot of such a young statesman, and Mr. Buffington, during his brief office in that high capacity, acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all.

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THOS. M. BULLINGTON
CHEROKEE

MISS ELIZA JANE QUINTON.

Miss Quinton was born in January, 1861; the eldest daughter of Thomas Washington Quinton, of Pennsylvania. Her mother was Miss Eliza Jane Enix, of the same State. Miss Quinton went to school at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania, where she remained for five years; in 1889 she went to the Baptist Mission Training School, and graduated in one year, coming to Eufaula in August, 1890, where she now resides under the auspices of the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, subject to whom she holds her present appointment. Miss Quinton has already done much good in the community, being a most devout Christian, affable and kind-hearted. She is a lady of superior education, and in every respect thoroughly fitted for the arduous duties of her calling. It is hoped that she will remain many years in Eufaula, and continue her successful career.

THOMAS A. CHANDLER.

Thomas A. Chandler was born in the Cherokee Nation, July, 1871, the eldest son of B. G. Chandler, a Tennessean, and Anne Gunter, a Cherokee by blood. Thomas attended the public schools at Hicho, Arkansas, and Delaware district, Cherokee Nation, after which he entered Worcester Academy, Vinita, and there graduated in 1888, having taken a scientific course. Later he entered Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and remaining half a year, went to Muskogee, Creek Nation, where he opened a grocery business, conducting the same with success for one year and a half, when he sold out October, 1891. On the thirteenth of the month following, Mr. Chandler was nominated by Chief Mayes, and confirmed by the senate, for the office of district revenue collector, for Delaware district, a position of trust, such as is rarely bestowed on so young a man, but which Mr. Chandler is quite capable of filling. He is clever and industrious, with pleasant manners and good address. During the recent political campaign, Mr. Chandler devoted his best energy towards the success of the Downing party, to which he is a close adherent. His father is a farmer, residing in the Delaware district.

WILEY SMITH.

Wiley Smith was born about 1843, in the Creek Nation, being the youngest son of Kosayar-E-Holar, a Creek. In youth he was sent to a neighboring school, for a short time, after which he went to work with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married a full-blood girl, named Tiddie, the issue of this marriage was one boy, named Joe. After marriage he commenced working for himself, on a farm that he improved. Some time after the death of his wife, who only survived four years, he married in 1886, Roddie, the daughter of Mich-charhiya (a man of some prominence among his people), by whom he has two children living—Lena, born July, 1879, and Jim, born October, 1890. Mr. Smith was elected to the House of Warriors early in life, and retained his office by re-election for twelve years, after which he was called to the House of Kings, serving satisfactorily for a term of four years. He represented the town of Weogofka, whose citizens claim to be a branch of the original Muskogees. Mr. Smith has a comfortable farm of forty-five acres under cultivation, with cattle, horses and hogs, sufficient for his own use and consumption. He is a full-blood Creek Indian, about five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 145 pounds; he is of good appearance, affable and kind-hearted, and very popular with his people. His father Kosayar-E-Holar, was a member of the legislature of the Creek Nation for a long time.

GEORGE W. BELL, M.D.

George W. Bell was born January, 1858, the third son of Silas Bell and Mary Jane Grigsby. Silas Bell was a lieutenant in the Mexican War, and captain of Company C, Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Wilson Creek, August 10, 1861. Dr. Bell's parents were from Tennessee, emigrating to Dade County, Missouri, where he was born in 1858. The young man was educated at the neighborhood schools until 1876, when he went to the Dadeville graded school, where he remained one session, after which he began clerking in a drug store for Messrs. Davis & Baily, of Rock Prairie, Missouri. Here he commenced the study of medicine under Drs. A. P. Murphy and Appleby, under whose tuition he



GEORGE W. BELL, M.D.
OKMUGLE

continued for two years; soon afterwards he purchased his employers' interest in the drug business, which he moved in 1880, to Ozark County, Missouri, and commenced the practice of medicine at that point. In 1881 his store was consumed by fire, after which he devoted himself wholly to the practice of medicine. In 1887 he went to the American Medical College of St. Louis, which he attended for two sessions, coming to Tulsa, Indian Territory, in 1888, where he formed a partnership with J. C. W. Bland, M.D., of that place; this partnership he continued until December 15, of the same year, when he was appointed resident physician of Newat Mission, Creek Nation, under the superintendence of A. J. Moore, which appointment he holds at the present time. In 1890 he opened an office and drug store in Okmulgee, which he also attends to—his mother, Mrs. Bell, a lady of kind and amiable disposition, living with him. The doctor is a refined gentleman, and possesses a thorough education, devoting a greater portion of his leisure to the study of his profession, to which he is devoted heart and soul; he is very popular and will doubtless make a mark in the world.

THOMAS FOX THOMPSON.

Thomas F. Thompson was born May, 1818, at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, the second son of Johnson Thompson, merchant of that place. Thomas attended district school until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he went South with the refugees. After the war he went with his parents to Grand River, Delaware district, where he attended one session at Pea Ridge School, Arkansas; leaving there he went to Vinita, where he was employed in his father's store for about three years, after which he improved a farm on Big Cabin Creek, and there resided three years. Moving back to Vinita in 1878, he opened a grocery business in connection with James Skinner, who after one year sold his interest to E. N. Radcliffe. In 1878, Mr. Thompson disposed of his half of the business, and established a feed and produce exchange in the same town, which business he is now conducting, carrying a stock of about \$2,000. Mr. Thompson handles produce of all kinds, and solicits orders by carload from all parts of the country; goods

carefully handled, and to the best advantage. Mr. Thompson married Miss Susan Parks, daughter of Judge Parks, formerly of East Tennessee, who, at his death, was supreme judge of the Cherokee Nation: Mrs. Thompson's mother was a Miss L. Spriggs, of Scottish and English descent, and of a leading family in East Tennessee. Mr. Thompson is a man of gentlemanly bearing and courteous manners, has a good practical education, and is highly esteemed in his town. Mrs. Thompson is a lady of refinement and education, and is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Thompson announces his intention of establishing a general mercantile business early in the summer of 1892, and will stock a house in Wilson street with the latest assortment of goods in all departments. Mr. Thompson owns a large tract of land, seventy acres of which is in good cultivation, also a fine residence worth \$1,500, and \$700 of town lots.

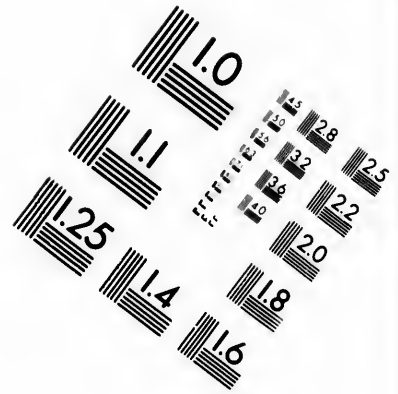
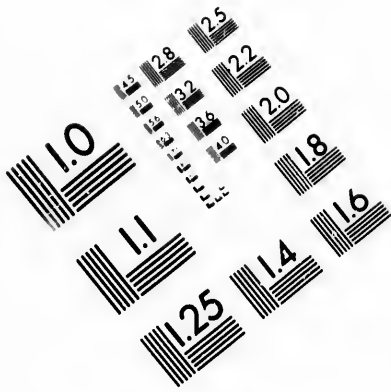
"THE INDIAN ARROW."

The Indian Arrow is an eight column paper, published every Saturday at Tablequah, Cherokee Nation. It was founded at Fort Gibson, in the year 1887, by the late Colonel William P. Ross, who was recognized as one of the ablest journalists of his race, having obtained a thorough education in an Eastern college. In early life he was offered a large salary to remove to New York and take charge of the literary department of a paper in that city. He was also an able statesman, having served one term as principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. The purpose for which the *Arrow* was established was the defence of Indian rights, and especially those of the Cherokees, and the diffusion of useful knowledge, not only among the Indians, but that the people of the States might become educated as to the true status of the five civilized tribes. And to this end, while Colonel Ross was editor, he consistently labored. On account of official duties, which called him away from home, he was compelled to give up the editorship. Judge John T. Drew then took charge of the paper and moved it from Fort Gibson to Tablequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, where he labored for one year in the laudable course of his predecessor, when Mr. Waddie Hudson, the present

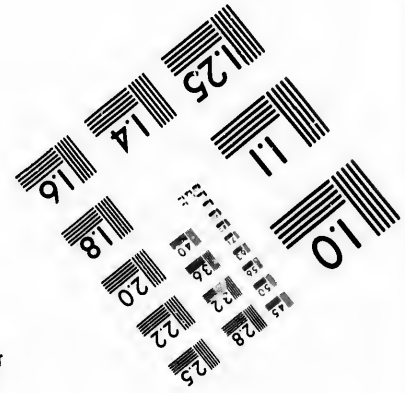
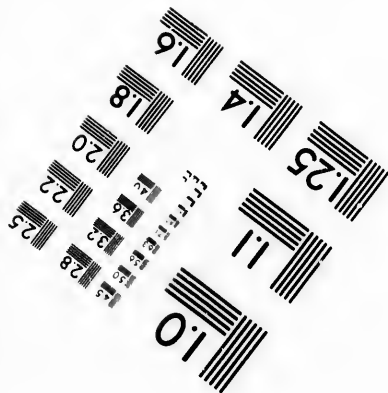
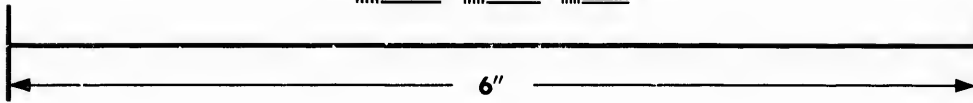
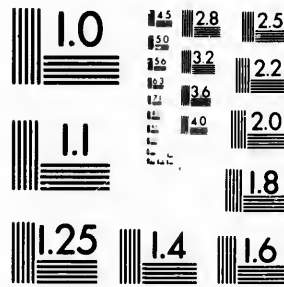
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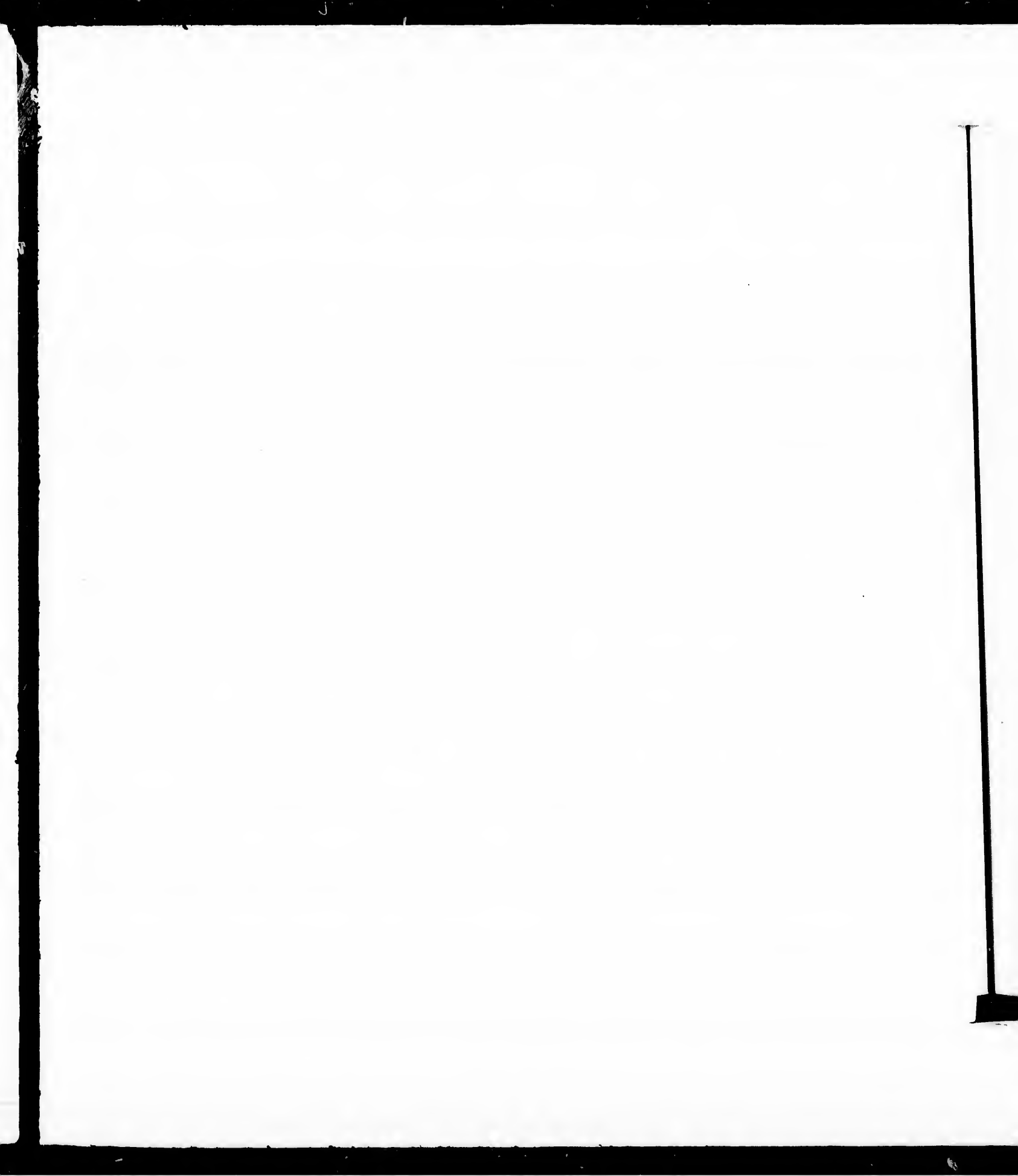
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editor, became his successor. Mr. Hudson is the son of Thomas J. Hudson, who founded the National Farmers' Congress of the United States, an organization now flourishing throughout the Union. Mr. Hudson is a young man of good education, a practical printer and an able writer; in short, he seems to have inherited the genius of his father as a journalist. This fact is more than demonstrated by the success of his paper to-day. The *Arrow* is the paper of the Cherokee Nation. It is fearlessly outspoken, knows no criterion but to be right for right's sake; and, having pursued this course from its very first existence, it has become endeared to the hearts of those whose cause it defends, and commands the respect and admiration of all who read its columns. Hence its success.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

. . . OF . . .

REV. ROBERT MCGILL LOUGHRIDGE, D. D.,

MISSIONARY TO THE MUSKOGEE INDIANS.

According to the record of our family bible, and the testimony of my parents, I was born at Lawrenceville, South Carolina, December 24, 1809. My parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and were members of the Presbyterian church, in good standing until death. My earliest recollection dates back to an accidental burn on my cheek, when I was about two years old.

My parents were anxious to have their children educated, and availed themselves of every opportunity of sending us to school. When fourteen years of age my parents moved to St. Clair County, Alabama, where for seven years I and my brothers worked on the farm, having the benefit of schools occasionally. When twenty-one years of age I was engaged as assistant teacher, for several months, in Dr. Beebe's school, at Mesopotamia, Greene County, Alabama. I professed religion in my twenty-second year, and united with the Presbyterian church, under Rev. John H. Gray, D. D. Feeling divinely called to preach the gospel, I immediately commenced the study of Latin and Greek, under my pastor, to

prepare for the solemn calling: afterwards I attended the Mesopotamia Academy, at Eutaw, Alabama, for four years, in preparing for college. I entered the sophomore class in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and after three years, having taken the full course, was graduated in 1837, receiving the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After a few weeks at home I entered the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey, where I remained one year only: and, on account of the death of my father, I returned home and continued my theological studies for two years, under my old pastor, Rev. J. H. Gray, D. D. I was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Tuscaloosa, synod of Alabama, at Eutaw, April 9, 1841.

In accordance with a call from the three vacant churches of Oxford, Paynesville and Elizabeth, in Alabama, I preached six months: then being appointed by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions to visit the Creek Indians, west of Arkansas, to enquire whether they would be willing to have preaching and a mission school among them, I set out on horse-back, November 2, 1841, from Eutaw, Alabama, and, after a ride of about six hundred miles, I met the chiefs of the Muskogee Nation, and laid the matter before them. Having to wait about three weeks for the council to meet to consider my proposition, I improved the time in visiting several parts of the nation: everywhere there was evidence of the most deplorable state of society: "darkness covered the nation, and gross darkness the people;" there was not a missionary in the whole country, and the few natives who kept up the semblance of public worship, occasionally, *were miserably ignorant*. There was not an institution of learning in all the land, except a little government school, *pretended* to be taught by a *bad man*, who was afterwards proved to be a counterfeiter. When the council met they gave me to understand that *they wanted no preaching, because it broke up their old customs, their basks, ball-plays and dances*; but they wanted me to come and establish a school; I informed them that *I was a preacher*, and unless I was permitted to *preach to the people* I would not come among them. After long consultation, they finally proposed that if I would establish a school I might preach at the school-house, *but nowhere else*: after considerable hesitancy I agreed to these terms: and

mounting my horse I returned to Alabama, as I came, to prepare to move out. After some delay in getting ready, I returned by steamer, and arrived, with my young wife, in the nation, at the Verdigris landing, February 5, 1843.

After a few days of observation I purchased a horse and saddle, and started out to find the most appropriate place for the mission school: at the suggestion of the principal chief it was located in the Coweta Town, and called the "Coweta Mission," situated one and one-half miles east of the Arkansas River, and twenty-five miles southwest of Fort Gibson. Very soon a cabin was built for school and church purposes, and the people notified to attend church, and to send their children to school: fifteen or twenty children were enrolled, and my wife, an experienced and well-qualified teacher, commenced the school: only a few of the neighbors were disposed to attend preaching.

The outlook was truly discouraging, and was literally "a day of small things:" the people were very friendly, but shy, and seemed afraid to attend preaching. During the following year we built a large, hewed-log house, and at the urgent request of some persons living at a distance we received eight or ten children, boys and girls, to live with us to attend school: this was the beginning of our system of manual labor boarding schools, which has proved itself to be the most effectual means of civilizing and Christianizing the Indian youth: indeed, it is the best for all classes. Gradually the number of boarding scholars was increased until we had forty: and the people becoming more interested in religious exercises attended preaching more regularly, so that a number became converted, and in about two years we had the pleasure of organizing a church. As the Seminoles, who speak the same language as the Creeks, were entirely without schools or preaching, the board of foreign missions directed me to visit them and learn whether they were willing to have a mission school among them. Accordingly, in the summer of 1846, I visited them with my interpreter, and found that the majority of their chiefs were quite willing to have schools and preaching among them: this was the opening wedge for that good Christian work done among them afterwards by Revs. J. R. Ramsey and John Lilley. In April, 1847, Hon. Walter Lowrie, secretary of the board of

foreign missions, New York, visited the mission, and gave a new impulse to the cause of Christian education by entering into an agreement with the chiefs for the enlargement of the school at Coweta, and the establishment of the Tallahassee Manual Labor School, to accommodate eighty pupils, forty of each sex; these schools are sustained jointly by the Presbyterian Church and the Creek school fund. A large and very convenient brick building, three stories high, 76x34, with a good cellar, was erected for the Tallahassee school; the building was admirably arranged for a boarding school for both sexes; it was located on a beautiful ridge, in the Arkansas district, one and one-half miles north of the Arkansas River. Rev. H. Balentine was sent out by the board to take charge (with other missionaries) of the Coweta Mission, while I was appointed to superintend the Tallahassee school. Accordingly I moved down to Tallahassee to superintend the erection of the building and make other preparations for opening the school. William S. Robertson, A. M., of New York, a graduate of an eastern college, was appointed as principal teacher, and other assistant teachers were sent out by the board.

The first day of March, 1850, therefore, found us ready to commence the school. The main building was in readiness; out-buildings, stables, corn-cribs, fences, etc., had been built; cattle, horses, wagons and teams had been purchased; furniture for the building, and provisions of all kinds, books, papers, etc., had been provided, and the school was opened with thirty pupils—boys and girls. Our full number of eighty was not received until in the fall, because it was deemed best to begin with few, and get them under training before the whole number of raw recruits should arrive; after experience proved the wisdom of the course. A fine, large bell was sent out by the board and hung in the cupola of the building to regulate the various exercises of school and church. By the thoughtful generosity of Dr. Wells, of Fort Gibson, the staunch friend of the mission, a beautiful and appropriate vane, representing an Indian standing with bow and arrow, pointing the course of the wind as it flew past, was presented and placed on the cupola of the main building. A full supply of excellent and well-qualified teachers and helpers were sent out

from time to time, as the best interests of the school demanded. The exercises were conducted on the manual labor plan, and the usual time of six hours, daily, was spent in study.

The pupils were employed about two hours daily in some useful exercise: the boys in working on the farm, garden or chopping firewood, and the girls in household duties, assisting in sewing, cooking, washing and the care of the dining-room. The children were provided with three good substantial meals daily, and abundant time given for sleep and recreation. Religious exercises were regularly kept up: preaching on Sabbath, and prayers morning and evening through the week. Daily at supper table, in connection with singing and prayer, every pupil was expected to recite a verse, or part of a verse, of the Scripture.

Thus the school was kept up regularly, being fully equipped with a noble band of excellent, self-denying, pious teachers and helpers in every department: who came not for "the loaves and the fishes;" but all, both teachers and superintendent, labored faithfully and cheerfully, and were content with a mere support—their respective salaries being only \$100 per annum.

The school continued to flourish, doing a grand work for the nation in the education of her children, until July 10, 1861, when it was suddenly broken up, and all the mission property (amounting to \$12,270) was taken possession of by the chiefs of the nation. Such was also the case with the Coweta Manual Labor School. The children were sent adrift to their several homes, while the devoted teachers took a mournful leave of each other and left for their several homes North and South.

Thus, after eleven years of successful operation, this interesting school was disbanded. The Coweta school was never renewed; but at the close of the Civil War, November, 1866, the former teacher, Rev. William S. Robertson (who had been ordained as an evangelist during the war), was sent out by the board, with others, and after much self-denying labor, revived the school to something like its former size and usefulness, in March, 1868. It was continued in successful operation, doing a good work in educating many of the youths of the nation for twelve years, until December 19, 1880, when, from a defective flue, the building caught fire and was burned to the ground, and most of its contents were consumed.

But to return to the history of my own movements. During this time, when our school at Tallahassee was broken up, in 1861, I moved my family over into the Cherokee Nation, and preached for one year to the churches there, which had been left by the missionaries, who felt compelled by the pressure of the Civil War, to return to their homes in the North. The Indians themselves, both Creeks and Cherokees, having divided on the war question, some joining the South and others the North; it became also useless and very dangerous for me to remain in the country longer. Therefore, on July 17, 1862, I packed some of our belongings, with my family, in two small wagons, and journeyed down to Texas, where most of my relatives were living. Here during the war, and afterwards for eighteen years, I was regularly employed in preaching to the vacant churches in different parts of Texas, and my wife during this time, was engaged in teaching several interesting schools. Thus, while we were accomplishing much good for others, the Lord provided for our support, and enabled us to give a respectable education to our children.

Having received an urgent call from the board of foreign missions, and also from several of the prominent Indians, to return to our mission work among the Creeks, and our children being now able to provide for themselves, my wife and I returned on January 5, 1881. I commenced preaching for the Wealaka church, in the Broken Arrow district; during the two years that I preached in this district, ten persons were received into the church, and twenty-eight children of believing parents, were baptized.

The Tallahassee school building having been burned, the council decided to build another and on a larger scale, and locate it further West, where the people were more thickly settled. Accordingly, the trustees selected a beautiful site on the south side of the Arkansas River, surrounded in the distance by several grand old mountains, and about forty miles west of the town of Muskogee. A large and magnificent brick building, 110 by 42 feet and three stories high, was erected and soon occupied by the 100 children engaged to be boarded and taught there. Having been appointed superintendent of the school, I opened it November 1, 1882, and continued in charge for two years, and then resigned my office to others. Since then I have devoted myself to preach-

ing the gospel in various places in the nation, and in preparing books in the Creek language. The books prepared and published by me, with the assistance of my interpreter, were a hymn book, a catechism, translation of the gospel of Matthew, a treatise on baptism, and a dictionary in two parts, Creek and English, and English and Creek.

On June 26, 1886, I was remembered and honored by my *alma mater*, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, which conferred upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In concluding this brief sketch of my life, I will further remark that, during my long pilgrimage of nearly eighty-two years, many have been the afflictions I have been called to bear. Three of my six children have passed over the Jordan of death, and I am now living with my third wife, who is seventy-three years of age. But in all these bereavements, we are comforted with the assurance that all the dear ones thus taken away, are safely housed in their Heavenly home, where we shall meet again, and be forever with the Lord.

R. M. LONGRIDGE.

Red Fork, Indian Territory, December 2, 1891.

MINERALS, GAME, FISH, ETC.

Many years previous to the removal of the five tribes west of the Mississippi, the Indian Territory was sparsely peopled by Mexicians, who led a roving life; leaving traces here and there in the shape of excavations, where they had, no doubt, sought to unearth silver and other precious metals. These excavations, which are very numerous, especially in some districts of the Cherokee Nation, vary in depth from five to thirty-five feet, and six or eight of these may sometimes be found within a square mile. The character of the specimens of ore discovered in the neighborhood of these places strongly indicates silver, and what might prove by development to be in paying quantities. From the amount of labor which must have been gone through by the Mexicians in this country, it is but reasonable to conclude that at some point or other they had made significant discoveries. Until recently, the sentiment among the Indian people was averse to the development

of mineral wealth: of the five tribes, the Chickasaws were the most intolerant. But in 1889 and 1890 the tribal government granted no less than five charters, to five organized companies of citizens, to mine for gold and silver, which charters covered the entire national domain, thus excluding any individual Chickasaw, who might discover mineral, from developing or making use of the same. It is the general opinion, however, that such charters will not stand the legal test, as they are infringements upon the rights of a people whose greatest pride and privilege is the enjoyment of land in common. An extravagant amount of Anvil Rock Mining Company shares were issued and disposed of, but the speculation was not a success.

Of the Choctaw Nation it may be said that it is practically a mineral country; because, independent of large bodies of iron, and good indications of lead and silver, it contains the richest coal-fields in the Southwest. The royalty accruing to the nation from this source alone is more than sufficient to sustain the government, if due economy were used. Three-fourths of the great tract lying between the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and the Arkansas line is unfitted for cultivation, being intersected by lofty mountain ranges, with a rolling country between: upheavals are to be met with everywhere, and the timber is chiefly evergreen. Little prospecting has been attempted in these mountains by genuine experts, but it is reasonable to expect the presence of lead in large quantities, with the accompanying percentage of silver.

In 1887 and 1888 a gold and silver mining company was organized at Atoka, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; shafts were sunk within one mile of the depot, and the entire stock disposed of. The assays from the government mint showed \$27 in silver and \$5 in gold to the ton, but the lead was lost, and, the superintendent dying about that time, the work was discontinued, and has never since been re-commenced. Of the mineral specimens picked up from time to time in the Choctaw Nation, the tin ore—several pieces of which were shipped for assay—has been pronounced the most valuable; and its presence has been discovered in several of the eastern counties. Petroleum also crops up here and there, but is most plentiful in the Chickasaw country, in the neighborhood of the Arbuckle Mountains; it is also to be

found in the Cherokee Nation; while lead appears to be abundant in several districts. Specimens of galena are not uncommon, and some of these contain a large percentage of silver. Though the Cherokees prohibit the mining of gold or silver, they have a special law applicable to lead and other of the less valuable minerals, so that when these claims are in process of development, a good deal of silver will be secured without direct infringement upon the law.

The Indian Territory was at one time the hunters' paradise. Even at the present time certain eastern portions of the Choctaw Nation may be regarded as second only to the Rocky Mountains in affording sport to the lover of gun and rod. The mountain ranges lying between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and the Arkansas State line, being almost uninhabited, and in places wholly impassable, form a secure retreat for wild animals, such as bear, panther, cougar, catamount and deer. Bear are very plentiful, specially in the vicinity of the Kiamitia River, in Wade County; eight bears were killed by one man during the summer and fall of 1891, in the Jacks' Fork Mountains, while several other hunters killed from two to four each during the same months, besides capturing some six or eight cubs. Bear hunting in these mountains is at its best when the huckleberry (or whortleberry) is ripening on the foot-hills and grassy slopes. Where this fruit is most plentiful, there brim is certain to be found. The female weans her cubs on the berries, and not infrequently the hunter approaches within a few steps of the greedy animals before they have discovered his presence. The acorn of the white oak is also a favorite food with brim, and in the late fall he will not be far away from woods where white oak abounds. Deer and wild turkey are also numerous in these mountains. The Choctaws, as a tribe, are not hunters, and few, even among the full-bloods, take any great pride in the chase. When they hunt, they do so to supply their physical wants rather than as a recreation, and the greater portion of the game killed in their nation falls before the rifle of the white man. Although the offence is punishable by arrest and confiscation of hunting equipment, parties of United States citizens are constantly visiting the more remote sections of

country and killing off the game. But they easily manage to evade the law by employing a Choctaw to accompany them, who acts as guide and shields the intruders from trouble.

The eastern portion of the Choctaw Nation is well watered, and the rivers and streams, which are deep and lucid, abound in fish. Several species of bass are found in great plenty, and one stream—known by the name of Morris Creek, by some, and by others as Little Cedar—contains a fish that resembles both the grayling and mountain trout, and which affords excellent sport. The creek referred to heads about ten miles east of Tuskahoma and flows southeast into Little River. Bass are to be found in its waters ranging from one-half pound to six pounds, and will rise at the proper fly eagerly from April until the middle of July. The species of trout referred to seldom exceeds two pounds, but is a gamey fish. It will strike at spoon or fly in the rapids, but in the deeper pools he is more easily captivated by the red angle-worm, which he takes with great avidity, especially after a freshet. A party of four visited Morris Creek in June, 1891, and after a rough trip across the mountains arrived on the banks of the stream by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. One of their number immediately attached his three-piece rod and went to work whipping the waters with the fly. Before the bread was baked, and in good time for the twelve o'clock dinner, he had landed eleven bass weighing from one pound to three and one-half pounds. This fact is not referred to as anything extraordinary; on the contrary, it is merely an illustration characteristic of the average quality of the fishing in the average mountain creek of the Choctaw Nation.

Having mentioned fly fishing, it may gratify some readers to learn the quality or make-up of the artifice so successful in the capture of bass in this country, the same fly being effective in all the mountain streams. To dress the "Ragged Jack," procure a No. 3 Carlisle hook, snelled or otherwise; dub or dress with the pickings from a red blanket; lash the body round with wide silver tinsel; hackle the hook from the middle upwards with a white rooster, wing with a white or mottled turkey, and there you are. This rough but simple fly, in the hands of an angler, will reach eight out of ten bass, and will succeed frequently where the spoon bait fails. Especially is the fly preferable to the spoon in low waters, and during a dry season, when patches of weeds render trolling disagreeable and often impossible.

Besides the ordinary varieties of bass, catfish, buffalo, drum and croppies are plentiful in all the waters, while sturgeon have been caught near the mouths of those rivers that empty themselves into Red River. The Indians are not anglers as a rule, few of them evincing any pleasure in the rod and line, but they delight in exhibiting their skill with the bow, where the water is sufficiently clear and shallow to enable them to reach the fish with their arrows.

The annual "fish fry" is a great event in every neighborhood or district, especially among the Creeks, who are much addicted to this celebration. The men, women and children gather together in great numbers on a given day, each family contributing a share of "devil's shoestring," a ground vine, which, root and stem, is mashed between rocks, and thrown into a deep pool at the head of a long shallow. In a few hours the poison begins to do its work, and the intoxicated fish rise to the surface to breathe, and float downwards with the current to the shallows, where they are met by a line of bowmen, who salute them with showers of arrows. The sport creates great excitement, and is watched with interest by the spectators on both banks of the river, frequently to the number of two or three hundred persons. The boys are not the least active of the bowmen. Occasionally a little fellow of ten or twelve will encounter an immense buffalo or catfish, from twenty-five to forty pounds in weight, and having transfixed it with his arrow, grasps the missile, and finds himself struggling for the mastery over his prize, amid the shouts and cheers of the groups upon the banks. The sport is carried on in this manner until the fish in the pool above have been driven down and killed, a few only of the smaller ones escaping the arrows of the bowmen, crossing the shallows to pass into the pool below. Meanwhile the women, who at first watch the proceedings with great interest, are soon busily engaged cleaning and cooking the fish, so that by the time the sport is over, a dozen or more fires are ablaze, and other preparation being made for a general feast. These feasts are well worthy of the term, there being no limit to the multitude or variety of the funny tribe cooked and devoured on such occasions. The "devil's shoestring," though in other respects a harmless herb, produces upon the fish a brief or temporary intoxication, but does not in the least injure the flavor of the flesh.



