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H. F. O'BEIRNE.

LEADERS AND LEADING MEN
OF THE
INDIAN TERRITORY.

WITH INTERESTING
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS:

WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF EACH TRIBE: ITS LAWS, CUSTOMS,
SUPERSTITIONS AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

BY H. F. O'BEIRNE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

WITH OVER TWO HUNDRED PORTRAITS AND FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS.

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PREFACE.

THE Publication of LEADERS AND LEADING MEN OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY is the result of a universal demand throughout the States for a more thorough and accurate knowledge of the Five Civilized Tribes.

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The aim of the compiler, however, is not merely to introduce to the reading public the Leading Men of the Indian Territory, their laws and customs, etc., but to perpetuate for all time the memories of the most illustrious among the great American aborigines. To have permitted the ancient inhabitants of our republic to pass into oblivion, in these days of literary enterprise, would reflect discredit upon the philanthropy of the present generation, more especially now that the tribal governments are threatened with approaching dissolution.

“En passant” let us hope that this work, seeing that it sets forth the self-reliance and legislative independence of each distinctive government, as well as the rapid progress in business 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.” The compiler of this work, who has lived many years among the Indian people, and is familiar with their lives and mode of living, has prefixed to the numerous biographies a brief historic sketch of each Nation, with a criticism of their laws, customs and superstitions.

The present book, which is but the first volume of a work which will be given to the world in three volumes, treats only of

the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Its biographical pages will be found to contain glimpses of all the leading men, with a few isolated exceptions, who from timidity, or prejudice, have refused to become identified with their more ambitious brethren. It will be observed that a few sketches contained herein are those of resident white men who have in some manner become identified with the institutions and industries of the country.

The compiler of **LEADERS AND LEADING MEN OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY** is under obligation to the many contributors, but especially to a few of the older members of the tribes, who have kindly volunteered their services on several occasions.

H. F. O'BEIRNE.

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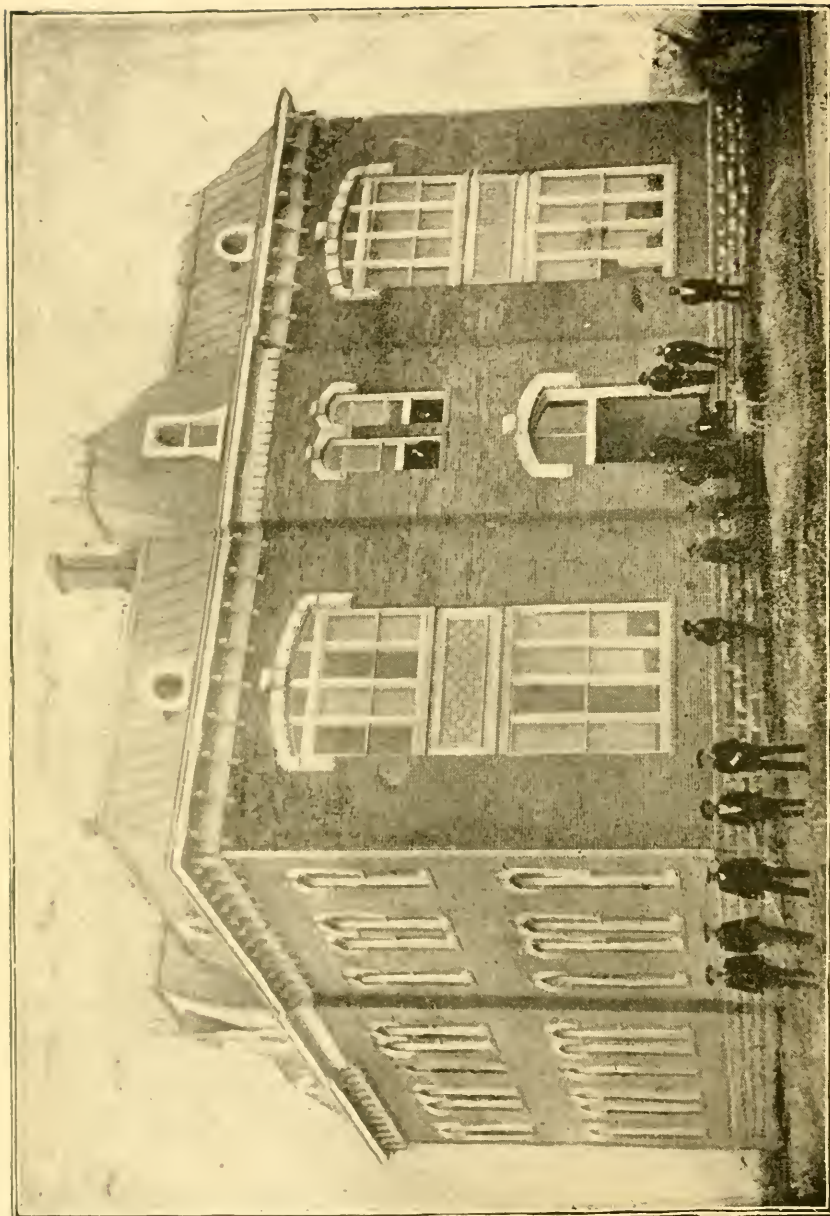
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Old Council House at Na-na-wya.



The Capitol House at Tuska-homa.

THE CHOCTAWS.

UP to the present date the world is without a history of this ancient people. Indeed so little is known of their habits, customs and mode 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. Professor Cushman, of Greenville, Texas, whose father lived among the Choctaws in the old state, has been for the past six years engaged in writing a voluminous history of the tribe, the completion of which is being looked forward to with universal interest. 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.

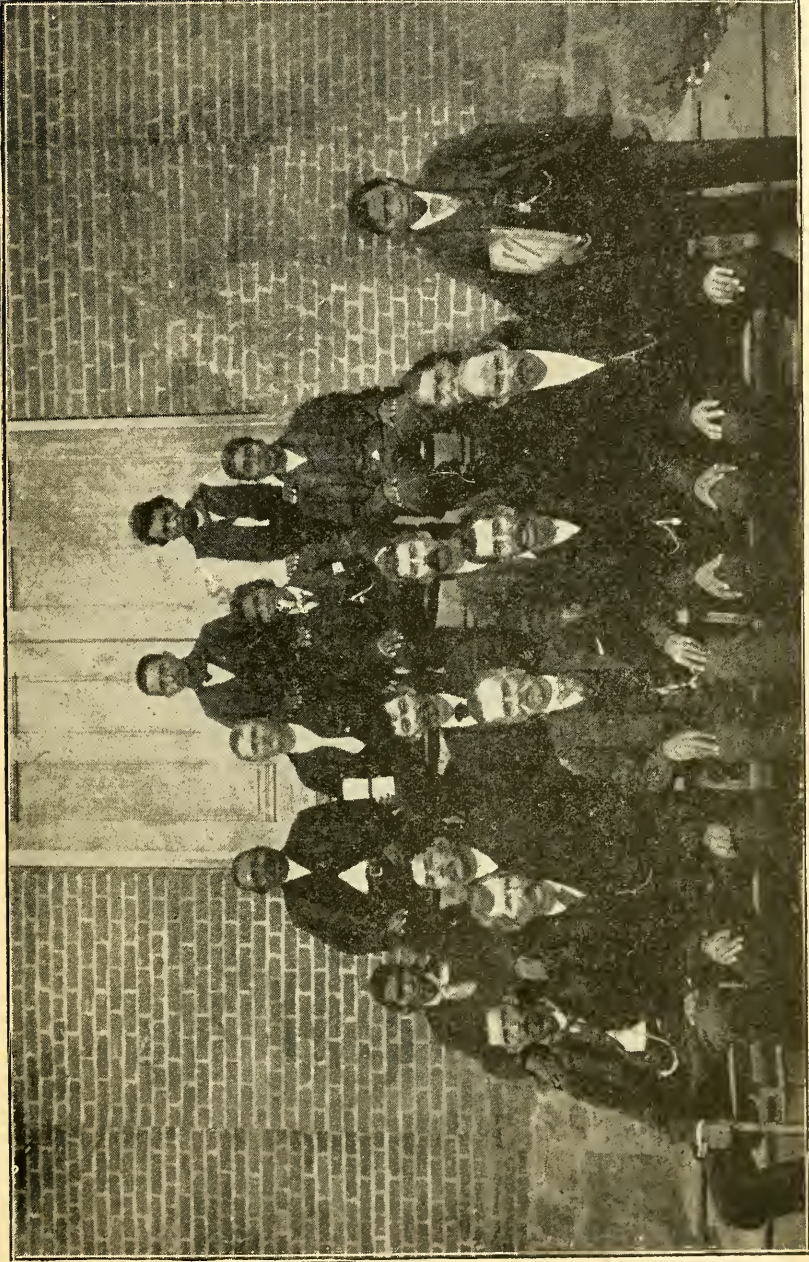
Next in order came the chiefs, each "iksa," or clan, having one principal and subordinate chiefs. The captains and warriors ranked next, being dominant over the tillers of the soil, etc., etc. The principal "iksas" or clans were the Hyah-pah-tukalo (twin lakes), Okalla-fal-lahya (long people), Okalla-hun-nahlay (six towns), Chickasaw-hay (Chickasaws), Koon-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 "Hattaki-hollatah" (Beloved of the People), and no Choctaw, save of the royal blood, was permitted to sit upon the throne. Of this house was Moshola-tub-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 relationship existing between this family and ex-President Cleveland's wife was established in 1886 by the late Judge Rufus Folsom, senator from Toboksy county.

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 ambition, education or the nobler traits which marked the royal "iksa." Of them it is avowed that they 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 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. From 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 southeastern 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.



Choctaw Senate, Supreme Judges.

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 tribes have done, these people, with characteristic eagerness for knowledge, flocked 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 their care. But should they succeed in raising the sick, they are entitled to any remuneration offered them. 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.

REMOVAL FROM MISSISSIPPI.

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 principal 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 patient people, not a few of whom perished in their pilgrimage. The greater number sojourned in Eagle, Towsen, 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 '45

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, Texas, 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.

GOVERNMENT, LAWS AND EDUCATION.

The Choctaws have an excellent code of laws and wise law-

makers, but unfortunately do not always elect the best material 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: Pushmataha, Hotubbee, Mosholatubbee and Apuckshanubbee. Each of those 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 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 be-

come 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 agreeable 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



Choctaw House of Representatives.

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.

AREA, POPULATION, NATURAL FEATURES, PRODUCTS.

The Choctaw Nation covers an area of 10,450 square miles and an acreage of 6,688,000. 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 outcroppings 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 Kiametia range the country is very sparsely settled and few habitations are to be met with in the Sans Bois, Sugar Loaf and Pushma-lin 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. Here 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.

PROGRESS—RECENT HISTORIC FACTS.

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 withal 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.

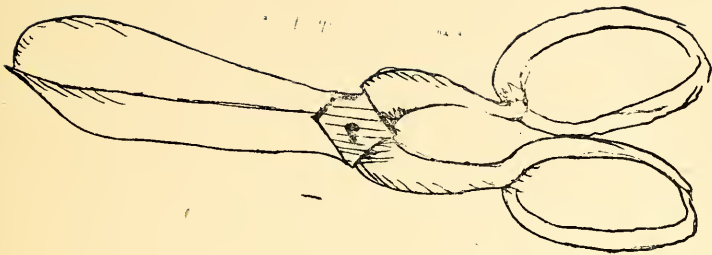
Green McCurtain and others to take the coal from the individual citizens and turn the proceeds into the national fund. The defense was championed and fiercely contested by John M. Hodges, member for Atoka county, backed by Governor B. F. Smallwood, Simon Hotema and others, and the movement defeated. 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 M'Curtain, 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 has elected its candi-

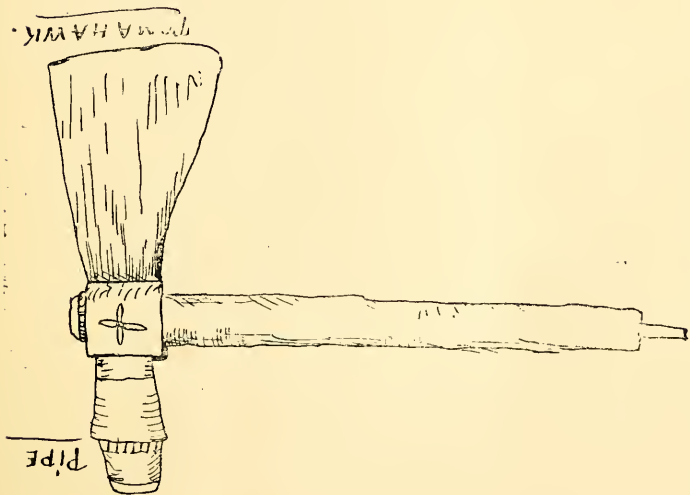
date every term till 1888, when B. F. Smallwood, a man of great popularity, and the leader of the opposite party, was called to the executive chair. In 1890, however, when the same contest was repeated, Wilson Jones was elected. Mr. Jones has been national treasurer for several years, and

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.



A Pair of Chickasaw Scissors,
made in 1750 - 140 years ago, and now in
possession of Mrs E. S. Franklin Colbert.



Tomahawk and Pearl Pipe Combination
Sketch of pipe in possession of Lillie Allerson
used at the Treaty consummated between
Andrew Jackson and the Chickasaws

LANGUAGE AND EARLY HISTORY.

LANGUAGE.

THE Choctaw and Chickasaw languages are almost synonymous, the construction the same, a few words only differing in signification. The vocabulary is very limited. Some French words have crept in their dictionary from early contact with the French hunters and traders of Mississippi. The late Gov. Allen Wright, though a progressive man, did much to perpetuate the mother tongue by the publication of a lexicon and school books, and the translation of sacred works into the Choctaw. Some of the words are peculiarly soft and pleasing to the ear. At their revival meetings the Choctaws chaunt their hymns in the native dialect. Their method of singing is peculiar, and not a few of their airs are original, possessing a weirdness which sets the old Irish minor completely in the

shade. But the aboriginal language is fast dying out, and is only taught in a few of the remote neighborhood schools.

EARLY INTER-MARRIAGE.

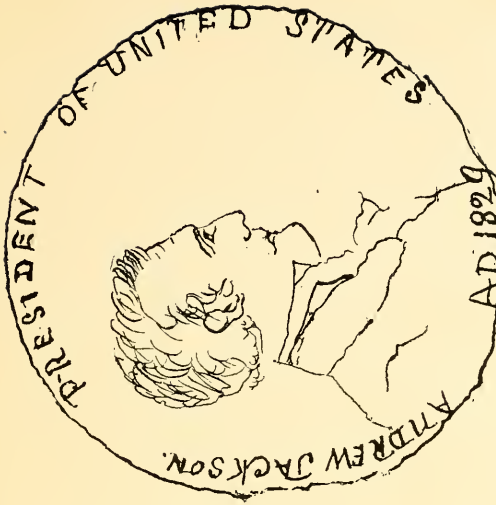
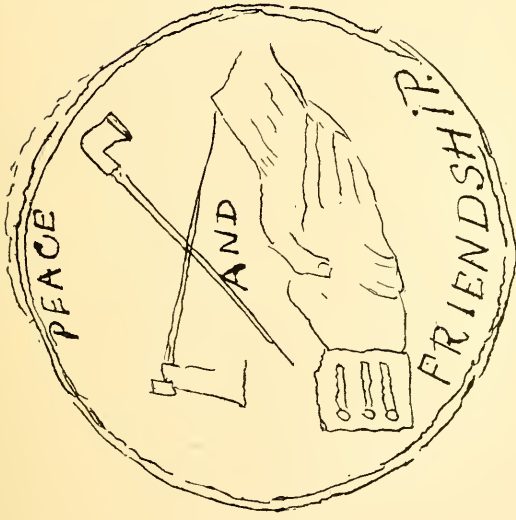
INTER-MARRIAGE between white settlers and the Choctaws and Chickasaws must have commenced at a very early day if we are to judge from the number of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon names that figure in the vocabulary of "Leaders and Leading Men." By observation the reader will learn that the Celtic or Irish blood predominates among the Mixed race. Harris, McCurtain, Harrisons, Howell, McKinney, Harkins, and a host of others are Irish. The Scotch and English follow; while we have, strange to say, few French names among the citizens, although the latter race greatly associated themselves with the Choctaws

in Mississippi at an early date. It is difficult to account for this unless we attribute it to the fact that the French are not by nature a marrying people.

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 Simile of ^{silver} Medal presented by Andrew Jackson - to Isaac
Alberson at the Consummation of the Treaty, and now in the possession
of Sallie Alberson of Colbert, the oldest living Chickasaw
aged one hundred years. The above is a correct representation
of the size of the medal.

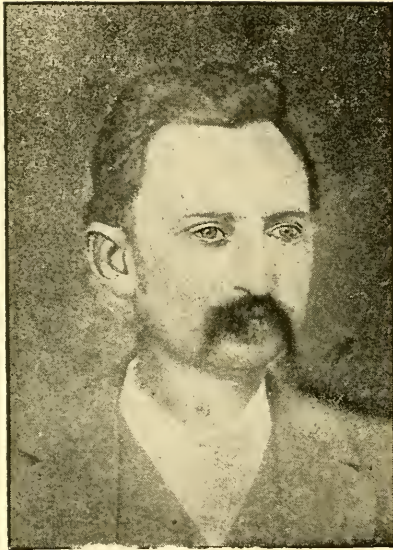
BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN M. HODGES.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS popular legislator was born in Sugar Loaf county, Choctaw Nation, in 1850, the son of Joseph Hodges, a white man, and Cebelle Wall, of the Koonchas and Imoklusha's. In 1868, in his eighteenth year, he was elected county judge of Bok-tuk-kallo county, and two years afterward filling the unexpired term of circuit judge. This was followed by his appointment as revenue collector and succeeded by that of circuit clerk. In 1882 he creditably filled an unexpired term in the Council, and in 1883 was elected inspector of revenues. Before the lapse of two years he was elected to the House, and reelected four years in succession. In 1888 he went to the Senate with a large majority, and the following year was chief commissioner of the Net Proceeds Claim, nearly one million of money passing through his hands during the distribution. In 1890 he was once more elected mem-

ber of the Lower House. On the adoption of the freedmen in 1885, the subject of this sketch was one of the commissioners. Since the age of seventeen years (when he became postmaster in Bok-tuk-kallo county) John Hodges has never been out of office. His decisions, when county judge, at the age of eighteen years, indicated his extraordinary force of character. As a lawmaker he has no superiors, and as a statesman few equals among his brethren. Aggressive in the extreme, blunt in manner, and uncompromising in all things, John is not without his enemies. But his friends are sufficiently numerous to send him to any office which he desires. Within the past few years he has purchased a great deal of property, and added much to the appearance of Atoka by building a row of attractive residences, his own private mansion being the handsomest dwelling in the Choctaw Nation. He owns a large mercantile house in Atoka besides a



John M. Hodges.

hotel, and has part interest in other business establishments elsewhere. His coal property is also very valuable. In short, John M. Hodges is one of the richest, most influential, talented and progressive citizens in his country. His wife, who was a Miss McKinney, is attractive and hospitable. She entertains frequently, and then always in the handsomest manner, a party at the Hodges house being invariably looked forward to with an unusual degree of pleasure.

CAPTAIN G. B. HESTER.

[CHOCTAW.]

NO MERCHANT in the Indian Territory is more highly respected, nor has a better business record than Captain G. B. Hester, who was known as a trader in the old quarters at Boggy as far back as the year 1858. He was born in 1831, in Granville county, N. C., and came to Tishomingo in 1855. From thence he moved to Caddo, where he clerked for a few years for Major Harlan, after which he settled down in Boggy. At the commencement of the war he was appointed quartermaster and commissary in the First Choctaw Regiment, and served in most of the principal engagements. In 1865 he was chosen cotton agent

for the Creek Indians, who were at that time squatting in the Chickasaw Nation, and in a state of almost utter destitution, having but little to eat and nothing to wear. In this capacity Captain Hester acquitted himself honorably, displaying the tact and rare business qualifications for which he has since become remarkable.

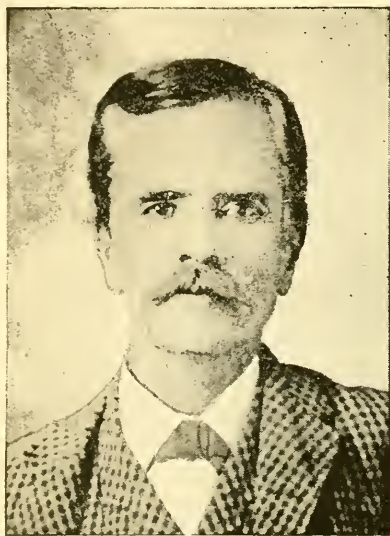
In 1866 the subject of this sketch entered business with J. P. Kingsberry, and this gentleman dying the year following, Hester shouldered the responsibility of the firm, with the wife of deceased as a silent partner. The partnership continued for nine years, and dissolved in 1876, when Captain Hester purchased the entire business. He now carries from fifteen to seventeen thousand dollars worth of goods, and purchases on an average five hundred bales of cotton annually, which he buys in the seed, and gins at his own establishment.

Mr. Hester married a Miss Lizzie Fulton, of Tunnel Hill, Georgia, a lady in the truest sense of the term. His eldest daughter, Fannie, the wife of Edward Perry, Esq., of Denison, Texas, died in November, 1885. The second daughter, "Daisy," married Robert L. Owen, ex-Indian agent, on Dec. 29, 1889.

WILSON N. JONES.

PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF CHOCTAW NATION.

THE present principal chief of the Choctaws was born in Mississippi in 1831, and is the youngest son of Nathaniel Jones, who



WILSON N. JONES.

emigrated to the Choctaw Nation in 1833.

Nathaniel was annuity captain, and afterward served as a member of the legislature at the early councils, when the council house was situated at Nana Wya.

The subject of our sketch belongs to the Ok-la-fa-lay-a clan. In 1849 he commenced farming without any capital whatever. His results were very limited for the first few years, but he soon began accumulating 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, a sum amounting to at least five thousand dollars. But Mr. Wilson went bravely to work again, and collecting what debts were due to the house and three hundred dollars' 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 years with great success, increasing his stock, until at the present time he is the largest cattle owner in the Indian Territory. At one time he loaned B. J. Hampton and L. A. Morris five thousand dollars to start in business at Caddo. They used his name in purchasing their goods, and failing in business, Wilson Jones was held accountable for the amount, nothing being left to liquidate the debts (says Mr. Jones) but a few remnants. He also says that he has had to pay as much as twenty thousand dollars to satisfy the demands of the St. Louis merchants for similar debts as the Hampton-Morris.

Of late Mr. Jones devotes 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 mem-

ber of his family, was waylaid and shot in 1889. His mother died a long time before. In 1876 Mr. Jones married Isabell Heaston, daughter of Col. Heaston, of Bennett county, Arkansas, by whom he had two children, both of whom are dead.

Mr. Jones has about seventeen thousand six hundred acres of land under fence, five hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation, the rest in pasture. He also owns five thousand head of cattle, three thousand of which are beef stock. Besides this he has seventy-five head of horses. His brand is W. J. He has also an interest in coal claims, cotton gin and half ownership in a large mercantile establishment with W. H. Ainsworth, of Caddo.

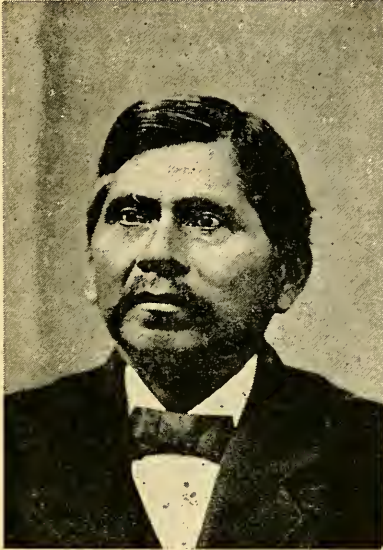
Without education, Governor Jones is a man of extraordinary intelligence, unflagging energy and tenacity of purpose. He is a wonderful financier, when we consider that he is wholly destitute of book learning. Had he had the opportunities of education now offered to his people, there is no knowing what 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.



EX-GOV. ALLEN WRIGHT.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS remarkable and rarely gifted aborigine was born in November, 1826, close to the site of the present city of Jackson, Mississippi. Others avow that he first saw light on the left bank of the Tak-nuk-i river in the same



EX-GOV. ALLEN WRIGHT.

state. Little is known concerning the history of his parentage, save that his mother, a full-blood of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo "iksa," died the year previous to the emigration of 1833. Of the subject of this sketch, whatever may be said, it is quite evident that he was a full-blood—an aborigine of rare intellectual qualities and inspired with an energy of pur-

pose which almost amounted to an inspiration.

There is a tradition to the effect that young Allen emigrated with his father, brothers and sisters to the Choctaw Nation in 1833, but avoided the companionship of the tribe and traveled by themselves in a small group, arriving at Luk-fata, Bok-tuk-kalo county, in March, 1834, in very great distress. However this may be, we know that the subject of this sketch at the age of ten years, with extraordinary eagerness, commenced learning to read English from a teacher named Joseph Dukes, residing near where Skelton Depot now stands. After the death of his father he was taken in hand by Cyrus Kingsberry, a missionary from the old state, and in 1841 entered Spencer Academy. His progress was extraordinary, and in 1848 he and four others were selected to go to college in the States. He chose Delaware College, and the following year went to Princeton until 1850, when he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated in two years (1852). After this he went to the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and graduated in divinity, returning to the Choctaw Nation, where he was

immediately placed in charge of Armstrong Academy. Allen Wright was licensed to preach the gospel in 1846, and ten years afterward was ordained by the Indian Presbytery. In 1856 he was drawn into politics and elected member of Council. During the ten years which followed he was called to many important offices, and when absent as a delegate to Washington in 1866, was made principal chief without his knowledge. In 1868 he was re-elected against a very strong combination. It was during this time that a plan was formed to cripple the political influence of Allen Wright by accusing him and the delegates of misappropriating national funds. Their scheme was successful so far that when Allen was again brought out for Governor in 1876 he was easily defeated. This was the last office which he sought to gratify the wishes of his people, nor did he act in behalf of the Choctaws since the administration of Jack McCurtain. On that occasion he went to Washington in company with Capt. Stanley to defend the action of the general council against self-appointed delegates, and to prosecute the claim against the M. K. & T. railroad. Ex-

Governor Wright after this time devoted much of his leisure to literature. He was the best Choctaw scholar of his Nation, and gave to the world a dictionary of the language and a set of school books. Besides this he translated several volumes of the Choctaw and Chickasaw laws, as well as reproducing a portion of the scriptures and the popular hymns in the Native language. He was married in February, 1857, to Harriett Newell Mitchell, a missionary lady from Dayton, Ohio, of great refinement and amiability, who has since, as well as before her marriage, devoted the greater part of her time to missionary labor. He had eight children: Liffey, Frank, Allen, Mary, Annie, Kate, Clare and Alfred.

Ex-Governor Wright was taken sick late in November, 1885, and died of pneumonia on May 2. His death was looked upon as a national calamity, and his people on losing him felt that they had indeed and unquestionably lost the most useful member of their Nation. He was pre-eminently the scholar of his tribe and versatile in the highest degree. While he invariably sought the society of the learned and refined, he was equally at home with the most illiterate of his tribe.

REV. DICKSON DURANT.

[CHOCTAW.]

DICKSON DURANT was the son of Fisher Durant, a full-blood Choctaw. He was born in 1838 in Mississippi, near the Big Black river, or Lonesachita, and emigrated with his parents in 1842, stopping in Boktukkalo county at Skelton Depot, where he lived for years. In 1849 he settled at Carriage Point, in the Chickasaw Nation. At fourteen years of age, when visiting a camp meeting presided over by a missionary named Silas Kingsbury (afterward adopted by the tribe), he became a convert to the Christian religion through the interpretation of the fourteenth verse, third chapter of John. The interpreter, Jonathan Dwight, so impressed upon the youth the significance of this verse that he determined to learn English in order to penetrate the mystery of Christ. With this in view, he left his people and traveled through the States, working at one farm and then another until, at the end of three years, he could speak and read the English language correctly, besides having a general knowledge of the Scriptures. On his return to his people he married Kate Harney, an orphan girl, and with

nothing but an ax and a camping outfit, commenced his career by opening a small farm near Carriage Point, which he soon sold out, moving to Melon Creek, where he remained three years. From this point he moved to Fisher's Prairie, Jacks Fork county, till the war commenced, when he came to Durant, where he resides at the present time. For seventeen years Mr. Durant was an ordained preacher in the Presbyterian church, but left it in 1885 and joined the Congregationalists. During the twenty-two years of his mission he has never received a cent for his labors, but devotes the profits of his farm to traveling among those who need the word of God. In 1889 he went to Southeastern Texas to preach to the Alabama Indians, and in July, 1890, returned on the same mission by invitation of the tribe. He has been superintendent of Sunday schools for twenty-seven years. When the war broke out Mr. Durant entered the Choctaw brigade under Colonel Walker, and was in action at Leutonia, both battles of Cabin Creek, and the fight at Camden, Arkansas. In the former engagement he was wounded by a shell in the left side, the effect of which

causes him to limp and disables him for heavy physical labor. He has six children—Melvina, John Wesley, Mattie, Fannie, Mollie and Rosey, by his first wife. His son, now twenty years of age, has returned from the Arkansas College, Batesville, where he received a sound business and classical education, and is a young man of much promise. The Rev. Dickson Durant is now fifty-two years of age and in sound health.

PETER INTOLUBBE

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born 1852; was the son of Peter Intolubbe, captain of the Choctaw Light Horse, a full-blood Indian, his wife being half white. Young Peter was educated at the Israel Folsom neighborhood school in Blue county. During his father's life, who was in those days considered wealthy, the young man was overseer of the stock farm; marrying at the early age of nineteen Evelyn McGee, daughter of Sam McGee, of Bennington. His wife died in 1881 after having had five children, all of whom died but Colbert, aged eleven years. In 1883 he married Savanna Shaw, from whom he was divorced two years

afterward. In 1872 Intolubbe was appointed deputy sheriff of Blue county. At the expiration of his term he commenced farming, and has at this time a farm of two hundred acres, one hundred and sixty of which is planted in corn and cotton, and rented to three white families. He is at date of this writing a candidate for the office of district chief, against five competitors.

ALFRED A. DUNN, M. D

[CHOCTAW.]

ONE of the most promising young professional men in the Indian Territory is Alfred A. Dunn, son of the late William N. Dunn, M. D., Atoka. He was born in 1861 in Choctaw county, Alabama, and was educated in Meridian, Miss., graduating in medicine at the University of Louisville, Ky., in March, 1887. The subject of this sketch is a descendant of the Hyapah-tuk-kallo clan, his mother's name being Yates, while his grandmother was Millie Nail, belonging to one of the most renowned families among the Choctaws. Having graduated, Doctor Dunn spent a short time in Atoka, after which he moved to Thackerville; and finally, in 1888, made his home in the beautiful and rapidly growing town

of Purcell, where in partnership with Dr. Steade he is conducting an extensive practice and a well stocked drug store. Dr. Dunn has also several farms, containing one thousand five hundred acres in cultivation, which is worked by fifteen renters. His mother, younger brother and one sister are still residing in Atoka, I. T.

ARTHUR W. DAVIS.

ARTHUR W. DAVIS, a white man, is the son of Arthur Davis, of Christian county, Ky. He settled in the Choctaw Nation, at South Canadian, in 1872, his brothers, Mathew, John R. and Levi, having accompanied him. In 1874 he married Manda Leivsey, daughter of M. T. Leivsey, of Mountain View, State county, Arkansas, by whom he had four children, three boys and one girl. He went to school at Greenville, Texas, and in Howard county, Mo., and at the outbreak of the war joined the Nineteenth Arkansas infantry; was at the battle of Elkhorn, and was taken prisoner in 1862 at the Arkansas Post and carried to Camp Douglas, Illinois, and was exchanged at Peterborough, Va.; went to Richmond, Va., and took charge of Battery No. 11 for

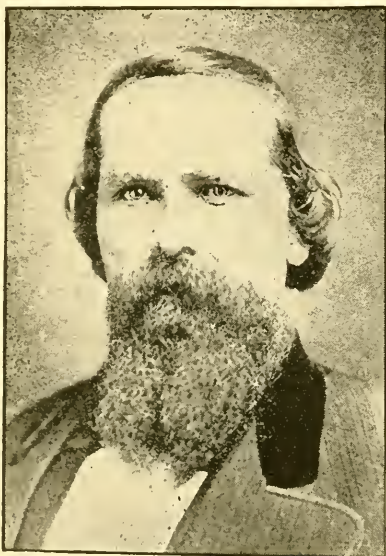
some time; after which he joined Bragg's army, in Middle Tennessee, at Wartrace; in the battle of Chicamauga was wounded in the breast and arm October 21, 1863; was at the battles of Missionary Ridge and Ringgold Gap; was under Gen. Joe E. Johnston in his retreat to the sea when pursued by General Sherman; was in the battle of Atlanta, in 1864, where the South made its final stand. In this engagement he was shot through the right arm, from the effects of which he has lost the use of his hand. Retiring from service in 1864, he went to Rockwall, Texas, where he and his brothers owned a Spanish claim of 3,400 acres.

For many years Mr. Davis clerked for his brother, John R. Davis, who had the tie contract in the Choctaw Nation and was a general merchant at Durant. He also farmed for his brother Mathew, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation by marriage, for whom he cultivated four hundred acres of land, and who has six hundred acres under fence. At the present time Mr. Arthur W. Davis has charge of Mr. Hiram McBride's general mercantile store at Durant. He is a sociable, kindly disposed gentleman, and has many friends.

DAVID OSBORN FISHER.

[CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.]

OSBORN FISHER was born in August, 1850: is the son of Joseph Fisher, a Kentuckian, and Martha Hayes, a Choctaw of the Oka-la-fal-laya clan. He first saw the light on Pearl river, Mississippi, and came to Fort Tow-



DAVID OSBORN FISHER.

sen, Choctaw Nation, in 1832. For three years he went to school at the old Choctaw Academy under the supervision of Richard M. Johnson. In 1837 he moved to Fort Washita and entered the employment of Gooding, who kept a trading post and general supply store. After four years' service at that point, he moved

to Bok-tuk-kal-lo county, where he was employed in assisting Dan Saffrons, who had a contract to feed a recently arrived emigration of Choctaws. Five years afterward he moved to Panola county, on Red river, and opened a large farm. At the age of twenty-three he married Elizabeth Kemp, sister of Judge Ben Kemp, by whom he had six children, all of whom are dead but Joseph, aged twenty-five years. At the youthful age of twenty-one Osborn Fisher was elected County Judge of Bok-tuk-kal-lo county, and soon afterward served as representative of Kiamichi county at the Choctaw Council. During the war he was quartermaster of the Choctaw and Chickasaw regiment under Colonel Tandy Walker; after which, in 1865, he moved to Sebastian county, Arkansas, where he opened a farm, cotton gin, etc. Three years afterward he was burned out and moved to Perryville, and from there to Briar Creek, Pickins county, where he went into the stock business, and then moving from that point to Atoka, Choctaw Nation. Here he represented Atoka county in the legislature, and in 1873 made his debut in Chickasaw politics by represent-

ing Pickins county at the National Legislature.

We should have previously stated that Mr. Fisher was a member of both tribes, having been adopted by the Chickasaws through an act of the legislature passed during the war. In the latter part of 1874 he was commissioned, in company with Col. Lem Reynolds, as a delegate to Washington, which office frequently devolved upon him during the years which followed. In 1877, while the subject of this sketch was living at Atoka, he was again called to represent Pickins county at the Chickasaw National Council, and two years afterward moved to the capital, at Tishomingo, disposing of his live stock to Commissioner D. N. Robb, of Atoka, and the toll bridge to J. J. McAlester. Having moved to the capital, Mr. Fisher purchased the mercantile business of Byrd & Bro., in which branch he has continued.

During the administration of Gov. Jonas Wolf he was appointed National Interpreter, and National Treasurer in the Byrd administration of 1888, which office he was forced to resign owing to an overpress of business. Mr. Fisher has six hundred acres under cultivation and gives em-

ployment to at least thirteen families. He married Mattie McSweeney in 1868, by whom he has three daughters—Mary, Agnes and Blanche, the eldest being fourteen years of age.

WILLIAM ALBERSON.

[CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch is the son of Wilson Alberson, his mother's maiden name, being Mary Moseley, sister to Hon. Palmer Moseley, National Superintendent of the board of education. William was born close to Boggy Depot, about 1860, and was educated at the Chickasaw Academy by Prof. Harley, in 1872-3-4 and '75, where he learned to speak English with evident ease. In 1876 he married Lizzie Shenohey, but she died in 1889, and in 1890 he was wedded to Sarah Hamilton, after which he gave his farm to the children of his first wife, and is at present employed erecting new improvements. On the disfranchisement of the white citizens in 1889, Alberson was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Thomas Chapman in the House of Representatives. He is now a member of the Chickasaw Militia—Tishomingo Company under Captain Wilson Jimmy.

WILLIAM G. WARD.

[CHOCTAW.]

BORN November, 1847, in Panola county, I. T., north of Old Warren, Texas; is the son of Joseph Ward, a citizen of Newberry, and Elizabeth Thompson, daughter to Giles Thompson, of Boggy Depot, I. T. Moving to Springtown, Parker county, Texas, in his youth, he remained there eleven years, where he received education at the public school. In 1865 he moved to Thompson's Cow pen (as it was then called) in Blue county, where he lived until 1868, moving the same year to "Limestone Gap," where he married Eliza, daughter of Caleb McDaniell Beck, a Cherokee. During the war, while in Parker county, Mr. Ward joined the County Militia, at eighteen years of age, scouting all along the border until the close of the war. In 1870, and the two following years, he was employed tending his father's stock, after which he moved to his present property, five miles from Caddo, where he has six hundred and forty acres in pasture and two hundred in cultivation. In 1889 he was elected representative for Blue county, and is now a candidate for re-election. In 1886 he joined

the Wheel, and the second year became Territorial treasurer, and president of the subordinate Wheel of Blue county in 1890. Has eight children—four boys and four girls; the oldest being named Timothy, now twenty-one years of age.

CHARLES J. MAURER.

[CHOCTAW.]

AMONG the earliest white settlers in the Choctaw Nation were Charles J. Maurer and his father, both of whom were native born Alsatians from the Rhine district. Charlie was but four years old in 1850 when he arrived in Red River county, I. T., settling close to Pine Creek church, north of Clarksville. His father pursued his trade of wagon making at Doaksville, and in 1860 moved his shop to Boggy, at that period the most important trading post in the Indian Territory, being the center of commerce for the native and white settlers living within two hundred miles west, and the same distance north and south. Young Maurer when only sixteen years of age assisted in J. P. Kingsberry's mercantile house, and in 1868 became a citizen through his marriage with Mary Freaney,

sister to Clay Freeney, of Blue county, an extensive stockman. By this union Mr. Maurer has two children—Leonidas, aged sixteen years, and Cecil, thirteen. After an experience of some years in the establishment of G. B. Hester in 1884, he opened business in his own name at Boggy, and has ever since been steadily accumulating. He has three farms containing over one thousand acres under fence, three hundred and fifty of which are in cultivation. Besides this he is the owner of some 700 head of cattle and other stock. Mr. Maurer has never interfered in political or public matters, and is much respected by the Indian people.

WILLIAM BASSETT.

[CHOCTAW.]

Born in St. John's, Canada, in 1864, educated in the city of New York, William remained at the home of his parents until 1882, when he emigrated to Atoka, Indian Territory, where his uncle, O. Hebert, a wealthy business man, resided. The subject of this sketch was soon employed by his relative as clerk in his mercantile house, where he

made rapid progress in acquiring a knowledge of the business. In 1885, after the death of his uncle, he married his cousin, Louisiana E. Hebert, who is one-sixteenth Choctaw, being a niece to Mrs. E. A. Flack, who represented one of the most ancient families of the tribe. Mrs. Flack died last June at the age of nearly eighty. Her nieces, nephews and other relatives were almost numberless throughout the Nation, so that her death was deeply regretted.

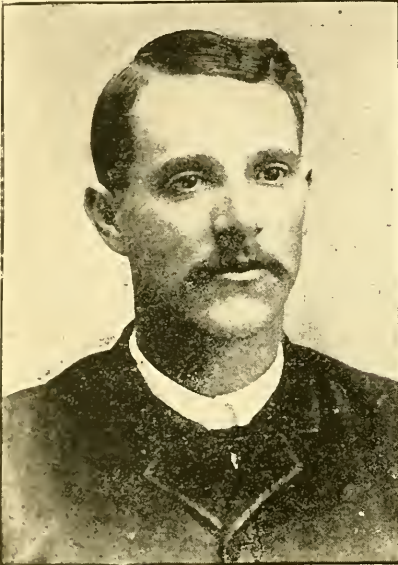
In 1885 Will Bassett accepted the position of chief clerk in the business house of Messrs. Robb & Blossom, and continues so in the same house till the present day. He is also owner of four hundred acres of good farming land as well as five hundred head of cattle. He is a young man of great steadiness and sterling social qualities. His family consists of two children, Clare and Mamie, aged two and four years, respectively. On the election of Henry Ward to the office of County Judge, Mr. Bassett was appointed clerk of the County Court.

Mr. Bassett has become very popular, and has a host of friends and acquaintances in the city of Atoka.

CHAS. A. BILBO.

[CHOCTAW.]

BORN in Leake county, Mississippi, in 1857; son of William Bilbo. Charles was educated at King's College, Bristol, Tennessee, and came to Caddo, Choctaw Nation, in 1885; after which he entered the mercantile estab-



CHAS. A. BILBO.

lishment of W. H. Ainsworth for two years. In 1890 he opened a drug store and confectionery business in Caddo, where he is also proprietor of a livery stable. He is also owner of three farms of 250 acres, besides a pasture containing 2,000 acres, which he rented out at the rate of four dollars per head per an-

num until the passage of an act forbidding the introduction of alien's cattle into the Nation. Mr. Bilbo married Miss Ella McCoy, daughter of Dr. McCoy, of Caddo, in 1890. He is highly connected, being a nephew of Mrs. Flack, of Atoka, one of the oldest citizens of the Indian Territory.

 JOEL H. NAIL.

[CHOCTAW.]

ONE of the prosperous stockmen of the Choctaw Nation, was born in 1850, being the son of Jonathan Nail, who came to Doaksville in 1833. Joel went to college at Lebanon, Tennessee, where in 1860 he fell in love with Nettie Merrett, daughter of William Merrett, and married her. Mr. Nail, after several changes of fortune, finally settled on his present estate in Blue county, in 1882, where he has four hundred acres under cultivation, three thousand head of stock, and three thousand acres of pasture, besides building property in Caddo and the Nails Hotel, of which he is at present the proprietor. He is also an enthusiastic lover of racing, and has always kept the best race stock in the district.

EDWARD A. BOHANNON.

[CHOCTAW.]

BORN in Blue county, March, 1863. The subject of this sketch was the son of Edward Bohannon, who emigrated from Mississippi in 1852. The young man and his two brothers, David and Leonidas, were left under their mother's charge at an early age, and until 1885 assisted her on the family homestead. Edward made the most of the limited education he was enabled to receive at Durant, but was for several years incapable of active exertion through the effects of three bullet wounds which he received on Christmas night, 1884, at the hands of a man named Callaghan. The shots were fired while young Bohannon was observing the dancers, and the pistol was so close to him that each shot burned his clothing. The severity of his wounds obliged him to adopt the business of book agent and fur trader until 1889, when he was appointed a member of the U. S. Indian Police. Besides this, Edward Bohannon holds the appointment of special peace officer for the town of Caddo, for which he receives an income from the citizens. Since he has become a guardian of the public welfare it is notable that

the town has enjoyed absolute freedom from lawlessness and rowdyism.

THOS. J. MANNING, M. D.

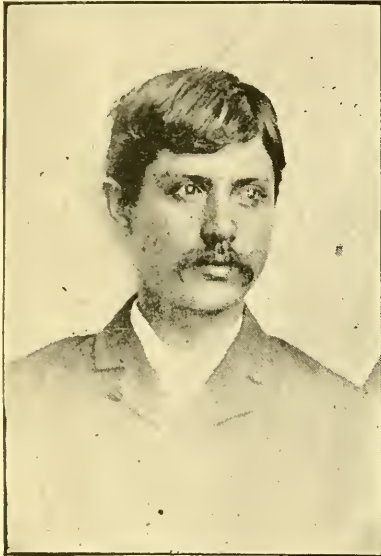
[CHOCTAW.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON MANNING was born in Walker county, Georgia, in 1832; graduated at Nashville, Tenn.; commenced the practice of his profession at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, in 1856, while General Cooper was Indian agent. After that he moved to Boggy Depot, where he practiced for a short time till his marriage to Matilda La Flore, daughter of Forbes La Flore; after which he abandoned his profession for that of farming and stock raising. In these pursuits Dr. Manning has been quite prosperous, having acquired one thousand head of cattle, four hundred head of stock and a farm of five hundred acres under cultivation, employing annually thirty hands. In the second year of the war he joined Sim Folsom's battalion in the capacity of staff surgeon; served at Newtonia, and soon after retired from the service. Mr. Manning has six children—Angie, Forbes, Tommie, Charlie, Cornelia and Arthur, the oldest being twenty-two and the youngest eight years old.

RICHARD SMALLWOOD.

[CHOCTAW.]

BORN in 1864 at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory; attended the neighborhood school until 1872, when he went to the American College, at Paris, Texas, where he remained for one year; then the following



RICHARD SMALLWOOD.

year to the Jesuit College, Osage Mission, Kansas. In 1875 he commenced clerking for John A. Dillon, a merchant of Atoka, remaining with him for three years; after which time he opened in the butcher business in the same place and remained at it for several years. In 1888 he married Miss Rose Cooke, of Denison, only daughter of N. L. Cooke,

of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Smallwood is an accomplished and entertaining lady and an excellent musician. Richard was appointed by his uncle, Governor Smallwood, in 1888, as National Coal Weigher for the Southwestern Coal Improvement Company, which position he still holds. Mr. Smallwood is a young man of considerable ability, and is popular among his people. He is the last of the Smallwoods, one of his brothers having been killed and the other died from small-pox in Mexico while Auditor for the Santa Fee Railroad Co.

MORGAN DURANT.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Bennington in 1872, being the son of the late Joseph Durant and Sophia J. Covender, who is part Chickasaw and part Choctaw. Morgan's father died in March, 1883, having come from Mississippi at an early age. The Widow Durant has six children, Morgan being the second son. He went to school at Bennington for seven years, and is now preparing to complete his education at Lexington, Ky. The family homestead contains several hundred acres under cultivation, which is chiefly rented out.

MRS. ANNIE SMALLWOOD.

[CHOCTAW.]

BORN in 1833 in De Sota county, Mississippi. This lady is the daughter of a white man named Moore, her mother being a full-blood Choctaw. At an early age she left the old state and settled in Kiamichi county. While young she married John Smallwood, a man of much political prominence in his Nation, having been member of the Council for many years. John Smallwood was a brother to ex-Chief Smallwood, who was chief administrator from 1888 until 1890. By this union Mrs. Smallwood had four children—Ben, Susan, John and Dick. Ben and John are both dead, while Dick, the youngest son, is National coal weigher at Coalgate. Susan has been married for many years to John A. Dillon, of Atoka, with whom the subject of this sketch has resided for sixteen years past. Mrs. Smallwood is possessed of property in the city as well as a small stock of cattle. Although in her fifty-seventh year, she is still full of life and energy, devoting much of her time to her little grandchildren, to whom she is greatly attached. Few of Mrs. Smallwood's neighbors have not

received proofs of her benevolence and kindly nature in times of trouble and sickness. She is highly connected both on her father and mother's side; her nephew, William Byrd, being Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, while her brother-in-law is ex-Principal Chief of Choctaws.

RICHARD C. SACRA.

[CHOCTAW.]

RICHARD was born in Sedalia in 1857, and educated in Sherman, Texas. He married Cleming Davis, daughter of Dr. Davis, of Doaksville, at Davison, in 1875, and in this manner procured his right in the Territory. When settling down on Glass Creek he took a stock of cattle with him to the country, which he has since disposed of, investing in thoroughbred English Herefords, of which he has at least five hundred head. They were purchased in Louisville, Ky. About eight months ago Mr. Sacra left his home farm to come to Purcell for the benefit of his children's education, and during that time he has been running a large livery business, which he sold out about August 8, 1890. Mr. Sacra now has some 2,400 acres enclosed, and gives labor to about forty hands. He has five children.

SAMUEL J. GARVIN.

[CHOCTAW.]

SAMUEL was born in Kentucky in 1844; emigrated to Fort Arbusta, Chickasaw Nation, in 1866, and commenced the business of stock raising, which he has pursued ever since. In 1873 Mr. Garvin moved to Little Washita near the Comanche line, and held his large herd in the neighborhood of these Indians, who, however, were peacefully disposed except on one occasion in 1874, when he was obliged to move his family and send them east, owing to an outbreak among the wild tribes. In 1884 the subject of this sketch came to Whitebead, and in 1889 purchased James Renne's interest in the mercantile business in that town—shortly afterward opening branch houses at Beef Creek and Peola. Besides this he has two thousand acres of land under cultivation and forty-five renters. Recently he has been disposing of his large herd of cattle, but has still twenty-five hundred head bearing his well-known brand. In 1869 Mr. Garvin married Susan, daughter of Mr. Muncrief, and thus became a citizen of the country. His residence at Whitebead is

one of the handsomest in that part of the Territory.

SAMUEL F. STEWART.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. STEWART was born January 6, 1869, at Mount Vernon, Blue county. He is the eldest son of Wiley Stewart, of Caddo. Samuel was sent to Spencer Academy in 1884, where he remained to complete his education until 1887. In 1889 he married Bettie, daughter of Wade Hampton, since which period he has devoted his attention to farming. He is now a candidate for Ranger of Blue county.

JULIUS JAMES.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. JAMES was born in 1863; is the son of A. W. James, of Blue county, his mother being Mary A. Folsom, daughter of Daniel Folsom. Julius spent three years at Spencer Academy, where he received his education. After returning from thence he devoted himself to farming and opened two farms in Blue county, from both of which he is now receiving income. Mr. James is first cousin of Judge Julius Folsom, of Atoka, and is otherwise highly connected in the country. He comes of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalos.



H. A. CAMPBELL.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. CAMPBELL is a son of John Campbell, of Philadelphia, Pa., and was born in 1843 in the same city. When twenty-five years of age (in 1868) he commenced freighting from Leavenworth to Fort Cobb. At this time the Indians of the plains were hostile, and Hugh had many escapes. In one instance he was pursued a distance of sixty miles by some thirty or forty Comanches, but succeeded in gaining shelter at Elm Springs before his pursuers reached him. In 1873 he settled in Paul's Valley and married Julia Gardner, niece of Zack Gardner, by whom he has six children—Kate, Jennie, Johnnie, Rebecca, Mary and Anita, the oldest aged fifteen years.

In 1889 Mr. Campbell entered Mr. Garvin's mercantile establishment, but has devoted most of his time to farming, and has

five hundred acres under cultivation, which is all rented out.

WALLACE JONES.

[CHOCTAW.]

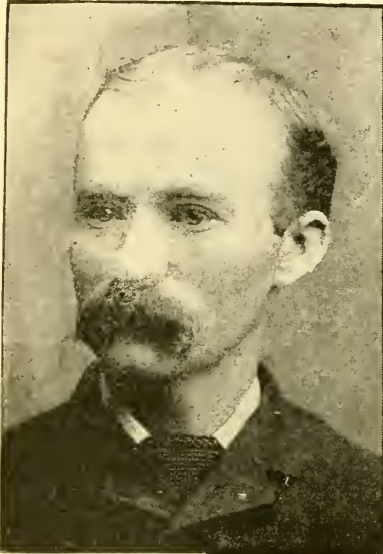
THE subject of this sketch is the son of the late Solomon Jones and nephew of Wilson Jones, treasurer of the Choctaw Nation. Wallace was born at Shawneetown, Red River county, in 1838, and came of the Oka-la-fal-lay-a clan. In 1858 he married Eliza Kincaid, daughter of Andy Kincaid, on whose place he now resides. He has one son and two daughters—Jane, aged twenty-eight years; Ida, aged thirteen, and Henry, aged fifteen years. During the early portion of the war Wallace Jones was in Col. Sim Folsom's command, since which time he has lived a peaceful and Christian life.



HIRAM LEON M'BRIDE.

[CHOCTAW.]

BORN in Prairie county, Ark., in 1858. He received private tuition at his home until 1869 and came to Atoka, Indian Territory, in 1870, where he attended private school taught by Prof. O. C. Hall, of that place. He con-



HAMILTON LEON M'BRIDE.

tinued under his tuition for about four years, taking a situation as clerk in 1874 with D. M. Jones, a merchant at McAlester. He worked for Mr. Jones two years when he was employed by J. J. McAllester, of the same place. He remained in McAllester's employ for three years, till he sold his interest in the business.

Hiram then made an engagement with C. C. Rooks, a merchant of Stonewall, Chickasaw Nation, where he clerked until the spring of 1883, when he returned to Atoka, and with his brother Will and Joseph Lindsey purchased the building and stock of goods of A. B. Cass, an extensive merchant in that place. They restocked this house and for several years did an extensive business over the entire Nation, Atoka at that time being the trade center of a large scope of country. In 1885 they purchased the interest of Mr. Lindsey, and in 1887 sold the building to Lankford Bros. and moved their stock to Lehigh, forming a partnership with John M. Hodges & Bros. merchants of that place, and four months later sold their interest to J. J. McAllester. Then with J. J. McAllester, D. N. Robb, G. G. Randell and Will McBride, he formed a stock company known as the Choctaw Mercantile Co., chartered under the law of Missouri, which company appointed Hiram McBride general manager. The house now carries one of the largest stock of goods in the Territory. In 1884 Mr. McBride married Miss Kate Moore, daughter of Dr. Moore and niece of Mrs. Robb, of Ato-

ka of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan. She died shortly after their marriage. In 1886 he married Miss Leviza Colbert, of Colbert Station, Choctaw Nation, a charming and highly cultured young lady, and second daughter of James Colbert. They have had two children, one of whom is living, Hattie, aged eighteen months. Mr. McBride is considered one of the most competent merchants in the Territory, as a buyer and salesman having few equals. He is possessed of untiring energy, perseverance and is very popular with all classes, and is respected by his employes. Besides his mercantile interests he has an interest in the South Western Coal Improvement Co., also an interest in those operated by J. Gould in Lehigh. He has a four-hundred-acre farm, one hundred of which is planted in orchard, and another unimproved farm of two hundred acres. Hiram is second son of John McBride, of North Carolina, of Scotch descent. His mother was a Davis, sister of J. D. Davis, one of the oldest families of this country.

TOLLIS H. STARK, M. D.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in August, 1833, at Woodville, Miss. In

1870 he commenced the practice of medicine at Fort Smith, Arkansas; after which he removed to Bennington, where he now resides, receiving a good practice and living upon a farm well situated, and in point of agriculture complete in every detail. In 1873 he married Miss B. M. Hall, daughter of John Hall, through which alliance he became a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. Dr. Stark is a Knight of the Palm and Shell.

M. F. MYERS.

THE above-named merchant, who was located for seven years in the Arbuckle Mountains and moved in October, 1889, to Washita Station, established his present business with a stock of over four thousand dollars' worth of miscellaneous goods. His chief business man, Mr. J. L. Butt, is the son of James Butt, of Henderson county. He was born in September, 1866, and went to school at Pine Grove, his education being completed at Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, Texas. The early portion of his life was spent in farming with his father and brothers; after which he moved to the Chickasaw Nation and entered the mercantile business.

JOHN FRINZELL.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. FRINZELL was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1842; came to Atoka, Indian Territory, in 1870, where he opened the first blacksmith and wagon factory in the county. In 1874 he married Amelia Smallwood, daughter of ex-Governor Smallwood, and by this union he has four children, one of whom, John Francis, aged fourteen, survives. Mr. Frinzell being an excellent mechanic, has built up a large trade for himself, and is a sober, industrious citizen and highly respected by everybody. He owns two farms close to Atoka, containing 150 acres under cultivation, and a small stock of cattle.

T. B. TURNBULL.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this brief sketch is the son of Brashear Turnbull, and was born at Mount Pleasant, Blue county, in November, 1851. He was educated at Armstrong, and in 1879 married Adeline Dwight; after which he was elected County Ranger, and held that office till 1885, when he was called to the House of Representatives, occupying the seat during two terms. In 1889

and 1890 Mr. Turnbull served as school trustee of the Pushmataha district, for which office he is at present a candidate. His mother, Jericho Perkins (sister of the late Judge David Perkins), is still living, and is now over seventy years of age. He has four children—Elizabeth, Timothy, Walter and Charlie, the oldest being nine years of age.

CHARLES F. STEWART.

[CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in 1854, being the eldest son of Wiley Stewart, of Caddo, Choctaw Nation. In 1878 he married Josephine, daughter of the late Captain J. D. Harris, national Superintendent of education for the Chickasaws. In 1885 Charles was appointed a member of the Indian police, in 1887 constable of Pontotoc county, and the following year deputy U. S. Marshal, all of which appointments he threw up in 1890 and commenced farming. He is now living at Wynne Wood, close to which town he has some two hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. Besides two stepchildren, Mr. Stewart has four by his present wife, Wiley, Frank, and Earl, the oldest ten and the youngest four years of age.

JOSEPH BRADFORD CAMP.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. CAMP was born in October, 1839, in Campbell county, Georgia, and educated at Claybourne Parish, Louisiana. In 1858 he came to the Choctaw Nation and remained with Jonathan Nail, for whom he worked, for over a year and a half. Thence he removed to Boggy Depot, where in 1859 he married Martha Flint, a native school teacher. In 1861 he joined the First Choctaw regiment, under Col. Tandy Walker, changed into Col. Bob Taylor's Texas regiment, and soon afterward left the service. In 1863 his wife died, and in 1866 he moved to the Washita, locating close to the Rock Crossing, where he remained six years. In 1873 he came to his present home, where he is comfortably situated, having seven hundred acres of fine land under cultivation, besides five hundred head of mares, mules and horses, and five hundred head of stock cattle. In 1867 he was married to Mary Howell, sister of Dr. Howell, by whom he has four children—Joseph, Rose, Ella and Alice, the eldest being nineteen years of age. Mr. Camp is a good sportsman and a very fine shot.

MADISON BOUTON.

[CHOCTAW.]

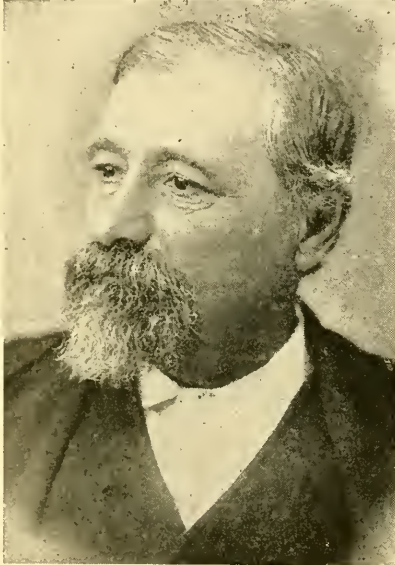
THE subject of this sketch was born in Roxburgh, New York, in January, 1839. In 1870 he came to the Choctaw Nation, and two years afterward married Christina Folsom, daughter of the late Israel Folsom, by which he became a citizen of the Nation. Mr. Bouton was engaged in stock raising and farming until his death, which happened on September 18, 1885. At five o'clock on the fatal evening, while the deceased was making a contract with one of his renters on the streets of Caddo, Willie Jones, son of the present Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, stepped up to him and shot him twice, once in the heart and once in the back. No direct cause has ever been traceable to the origin of the trouble between Jones and Bouton, as they were apparently on friendly terms. The deceased had three children—W. J. Bouton, aged fifteen years, Nellie, fourteen, and Annie, eleven years. In 1888 Mrs. Bouton married Mr. H. Bates, a popular and highly respected gentlemen of Caddo. They have a handsome residence and entertain with hospitality.

B. F. SMALLWOOD.

[CHOCTAW.]

PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CHOCTAW NATION.

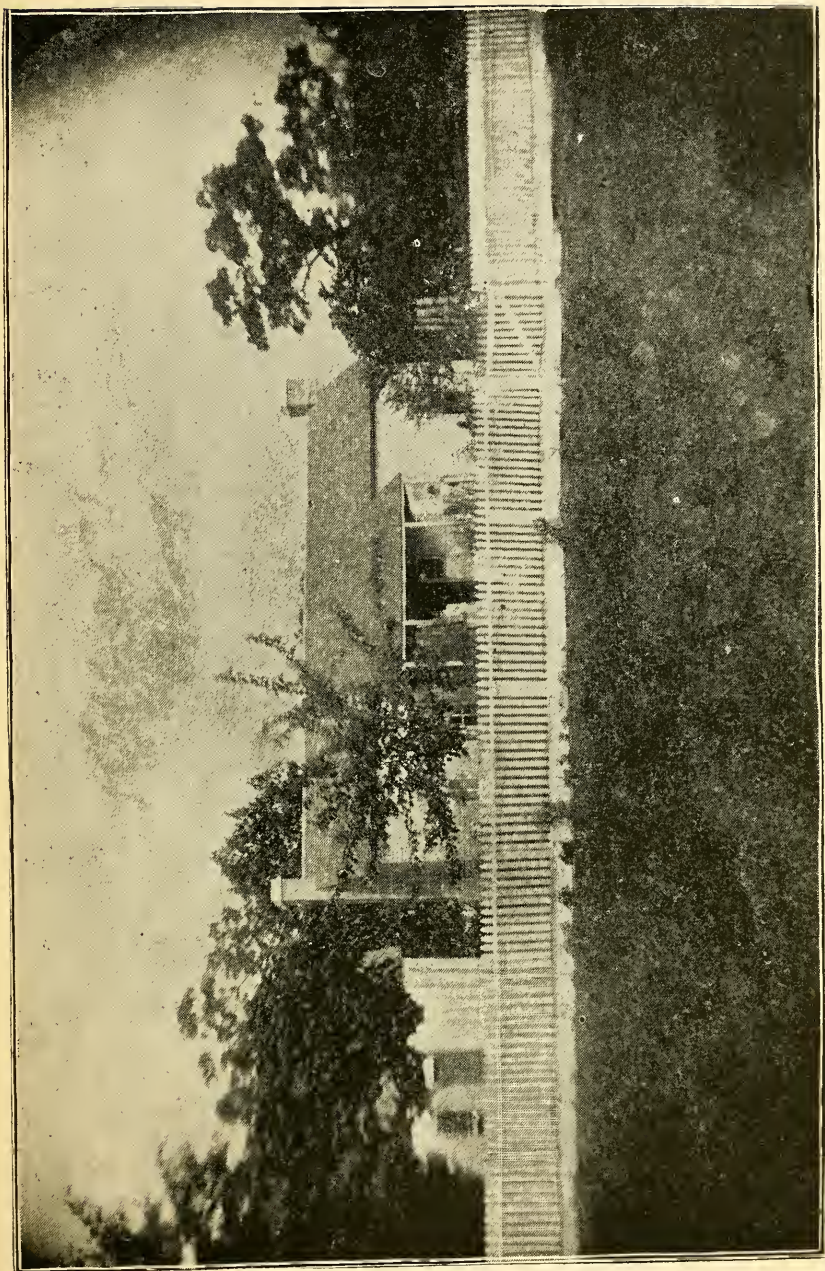
BENJAMIN F. SMALLWOOD was born about the year 1829 in the State of Mississippi, and emigrated with the mass of his people to the Choctaw Nation. His first schooling was received at Shawneetown, on Red River, af-



B. F. SMALLWOOD.

ter which he went to Spencer Academy for some time. On leaving this institute he devoted several years to farming 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 Ima-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. (A portrait of his picturesque residence will be found in this volume.) Since the age of eighteen years 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



B. F. Smallwood's Residence, Lehigh.



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 his limbs strongly built, and in height he is a little above the average. He is an excellent 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, however, loves his people, 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 located, 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 Okla-falaya clan.

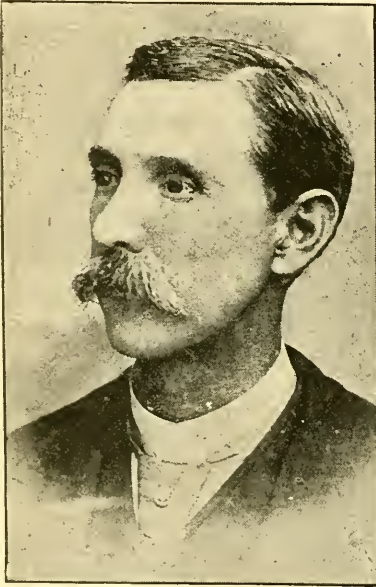
JULIUS C. HAMPTON.

[CHOCTAW.]

SON of Nicholas H. Hampton, of Blue county, was born near Tallihena in the Choctaw Nation, in 1859, where his father resided until 1865, when at the close of the war he moved fifteen miles east of Caddo, bringing with him his slaves, which were not yet set free. In 1885 the subject of this sketch married Jennie Dav-enport, and after her death, four years later, wedded Peggy Downing, daughter of Ned Downing, a Cherokee refugee. In 1879 he was appointed circuit clerk under Judge Loring Folsom, and clerk of the House of Representatives in 1885 and 1886. In 1889 was clerk of the Net Proceeds Commission, of which Dr. E. Poe Harris was secretary. Some years previously Mr. Hampton was employed by Allinton Telle, supervisor of census to take the census of the Senatorial district. He is now devoting his attention to cattle and farming. Of the latter he has three hundred acres of land under cultivation and employs nine work-hands. He has one son, Walter, aged two years.

T. J. ALLEN, M. D.

This most popular and able representative of the medical profession was born in Washington county, Arkansas, in 1839, and attended college at Boonsborough until 1858, after which he studied in Van Buren, Arkansas, for two years under Dr. Dibbell.



T. J. ALLEN, M. D.

In 1860 he attended lectures at Jefferson College, where he was appointed surgeon in the Confederate service under General McCullough, with whom he remained until the death of the gallant officer. When General T. Herman took command in the latter part of 1862, Dr. Allen be-

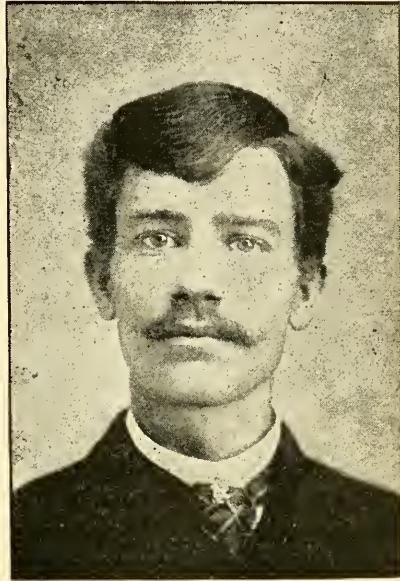
came medical purveyor for the first army corps, until the end of 1863, when he was sent to the hospital as assistant surgeon. During the events which followed in quick succession Dr. Allen was ever up and doing. His first experience in the Indian Territory was when sent thither to report to General Gano, after which he was ordered to Louisiana, and soon after to Mansfield fight—to Paris, Texas. A history of his adventures during a four years' campaign would occupy a large volume. In 1866 Dr. Allen moved to Boggy Depot, Indian Territory, and afterward to Sherman, Texas, where he held office as alderman for two years, and was appointed by Governor Cooke as Cattle Inspector for Northern Texas. In 1882 he settled in Lehigh, moving to his present home at Coalgate in 1890. During this time he has been company physician and surgeon for nearly nine years. He was married in 1868 to Miss Helen S. Gatewood, of Sherman, by whom he has four children, Arthur, Minnie, James and Juanita. His wife dying in 1886, he married Miss Eugene Lankford, of Belton, Tex., sister of Dr. Lankford, of Atoka, in 1888. Dr. Allen is one of the oldest resi-

dent non-citizen physicians in the Indian Territory, and has a very extensive practice. His skill has secured for him a reputation difficult to acquire. Besides his value as a medical man, his sterling worth as a friend and genial companion has raised him high in the estimation of all men, his greatest fault being that of open hearted and free-handed generosity. The doctor has witnessed all the principal battles fought in the Trans-Mississippi department, and proudly carries the scars of three engagements.

J. D. LANKFORD.

THIS gentleman was born in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, in 1861; is the son of N. A. Lankford, an extensive farmer and very popular in his county. The young man having completed his education, in 1880 moved to Cameron, Texas, where he sold goods for one year. Soon afterward he went to Lehigh, Indian Territory, where he remained twelve months. His next move was to Atoka. Here he entered business in partnership with his brother, Dr. J. S. Lankford, and in 1887 started a branch house at Lehigh, selling out in two

years afterward to Messrs. Cobb and Hillard. Since that time he purchased his brother's half interest in the Atoka establishment, which is one of the largest drug houses in the Indian Territory. In 1886 Mr. Lankford



J. D. LANKFORD.

married Miss Emmaetta Sullivan, of Atoka, one of the most attractive young ladies in the city. The subject of this sketch is a young business man of exceptional ability and great promise, and has, in an unusually short time, made for himself a reputation which is quite enviable. His friends are numerous throughout the Indian Territory.

REV. WILLIAM M. DAVIS. This gentleman was born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1837. At the breaking out of the war William entered Gen. Van Dorn's army (confederate service), enlisting in Captain Dan Jones' company, the regiment being then under the command of Col. King, and later in charge of Col. Johnson. After the confederates had evacuated Corinth, Gen. Van Dorn, regardless of the bloodshed, rushed Col. Johnson and his men back into the fortified town, Captain Jones' company being at the front. The slaughter was dreadful, only seven men surviving of one hundred which constituted Jones' company. Johnson was killed with the flower of his regiment. Van Dorn suffered for this blood-thirsty attack as well as for other bad actions of his life; being shot by a man whose domestic peace he had ruined—a little before the termination of the war. Mr. Davis, after years of hard service in defence of his dear southern home, began preaching in 1867, and soon afterward married Melissa J. Diggs, daughter of Rev. Wm. Diggs, of Henry county, Tennessee, who was once a noted revivalist. By this union Mr. Davis had six

children: Cooper, aged twenty-two years; Martha Ellen, Minnie Eva, Julia Edna, Selina Eunice and William Elbert. In 1875 he was sent to Stringtown, Choctaw Nation, by the Methodist Mission Board, and has resided there thirteen years. In 1888 he moved with his family to Atoka, where he has since made his home. Rev. Mr. Davis has worked untiringly among the Indian people for many years, and Heaven has crowned his efforts with success. He has a very high opinion of the Choctaw people, "the warmth and devotion with which these people worship," says Mr. Davis, "is a contrast to the luke-warmness displayed by too many of their pale brethren." The Methodist religion has the largest membership in the Indian Territory, there being fully sixty white and Indian preachers.

REV. FRANKLIN B. SMITH.

This gentleman was born near Albany, New York; graduated at the Classical Seminary, of Paw Paw, Illinois, where he had remained four years, till 1874. It was then Franklin commenced his career as a teacher, and after over three years' experience, in 1878, he married Miss Sophia

Fodd, of Freedom, Illinois. Here he taught at the Institute and devoted some of his time to farming from 1878 until 1884. When about to leave that part of the state he was requested to assume management of the Institute, but preferred working in the public schools. Professor Smith was principal at Naperville, Walnut and the high school at Macomb, Illinois, remaining one year at each place, and finally settled in Atoka in 1887, where better inducements were offered. Since then he has been in charge of the Atoka Baptist Academy.

The scholastic list of this academy when Professor Smith took charge in 1887 was one hundred and five; this year it has increased to one hundred and seventy-four. Such progress can only be attributed to the reputation acquired by the principal, who is, besides being an excellent teacher in ordinary branches, a man of superior education and culture. He is a devoted student of metaphysics, and has written some poems of much merit. Mr. Smith having been a divinity student, soon after his arrival in Atoka began assisting Rector Murrow, of the Baptist church, and has since given much of his time to church business. He is

kind, charitable and very gentle in his treatment of his pupils, who are much attached to him, and thus learn more rapidly.

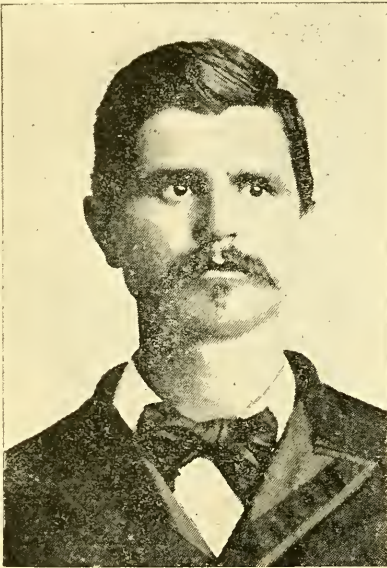
DR. J. S. LANKFORD.

DR. LANKFORD was born in 1858; graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville in 1880. Dr. Lankford located, for a short time at Sulphur Springs, Texas, after which he came to Atoka, Indian Territory, in 1882, where he shortly married Miss Belle Gatewood, of Sherman, daughter of Col. James M. Gatewood, of Missouri, a statesman of much prominence. By this union he has had six children, five of whom are living. Their names are: Lettie, Earle, Eugenie F., Anna L., and Esther B. Dr. Lankford ranks among the first physicians of the Indian Territory, and has a large practice. He is vice-president of the Medical Association of the Territory, and Local Surgeon of the M. K. & T. R. R., besides being medical referee for the Mutual and Equitable Life Insurance Companies. Dr. Lankford's charity in bestowing medical attendance on poor and homeless people is the best illustration we can give of his true character. He has been a prominent mason for many years.

JACKSON W. ELLIS.

[CHEROKEE.]

THE subject of this sketch 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



JACKSON W. ELLIS.

Edward Ellis, who with his brother Samuel, was killed at Fort Gibson during the war while correlling the horses of their company. At the age of twenty-one Jackson was appointed deputy sheriff of Tahlequah district, also sheriff of commissioners' court; and later, in 1872, deputy war-

den 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 a 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 Jackson W. Ellis, in partnership with D. J. Folsom, commenced the practice of law in Atoka, but the former was soon afterward appointed constable for the second division United States court at South McAlester, under Judge Shackelford, which office he is now holding. The subject of this sketch married Miss Beatrice Becklehymer 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.

REV. W. J. B. LLOYD.

THIS well-known and deservedly popular member of the Presbyterian Missionary Band was born in South Carolina in 1843, and came to the Indian Territory in 1870. His first trip extended from Double Springs, Chickasaw Nation, to the mouth of Kiamichi, in the Choctaw country. In 1883 he moved to Armstrong, where he organized the present National Academy, the building being erected under his personal supervision. He also opened an extensive farm and instructed his pupils in the art of agriculture. The National Council, however, in the fall of 1889, without any notification, ordered Mr. Lloyd to resign and obliged him to give up control of the institution which he had been the chief factor in establishing. The people living in the Armstrong and Bennington neighborhoods will not, however, permit Mr. Lloyd to resign his pastoral duties in the neighborhood, so that he is still in the county. His church has increased in membership from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five.

DR. LEWIS C. TENNENT.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, November 8, 1847. In 1851 he moved with his parents to Marietta, Cobb county, Georgia; remained three years at the Georgia Military Institute, and joined the Confederate service, remaining with his regiment until the end of the war.

Graduating in 1869 at Atlanta Medical College, he commenced the practice of medicine at North Fork Town, in the Creek Nation, where he remained three years. He married Miss Emma H. McDuff, daughter of A. J. McDuff, a Choctaw, and grand-niece to ex-Chief Greenwood La Flore, of Mississippi. In the fall of 1874 Dr. Tennent moved to his farm in South Canadian, where he continued his practice. In 1872 he moved to the Creek capital, and afterward to McAlester in 1882, where he opened up in the drug business; after which he entered the general mercantile trade, continuing in it until 1887, when he sold out his interest, and has since devoted himself exclusively to medicine. In 1886 he was appointed president of the Choctaw Medical Board.

Dr. Tennent has been the father of eleven children, only four of whom are living—Carrie E., Gilbert L., William J. R. and Robert.

Dr. Tennent is a physician of considerable note, a man of many talents, and possessing a sound education. He is a descendant of Rev. Wm. Tennent, of Log College, which was afterward merged into Princeton College, New Jersey. He owns an improved farm, thirteen houses and lots in McAlester, besides a small herd of cattle.

C. B. FARRINGTON.

THE subject of this sketch (who is a non-citizen) was born at Beaver Dams, Wisconsin, and is a son of Eben F. Farrington, a native of Massachusetts. He was educated at Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., and went to Decatur, Texas, in 1873, where he became a member of Captain Stephen's Wise County Rangers in the following year; was in several skirmishes with the Comanches, among others the celebrated fight in Loring's Valley. After retiring from the service he entered the business house of Charlie Moore, where he remained for two years. In 1879 he opened business in Audubon,

Wise county, but closed out in 1883, arriving in Caddo the following year. Here he went into business with C. A. Hancock as clerk for the Agricultural Wheel organization, and is now secretary for the Blue County Wheel and agent for the C. Brand Detective and Protective Association.

Mr. Farrington married Miss Charlotte Rogers, a native of North Carolina, by whom he has two children, the oldest being six years.

REV. W. L. BUTLER.

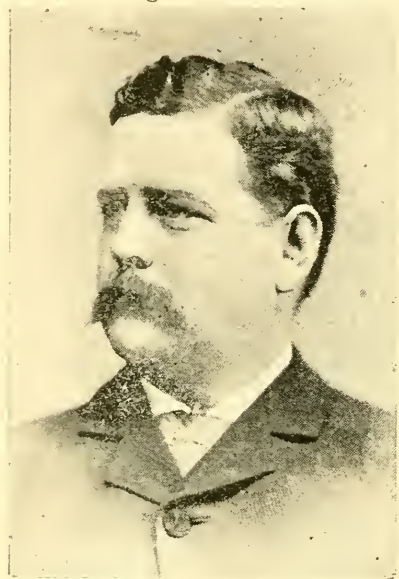
REV. BUTLER was born July, 1859, near Oxford, Mississippi. In early youth he was sent to the public school until eight years of age, after which he remained at home until sixteen years old, attending school during the winter months. In 1876 he went to Pleasant Hill Academy, and later to Prof. Paul Graham's Select School, Ozark, Ark., finishing his education (including theology and divinity) at the Central Collegiate Institute, Alton, Arkansas, after which he was licensed to preach by the quarterly conference of the Methodist church—south Ozark circuit. Joining the conference in 1879, he was sent by Bishop Price in the following

year to take charge of Flint Creek Station, Cherokee Nation. Was ordained deacon in 1881, and elder in 1883; came to Tahlequah in 1882 and in 1886 removed to Atoka, Choctaw Nation, where he is in charge of the Atoka and Caddo Stations, and where it is to be hoped he is permanently settled. In 1881 he married Miss Helen Daugherty, niece of Charles Fargo, ex-Senator of Sequoyah District, Cherokee Nation, by whom he has two children: Gracie, seven years; and Bessie, three years.

Rev. W. L. Butler has been on the staff of the Brother in Red for over five years. This paper is devoted to the religious and educational interests of the people of the Indian Country, and Mr. Butler has been contributing to its excellent articles on these subjects. Besides being a good writer, brother Butler is an eloquent speaker. Among the younger ministers of the gospel none are more popular in this respect, as well as for his charity and liberality to all men. He is a diligent laborer and has been secretary of the Indian Missionary Conference for some time past. No minister that we know has a more brilliant future than Rev. W. L. Butler.

M. S. MONTAGUE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1848, and attended private school until fourteen years of age, when he went to Sanford University, St. Charles county, Mo., leaving there at seventeen



MICKLEBOROUGH S. MONTAGUE.

years of age for Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, where he graduated in 1866. In 1867 he went to Montana, where he carried on a small business until 1869, when he returned to St. Louis and was appointed cashier of the Grafton Stone and Transportation Co., which appointment he held for two years. This office was followed by oth-

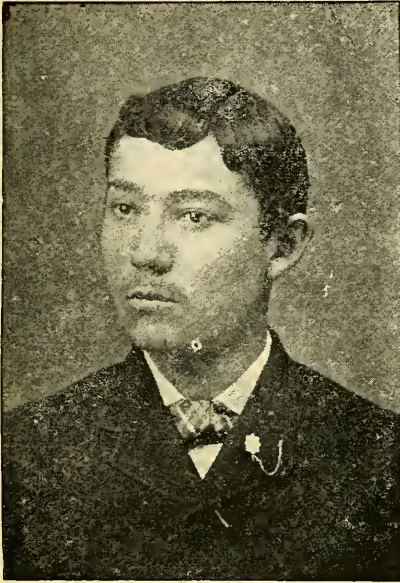
ers of even greater responsibility; after which he associated himself with Caruth & Byrnes' Hardware Co., St. Louis, and for eleven years traveled for that house. In 1886 he came to McAlester Mines, and at Krebs embarked in the general mercantile business with T. J. Phillips, a leading citizen of that country, and which business he carries on till the present day. Messrs. Phillips & Montague carry a well-assorted stock of goods, representing at least thirty thousand dollars, and do an immense mining and country trade.

Mr. Montague has been postmaster at Krebs for over two years. He was married in 1870 in St. Louis to Miss Annie, daughter of F. A. Kinnon, wholesale merchant of that city. Mrs. Montague is a lady of good breeding, cultivation and refinement, with many amiable traits of character. She was educated at St. Joseph's Convent, St. Louis. The issue of their marriage is three children, two of whom are living—Miss Annie, who graduated at Linton Wood, St. Charles, Mo., in 1890, and Dempson Wishart, born in 1890. Mr. Montague is a man of uncommon business ability and is justly esteemed for his many qualities.

W. A. DURANT.

[CHOCTAW.]

W. A. DURANT is the son of the late Sylvester Durant, of Bennington, Choctaw Nation, who at the time of his death was a member of the House of Representatives of the National Council. W. A. Durant was



W. A. DURANT.

born in 1866, and his father dying while he was yet a boy, he was obliged to educate himself through the result of physical labor until the last two years of his college career, which was provided for by an appropriation of the Choctaw school funds. He was educated at the Arkansas College, Batesville, where

he graduated in a classical course in 1886, after four years of close attention to his studies. On his return he commenced the study of law, and was soon observed practicing in the Choctaw courts. Later on, when D. N. Robb was appointed United States Commissioner at Atoka, Mr. Durant entered into partnership with Parks & Owenby, of Paris, and has added much to the influence of that well-established firm. During the disbursement of the "Net Proceeds Claim" he assisted his cousin, Hon. Alexander Durant, ex-Supreme Judge of the Choctaws; Messrs. Locke & Vail and other lawyers, to adjust certain claims, and by this means realized a handsome sum. Mr. Durant has a farm of three thousand acres, five hundred of which is under cultivation, so that he annually employs at least fifteen laborers. He is a most promising young man, possessing a fine address and talents far beyond the average, backed up by energy and industry and a fixity of purpose far beyond his years.

W. H. AINSWORTH.

MR. AINSWORTH was born in 1835 in Simpson county, Mississippi, and is a son of David Ainsworth, originally of Ken-

tucky. In 1852 he came to Skullyville, Choctaw Nation, where his brother, J. G. Ainsworth, had been residing for ten years. On his arrival in the Choctaw country, W. H. became an overseer, which business, as well as freighting, the young man followed till he moved to Caddo in 1872, where eight years afterward he conducted an extensive mercantile business, which has been growing steadily until the present. In 1859 he married a Miss Hill, daughter of G. L. Hill, of Bastrop county, Texas. Mr. Ainsworth has no family, but some years ago he adopted a little girl. He is uncle of N. B. Ainsworth, of McAlester, and T. D. Ainsworth, of Skullyville, two leading citizens and office-holders of the Choctaw Nation.

F. E. FOLSOM.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in 1852, the son of Israel Folsom, of Blue county. The subject of this sketch went to school at Armstrong, where he received his education, and at an early age commenced farming and stock raising on a small scale.

On the death of his father and mother he was left in possession of the old homestead which he occupied for some time, after which he rented it out and opened a new farm on the prairie in the vicinity of Caddo, having in

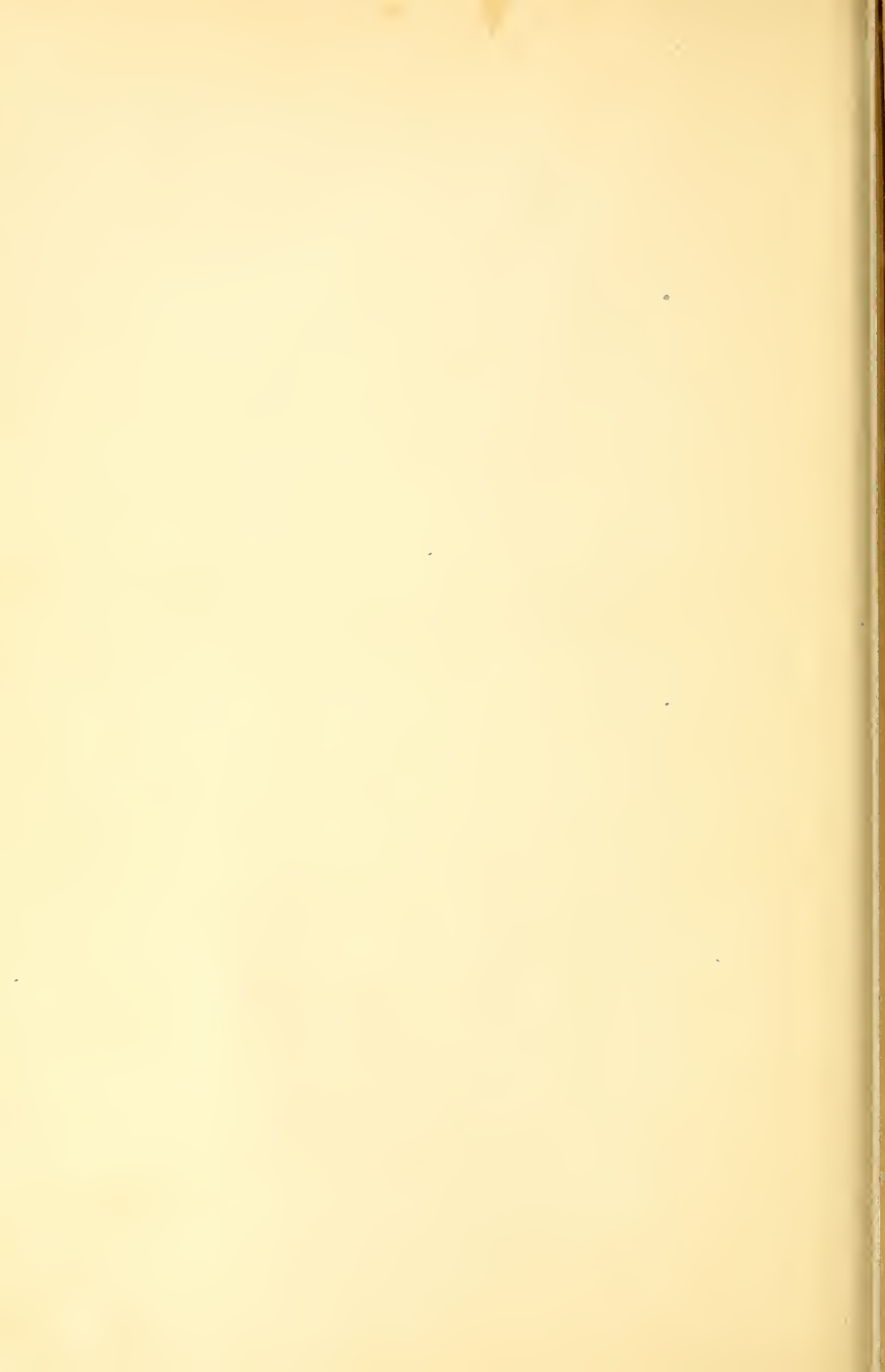


F. E. FOLSOM.

all two hundred acres under cultivation, six hundred and forty acres in pasture, and a good stock of cattle. In 1878 he married Mollie Pitchlyn, daughter of Pushmataha Pitchlyn, by whom he has four children, Minnie, Ewing, Columbus and Carroll, the oldest being eleven years and the youngest three years of age.



Granny Houston.



DANIEL L. GARLAND.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Hood county, Texas, in 1864; attended public school until 1884, and came to McAlester in the same year, where he worked in T. J. Phillips' mercantile house until 1888. Determined to labor for himself, he opened out a large stock of drugs, which business he pursues with success. In 1888 he married Miss Inez Toole, youngest daughter of Alfred Toole, a merchant of South Canadian. Mrs. Garland is a lady of refinement and amiability. The subject of this sketch is a nephew of T. J. Phillips, one of the leading merchants of the Choctaw Nation. Mr. Garland owns seven hundred acres of farm land, the greater part of which is in pasture, and which he is about to stock the coming spring. He is a young man of excellent business capacity and very popular. His only child, Noma Ollie Lue, is two years.

OLIVER THOMAS.

[CHOCTAW.]

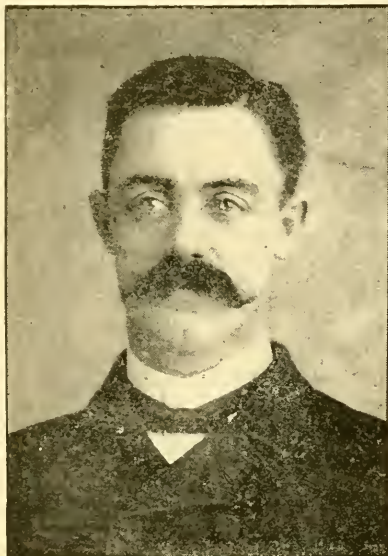
THE subject of this sketch was born in the state of Indiana in 1830, and attended the public school until 1851, when he moved to Bonham, Texas, with his fath-

er. Oliver was educated for the bar, and had taken out a license for practicing law, but was obliged to discontinue it owing to his delicate health. He worked at the trade of blacksmith for four years in Texas, and in 1857 moved to Blue county, Choctaw Nation, and afterward to Limestone Springs, where he married Mrs. Anolatubby, daughter of William Trahern, of Mississippi, and from that time has devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. His wife, who died in 1881, was a niece of Mrs. Flack, of Atoka, of the Okla-fal-laya clan. She had three children, none of whom survived. In 1882 he married Miss Secon, about one-eighth Choctaw, an amiable young lady of good education. By her he has three children, two of whom are living, Oliver Grover and Pearl. Mr. Thomas served one year during the war in Col. Sim Folsom's regiment, Captain Watkin's company. He is now very comfortably situated, having a good home, seventy-five acres under cultivation and two hundred head of stock cattle. He is a good manager, a successful farmer, and is much respected in his locality, of which he is one of the oldest residents.

JAMES M. STEAD, M. D.

[CHEROKEE.]

A RATHER strange experience was that of James Stead, born in Bourbon county, Kan., 1861. His father and mother (the former a Cherokee by descent) had emigrated from Philadelphia, Penn.,



JAMES M. STEAD.

and were soon afterward divorced, his father joining the army at the opening of the war. Before two years had expired Mrs. Stead learned of her late husband's death, and the report spread until nobody questioned the truth of the sad intelligence. Mrs. Stead and her sister accordingly returned to their old home in Philadelphia, and before

many years the young hero of this sketch had a step-father.

In 1875, the commencement of his fifteenth year, James became restless for adventure, and determined to go to Mexico, but never got farther than "No Man's Land," north of the Indian Territory, where he met with some cattle men and became a cowboy in a short time. During the years which he spent in that country he had frequently heard of a family named Stead living at Johnsonville in the Chickasaw Nation, and often determined to visit them for curiosity sake. In 1885, some months after the young man's return to civilization, and while at a ball in the city of Cincinnati, he met with a lady who assured him that his father was alive and living some where in the Indian country. This was enough; Stead started back to "No Man's Land," and choosing the fleetest horse on the ranch, rode to Johnsonville, and there found his father in the midst of a family of daughters, and surrounded by peace and plenty. They had been parted for twenty-three years. After this event the young man returned to Cincinnati, and in two years afterward graduated in medicine, and was married the same year (1887)

to Miss Mary E. Thill, a pretty and polished young lady of Ohio's capital. The doctor is now located in Purcell, where, in partnership with Dr. Dunn, he carries on a large drug business, while their professional practice is perhaps the most extensive in the county.

LOUIS CRUTCHFIELD.

[CHEROKEE.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Vinita in 1847, his father being white and his mother a Cherokee. When quite a child he moved with his parents close to Dallas, Texas, from thence to Collin county, and on the death of his parents to Decatur, in 1866. Soon afterward he went to Eureka, Kansas, where he remained three years, coming to Denison, Texas, in 1874, which town was then in its infancy. Soon after this he began trading in sheep between Corpus Christi and New York. On one occasion, with twelve hundred head, he walked from Corpus Christi to Denison, a distance of over six hundred miles, a trip which occupied him four weeks. After this Mr. Crutchfield devoted his attention for a while to the purchase and shipment of horses from Austin, Texas, to Kansas,

on which he made a profit of eight dollars per head on picked stock. After this he shipped cattle from Caddo, I. T., to Kansas, where he purchased a large flock (eleven thousand head) of sheep and drove them to Paul's Valley, many of which he traded for horses. Mr. Crutchfield is located on Wilson Jones' place near Caddo, where he holds a herd of sheep and raises corn, millet and other crops.

JOSIAH GARDNER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Wheelock in 1851, and went to the neighborhood schools until he was fifteen years of age, after which he lived with his parents until 1871, when he began farming on his own responsibility. At the age of twenty-one he married Elizabeth Beans, part Cherokee, who lived three years. In 1877 (two years later) he married Miss Sallie Thunley, a Choctaw, by whom he has no family. Mr. Joe Gardner is a fourth son of Jackson Gardner, of the Oklafalaya clan. He is a lawyer by profession, and practices in the Choctaw courts. He is a man of sound judgment and excellent sense.

T. M. LOWREY.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Mississippi about 1842; came to Skullyville, Choctaw Nation, in 1871, and two years afterward moved to Sans Bois, and from thence to Canadian. Before leaving his native state he married Miss Margaret McGee, by whom he had three children, two of whom survived, Agnes and Lucy. His first wife dying in 1878, he married Miss C. A. Chapman, whose father was a Mississippian who lived among the Indians in that state. The issue of this marriage was seven children, three of whom survive, Thomas, Effie and Nevada. After living some years in the Chickasaw Nation, Mr. Lowrey moved to Atoka, and from thence to North Boggy, six miles west of Kiowa, where he had a son-in-law killed by the Indians. Considering the country dangerous he with others removed to Savanna, I. T., and after the great mining explosion, purchased a farm near Kiowa, where he now resides. Mr. Lowrey's father was a white man and his mother a quadroon Choctaw related to the families of La Flore and Krebs. His mother still lives, but his father died in 1876, aged

seventy-six years. Mr. Lowrey is an energetic, industrious citizen and will soon become independent. He is a member of the Methodist church south.

J. D. DOYLE.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, Missouri, in December, 1839, and received instructions at the public schools until 1855; after which he became a dry goods clerk for several years. When the Pike's Peak fever was at its height young Doyle started for the gold fields of Colorado and remained there about twelve months, when he returned to his native State and commenced farming in Bates county. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, and later in the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, Confederate service, where he remained till the close of the war. After two years in Texas, Mr. Doyle came to the Choctaw Nation, where he farmed and taught school until 1875, when he married Miss Minnie Shultz, of Atoka county. He is at present in the mercantile business for the Co-operative Co. of Kiowa. A member of the Methodist Church South, and a good Christian man.

RICHARD B. COLEMAN.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS once prominent merchant was born in Springfield, Mo., August, 1846. After four years' schooling (in June, 1861), he joined Lowry's company at fifteen years of age, and remained in it during the State Guard service; after which he joined the First Missouri under Capt. Rathbourne. Young Coleman experienced a good deal of service and continued in the army till the termination of the war.

In 1865 Mr. Coleman went on the plains, and after twelve months of "roughing it," went to clerking in a country store in his own native State. In 1867 he opened a furniture factory in Denton, Texas, and in 1873 was elected Mayor by a large majority, and afterward organized their city government. In 1878 he was nominated by the Greenback party for the Legislature, and came within six votes of beating the Democratic candidate, Judge S. A. Ventres. In 1880 he came to McAester, where he now resides, and there embarked in the mercantile business; also investing in a stock of cattle. In the spring of 1890 he sold his interest in merchandise, and is now devoting his time exclusively to

stock cattle. In 1869 he married Miss Eva Withers, daughter of Capt. Wash Withers, of Clay county, Mo.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

MR. NOBLE was born near Springfield, Mo., in February, 1866. He came to South Canadian, Choctaw Nation, in 1870, and went to school in that town till 1882. He also received several terms of public instruction in his native State. Taking a position as telegraph operator in the M., K. & T. office at South Canadian, William devoted his energy to business, and soon received his reward by being appointed as Station Agent, which office he held for three years. Afterward he was transferred to Savanna and Caddo, respectively, until 1890, when he was appointed United States Commissioner and postmaster for South McAester. (These latter offices he also held while located at South Canadian and Caddo).

William Noble is a young man of industry and energy and good business qualifications, his moral character being such as to excite the admiration and respect of all who know him. His father and mother are now residing in Oklahoma City.

JUDGE J. C. FOLSOM.

[CHOCTAW.]

BORN June, 1831, in the State of Mississippi; son of Israel Folsom, of the royal "iksá," who was one of the old delegates to Washington and leader in the treaty negotiation of 1855. Ju-



JUDGE J. C. FOLSOM.

lius was educated at Glostenbury Seminary, after which he entered the store of A. B. Eastman, on the Washita, Chickasaw Nation, where he clerked for over a year. Returning to his father's home, east of the river, he employed himself for some years looking

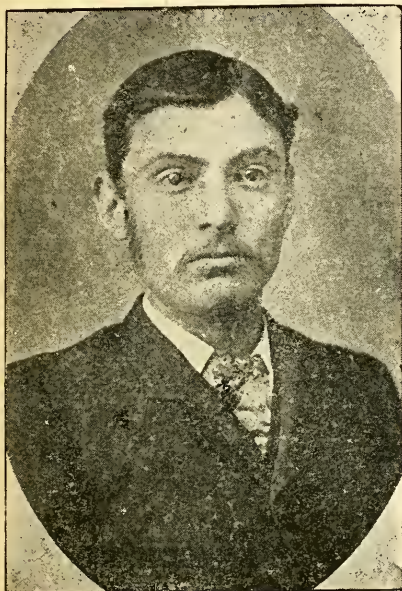
after the family property and otherwise assisting his father. In December, 1858, he married Miss Netta Thompson, by whom he had eight children, only two of whom survived, Don and Junia. About the year 1863 he was representative of Blue county. It was then that he was appointed by the council to act as secretary for the commission sent out to negotiate a treaty of peace with the wild Indian tribes. In 1886 Mr. Folsom was chosen one of six delegates from the Choctaw Nation to confer with the Five Civilized Tribes as to the advisability of selling Oklahoma to the government. In the same year he was elected County Judge of Atoka county, and during his official term strove hard to have the laws put into execution. In this he was very successful and evinced great executive ability as a leader and statesman.

In March, 1888, Judge J. C. Folsom married Hattie Coffland at Cherokee, Kansas. He is the owner of 2,040 acres of land, 1,500 of which are in cultivation. He has besides over fifty head of cattle and a good stock of horses. Is a member of the Presbyterian church and progressive in politics.

DON JUAN FOLSOM.

[CHOCTAW.]

Don was born in August, 1866, in Atoka county, Choctaw Nation; is the son of Judge Julius Folsom, his mother's maiden name being Thompson. In 1878 and '79 he was sent to the Denison (Texas) High School; after which he went to Roanoke Col-



DON JUAN FOLSOM.

lege, Salem, Virginia, where he remained for three years, returning to Atoka in 1884. The same year he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and in 1885 appointed County Clerk by Silas James, Judge of Atoka county. During the term, before he was in his twentieth year, he

purchased a half interest in the "Independent," a Choctaw and Chickasaw national organ, edited by H. F. O'Beirne. While connected with this paper, the young man exhibited a great deal of talent as a writer, and had he continued in the field of literature, would have made a success in that capacity. While his father, Judge Julius Folsom, was in office, Don continued to serve as County Clerk until the election of Governor B. F. Smallwood to the executive chair in 1888, when the subject of this sketch became his private secretary and filled the office till its expiration. In the meanwhile he had been reading law for some years, and in 1889 commenced practicing with success from the first. He has recently abandoned everything else for his profession, and is apparently doing a good business. He is connected with a well-known legal firm in Paris, Texas. In 1886 Mr. Folsom married Deborah Brown (the daughter of J. R. Brown, late of Atoka), who was one of Atoka's belles at the time of her marriage. They have three children, Daphne, Robb and Ethel. He was the youngest council clerk and secretary ever appointed or elected.

WILLIAM H. SECOR, JR.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Fannin county, Texas, in 1865, and came with his parents to Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, in the same year. His education was received at Atoka under the professorship of O. C. Hall, and later at McAlester, in Professor Ross' school. William was naturally devoted to stock and entered the employment of different stockmen at various periods. By his own energy and industry he has now acquired a nice herd of his own and devotes his attention to their accumulation. In 1889 he married Miss Annie Brown, a Cherokee, by whom he has one child, Refuna May, born June, 1890. His father, W. H. Secor, Sr., is a farmer in good circumstances.

H. M. MIZE.

THIS well known hotel keeper, who up until recently was identified in the business at South Canadian, has lately removed to the new and progressive town of South McAlester, where he built a fine hotel, which is being fitted up in a stylish manner to suit

the tastes of the most fastidious knights of the grip. Mr. Mize is not a citizen of the Indian country, but long ago made his home in the Choctaw Nation, where he intends to remain in the capacity of hotel keeper, for which he has a special aptitude, rendering himself very popular with his guests, whose wants he is ever on the alert to supply. Those visiting South McAlester will always find him at his place of business ready to entertain them right royally.

EDMUND A. DOYLE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Michigan in 1846, attended public school until fourteen, after which he went to the state normal, where he graduated at nineteen years of age. Remaining at home until 1868, Edmund joined a government surveying party, and worked in that capacity through Kansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory. In 1871 the subject of this sketch began teaching school in Texas, and in 1873 came to the Choctaw Nation and taught there for two years. After re-visiting Texas and teaching there until 1877, Mr. Doyle came to McAl-

ester, where he has since made his home, devoting his energies to educating the youth of that town. He married Miss Sue Jennings, daughter of G. A. Jennings, of Illinois, the issue of the marriage being four children, Monita, Stella, Czarina and Esther. Mr. Doyle is one of the oldest masons in the country, having held the office of grand master of the Territory, and all the subordinate offices, both of the Blue lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a leading member of the Presbyterian church, and is highly esteemed and beloved by those who know him.

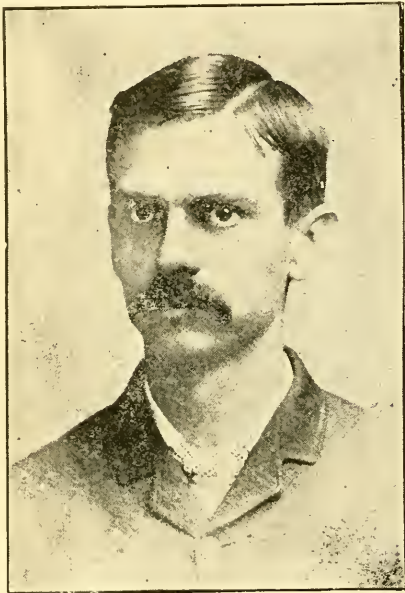
WILLIAM M. SAWYERS.

THIS artist and pictorial delineator of the American aborigines was born at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1862. When an infant he came to Texas with his parents, and spent seventeen years of his early life on the frontier of that state and the Indian Territory. After several winters of cowboy experience he came to Silver City, Indian Territory, and accepted a position in the mercantile establishment of E. B. Johnson & Co., where he remained four years, after which he embarked

in business for himself, opening the first store on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. R., where the city of Purcell now stands. But none of his past life has the attraction for him that surrounds his intercourse with the various wild tribes of the plains, whom he visited repeatedly with the view of collecting a pictorial gallery of Indian celebrities. Mr. Sawyers has so far succeeded that he has decidedly the best, and in fact the only collection of life portraits of the aborigines. In the summer of 1890, meeting with the compiler of "Leaders and Leading Men of the Indian Territory," he entered into an agreement to furnish portraits of some of the Big Indians of the Wild West, which he accomplished in a brief space of time. The result of this work may be seen in the cuts taken from the portraits of "Quanab Parker," "Big Tree," "Wild Horse," and other of the wild Indians produced elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Sawyers will travel in the states next winter, giving stereoptican exhibitions of the Indian war dances, etc. His views are very realistic, and the exhibitions are bound to be favorably received wherever he may go.

C. A. HANCOCK.

THE subject of this sketch was born October 19, 1857, and is the son of J. S. Hancock, now residing in Caddo, Blue county, Choctaw Nation. The young man commenced his educational career at Columbus, Texas, after



C. A. HANCOCK.

which he went to school at Baxter Springs, finishing his education at Chetopa, Kansas. Displaying a strong aptitude for mercantile pursuits, while yet a young man, C. A. Hancock entered the business house of Messrs. Marchand and Feulon, and soon made such progress in the trade, and gained such extensive cus-

tom, that he undertook the management of a business in his own name in 1883. In 1887, on the organization of the Agricultural Wheel in the Choctaw Nation, Mr. Hancock was appointed sutler and has ever since been doing business with the members of the organization, giving the utmost satisfaction in his dealings with the citizens and farmers of Blue county. In January, 1890, he married Miss Julia Sims, a popular and attractive young lady of Caddo. Mr. J. S. Hancock, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kickman county, Kentucky, in 1832, and is now residing with his son, whom he assists in auditing the accounts of the establishment. Mr. Hancock keeps a general stock of merchandise amounting to twenty-eight thousand dollars.

BENJAMIN DILLARD.

[CHICKASAW AND CHOCTAW.]

BENJAMIN was born at Carleton, Mississippi, in 1857, being the son of Hamp Dillard by his wife, Elizabeth La Flore. At three years of age he emigrated to Doaksville with his brothers, Hamp and George, and started to school at Skullyville at thirteen years. On the third day of his arrival, however, he fought

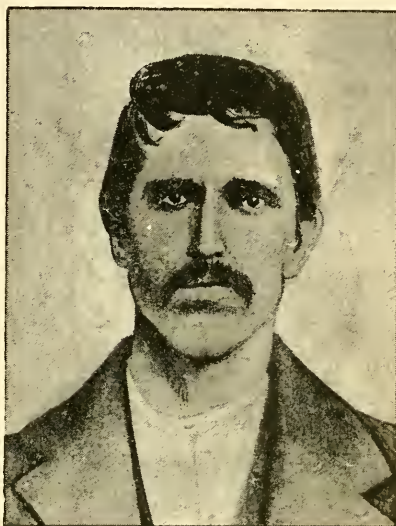
with the teacher, and to escape his father's anger not only fled from home, but from the neighborhood, taking shelter at the residence of his uncle, Forbes La Flore, for whom he worked for some years. In 1878 he married Nancy Love, niece to Justice Overton Love. In 1882 he composed one of a posse of men employed by Sam Paul to assist in guarding a prisoner named John Harkins, who, while endeavoring to make his escape received a death shot at the hands of Paul. Paul was arrested and Ben Dillard fled from the locality, and spent some four years on the scout, after which he gave himself up and was cleared. The only public office Mr. Dillard ever held was that of National jailor, which appointment he filled during the second Overton administration. He has a farm of seventy-five acres, and is an enthusiastic follower of the Paul or progressive party.

WILLIAM C. YORK.

[CHEROKEE.]

WILLIAM was born in Wayne county, Mo., February, 1852. William attended the neighborhood schools until 1873, and in the latter end of that year went to North Texas, where he en-

gaged in the stock business. He remained there for two years, after which he came to Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, and commenced farming. In 1876 he married Miss Sarah Ward, a Cherokee, and daughter of Sam Ward, of Boggy Depot, and cousin of Hon. H. P. Ward, of



WILLIAM C. YORK.

Kiowa. By this marriage they had six children, Maud, Ella, Leslie O., Mabel Lee, Willie, Pearl and Benjamin. After his marriage he engaged in the stock business and farming, and is now the owner of a nice little stock of cattle, horses and hogs, besides one hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation. He has also a good coal claim.

DR. W. F. HAYNES.

THIS popular physician and business man was born in September, 1848, at Cambridge, Salem county, Missouri. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and became a graduate of medicine at the Belle-



DR. W. F. HAYNES.

ville Medical Hospital College, New York. His father, W. Haynes, was an architect or builder, and at that time resided in Lafayette county, where the young man commenced his career as a physician; afterward moving to Bates county, and thence to Denison, Texas, in 1874. Practicing in the "Gate City" for two years, Dr. Haynes

directed his attention to the Indian Territory, where good physicians were in great demand, and soon settled down at Stringtown, where he opened a drug store. Two years afterward he married Miss Hattie Garner, daughter of J. D. Garner, a merchant of that place. In twelve months he purchased the mercantile firm of A. Thompson & Co., and in 1885 his father-in-law's interest in business. In 1878 he had taken his brother-in-law, George Garner, into partnership, but has recently bought him out, and now runs the firm in his own name.

During the years 1877, '78 '79 Dr. Haynes held the tie contract for the M., K. & T. railroad; but owing to a pressure of business was obliged to give it up. In a comparatively short time he has accumulated a very considerable share of this world's goods. He is the owner of half an interest in the Haynes & Garner block, in Denison, his property in that city being valued at thirty-five thousand, not including bank stock and investments. His business house at Stringtown carries about sixteen thousand dollars' worth of goods, so that he is in a fair way of further accumulation. Few men are better worthy of success, for Dr.

Haynes has invested his own means most liberally in every public enterprise started in his vicinity. The Stringtown school-house was built by him solely, while the Presbyterian church in the same town owes its existence mainly to himself and his father-in-law. For three years past he has been an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for thirteen years.

As a business man, Doctor Haynes has few equals in the Choctaw Nation, his energy and force of character being remarkable. His wife is a charming young woman, whose amiability has rendered her beloved by all.

JULIUS HAAS.

THIS gentleman was born at Weyerbach, Rhenish Prussia, in 1836; went to college eight years, and in 1853 came to New York, moving to California two years afterward. Here Mr. Haas tried mining, but drifted into the mercantile business, remaining in the far west until 1860. He next came to Jeffersonville, Tex., and embarked in the hide trade, which occupied his attention for eight or nine months in that town. After this he made his headquarters at St. Louis, and

traveled through the state buying hides and furs until 1870. The year previous he married Miss Fannie Sandheimer. His next move was to Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained two years, and in 1875 came to the Indian Territory, settling down



JULIUS HAAS.

for good at Atoka, where he still carries on his business of buying and selling hides. By his wife he has four children, Hugo, Alexander, Carrie and Gustave. The former is serving his time in the mercantile business. Mr. Haas is one of the oldest inhabitants of Atoka, a man of sterling worth, whose friendship is valued by all who enjoy it.

JOSEPH J. HODGES.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. HODGES was born in 1857 at Wheelock, Towsen county, and went to school, first in Boktuk-kalo county, and later received instructions from Prof. O. C. Hall in Atoka.



JOSEPH J. HODGES.

Joseph went to work early in life, associating himself with his father in agriculture, and married at twenty-two years of age. He was wedded to Rose La Flore, daughter of Henry La Flore, of Atoka county, by which union he has three children. In 1886 he was elected Sheriff of

Atoka county, which office he held for two years. In 1888 he was appointed by Governor Smallwood as National Weigher at No. 5 Mine, which position he holds at the present time.

Joe is a brother of John M. and D. W. Hodges, two among the most prominent legislators in the Choctaw Nation. He is very popular among all classes of people, both Choctaws and U. S. citizens.

Although weighing little over one hundred and thirty pounds, Mr. Hodges is a man of extraordinary strength and activity, a blow from his right hand being almost equal to the kick of a mule. While farming some years ago he entered into a contest of skill with a laborer merely for pastime, but unfortunately dealt him a blow in the chest which knocked him dead instantly. This accident was a terrible shock to Mr. Hodges, who did not know his own strength until that time.

The subject of this sketch owns two hundred and twenty acres of land, ninety-five of which is under cultivation. He has also a small herd of cattle and ponies and a comfortable home near Lehigh.

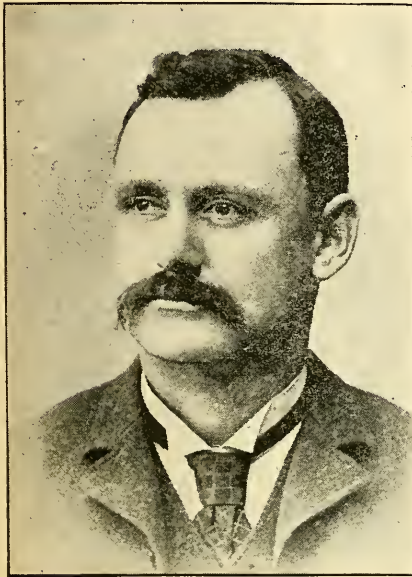


Laura, Kiowa.



D. C. BLOSSOM.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1850; came to Indian Territory in 1869, and established a line of freight between Topeka, Emporia, Newton and Wichita, (Kan.), to Fort Sill and other



D. C. BLOSSOM.

points. In 1870 and '71, freighter from the M. K. & T. Railroad to different points of the road. In 1879 Mr. Blossom purchased a general stock of goods in Shawnetown, in conjunction with S. Clay, and ran that business until 1881, when he sold

out and moved to Paola, Kansas, finally settling at Atoka, Choctaw Nation, in 1882, where he purchased half interest in D. N. Robb's business house, the firm being known by the name of Robb and Blossom. In 1887 he purchased his partner's interest, and is now doing an extensive business with a stock of goods amounting to over twenty thousand dollars of general merchandise.

Mr. Blossom is a superior business man and is very popular throughout the country. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and Superintendent of their Sunday School. He was married in 1879 to Miss Emma Charles, second daughter of Joel Charles, late of Hesperia, Kansas, and now of Long Branch, California.

Mr. Blossom has four children, Charles, Eugene, Edith and Herbert. The Protective and Detective Association of Texas is under the management of Mr. Blossom in the Indian Territory. This Association is for the protection of stock, and is largely patronized by stock owners.

Mr. Blossom is surrounded by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and is very highly esteemed.

WILLIAM H. HARRISSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

WILLIAM was born September in the year of 1851 in Red River county, Indian Territory, the son of Zadock Harrisson of the Oklafalya clan, and Elizabeth Ellis, daughter of John Ellis, the well-



WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

known interpreter for the government in the State of Mississippi. Ellis was a white man, and died in the old state, having returned to transact some business which was left unfinished. William went to school in 1861, receiving much of his education in Paris, Texas, at the school kept by Miss Faunie Poindexter.

In 1877 he removed to Atoka, and was there appointed to the office of deputy sheriff, and later to that of Indian Police. In 1888 he ran for sheriff and was elected by large odds. At the termination of his office in 1890, William Harrisson competed for a seat in the house of representatives against J. M. Hodges, Liffy Wright, Allen Batiste, Colson Palmer, Henry Wilson and three others, and won by a majority of fifty over the second candidate, John M. Hodges.

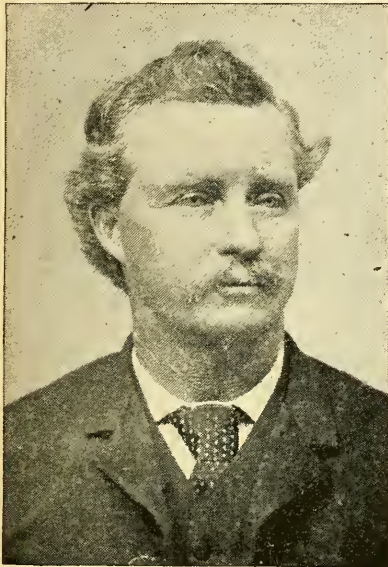
The subject of this sketch is a man of much popularity among his people, and could have been elected to higher offices than he has held, but for a certain lack of self-confidence. While an officer of the law he proved himself fearless and was in many a tough spot, but always succeeded in arresting his man without unnecessary bloodshed. In 1878 he married Scerilda McCaslin, a young lady from Missouri, by whom he has three children, Ida, Etta and Ada.

Among the many families of note and standing in the Choctaw Nation, that of Mr. William H. Harrisson holds a prominent part, and will undoubtedly continue to do so.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Marion county, Illinois, in 1838. He lived with his parents until thirteen years of age, and after their death came to Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, in 1853.



ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

In 1863 he engaged in the salt business at the old salt works at that place, which he continued for three years. At the close of the war Alexander commenced farming and raising stock, and in 1872 or '73 opened a mercantile and lumber business at

Stringtown, which he sold out seven years afterward to Dr. Haynes, resuming his old calling, that of cattle raising. About 1882 he again disposed of his interest in stock, and once more engaged in merchandise, this time at Kiowa, and in partnership with W. B. Manners, whom he bought out the year following, soon afterward disposing of his interest to F. E. Shaffer, who now controls the business. Mr. Thompson then devoted himself wholly to stock, and has twelve hundred head of cattle, three hundred head of horses and nine hundred and sixty acres of farm land, besides a part interest in the South Western Improvement Coal Co. In 1863 he married Martha Watkins, a daughter of Theodore Watkins, of Tennessee, a half Chickasaw, of the Colbert House. The issue of this marriage was ten children, four of whom are living: Richard Cobb, John Henry, Rob Roy and Alexander. Alexander Thompson is a very popular citizen, a genial, hospitable neighbor, fond of outdoor amusements, and although over fifty years of age, is hard to beat in the hunting field, being a first class shot with a rifle. He is an old member of the Oklahoma masonic lodge.

F. E. SHAFFER.

THE above-named merchant and general man of business was born in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, in 1858, and attended public school in his native town until 1875, when he went to clerking in a grocery store for two years.



F. E. SHAFFER.

During this time he had acquired a thorough knowledge of telegraphy, so that when he emigrated to Stringtown, Choctaw Nation, in 1879, he was enabled to take the position of agent and operator on the M. K. & T. railroad. In 1880 he was appointed postmaster, and for six years held that position in conjunction with the railroad agency. In

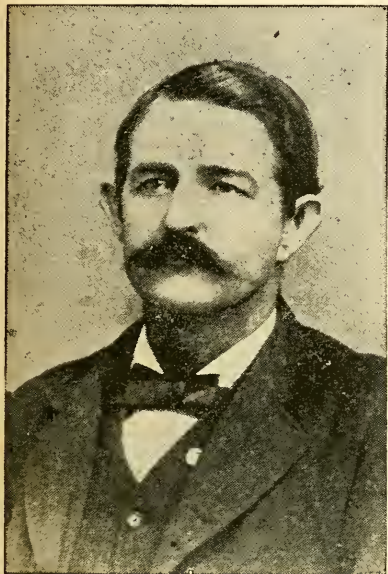
1886 he came to Kiowa, where he purchased the business interest of Alex. Thompson, general merchant, the largest mercantile house in that portion of the country. In June, 1881, he married Miss Ada Garner, third daughter of J. D. Garner, of Stringtown, and one of the oldest merchants of the Indian Territory. Mrs. Shaffer is a young woman of great personal attractions and possessing many accomplishments. The issue of this marriage is three children, two of whom are living, James Samuel and Frank Alexander. The subject of this sketch carries a well-assorted stock of about twelve thousand dollars, and is himself a business man of excellent judgment, full of energy and enterprise, and destined to make a financial success. Mr. Shaffer is a popular man wherever he is known.

W. G. WILLIAMS.

THIS popular stockman and horse breeder was born in 1839 in Clay county, Kentucky, and came to the Indian Territory in August, 1860, where three years afterward he married Annie Eastman. He then made his home in Paul's Valley until 1872, when he moved to Silver City, and thence in 1879 to the Caddo Reserva-

tion, twelve miles east of Anadarko, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Williams has some three thousand head of cattle, besides five hundred acres of land under cultivation. But his specialty is



W. G. WILLIAMS.

horses, of which he can boast seven hundred head of mixed grades, from the Indian pony to the thoroughbred Kentuckian. His stallions, "George" and "Kenton," are widely known. Since racing was forbidden by the Indian agents, Mr. Williams has sold a number of his trained stock, among them the celebrated "Tom Thumb," a half-mile

horse that has recently become famous in New York State.

Before the war Mr. Williams ranched in the Wichita Mountains for several years, where he had many thrilling adventures in the chase of elk, bear and buffalo.

R. D. BURTON.

[CHOCTAW AND CREEK.]

This gentleman was born November 10, 1847, near Brownsville, Hinds county, Mississippi. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, and continued in the service until the war closed, in 1865, when he returned to his home and engaged in farming until he emigrated to the Indian Territory in 1870. Shortly after locating in Skullyville county, Choctaw Nation, Robert Burton married Miss Mary C. McDuffy, a citizen of that Nation, and in the fall of the same year moved on the Canadian River and engaged in farming until 1873. About this time he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died at Boggy Depot; after which he changed his location to South Canadian, where he embarked in the mercantile business. Some time afterward Mr. Burton married a Creek lady, Eliza, the daughter of Rev. John

Smith, a Baptist minister and merchant, who until 1886 had been railroad agent and post-master in his town. By this union they had six children—Robert O., Nathaniel, Samuel L., Lydia B., Abbie L., and Minnie O. Mr. Burton is a business man of great energy and ability, and is very popular at home and abroad.

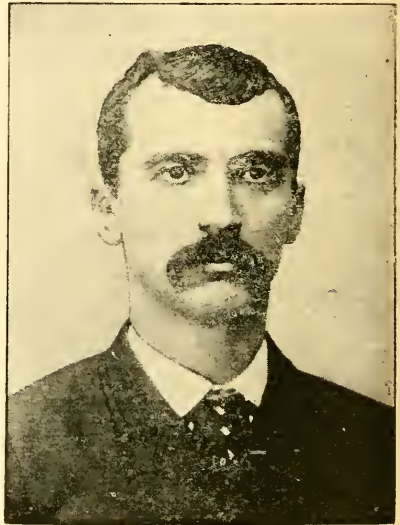
JUDGE GEORGE M. BOND.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Howard county, Maryland, in 1847, and attended the public school until sixteen years of age, when he went to work for himself. In 1871 he moved to Boiling Springs, Choctaw Nation, where he commenced teaching school, and for sixteen years continued in that capacity. In 1876 he married Miss Narcissa McClure, eldest child of Isaac McClure, Senator of Sans Bois, and afterward of Blue county, and District Trustee of Schools of the Third District. The issue of this marriage is Edmond McCurtain, Rose, Wallace, Rebecca, B. Frank and Ida Mand. After this marriage Mr. Bond went to farming and stock raising, and in 1888 was elected County Judge for Tobuxey county, which

office he still holds. For the past twelve months he has been engaged as partner in the mercantile firm entitled the "Grady Trading Company," with other branches at four or five different points on the railroad.

Judge Bond is the owner of



JUDGE BOND.

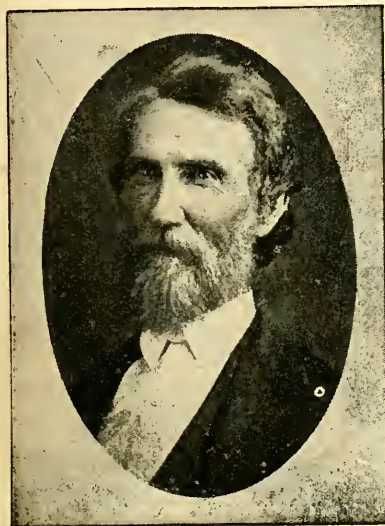
some six hundred head of cattle and has two hundred acres of land under good cultivation. He also owns an interest in all the mines that have been opened by the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.

The Judge is very popular, being kind and affable in manner and well calculated to attain prominence among his people.

DR. W. M. DUNN, SR.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born near Tallahassee, Florida, December 8, 1828, his father's name being Bryant Dunn, a Georgian by birth and education. Dr. Dunn was educated for the



DR. W. M. DUNN, SR.

medical profession in Augusta, Ga., and commenced practice in 1853. Moving to Choctaw county, Mississippi, in the following year.

In 1857 he married Miss Selina Yates, daughter of Allen Yates, an extensive farmer. When the war broke out he joined Bragg

as a sergeant, but after two years' campaign his health gave way and he received his discharge. After practicing medicine for some years in Meridian, Mississippi, he moved to Atoka in 1876, and with his family settled in their present home. By his wife, who is of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan, he has had seven children, five of whom are at present living. The oldest (now dead) was Mrs. P. H. Little. The next in order was Margaret, who died in infancy. Dr. A. E. Dunn, of Purcell, Chickasaw Nation; W. M. Dunn, Jr., of Atoka, Mrs. J. R. Harris, Neosho, Missouri; Mrs. O. E. White, of Atoka; and Miss Lena Dunn, of Atoka, are the surviving members of the family.

In 1884 Dr. Dunn was forced to retire from his arduous practice owing to an attack of Bright's disease, which unfortunately carried him off in 1886. As a physician he stood high, while his benevolence to the poor needing his treatment was proverbial. A more zealous, painstaking professional man could hardly have been met with. His death was universally regretted, and his loss was felt by many in Atoka and the surrounding neighborhood.

following we proceeded to Fort Smith and fought the battle of Mazzard Prairie. While the Kansas troops under General Blount were guarding stock we surrounded them, and after a brisk fight captured part of the Ninth and Kansas Sixth. The loss on our side was small, that suffered by General Gano, of Dallas, being the most severe. A Choctaw preacher, while exhorting the soldiers against robbing the dead, fell with a bullet in the brain. After this battle we returned to winter quarters, and soon afterward disbanded."

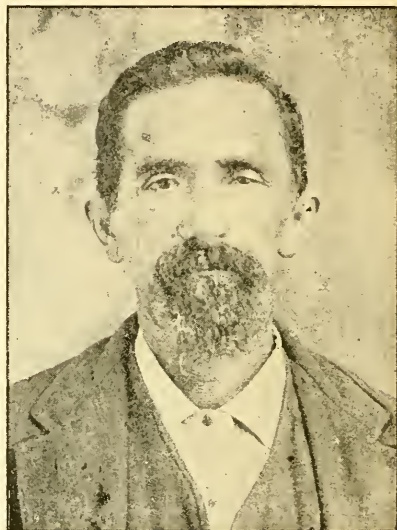
The Second Choctaw Regiment was under command of the celebrated Colonel Sim Folsom, who is still living. The most noted Captains were Green Thompson and Theodore Watkins, while Lieutenants Emerson Folsom and Hobart Heald are worthy of the highest praise for their undaunted bravery throughout. Of Captain Green Thompson, recently deceased, it is said that he would leisurely leap from his saddle in front of a battery and light his pipe.

General Cooper said of the Choctaws. "They are not only the bravest soldiers on earth, but the most sleepless and vigilant of guards."

CAPT. CHARLES LA FLORE.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE gallant Captain of the Indian Police was born near Doaksville, Towsen county, Choctaw Nation, in 1841, being the son of Forbes La Flore, leading citizen of the Nation. Charlie



CAPTAIN CHARLES LA FLORE.

was educated at Armstrong Academy, Paris and Fort Smith, but his schooling at the latter place was cut short by the breaking out of the war. While a young man he married Mary Angelina, a sister of ex-Governor Guy, and a niece of the late ex-Governor Harris. She, like the other female members of her family, was beautiful as well as accom-

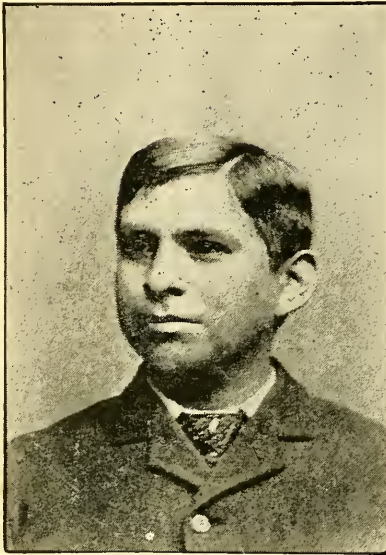
plished. After marriage Charlie took a contract for supplying meat to the refugee Cherokees, who had sought shelter in the Choctaw Nation during the war. After two years spent in this manner, he moved to Clear Boggy Creek, where he built a toll bridge and grist mill. Five years following he took up his residence close to Lehigh, where Gov. Smallwood now resides, and in 1867 located at Limestone Gap, his present picturesque home. In 1882 he became a member of the Indian Police force, and soon afterward received the commission of deputy U. S. Marshal. Four years later he was made Captain of the Indian Police, and strange to say is alive and well after four years' service in that most perilous position, which few men have held over a couple of years until death deprived them of their badge. Both his predecessors in this office were killed within one year and a half. The subject of this sketch first rendered himself prominent by the killing of the notorious black desperadoes, Dick Glass and Jim Johnson, in company with Captain Sixkiller. They were shot down at the first fire, while a third of their number tried to escape on horseback, but was

run into by La Flore and captured after a ride of six miles. When Captain Sixkiller was shot dead in the public street a few years later by Jeff Nicolson and Black Hoyt, La Flore was present and in company with Officer Keys returned the fire which resulted in Nicolson's death. The subject of this sketch is a man of cool courage and determination, that nothing will deter from his duty. He has served under Furlong as assistant special agent on the M., K. & T. R. R., and is now acting in the same capacity for Captain Kinney. Captain La Flore has five daughters living, but unfortunately lost his only son, William Forbes. His daughters are: Anne, Estelle, Chick and Chock (twins), Daisy and Maud. These young ladies have been given all the advantages of education that money could procure. They are bright and pretty, and develop talent for art and music.

ALLINTON TELLE.

BORN in 1859; graduated at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.; after which he took a literary and law course in Albany, New York. Allinton is the second and only surviving son of Ima-no-bub-bi, of Mississippi, and belongs to

the Clan Ok-la-fa-lay-a. His mother was Kate Wright, sister of ex-Governor Wright, of Boggy Depot. In 1881 Allinton opened a farm and became interpreter in the United States Court; after which he began the practice of



ALLINTON TELLE.

law, which he continues with great success till the present. In 1884 he was a candidate for District Attorney, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1886 he was appointed National Secretary to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Thompson McKinney, and was elected to the same office the year following by a large majority. During his official term, which elapsed in 1889,

Secretary Telle acquitted himself in a manner which reflects credit on his ability and bespeaks for him a bright future. Among the interpreters and translators of the Choctaw language Mr. Telle holds the first rank. He is also an excellent writer in the English language, and has few equals as a classical scholar. His property consists of 1,200 head of cattle and 250 acres in cultivation, six lots in the town of Atoka, and half interest in a block at South McAlester. Allinton Telle is looked upon as the most popular young man in his nation.

JUDGE GABRIEL BURRIS.

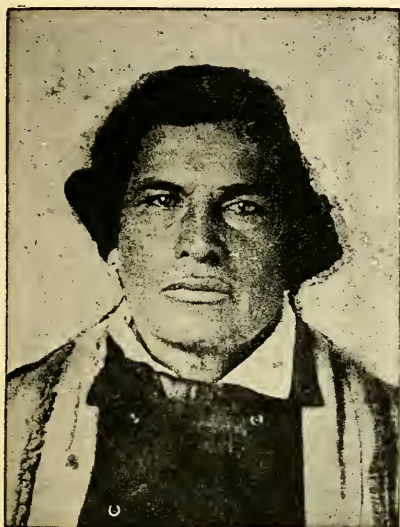
[CHOCTAW.]

THIS venerable and highly-esteemed Choctaw was born in Mississippi in 1816, and was chiefly educated by the well-known Congressman, Dick Johnson.

Gabriel moved with his parents to the Choctaw Nation during the general emigration, and for some years assisted them on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Iny-a-tubbe, niece of Captains Tom and Dick Hayes, both leading Choctaws of their time. The issue of this marriage was six children, only

two of whom survive, Isaac and Phoebe, now Mrs. Calvin Perry, of Atoka.

At the first Council ever held by the Choctaws in their present Nation Gabriel Burris was elected Representative of his county, which position he maintained for



JUDGE BURRIS.

two sessions. In 1849 he was again called forth to represent his people at the Boggy Depot Council. In 1861 he was appointed Supreme Judge of the Third Judiciary of the Choctaw Nation, which office he held with honor for seven years. The last public appointment filled by him was that of Senator for Toboxy (Coal) county, in 1882.

Being by nature a man of great modesty, he invariably shunned political prominence, and all offices of public trust, in every instance being forced to serve his country at the call of his people, which was done at a great sacrifice to his own retiring disposition. As Supreme Judge his verdicts and rulings met with the highest approval, while his amiable character rendered him not only esteemed, but much beloved by his people, as well as the United States citizens sojourning in the country.

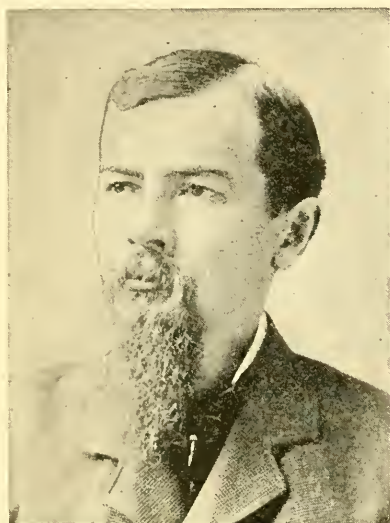
Judge Burris owns a farm of one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, besides a small herd of cattle and hogs. Within the last five years he has been afflicted with growing cataracts on both eyes, which have recently rendered him almost blind, but being now ripe for operation, it is to be hoped he will regain his sight before the dawn of another year.

Esteemed and beloved by all who know him, Judge Burris resides at his country home, some five miles from Coalgate, a celebrated mining town in the Choctaw Nation. Not far from his house is a rich coal bed, from which he or his son Isaac will probably derive rich returns.

CAPTAIN J. S. STANDLEY.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Carroll county, Mississippi, March, 1841, and attended private schools until 1857, when he went to a Kentucky Military Institute. In 1860 he left



CAPTAIN J. S. STANDLEY.

the Institute and commenced the study of law, which he continued until the outbreak of the civil war. Young Standley joined the Eleventh Mississippi Infantry under the command of Colonel Moore, being elected first lieutenant of the company, of which he afterward became Captain. When peace was restored, Cap-

tain Standley returned to his home and commenced the practice of law. In 1873 he emigrated to South Canadian, Indian Territory, and soon established his right in the Choctaw Nation. In 1880 he was appointed National agent, which office he held for two years. He was again appointed in 1882, and resigned in the following year. In 1888 he was once more called upon to fill the same office, but was forced to resign before the expiration of his term owing to an important mission to Washington, undertaken by him in company with the Chickasaw delegates, with the object of negotiating for the sale of the western lands. Captain Standley was eminently successful in this undertaking, as he also was four years previous (in 1884), in securing the adoption of the freedmen, and the approval of the United States authorities on his action. Captain Standley married Miss Alice Posey, daughter of Humphrey Marshall Posey, of Claiborn county, Mississippi, in June, 1863. The issue of this marriage was ten children, five of whom are living: Norma, James S., Eva, Claude and Leona. After his wife's death he married Mrs. L. C. Harrison,

daughter of Thos. W. Edwards, of Leesburgh, Va., a prominent lawyer and member of the legislature. The subject of this sketch is owner of some five hundred acres of land under cultivation, and six coal claims, three of which are being at present developed. He is also part editor and proprietor of the Indian Citizen, published at Atoka, Choctaw Nation. Captain Standley has a large law practice in the Choctaw as well as the United States courts. He is an elder in the Christian church, of which he has been a member for twenty-five years, and is much respected at home and abroad.

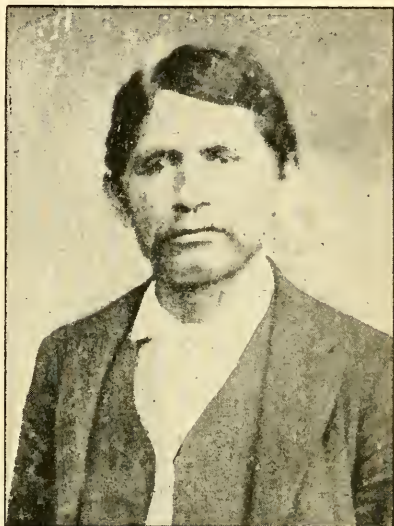
JAMES W. GARDNER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Blue county, Choctaw Nation, in 1849. Owing to the death of his father while James was quite a child, the youth never received the benefit of a school education, being obliged to remain at home and look after the wants of his widowed mother. In 1870 he married Wm. Lawson's widow, whose maiden name was Emily Cornwell, daughter of William Cornwell, of Morgan county, Kentucky. Mrs. Gardner's moth-

er was an Alexander, a Cherokee by blood.

Mr. Gardner has a farm of four hundred acres close to Wynne Wood, besides some thirteen hundred head of cattle. He is also the owner of nearly one-half the town site of Wynne



J. W. GARDNER.

Wood and some five or six residences.

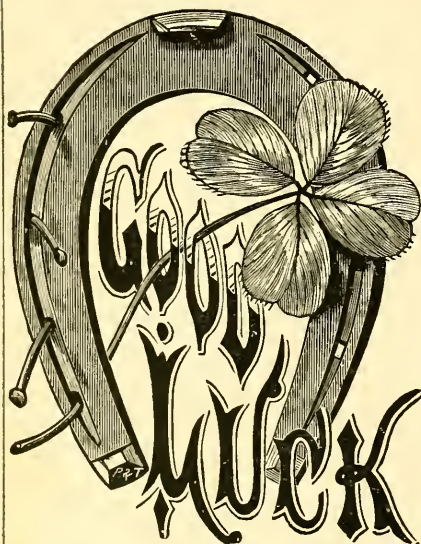
Though deprived of a school education, William Gardner is a smart and successful man of business, while his wife is a woman of excellent sense and piety. They have four children—Zachariah, Benjamin, Emiline and James Dolphus, the oldest being seventeen and the youngest seven.

CAMPBELL FRAZIER.

[CHOCTAW.]

This gentleman was born in Townsend county, September 15, 1839, and attended the neighborhood school from 1849 to 1852; after which he was placed at Spencer Academy for six years.

When the war broke out in



1860 Campbell joined the Confederate army, and continued in the service until the close, during which time he served as orderly sergeant and captain of militia. After the war he was appointed county clerk of Cedar county, and in 1868 was elected clerk of the lower house. In 1872 he was appointed district

clerk, which office he held until 1880, when he resigned and moved to Sugar Loaf county, where he was appointed a member of the Choctaw light horse. In 1881 he was appointed circuit judge of the Apuckshannubbee district, and in 1883 became representative of Cedar county. In 1885 he was elected clerk of the house of representatives, and filled the same office in 1888. In 1890 he was elected district attorney, which office he holds at present. In 1860 he married Eliza Hayes, grand daughter of Tom Hayes, of Cedar county, who died two years afterward. In 1865 he was united to his deceased wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Hayes. By this union he has one surviving son, named Frank. On the death of his second wife he married Miss Sallie Williams in 1872.

Campbell Frazier is the youngest son of Harris Frazier, who died in 1844, and was a well known man in his day.

The subject of our sketch has forty-eight acres under cultivation, a small herd of cattle, one hundred and fifty head of hogs, and three undeveloped coal claims. He is a man of good education and sound sense, and is also an able lawyer.

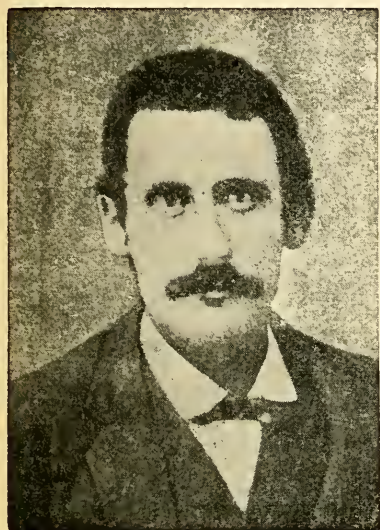


Quannah Parker.

B. F. RODGERS.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in 1852. His father, William Rodgers, moved to the Cherokee Nation about that time and devoted himself to agriculture. At an early age he was sent to a neighbor-



B. F. RODGERS.

hood school till 1862, when he moved with his father to Jacks Fork county, Choctaw Nation.

At the age of twenty-one years young Rodgers married Mrs. M. M. Flint, widow of J. C. Flint. Her maiden name was Passons, her mother being Sophia Krebs, the daughter of a distinguished

Choctaw family. By this union B. F. Rodgers has three children—William Franklin, Mary Isabelle and Isaac La Fayette. He has also a step-daughter, Sophia A. Flint.

Mr. Rodgers has identified himself with this country for a great number of years, and in such a favorable light that he is liked and respected by all good men. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church, having held the office of deacon since 1885 and local trustee of the Baptist Academy for two years. He has a good farm of three hundred and fifty acres, with some eighty acres under cultivation. Also one hundred head of cattle and twenty horses. His residence, within two and a half miles of Atoka, situated midway on the Bald Knob, is one of the most picturesque spots in the county, while the valley below is fertile and well watered. Mr. Rodgers' father was a surveyor and mechanic, a man of excellent business ability and well educated. He died in 1877 near Atoka.

The death of Mr. Rodgers was very deeply lamented by his relations and his numerous admirers.

CYRUS H. KINGSBURY.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Kiamichi county, Choctaw Nation, in May, 1859, he being the second and only surviving son of J. P. Kingsbury and grandson of Rev. C. Kingsbury and Rev. E. Hotchkiss. These eminent missionaries were the first who sowed the seeds of Christianity among the Choctaws, emigrating with them from the State of Mississippi.

Through the adoption of his grandfather Kingsbury, the subject of this sketch has always been looked upon as entitled to the rights and privileges of a Choctaw citizen. He was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and in 1871 engaged in the stock business, holding his cattle with those of his sister Lucy, now Mrs. Littlepage, within a short distance of Atoka. Being struck, however, by the Oklahoma fever in 1889, he incautiously moved his herd to the promised land, where he was unfortunate enough to lose all but three hundred head of improved cattle, which will throw him back many years. He has, however, a good farm of one hundred and forty acres under

cultivation and a pasture one mile square, besides eighty head of stock horses.

There is no young man in the Choctaw Nation more honorable or more gentlemanly in his daily acts and business than Cyrus Kingsbury. He has a multitude of friends, but not an enemy.

 ALFRED TOOLE.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. TOOLE was born in February, 1818, in Wayne county, Mississippi, and commenced business at Marion, Mississippi, at the age of twenty-three, continuing in the mercantile trade for eight years, during which time he was continually brought into contact with the Choctaw people of the old State. His next move was to Choctaw county, Alabama, where he also engaged in farming as well as merchandise. Here he married Miss Belinda Yates, of the celebrated Nale family of the Choctaw Nation, then residing in Alabama. At that time this young lady was a student of the Amiens Mission, of Mississippi, an institution established for the education of Indian girls.

Mrs. Toole is of the Okla-fal-

ya clan, and was born in February, 1822.

In 1853 Mr. Toole opened a boot and shoe business in connection with his tannery, which was located on the Tombigbee River, Choctaw county, Alabama. About seventeen years afterward he left the State for Arkansas, and in 1878 moved to South Canadian, in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, where he now resides. He has been engaged since then in the mercantile business, farming and stock-raising, the latter now calling for his especial attention.

The subject of our sketch has been a Mason for forty-five years, during which time he has filled all the offices, being now a member of South Canadian Lodge, No. 22, Choctaw Nation.

Mr. Toole has seven children, two boys and five girls—John O., Joseph Y., Mary, Octavio, Viola, Orilla and Inez.

JAMES W. STEWART.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in York, York county, Pennsylvania, forty years ago, of what are considered respectable parentage. His father was a man of considerable intelligence, having been a surveyor, scriv-

ener, and for a number of years clerk of the circuit court of York county, Pa. James began his education at the York County Academy and finished it at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; after which he studied law for three years in Chicago, Ill., and was then admitted to the bar; but the first thing at which he made any money of any account was teaching school, and it seemed the surest and most systematic way for obtaining that great desideratum, so Mr. Stewart naturally drifted to school teaching as a profession. He taught school in six States, besides having taught ten years for the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the Indian Territory. He held the position of County Clerk in Sobucksy county, Choctaw Nation, and at present is filling the position of National Weigher at Alderson, Sobucksy county, in the same Nation.

About ten years ago Mr. Stewart married the daughter of Mr. Wiley Stewart, of Caddo, Choctaw Nation, while teaching a National school at that place. His wife's name before marriage was Esther Stewart, who says that marrying didn't change her name, and that she is glad of it.

CAPT. WALKER MARTIN.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in 1825, the son of John H. Martin, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Coming first to Wisconsin he emigrated in 1850 to California, where with a train of



CAPTAIN WALKER MARTIN.

two hundred wagons he crossed the plains. After a sojourn of three years he returned by New York, via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in 1853 back to his native place. Growing discontented with home he soon put out for the Choctaw Nation, and establishing himself five miles north of Atoka, opened a

store which he controlled for two years. In 1855 Mr. Martin traveled over the state of Texas with some Kentucky horses and raked in many a goodly pile of "filthy lucre."

In 1861 he joined General Pierce's army, in Van Buren's Frontier Guards; was at the battles of Wilson Creek and Pea Ridge. Later on he raised a company with Jonathan Nail, the latter being Captain and Mr. Martin first lieutenant, attaching themselves to the Chickasaw Battalion, under Col. Lem Reynolds. After a while Jonathan was appointed major, while the subject of this sketch became Captain of the company. Just after the surrender in 1865, Major Phillips, with two thousand two hundred Federal Cavalry from Fort Gibson, came as far as Stonewall, where he was attacked by Chief Jumper, Captains Booker James and Walker Martin, their united bands not exceeding one hundred and fifty men. It was a bold attack, the little bunch of Indian soldiers being obliged to retreat with the loss of twenty-nine men. In 1855 Mr. Martin married Adeline Folsom, niece of old Chief George Harkins, by whom he had two children, both of whom

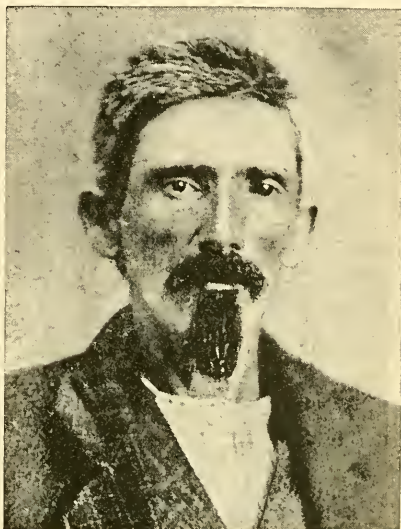
died. After the death of his first wife he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Groves, of Fort Towson, by whom he has one son named Zeno, aged twenty-one years. After farming some years in Pickins county, Mr. Martin settled near Atoka in 1884, where he now resides.

JOHN T. HOWELL.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Plymouth, Tom Bigby River, Mississippi, in 1838, being a descendant of the town or clan Hyah-pa-tuk-kola. In 1840 he was brought to Eagle Town, Choctaw Nation, and educated at Spenser Academy, his education being completed at Daingerfield, Titus county, Texas. He married, in 1872, Jane Colbert, daughter of Joe Colbert, cousin of the present Frank Colbert, of Colbert Station. Mr. Howell came to Washita in 1865, and spent several years buffalo hunting, but in 1866 the Comanches and Kiowas became troublesome and robbed him of fifty head of horses, a few years afterward carrying off thirty-eight. On these occasions the young man, with some of his neighbors, pur-

sued the plain Indians, and many fights ensued, but he has never yet been able to recover his stolen stock, or indemnification for the same. Mr. Howell erected the first gin and grist mill on the Washita, and has recently built a second gin, so that he gins



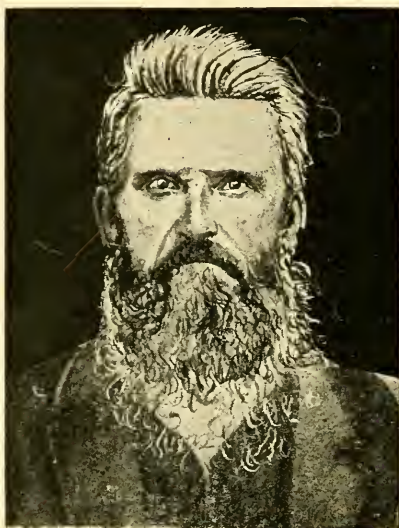
JOHN T. HOWELL.

three thousand bales per year. His farm, which comprises nine hundred acres of first class land, nearly always turns out one bale of cotton to the acre. He pays permits for twenty-five renters. About one year ago he disposed of his cattle, and now keeps not over five hundred head. He has three children: Albert, aged seventeen years; May and Brunette.

J. W. VAIL.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Jackson county, Alabama, in 1837, being the son of D. W. Vail, a leading professor of literature and languages, who spent his life teaching. His son James'



J. W. VAIL.

education, however, was confined to public schools, after which, in 1866, he commenced farming in the eastern part of Arkansas. In 1869 he moved to the Choctaw Nation and engaged in the mercantile business with Jack McCurtain, afterward principal Chief of the Nation, and the greatest among the Choctaw administrators.

After twelve months Mr. Vail went into business on his own responsibility close to Tuska-homa, the capital, and there remained for four years, closing out in 1875. From thence he moved to Atoka county and commenced stock raising, and improving a large place now owned by J. D. Davis.

J. W. Vail married Miss Frances Folsom in 1871. This lady is the daughter of Colman Folsom, of some prominence in his country. By his wife he has six children living: Mattie A., James T., Willie A., Charles E., Maud N. and Junia. Mr. Vail is a highly respected member of the Baptist church; a man of great industry and perseverance, who by his energy has made himself a competence that in a few years will render him independent.

His fifteen-acre orchard contains the finest quality of fruit in the Nation. His farm is under first class cultivation, as are also his stock, sixty head of which are graded. Mr. Vail's home is beautifully situated within one mile of Atoka.

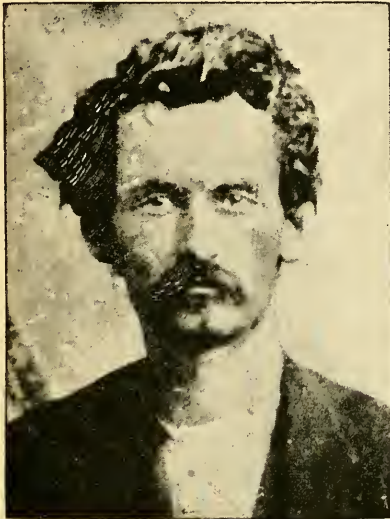
Mr. Vail is a very industrious man, and is well and favorably known throughout the Nation.



Atoka Academy, Choctaw Nation.

WM. A. CLARK, M. D.

THE subject of this sketch is the son of Rev. Moses Clark, of Caddo, Choctaw Nation, who previous to his removal to this country resided in Gilmer, Georgia, where William Ashbury was born. The young man was ed-



WM. ASHBURY CLARK, M. D.

ucated at Stanford, Kentucky, and afterward taught school in Lincoln county for two years. In 1873 he commenced reading medicine in Duncan county, Missouri, and after finishing his studies moved to the neighborhood of Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, 1878, where he resided till the fall of 1881, when he moved to Durant, in the

same Nation. After a few years' practice at that point Dr. Clark returned to the Academy, where he remained till 1885, finally settling down to his professional career in Durant, where he now resides. In 1879 he married Selina Mowdy, daughter of Jas. Mowdy, of Nashoba county, Mississippi, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living—Nancy Leither, eight years old, and Asberry Bates, five years.

Dr. Clark is the oldest practicing physician in Blue county, and speaks highly of the treatment which he has received at the hands of the Choctaw people, whom he has found scrupulously honest in their dealings.

Dr. Clark, in company with Dr. Starks, was present at the hanging of Silas Peters in 1881 (the only Choctaw ever hung in his own country), the crime being horse theft on second conviction. This is the only offense punishable by the gallows, and is looked upon as a more degrading crime than murder in the first degree.

Dr. Clark has opened a large lumber business in Durant, where he is to be found when not actively engaged in his professional duties.

NAPOLEON B. AINSWORTH.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS leading citizen was born in 1856 at Skullyville in the Choctaw Nation, and attended neighborhood school until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered Roanoke College, Salem,



NAPOLEON B. AINSWORTH.

Virginia, and graduated after four years, in June, 1880, securing in the same year the orator's medal. He went from there to the University of Virginia, and attended the law school for six months, and returning home that season, was appointed draftsman for the Council by Governor Jack McCurtain. At the termin-

ation of the council he was appointed National weigher at McAlester, which office he resigned after three years in order to devote more time to his law practice. On the death of National Auditor La Flore, N. B. Ainsworth was appointed to fill his unexpired term. In 1887 he was elected to fill the same office, which he held for two years.

Mr. Ainsworth is a member of the bar in the United States Courts of the Indian Territory. He has gained a wide reputation both at home and abroad as an able and fluent advocate. N. B. Ainsworth, with one or two exceptions (and one of these in his own brother) is considered the most thoroughly educated man in the Choctaw Nation, his knowledge being varied and very thorough in many important branches of learning. Mr. Ainsworth married Miss Emily K. Thompson in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1883, the issue of this marriage being three children: Ben, Pushmataha, Helena and Agnes. He is owner of a large farm of four hundred acres, and owns a third interest in the 7X ranch with Green and Edmond McCurtain, also half interest in the X— ranch with John Simpson, also an interest in the mines

operated by the Osage Mining Company. The subject of this sketch is a third son of J. G. Ainsworth, deceased, a man highly respected during his life time, who, however, was not a politician, devoting himself to farming and stock raising at his home in Skullyville, Choctaw Nation.

REV. CALVIN ROBINSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in December, 1827, and is the son of Amzi Robinson, of North Carolina, and Emily Folsom, of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan. He was the first infant ever baptized in the Christian religion in the Territory, and that at the hands of old Silas Kingsbury, the Presbyterian Missionary. Calvin first came to the Choctaw Nation in 1831, his mother dying at Mountain Fork three days previous to Nathaniel Folsom, both of whom were buried in the same spot.

Mr. Robinson was married in June, 1848, to Sophia James, by whom he had ten children, all of whom died except McKee, F. and Corina. After the death of his first wife he married in 1880

Mary Patterson, a Texas lady, by whom he has a son by the name of Christo Chrisman.

Calvin was ordained in the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1876, after having held the offices of Ranger and Deputy



CALVIN ROBINSON.

Sheriff for two years. His clerical appointments are at present at Tulla-hi-kia and Hash-ok-wa, for which duties he receives the moderate stipend of three hundred dollars per annum.

Rev. Robinson is a thorough Christian, kind, hospitable and tolerant, and looks young and cheerful at sixty-three years.

T. D. BELL.

[CHOCTAW.]

IN 1868, at the age of ten years, young Bell moved from the state of Missouri to Texas with his father and mother. In the old state he had had a few years' instruction in the public school, but re-



T. D. BELL.

ceived little education in Texas, for he left his home at fourteen years and came to Blue county, in the Choctaw Nation, where he went to work in various capacities with the confidence of a middle-aged man. We find him railroading at sixteen close to Kiowa, where he now resides.

In 1881 he was given charge of Lehigh engine No. 3, and the following year went to Kansas, returning in January, 1883. Soon afterward he married the eldest daughter of the late Joseph Ward, of Limestone Gap, and widow of Walton Kelly. Mrs. Bell is a sister of Hon. Henry Ward, county judge of Atoka county, and is a descendant from one of the most ancient families in the Choctaw Nation. The issue of this marriage is: Hattie, Gordon, and T. D.; while Mrs. Bell, by her first husband, has five children living: Joseph James, William W., Leona, and Henry and John (twins). In 1883 Mr. Bell met with a simple accident, which unfortunately resulted in the loss of his hand. A slight cut with a pocket knife between the thumb and first finger caused inflammation, which necessitated amputation above the wrist. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, Mr. Bell is a successful farmer, and has improved two farms besides his home place. He is an extensive sorghum manufacturer. A few years ago he turned out twenty-five thousand gallons of molasses on fifteen acres of ground, clearing forty-five dollars per acre on his cane crop.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife is a very devoted adherent of the Baptist faith, and a lady of excellent sense and highly respected throughout the country.

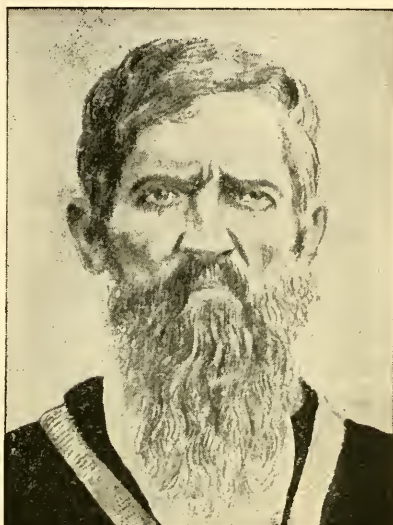
WILEY STEWART,

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Ray county, East Tennessee, in 1824. Son of James Stewart, who settled in Lamar county, Texas, in 1850, and died in 1862. Wiley married Nancy Folsom, daughter of Samuel Folsom, in the year 1847, and settled down close to Armstrong Academy, where they lived for five years on the present Wilburn Hampton place. Mr. Stewart's wife is of royal blood, being grand-daughter to Nathaniel Folsom, and Peter Pitchlyn, of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan.

In 1859 the subject of this sketch ran a tan yard east of Boggy Creek, and after two years settled on what is now called the old Stewart place near Armstrong, where he resided thirteen years. In 1870 he moved to Mount Vernon, from thence

to Caddo, back to Armstrong, and finally settled on his present estate near Caddo, in 1885. In 1863 Mr. Stewart entered the Choctaw Militia in Jack Folsom's company (McCurtain regiment), until the end of the war, when



WILEY STEWART.

the Militia, surrendered at Fort Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Stewart have had eleven children, six of whom are living: Emma Cooper, Nancy Stewart, Lulu Walner, Charlie, Samuel F., and Henry. Charlie is an officer in the Indian Police and is residing at present in Wynne Wood.

JUDGE SILAS JAMES.

[CHOCTAW.]

SILAS was born on the route between his father's old home in Mississippi and Skullyville county, Choctaw Nation, in the year 1841. After spending some years in that county he moved to

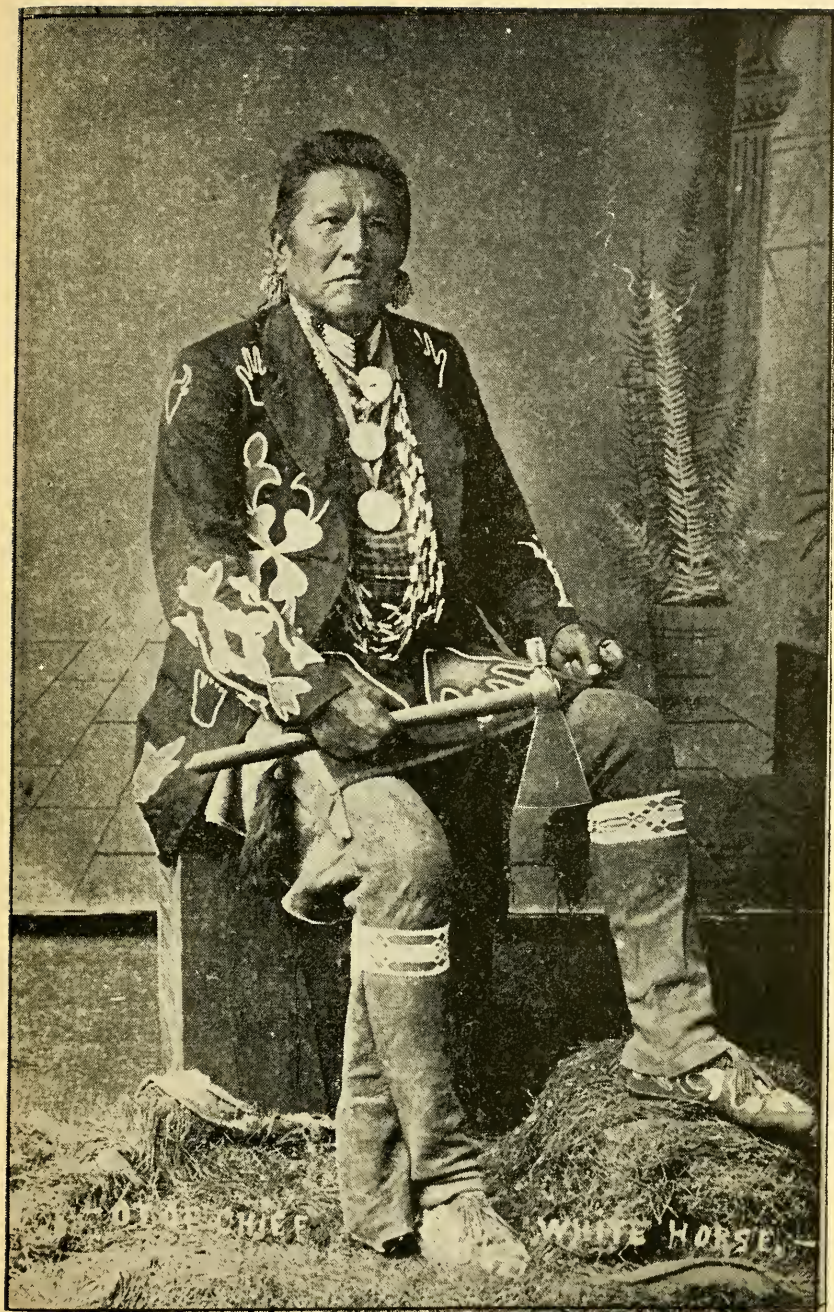


JUDGE SILAS JAMES.

Gaines, where he remained until 1864, moving for a short time to the Chickasaw Nation. In the year following he joined the first Choctaw regiment, enlisting in Captain Nail's company. After the death of the latter and the appointment of Captain William Pitchlyn, Mr. James was appointed third and second lieutenant

successively. Afterward, when Strickland took charge of the company he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, which office he held until the conclusion of the war.

In 1866 he married Mrs. Aaron Frazier, widow of Aaron Frazier, a Chickasaw, by whom he had six children, only one of whom is now living, Daniel, aged nine years. In 1877 Silas James was appointed county clerk, and two years afterward was elected county judge of Atoka county. He was re-elected in 1881 and again in 1883. The people of Atoka not being thoroughly satisfied during his absence from the judicial bench, again elected him in 1885 and 1888. He is now owner of a farm of one hundred acres, and two hundred and fifty head of stock cattle. Judge Silas James is one of the most highly respected citizens in the Nation, being loved by all classes, rich and poor alike. He is kind and charitable to his fellow men, and possesses a heart in proportion to his size, which, when reduced to figures means six feet two and one-half inches in height, two hundred and ten pounds in weight and stature straight as an arrow, and character equally upright.



White Horse, Chief of the Otoes.

MCKEE JAMES.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Gaines county, Choctaw Nation, in 1850. His first schooling was received at a neighborhood school, after which he entered the Colbert Institute, Chick-



M'KEE JAMES.

asaw Nation. On leaving College McKee went to live with his grand aunt, Mrs. Frazier, and remained in charge of her stock until about 1878, when he married Miss Perkins, a sister of Henry Perkins, the issue of this marriage being seven children—Edward W., Mary Anne, Elsie A., Benjamin D., Josiah F., Jessie H. and John Robinson,

the oldest being twelve years of age.

McKee spent the earlier years of his life farming and raising cattle on shares. In 1884 he was elected Representative of Atoka county, and in the following year Commissioner for Registration of the Freedmen. In 1886 he was again returned to the House, where he became popular as a member. He has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres and a small herd of cattle, besides some fifty head of ponies and five hundred head of hogs. Besides this he owns a one-third interest in the Coalgate mines, he being the original discoverer and claimant of that famous bed of coal. At the present time he is Weigher for the Nation, as well as National Timber Contractor.

McKee is still a young man and gifted with remarkable intelligence and social qualities, which render him beloved by all who know him. Like his brother, Judge Silas James, he has a kind and charitable disposition, without the least tendency to quarrel even in the face of provocation, and it may be said of McKee, as well as of his brother, that he is without a living enemy, while his friends are past reckoning.

HENRY P. WARD.

[CHOCTAW.]

The subject of this sketch was born in March, 1856, at Springtown, Parker county, Texas, being the fourth son of Joseph Ward, of Patterson, New Jersey, a coach-maker by trade, who emigrated to the Indian Territory in 1845, and married a Miss Thompson of Doaksville, a member of the Wall and Folsom families.

Henry Ward's father moved to Texas in 1855, and did not return until the close of the war, ten years afterward. During his



HENRY P. WARD.

stay in that State he was appointed Captain of the Texas

Rangers, and for four years guarded the frontier settlements.



MRS. WARD.

In 1865 he moved to Blue county, Choctaw Nation, and in five years afterward to Atoka county, settling close to Limestone Gap, where he died in the fall of 1872.

Henry received most of his education at home, and remained in charge of his mother's affairs after his father's death until his marriage in the summer of 1875, to Miss Mary Dysart, second daughter of James A. Dysart, of Springfield, Mo. Miss Dysart was a young lady of many virtues, and as a wife and mother is of the kind to be loved and respected.

In the neighborhood of Limestone Gap Henry commenced agriculture, and in 1882 purchased an additional farm west of Kiowa, where he now resides, surrounded by all the home comforts obtainable through years of energetic industry. He has some two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, two hundred and seventy-five head of cattle, as well as one-fourth interest in a large coal claim.

The first important office held by Mr. Ward was that of Representative of Atoka county in 1888. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Smallwood to fill an unexpired term in the Senate for the same county, and gave the greatest satisfaction on both occasions, which was proved by the large majority by which he was elected to the office of County Judge in August, 1890, and which office he now holds. In 1885 he joined the Methodist church South, and in 1889 was chosen superintendent of Sunday schools at Little Boggy. He is a most devoted Christian at home and abroad, on week days as well as on the Sabbath, and is very justly esteemed and beloved by all who know him.

Out of ten children born to the family but six have survived—

Ella M., Ethel M., Leo Oliver, Louisa E., William David and Eddie.

Mrs. Ward is a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, though she has never endeavored to establish her claims.

CHARLES A. SEMPLE.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in August, 1849, and is the son of



C. A. SEMPLE.

Allen W. Semple, of Steubenville, Ohio. He came to the Indian Territory in 1860, and married Minnie Pitchlyn, grand-daughter of Hon. Peter Pitchlyn, in 1879.

Mr. Semple first settled at Spring Bluff, Kiamichi county, and later moved to Blue

county, where he commenced the milling business, including a corn mill, saw mill and cotton gin. Besides this he has a considerable body of land under cultivation and several hundred head of stock cattle. At his home, close to Caddo, he has a large yard set apart for fattening and finishing cattle for shipment. He has five children—Frank P., aged ten years; W. F., Rettie, Julia and Charles.

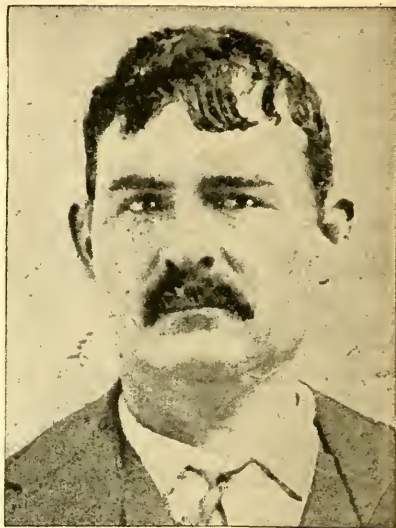
SAM MUNCRIEF.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1851, his father and mother being both Choctaws. When a child his parents moved from the old State and settled at Fort Arbuckle, while Sam was sent early to school at the Chickasaw Male Academy, Tishomingo. Until his marriage in 1871 he spent the time looking after his father's stock, but soon embarked in his own interest in the vicinity of Fred, west of Purcell, where he has seven hundred head and a farm of eighteen hundred acres under cultivation. His first wife, Margaret Hall, dying in 1883, he married John Stowe's widow, Josephine Moss, who unfortunately died in 1889, leaving him

in charge of a family of four children—Mary Jane, Walter Lee, Georgia and Sammy, the oldest of whom is sixteen years.

Mr. Muncrief has had much experience with the wild Indians



SAM MUNCRIEF.

while residing at Fort Arbuckle, and lost many a hoof through the agency of these midnight marauders. He remembers his father and a party of his friends pursuing and killing nine of their number, three of whom fell to the share of Muncrief, Sr., who riding upon them with a double-barrel shotgun loaded with buck-shot, made sure of his game.

Mr. Muncrief has an extensive claim to be adjusted by the Indian Depredation Committee.

BUTLER S. SMIZER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in 1862 in Oldham county, Kentucky, and educated in the same county. He commenced teaching public school in Daviess county, where he remained three



years. Being very ambitious, as well as industrious, he spent the greater part of his leisure hours studying law, till he came to Atoka in 1885, where he took charge of the Baptist Academy for three years, and proved himself an exceptionally good teacher. Moving from Atoka, he taught the McAlester school one

session, but returned to Atoka immediately afterward, and in partnership with his father-in-law, Captain J. S. Standley, purchased the "Independent," a weekly paper established by H. F. O'Beirne, changing its name to that of the "Indian Citizen," which he is editing at the present time. In 1886 he married Norma Standley, a young lady of more than ordinary accomplishments, by whom he has two children, Norma and Stermon.

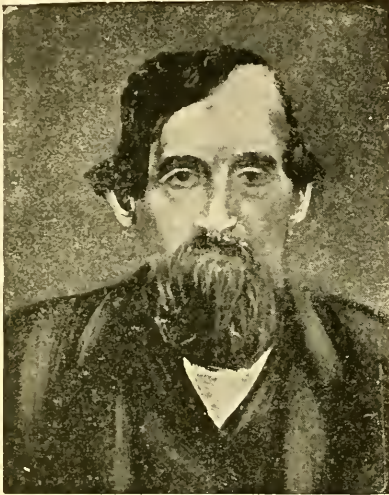
Recently Mr. Smizer has commenced the practice of law, at which profession he will no doubt make a mark, being an eloquent speaker and a young man of untiring application. He has a farm of one hundred acres under cultivation within a few miles of Atoka, which is at present in the hands of renters.

 CALVIN C. PERRY.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in 1835 at Shawnee-town, Choctaw Nation, and educated at Old Spencer Academy. He is a descendant of the Okla-fa-lay-a clan. In his early days he went to farming and stock-raising, and has adopted the same mode of life till the present day. He mar-

ried a daughter of Judge Gabriel Burris, of Kiamichi county, by whom he has six children—Sophie, Simmie, Eli, Benjamin, Bill and Calvin. His eldest daughter is married to William



CALVIN C. PERRY.

Paxton, son of the great Presbyterian divine of Springfield, Mo.

Mr. Perry ran for Representative in the Push-ma-la-ta district in 1883 and 1884 against McKee James and J. M. Hodges, and was defeated by Governor La Flore for National Treasurer in 1879. In 1888 he was appointed a Commissioner of Registration for the registration of the freedmen. During the war he served for one year in General

Cooper's command, and fought in the battle of Byrd Creek.

Mr. Perry is a member of the Progressive party, and has about one thousand acres of land and nearly one thousand head of cattle. He is now residing in Ato-ka, where he has a very pretty residence.

DAVID ROEBUCK.

[CHOCTAW.]

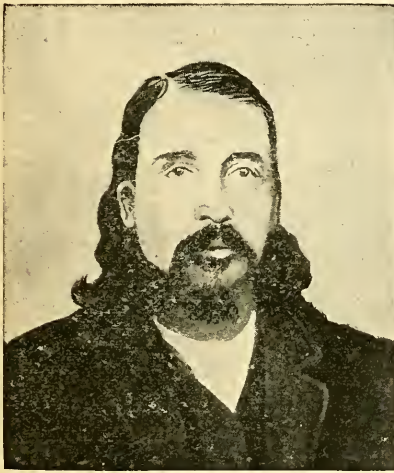
THE subject of this sketch is the second son of William Roebuck, of Mississippi, of English descent, who held many important positions among his people. David was born in November, 1844, and attended the neighborhood school until seventeen years of age, after which he enlisted in the Choctaw command of the Confederate army; Captain Jerry Wade's company, of Colonel Sim Folsom's regiment. He left the army in 1865 and immediately afterward married Malina Austin, a sister of Mrs. Jack McCurtain, and in the same year commenced farming and stock raising, which occupation he still continues. In 1868 he was elected recording secretary of the National Senate, and in 1873 journalist for the Senate. Both of these offices were held

by Mr. Roebuck for eighteen years. In 1889 he was elected representative for his county.

Having engaged in the practice of law in 1872, the subject of this sketch gave considerable attention to the practice of his profession during the years that elapsed until the present time.

Mrs. Roebuck, like her sister, received a liberal education, which she utilized by teaching at the neighborhood schools in

Ephraim, Edward, Ruda, David, William and Josephus. Their property consists of eight hun-



DAVID ROEBUCK.

Kiamichi county, Goodland, Cool Spring and Long Creek. She is an amiable lady, refined and hospitable, and extremely popular.

Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck have seven children living: Mary Jane,



MRS. ROEBUCK.

dred acres of land, two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, and the rest in pasture and orchard; besides three hundred head of cattle, and interest in six coal claims. He also keeps a hotel at the Capital, which he runs during Council, the rest of the year he resides at Goodland. Mr. Roebuck is a man of fine physical appearance, and an excellent speaker (though not highly educated) and a generous, whole-souled neighbor, greatly liked by all his acquaintances.

JERRY FULSON,

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Sans Bois county in 1852, and attended neighborhood schools until 1870. In the same year he was appointed circuit clerk, which office he held for two years. In



JERRY FULSON.

1884 he married Miss Nancy Riddle, daughter of Jerry Riddle, at one time a member of the Council. The issue of this marriage was two children, Jackson L. and Lizzie. Their mother dying in May, 1887, Mr. Fulson, three years afterward, married his late wife's sister, by whom he had a son named Peter. In 1889 he married his third wife,

Miss Ella Jones, daughter of Forbes Jones, of Gaines county. In 1878 he was elected sheriff and held the office for two years, after which he became prosecuting attorney for one year. He was elected member of the lower House in 1883, and in the same year district school trustee, holding these offices for two years. In 1889 he was elected county judge, and the following year was called upon to represent Sans Bois county in the National Senate. Mr. Fulson has seven hundred acres of land in pasture and under cultivation, three hundred head of stock and two hundred head of hogs, and a substantial and comfortable home. He is a man of good education, and will, no doubt, make an able Senator.

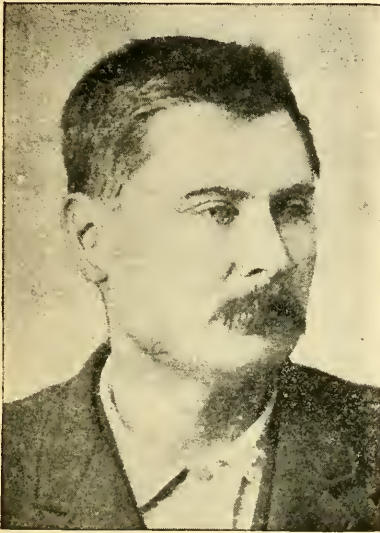
Jerry Fulson is the youngest son of the late ex-Chief Peter Fulson, one of the most distinguished and popular men of his time, who died in 1884 after a life of active labor for his country.

JOE W. EVERIDGE.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Kiamichi county in June, 1853, and attended the neigh-

borhood schools until seventeen years of age. He is the son of Hon. Joel Everidge, Supreme Judge of the Choctaw Nation, and a man of rare ability and influence among his people. The young man engaged in business



JOE W. EVERIDGE.

for himself in 1878, and was soon appointed Captain of the National Light Horse, which office he held for four years. In 1882 he was elected Sheriff of Kiamichi county, and later became a member of the Indian Police force. In 1884 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1885 was appointed a member of the Senate

by Governor Edward McCurtain. The same year he was appointed District Collector for the Third district, was re-appointed in 1886, and held the office for two years. In 1871 he married Miss Susan Erwin, daughter of Calvin Erwin, of Doaksville, Townsen county. By this marriage he has six children—Willie, Emma, Joseph, Ella, Robert and Mary.

Mr. Everidge has a farm of six hundred and forty acres, a part of which is under cultivation. He also owns about one hundred head of stock cattle.

Few men are as popular with the masses as Joe Everidge. Like his father, he is tall of stature and powerfully built, fair complexioned and intelligent-looking. He is descended from the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan and about one-eighth Choctaw.

SIMON T. DWIGHT.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in September, 1865, at Pigeon Roost, Jackson county, and attended the neighborhood schools till eleven years of age, after which he went to Spencer Academy for over six years, graduating with honors at Center College, Danville, Kentucky,

in 1887, after four years of study.

In 1888 young Dwight was appointed Journalist of the House, and the following year was elected Representative. In 1890 he was re-elected to the



SIMON TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

same office, which he is now filling in a very creditable manner.

Simon is the eldest son of Timothy Dwight, a prominent citizen of Jackson county, who died in 1885. Since that time his son has been looking after the home property.

Mr. Dwight belongs to the clan of Ok-la-fa-lay-a through his mother, who was a Miss Wa-

kaya. In November, 1889, he married Miss Janey Hunter, of Bennington, daughter of Bennie Hunter, one of the largest stockmen in the Nation.

Simon is a young man of remarkable intelligence, and possesses an enviable education and an address that is bright and congenial. We predict that before many years have passed away he will become one of the leading men among his people.

ALFRED EMERSON FOLSOM.

[CHOCTAW.]

EMERSON is the second son of the late Israel Folsom, one of the great men of his Nation. He was born in August, 1844, and educated at the Bromlet school, Paris, Texas, Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, and Cane Hill College, Arkansas. While at the latter institution his ardent spirit was aroused on hearing of the outbreak of the war, and in May, 1861, he joined Bohannon's company, remaining with the State troops until the fall of that year. Six months later we find him in the Second Choctaw regiment under his uncle, Col. Sampson Folsom. On the reorganization of this company, Em-

erson was appointed Second Lieutenant, in the meantime refusing the command of a company of artillery. Throughout the war he displayed remarkable courage and love of adventure. In 1865, on the restoration of peace, he became clerk to In-



dian Agent Egbert Smith, and later drifted into the mercantile business, which he followed five years. In 1876 he married Margaret Campbell; after which he devoted himself exclusively to stock-raising. By his marriage he had three children—Ida, Alfred and Nellie. In 1885, when a company was organized

under the command of James Harris Guy to capture the Lee gang of desperadoes, the subject of our sketch volunteered. The leader and five of the party entered the enclosure which surrounded the robbers' stronghold, while the remainder of the company remained at a safe distance. A volley from the besieged unhorsed the five men, instantly killing Guy and three of his men, while Folsom was untouched, his horse being shot instead. Dropping on one knee, he coolly emptied the magazine of his Winchester through the windows of the robbers' quarters, exposed the while to a sharp fire from within. Strange to say, he escaped untouched. Governor Harris, uncle of Lieutenant Guy, commented in the highest terms on the daring bravery of this act, while the press of the Indian Territory was loud in praise of Emerson Folsom.

Mr. Folsom lost his wife in 1886, and two years later married an accomplished and refined young lady, Ollie Pate, a Mississippian by birth and education, whose father a few years ago had moved to Atoka.

Mr. Folsom is greatly admired for his many good and noble qualities.

WILLIAM GARDNER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in 1830, on the Tom Bigby River, Mississippi, his father being Jeremiah Gardner and his mother Clarissa La Flore, both descended from the Okala-hun-



MRS. WM. GARDNER.

na-lay. William came from the old state to Towsen county with his parents in 1833, and went to school at Wheelock, New Hope and Newark. In 1850 he married Mary Wilson. After he had been to work for E. B. Tims, the sutler at Doaksville, he opened a mercantile business for himself at Hamilton, Blue county, and

later moved to the Forks of Boggy. In 1858 he was appointed treasurer and county clerk, and has filled that position off and on for thirty-two years until the present time.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he joined the Militia (Reason Jones' company), but being needed by the people of his neighborhood he was forced to remain at home. At the conclusion of the war Mr. Gardner put up a store at Armstrong Academy, but soon moved to his present home at Bennington. He has had three children: Robert C., aged thirty-two years; Clara, aged thirty-four; and Sallie, twenty-five. His little grandson, W. A., the eldest son of Robert C., is residing with his grand parents.

MARTIN FISHER.

[CHOCTAW.]

AMONG the early settlers in Jacks Fork county was Martin Fisher, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in the month of September, 1840. When five years of age he moved with his parents to Montgomery county, Maryland, where he attended a neighborhood school until fourteen years of age. Afterward he went to Mount St. Mary's

College, Emmetsburg, finishing his education at Caulvert College, New Windsor, and St. John's College, Frederick, Maryland. At the age of twenty he joined the Sixth Virginia cavalry, in which regiment he remained till the close of the war. Though severely wounded at the battle of Brandy Station, on the Rappahannock, yet he stood bravely to his colors. He was also in both battles of Manasses and throughout the campaigns of the Valley till the day of his capture, April 1, 1865.

After some years' experience in the mercantile and other business in the States, Mr. Fisher settled in the Choctaw Nation in 1873 at Atoka, where he was employed as a clerk for two years. In 1878 he opened a store in the mountainous region of Jacks Fork county, and continued in that business till 1886, when he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Five years previously he had become a citizen of the Nation by intermarriage, but has no family. He owns a good farm, under excellent cultivation, and a nice herd of cattle and horses.

Mr. Fisher is an industrious man, and is well and favorably known throughout the Nation.

H. T. JACKMAN.

THIS popular merchant was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1842, being the son of Henry Jackman, of the same county and State. He was educated at Mount Union, Ohio, and while there, in 1862, enlisted in Com-



H. T. JACKMAN.

pany G, Eighty-sixth Ohio, under the command of General Kelly. This company was called out with others for six months' service and joined in the campaign in Western Virginia, so that young Jackman, though only eight months carrying the musket, was in two hard-fought battles—the battle of Buchawow, against Imboden's Confederate

cavalry, and the battle of Beverley. After his return from service he farmed in Illinois and Missouri, spending two years in each State; after which he came to Stringtown, Choctaw Nation, in 1871, and there engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. In 1885 he moved his stock to Tuskahoma, then in the wilds of the mountain region bordering the Kiamichi River. There he contracted for and completed the capitol building in six months at a cost of twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars to the Choctaw Nation. (An illustration of this handsome building will be seen elsewhere).

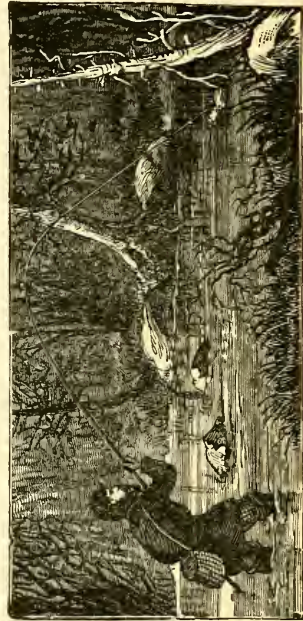
Mr. Jackman has an interest in three or four lumber mills, and is still doing a large mercantile business. He is also the President of the German Bank at Fort Smith, with an authorized capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was married in 1870 to Miss Minerva Thompson, niece of Giles Thompson, of Boggy Depot, by whom he has two sons, Parker, twenty-one years of age, and Albert, six.

FRITZ SETTELL.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. SETTELL was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1863, and

moved with his parents to McAlester in 1867. He is a son of Ed. Settell, who has been in the stock, mercantile and hotel business in McAlester since 1870. In 1872 he went to school at St. Francis' Institute, Osage Mis-

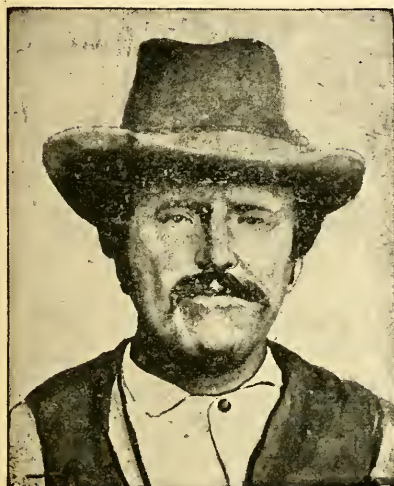


sion, Kansas, where he remained till his marriage in 1879 to Mulvany Pitchlyn. He has three children—Edward, William and Rose Myrtle.

Fritz is the owner of three mercantile stores, which carry a stock of about \$35,000, 480 acres of farm under cultivation, 300 head of stock cattle, 500 head of hogs and an undivided interest in 63 coal claims.

SKETCH OF SECOND CHOCTAW REGIMENT.

TOM COLLINS, an old citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, who was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, and came to the Indian Territory in 1857, has the following to say concerning the



TOM COLLINS.

Second Choctaw Regiment, of which he became a member at the breaking out of the war. We publish his account word for word:

"I enlisted in Company A, Captain Theodore Watkins, under command of Colonel Sim Folsom, early in April, 1863, at Black Jack Point, near Atoka,

the headquarters at that time being at Camp Waitey, some ten miles distant. One hundred and two of us left the camp in June and proceeded to Brazil, where we met with the Kansas troops under General Cloud, and had a fight with them, driving them back in fifteen minutes. After this we followed General Steele to Fort Smith, but finding the fort garrisoned, retreated back toward Camp Waitey. At Gaines' Creek we had a fight with the Iowa troops, and while retreating the Federals pursued us and captured or killed Hamilton's company D, composed of sixty-eight men, bringing up the rear. Neither Captain nor men were ever afterward heard of. We retreated on to Perryville, and meeting the Federals at night, had a lively brush, drove them back, and proceeded to Camp Waitey, where we remained till September 1. Hearing that Col. Stan Waitey had captured a steamboat on the Arkansas River, and that the negro infantry from Fort Smith were advancing to "cut him off," we marched to the mouth of the Sans Bois, on the South Canadian, and meeting with the blue-coat freedmen, drove them back to quarters and retreated to Fort

Johnson, on the Canadian River. A few days afterward we were apprised of the advance of a body of Federal cavalry. At night we crossed the Canadian nine hundred strong and surrounded a body of four hundred blue coats, who turned out to be Quantrell and his band, but which fact we did not discover until after he had formed to fight us the following morning. The great guerilla and his men returned with us to camp, where we remained for two weeks, when we went into winter quarters till November 1 close to Alex. McKinney's place, near Stringtown. The April following we renewed the campaign; entered the suburbs of Fort Smith; defeated the Union soldiers at "Nigger Hill," and burned the entire commissary. Here we made a bad move, for although the Federal soldiers fled, we beat a retreat when we might have captured the town without difficulty. After this act General Maxey was put in command, and we proceeded to Camden, Arkansas, where we met the Sixth and Ninth Kansas and some negro regiments. The fight commenced early in the morning; we broke their lines, and a terrible hand-to-hand

struggle was engaged in, covering fully three miles of ground. One negro regiment was completely decimated, only one escaping to tell the tale, Old John, afterward in the employment of Henry La Flore. A Choctaw boy named Willie Folsom alone slew eight negroes. Two hundred and thirty white prisoners were captured by the command. No engagement of any consequence took place until the following June, when the Choctaw regiments, after leaving winter quarters, proceeded to Cabin Creek and attacked a large train of wagons and the escort, capturing an abundance of supplies, fifteen hundred head of mules, sixty wagons, clothing, etc., etc. Some fifty Federals were killed in the fight. Thence we moved to the Canadian and camped till the fall, when we moved upon Elkhorn and attacked the Federals under General Blount. But here we met with an unfortunate repulse, for our powder was bad and we failed to do any execution, though almost in personal contact with the enemy. Colonel Bass, of Texas, lost sixty of his men, and many of the command were drowned or killed while crossing the stream in rapid retreat. In the October

JOHN M. HARRISSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born near Nelson, Kiamichi county, in 1858. His father's name was Zadock Harrisson, while his mother was a Miss Ellis, daughter of Ellis, the great



JOHN M. HARRISSON.

white interpreter, who transacted business between the United States government and the Choctaw people before and during their removal from Mississippi. Ellis married a daughter of Mosho-la-tubbe, the most distinguished and powerful man among his people. Thus the Harrisson family are descended from the ancient "iksa" of the kings.

John was educated at Spencer Academy and Paris, Texas, after which he embarked in the stock business close to Caddo, and was then in very good circumstances. In 1878 he moved to Atoka; was appointed deputy sheriff in 1886, and National coal weigher in 1888, which office he still retains. His principal business, however, is that of buying and selling stock at which he is very successful.

In 1882 he married Bettie Walton, daughter of Murray Walton, a Texan. By this union he has two girls, Martha and Cora. John Harrisson is a handsome looking, intelligent man, and should have been more prominent in this country, and in fact would have been so, had he not risked his fortune with Governor Smallwood during the number of years that that party was kept in the shade. His fidelity to the cause throughout has gained for him the reputation of being a man of great stability. Mr. Harrisson has a farm of sixty acres at Lehigh, and some fine imported horses.

Mr. Harrisson has great busi-ability, and he is a man of acknowledged integrity and sterling worth.

WILLIE W. JONES.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE late Willie W. Jones was born in 1860 at Little River, where his father, W. N. Jones, National Treasurer, at that time resided. He was educated at Booneville, Bolivar and Spring-



field, Missouri, having received a thorough course in English and the classics. On his return from college he commenced to look after his father's immense herds of cattle, and in 1887 married Emilia, daughter of James McCauley, of Atoka. In 1885 he became merged into an unfortunate quarrel, which resulted in his taking the life of M. Bouton.

On January 26, 1888, this prosperous young man, heir to the largest property in the Indian Territory, was in his turn called upon to pay the life penalty at the hands of a party of men whom he had always looked upon as his friends. His body was found upon the sands of Red River the morning after his death. It is rumored that the quarrel, if not brought on, was aggravated by the demon of whisky.

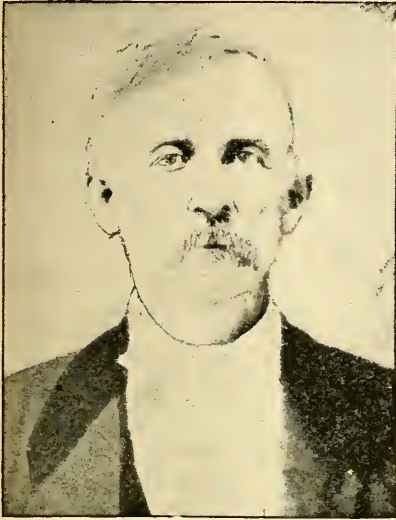
W. W. Jones leaves a wife and one son, Wilson Nathan, aged three years, who will probably fall heir to the immense herds and pastures of his grandfather.

ALFRED W. FOLSOM.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of the following sketch was born in January, 1840, and is the son of Samuel Folsom, of Bok-tuk-kalo, Choctaw Nation. He was educated at Armstrong Academy, and at the age of twenty-one joined the Chickasaw Battalion under Col. Lem Reynolds, afterward becoming First Lieutenant in the Choctaw regiment under the command of Col. Sim Folsom. During a campaign of nearly four years Mr. Folsom experienced active service at the battles of

Bird Creek, Cabin Creek, Camden and Mazzard Prairie. In 1864 he married Miss Piney



A. W. FOLSOM.

Colbert, daughter of Robert Colbert, and after the war commenced farming and stock-raising in Blue county, close to Shawnee; after which he moved to Bennington, where he lives.

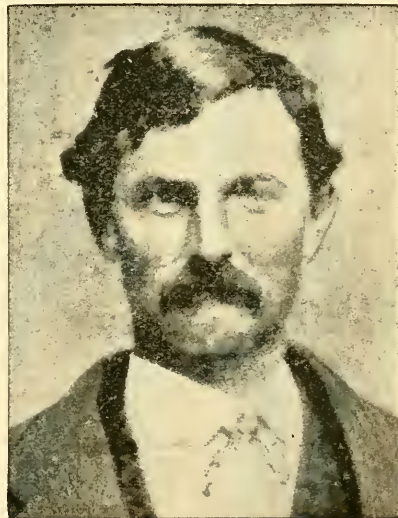
During the administration of Edmond McCurtain Mr. Folsom was elected as Representative of his county in the lower house.

W. T. CLARKE.

This gentleman was born in November, 1845, in Morgan county, Missouri, and is the son of A. M. Clarke. He came to the Choctaw Nation in 1880, where

at Caney Switch he acted as section foreman until 1885, when he opened a general mercantile business at Durant. He was married to Mollie Davis, daughter of W. B. Davis, of Tennessee, by whom he has four children—W. F., Mamie, Thos. Horatio and Lowrey, the oldest being eight years of age and the youngest eighteen months.

Mr. Clarke was educated at Tipton, Missouri. The early portion of his life was spent in farming and shipping cattle, and at present he is making money in the mercantile business, to which



W. T. CLARKE.

he is admirably adapted. He is a gentleman of good address and deservedly popular.

D. W. HODGE.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Townsend county, Choctaw Nation, in 1859, the son of Joseph Hodge, a white man, and Cebelle Wall, a Choctaw of the Koonchas and Imok-lu-shas. In 1868 he went



to school at Wheelock and left there in 1874, after which he assisted his father until 1879, when he embarked in the cattle business in Atoka county (first on a small scale) and afterward increasing until he sold out in 1884, and purchased half interest in his brother's mercantile business at Lehigh.

In 1888 "Maje," as he was

popularly called, tested his popularity by running for the office of representative of his county against five competitors. His majority was immense; so also was it when he ran for his second term in the House, both times on the Smallwood ticket.

In 1890 "Maje" tried the Senate—this time on the Jones ticket—his chief opponent, Martin Charleston, an old Senator running under the Smallwood colors. Here he was again victorious, contrary to the expectations of the large majority. Mr. Hodge was the youngest representative and Senator at the time of his election that ever filled these positions in the Indian Territory. His popularity is extraordinary, and it is safe to prophesy that before a very distant date he will occupy the highest position in his country. But this popularity is not only confined to his own Nation and nationality, but reaches every point where he is known in or outside the Indian Country.

The business success achieved by D. W. Hodge in a few years is an undoubted proof of his executive ability. In 1879 he married Alice, daughter of Clay Harkins, of Atoka, by whom he has three children: David, aged

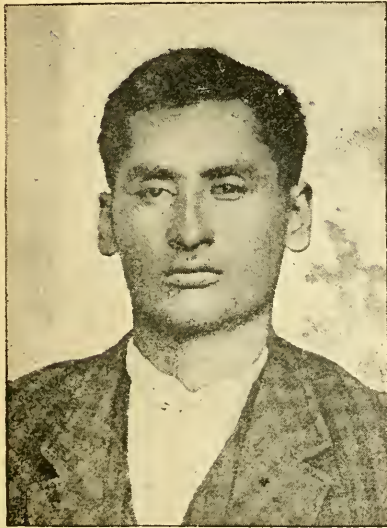
nine years; Claudge, seven years; and John, two years.

A few years ago Mr. Hodge disunited with his brother in business, and is now running two stores, one at Lehigh and the other in partnership with McAlister at Coalgate.

ELLIS H. CARNES.

[CHOCTAW.]

ONE of the rising young men of the Nation is Ellis Carnes. He



ELLIS H. CARNES.

was born in April, 1856, in Jacks Fork county, and is the son of Harris Carnes, at one time a leading man among the people, but now incapacitated through blindness for the past eight

years. Ellis was educated at the neighborhood school, and in 1875 was appointed county clerk, which office he held for four years. About that time he married Miss Eliza Anolatubbee, by whom he has one living child named Carrie.

In 1880 he was appointed acting sheriff of the county for one year, and in 1884 became county judge to fill the unexpired term of A. O. Brown, who retired from office. In the same year he was commissioned as one of the National Light Horse, which position he held for two years. He was afterward re-appointed by Chief McKinney for one year. In 1887 he filled an unexpired term in the National Senate.

On March 5, 1883, Ellis married Lizzie Billy, sister of Judge Isaac Billy, of Jacks Fork county. By this marriage he has three living children: Julius V., Molsy, and Minnie May.

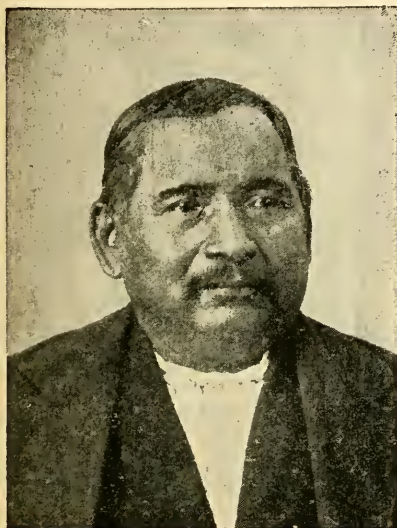
Mr. Carnes owns a farm of fifty acres of good land, and a small herd of cattle and hogs. He is a young man of great energy and progressive in his views, and is not only popular with his own people, but with many white men, whom he has from time to time entertained at his mountain home.



DAVIS NEWTON MILTON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Eagle county in 1837, and was educated at Armstrong Academy. His first office was that of deputy sheriff, after which he joined the Confederate army



D. N. MILTON.

at the outbreak of the war and served until the close. In 1864 he married Miss Celie, a Choctaw, by whom he has had no family. In 1867 he was appointed circuit clerk until 1878, when he became deputy sheriff of Townsen county. In 1886 he was elected county judge and re-elected in 1888. In 1890 he was called to the senate, in which ca-

pacily he now serves his country. He belongs to the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan, and is a member of the Methodist church; a good, charitable christian, and highly esteemed by his people.

Mr. Milton has a good home and eighty acres under cultivation.

SOLOMON E. HOTEWA.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS well known citizen and senator was born in 1854 near Grant, in the Choctaw Nation. He was first sent to a neighborhood school, and later on to Spencer Academy, his education being completed at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia.

While yet a youth Solomon clerked in the mercantile establishment of Wilson N. Jones, now principal chief. In 1881 he was elected county clerk of Kiamichi county, and was county judge in 1884, '85 and '86. In 1887 he was elected to the house of representatives and re-elected in 1888 and 1889. In 1890 he was called to the senate, which office he now holds. In 1889 he engaged in the mercantile business at Grant, C. N., where he has a good trade. In April, 1883, he married Nancy Coleman, daughter of John Coleman,

a Choctaw, by whom he has three children, one of whom is living, named Cornelia, born in 1887.

Mr. Hotema has a small farm and a herd of one hundred head of cattle and two hundred hogs.

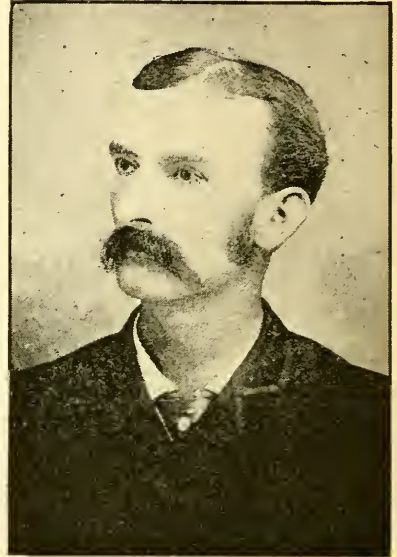
The subject of our sketch belongs to the Ok-la-han-nali clan, and is a full-blood. He has had a fine education, classical as well as English, and is one of the best speakers in the Choctaw legislature. He is also a man of excellent moral character, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a kind, good neighbor.

S. A. CONNOR, M. D.

DR. CONNOR was born in Kosciusko county, Mississippi, in 1858; graduated at the Louisville Medical College in February, 1881, and commenced the practice of medicine in his own county. In 1883 he moved to Texas, where he remained but a short time, coming to Savanna, Choctaw Nation, and in six months afterward was appointed surgeon and physician for the Atoka Coal Mining Co. He occupied this position most successfully until 1887, when the great mining explosion broke up the camp and forced the company to fields further south. Taking up the same

position at Lehigh, Dr. Connor is now enjoying a large practice and has gained the confidence of all classes, professionally and otherwise. In 1886 he married Lelia Smith, of Sherman, Texas, but unfortunately lost his wife before he was married a year.

Dr. Connor is the fifth son of



S. A. CONNOR, M. D.

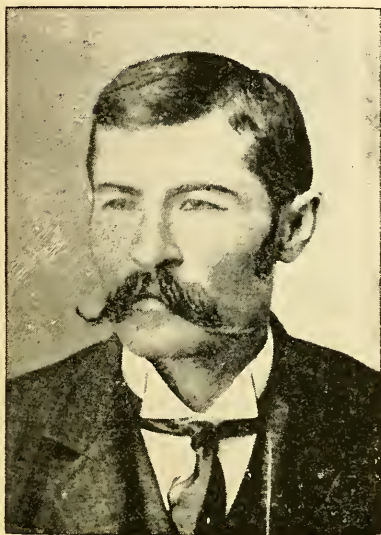
Dr. B. J. Connor, who was an extensive practitioner before the war, but who has recently devoted his attention to stock-raising and agriculture.

The subject of this sketch is a gentleman of refinement, of good, sound sense, and warmly devoted to his profession, which he rightly judges to be the noblest of all callings.

ALONZO J. HARKINS.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in 1860 in Atoka county, Choctaw Nation. He went to the neighborhood school, after which he assisted his father, Henry Clay Harkins, of Atoka county, in the



A. J. HARKINS.

stock and farming business. He continued thus employed until 1882, when he married Mrs. J. Harkins, widow of Col. D. F. Harkins, of Atoka county, who was a Choctaw delegate to Washington, besides holding from time to time many of the principal offices in the Nation. By his marriage he has two children,

one of whom is living, La Fayette, aged six years.

After his marriage Alonzo started stock-raising and farming, and took a clerkship with John D. Hardin, a merchant of Atoka, and later with A. B. Cass, of the same town. Since then he has served in the McBride Bros. mercantile house for several years. In 1887 he purchased the Atoka mill and gin, then owned by McBride Bros., and at the request of the people of Atoka substituted a new outfit of the most improved machinery. This business he ran for one season, selling out to John M. Hodges & Co. at the close of the year. In 1889 he went in as a partner in the general merchandise business with D. W. Hodges, of Colgate, Choctaw Nation, but being appointed National Agent to fill the unexpired term of Captain Standley, he sold his interest to his partner in the same year and returned to Atoka, when he went again to work for John M. Hodges as a clerk. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Choctaw Council. He is a descendant of the Oka-la-fay-a clan and a young man of superior business capacity; is reliable, steady and highly respected among all classes. He

owns a pretty residence in Atoka, three good farms of one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation, one hundred head of stock cattle, two hundred and twenty acres in city property, and a coal claim of considerable value.

CHARLES WARD.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born close to Red River, Choctaw



CHARLES WARD.

Nation, in 1849, and moved to Texas with his parents, returning with them at the close of the war. Education being difficult to procure in those days of strife, Charles had little opportunity afforded him in that re-

spect, most of his learning being acquired beneath the parental roof. In 1870 he opened a farm and built a home close to Kiowa, and soon acquired a small stock of cattle. In 1874 he married Mary Elizabeth Summers, of Missouri, by whom he has five children living—Charles Oliver, Benjamin F., Mary Elizabeth, William Giles and Aaron. In 1889 he held the office of Deputy County Clerk, and in 1890 was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Tobacco County.

Mr. Ward is an elder of the Christian church, and has been Sunday school superintendent for many years. He has served as a member of the petit jury of the Moshallatubby district, as also on the grand jury (United States Courts, Second Division) at South McAlester in the fall of 1890. Some years ago, seeing the necessity of a school and church house in his neighborhood, he took the responsibility upon himself, and with the aid of J. S. Doyle erected the building. The school has since been conducted under good management, Mr. Ward being the local trustee. Since that time a parsonage has been built, and the neighborhood is now in a thriving condition.

Mr. Ward left his old home at one time and settled close to Caddo, in Blue county, but not liking the neighborhood, he soon after returned to Tobocksy county, and settled within eight miles of his old place. He has about one hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation, one hundred head of cattle, one hundred and fifty head of hogs, twenty head of stock horses, and a small herd of sheep.

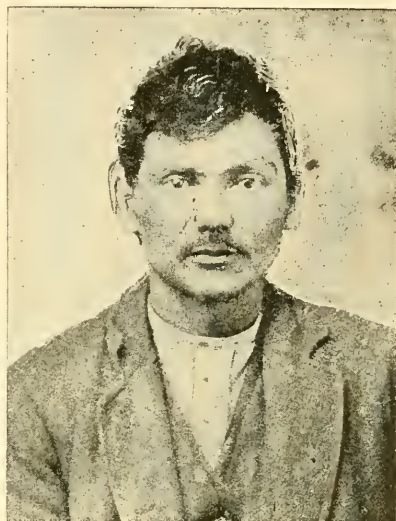
Charles is a brother of Judge Henry Ward, of Atoka county, and like Henry, is highly esteemed for his warm, generous and charitable nature, as well as for his strict honesty of purpose and truly Christian bearing. Of these young men, as well as others of the family, it is said that a profane word has never yet soiled their lips.

MCKEE F. ROBINSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch is a son of Rev. Calvin Robinson, of Blue county; was born in 1856, and married Lorena Daney, the daughter of Watson Daney. He was educated at Old Spencer, in Cedar county, which school he attended for four years. After

marrying he opened a farm and took charge of stock, moving one year ago to his present residence and renting out the old place. In 1887 he was attacked by a spinal disorder, which was mistaken by his physician for



M'KEE F. ROBINSON.

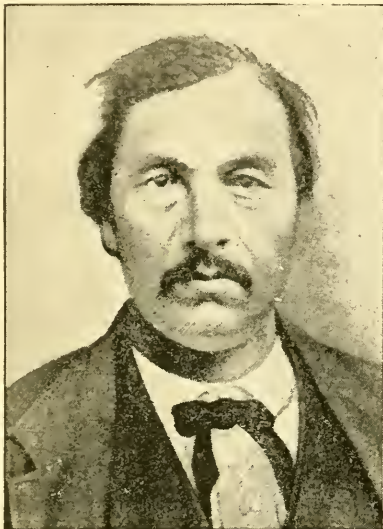
consumption, and for which he found no relief until he met a traveling physician named Dr. Harteman, who has since treated him with great success.

Mr. Robinson has four children—Coleman D., Carrie L., Nannie and Ella, the oldest being seven and the youngest one. He believes in progressive action and is a Presbyterian in his belief.

JACKSON F. McCURTAIN.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE chief among all chiefs of the Choctaws, Jackson F. McCurtain, was born in Mississippi, March 4, 1830. In 1833 he moved with his parents to the Choctaw Nation. This illustrious



JACKSON F. McCURTAIN.

man received but a scanty education, having spent but two years at Spencer Academy. In 1859 he was elected representative of his county, and in 1861, at the outbreak of the war, was chosen Captain of the first Choctaw regiment, under General Cooper. His valorous behavior throughout the early campaigns was rewarded by promotion to the rank of

lieutenant colonel of the second Choctaw batallion, and in this capacity he exhibited many of the qualities which mark his military genius. At the end of the war he immediately took a prominent position in National politics, being elected to the Senate in 1866, which office he held until the death of Chief Garvin in 1880. Being President of the Senate at the time he became principal chief to fill the unexpired term. At the next general election McCurtain carried the country by an overwhelming majority, and two years afterward became his own successor, thus serving two terms, and nearly half of a third term, in succession. Had not the hand of death deprived the nation of the influence of this wise and progressive administrator it is very probable that to-day he would have been principal chief. No man has since been found as well fitted to govern the Choctaw people.

What Cyrus Harris was to the Chickasaws, Jack McCurtain was to the Choctaws. But the latter was stronger, more aggressive, and more magnetic. He died at Tuskahoma in 1885, leaving one child by his first wife, Maria Reilly, and six by his second

wife, Jane Austin, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume. Mr. McCurtain's first child is the present Mrs. Lewis Garvin, the others are Cornelia, Ligia Ann, Allen Cornelius, Lucinda Frances, Ida Norah, and Lizzie Dunlap.

Inscribed on the monument of the departed chief are the following lines.

IN MEMORIAM.

An honest man here lies at rest
As e'er God with his image blest;
The friend of man, the friend of truth;
The friend of age, the guide of youth.
Few hearts like his with virtue warmed,
Few hearts with knowledge so informed;
If there's another world, he lives in bliss;—
If there is not he made the best of this.

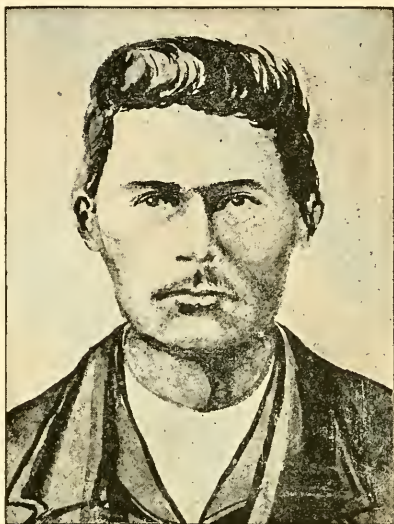
JUDGE G. W. GARDNER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in January, 1844, at Little River, being the son of Jeremiah Gardner, who came to the Indian Territory in 1833, and was a descendant of the Oka-la-hun-na-li.

Green attended school at Armstrong until 1861, when he joined Captain Reason Jones' company under Colonel Sim Folsom. In 1864 he married Harriet James, and afterward Arabella, daughter of Daniel Folsom. In 1870 he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, and in 1872 Clerk of Blue county, which office

he held until 1877, when he was appointed County Judge to fill the unexpired term of S. Gardner. In August, 1878, he was elected to the same office, which he oc-



JUDGE G. W. GARDNER.

cupied until 1886, when he was appointed Clerk of the Citizenship Committee, and one year after Recording Secretary of the House. In 1888 he was re-elected Judge of his own county, which office he still retains, but is now in the field as a candidate for Representative of Blue.

Judge Green has eight children—Edward, Daniel, Mary, Robert, Willie, Donnie, Bessie and Jessie, the oldest aged nineteen and the youngest three.

THOMAS E. OAKES.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Goodwater, C. N., in 1846, where he also received his education. In 1869, one year after leaving School, he married Miss Emily Duncan, daughter of Rev. H. A. Duncan, of Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation. His first wife dying in child-birth Mr. Oakes married Miss Margaret Ervin, in 1871, in Towsen county, by whom he has five children. Mrs. Oakes is a sister of Columbus C. Ervin, of Doaksville, a very popular citizen.

The first public office held by Thoꝛ. E. Oakes was that of supreme clerk, which he filled for six years. In 1882 he was elected county judge, occupying the bench until his election to the House of Representatives in 1884. In 1885 he became county judge and served two years. In 1888 he was appointed district collector of the third district, a position he now holds.

Thomas E. became a member of the Masonic order in 1883—Doaksville lodge No. 2, and was made worshipful master in 1885. He is the owner of two farms containing three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, and a small herd of cattle.

THE TWIN CITY TOPICS.

A SPICY little seven-column folio weekly made its appearance in McAlester, Choctaw Nation, in the latter end of 1889 under the title of the Twin City Topics, bearing at its masthead the name of H. E. Thomas.

The Twin City Topics unreservedly espoused the cause of the present administration, although its editor ignores party feeling, and devotes himself exclusively to the Choctaw people at large. In November, 1890, Mr. Thomas was enabled to enlarge his paper to a six column quarto, which places the publication on a footing with the largest weekly in the Indian Territory. The circulation of the Twin City Topics has rapidly increased since the council meeting of 1890, and its value as an advertising organ is unquestionable. H. E. Thomas embarked in journalism in Denison, Texas, in 1879, where he established the Herald-Times, which newspaper he conducted for two years. Some time afterward he started the Siftings at Fort Worth, editing its columns until 1887, when he sold out to the Southwestern Publishing Co. After three years in the real estate business he established the Twin City Topics.



Cora Caruth, Wichita.

MRS. JACK McCURTAIN.

[CHOCTAW.]

As a model of her sex, Mrs. McCurtain ranks quite as high as her illustrious husband. She was born in August, 1842, at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, the eldest daughter of Louis Austin, a full-



MRS. JACK McCURTAIN.

blood Choctaw of extraordinary mechanical genius, who, without any education, erected thrashing machines, mills, gins, wagons, etc., all of which he utilized, when his home was far away from the borders of civilization. Austin also built a small tannery, made leather, and during leisure hours manufactured shoes for the

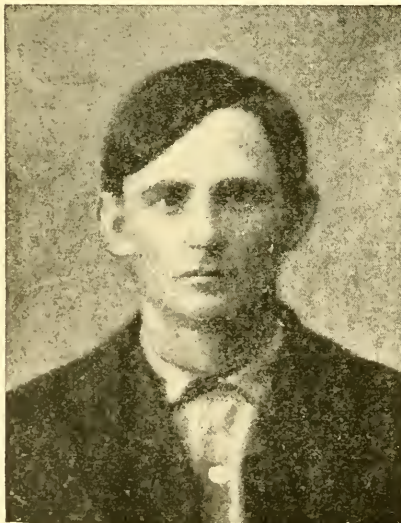
members of his family. No Indian has before or since developed mechanical genius to such an extent. Mrs. McCurtain's mother was a Miss Mollie Webster, one-quarter white, but lacking in education. Yet these good parents furnished their children with educations to fit them for any calling in life. The subject of this sketch went to school for eight years. She spent five years at Wheelock National Academy and three at Edgeworth's Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where she graduated. In 1861 she returned to Doaksville and soon entered upon the career of a teacher, in which she was eminently successful. Some of the prominent young law-makers of to-day remember with pleasure their early instructions at Miss Austin's school. In 1865 this lady married Hon. Jack McCurtain, the issue of their marriage being five children, whose names will be found in the life sketch of their illustrious father. Upon the death of the great chief his wife had a splendid monument erected to his memory, which cost over four hundred dollars. Mrs. McCurtain is a lady of the intellectual type, refined and of delicate sensibilities. She is gentle, tender-hearted and charitable.

BENJAMIN F. MCKINNEY.

[CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born near Atoka, Choctaw Nation, in September, 1867, and is the son of the late Alexander McKinney (a Cherokee adopted by the Choctaws on his emigration from Mississippi with that tribe).

Ben was sent to the Aiken Institute, Paris, and afterward to the Osage Mission, which he left in November, 1883, and in the following month married Margaret Pursley, daughter of Joshua Pursley, of McAlester. The



B. F. M'KINNEY.

bride and bridegroom were aged respectively sixteen and thirteen

years of aged when united in wedlock, being about the youngest couple ever married in the



MRS. M'KINNEY.

Choctaw Nation. Immediately afterward Ben went to work in dead earnest and opened a farm on Twelve-mile Prairie, three miles from Blue, and which now contains nine hundred acres of land in a condition for planting next year. Besides this he has a pasture of six hundred and forty acres and some three hundred head of good stock, all of which he has acquired through energy and enterprise and the richness of the lands, which have yielded a large rental at the hands of a thrifty tenantry. His

children, Clara Louisa and Ben Alexander, are two and a half and one year old, respectively.

Mr. McKinney has never run for an office of any kind, nor is he likely to sacrifice his peaceful and prosperous career by embarking in politics. He is, however, a member of the Progressive party and will continue to vote the straight ticket.

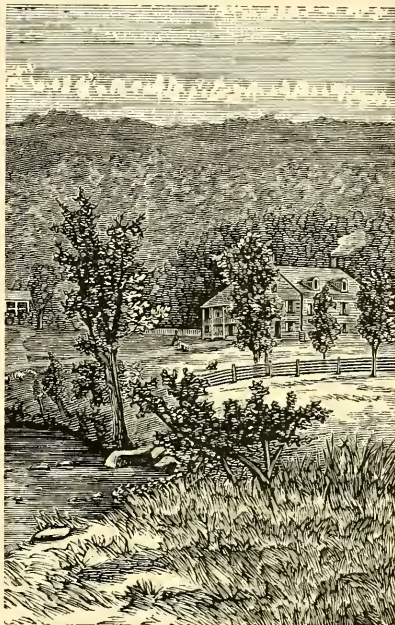
J. L. WARD.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Weatherford, Parker county, Texas, in 1861, being the son of Joseph Ward, of New Jersey, who served as a Captain in the Union army during the war. The subject of this sketch moved with his family to the Indian Territory when quite a child, and was educated at a public school until 1870, after which he received private tuition for fully ten years.

In 1880 he commenced stock raising, and three years afterward married Lettie Simmons, an English girl, whom he met with in Atoka county. By this marriage he has four children living: Colman James, Lucy Elizabeth, David Robb, and Joseph Henry.

In 1890 Mr. Ward was appointed on the Indian Police. He has one hundred and fifty acres of good farm land, one hundred and thirty of which is under cultivation, besides two hundred head of stock cattle. He is



a brother of Judge Henry Ward, late Senator of the second district, while his second brother, William, has recently been elected as representative of the third district of the Choctaw Nation.

Joseph Ward is a young man of excellent business qualifications, is energetic, ambitious, and persevering. These traits are sufficient to suggest great possibilities for his future career.

ELIAS RECTOR CHEADLE.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, in 1859, and attended the neighborhood school until the age of twenty-one years. He is the third son of the late James Steward Cheadle, who was County Judge of Coal county, Choctaw Nation, and District Judge of the Chickasaw Nation for one term.

Rector married Mary Harkins in 1889. She is a daughter of Col. G. W. Harkins, of Chicka-



E. R. CHEADLE.

saw fame. Mrs. Cheadle, a beautiful and accomplished young

lady, died in less than half a year after her marriage.



MRS. CHEADLE.

Mr. Cheadle was admitted to the bar in 1890, and being a very brilliant young man, has undoubtedly a bright career before him. He is an old Mason for so young a man, and has held the office of Secretary of South Canadian Lodge, No. 22, for quite a length of time. He owns one thousand and fifty acres of farm land, four hundred and fifty acres of which are under cultivation; also four hundred head of stock cattle, seventy-five head of horses and mules, and two hundred head of hogs. Besides these he holds one-third

interest in four rich coal claims on the M., K. & T. Railroad.

On his mother's side Mr. Cheadle belongs to the Oka-la-fa-lay-a clan, while his father was a Chickasaw of the house of Cushman-re.

When only eight years of age the late Mrs. Cheadle went to Bloomfield Academy. At the expiration of her school career in 1885, at the age of sixteen, she was appointed music teacher by the superintendent at that institution, and three years afterward held the same position in the Chickasaw Male Academy, until she married Elias Rector Cheadle, of South Canadian. She was remarkable not only for her amiable disposition and refinement of manner, but for her many natural talents. She was an excellent musician and an artist with both pencil and brush. She died May 26, 1889, four months after her marriage.

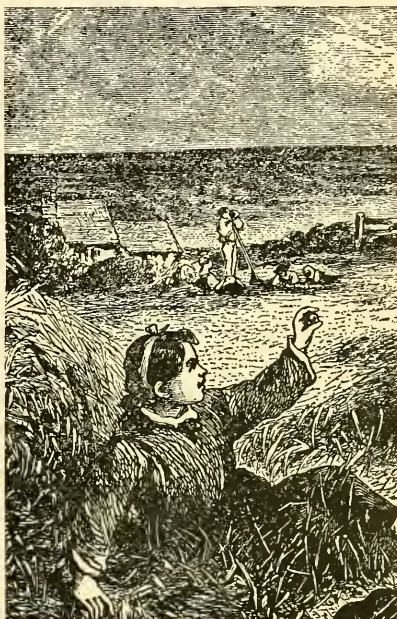
DAVID BOHANNON.

[CHOCTAW.]

DAVID was born in Blue county in 1860, the son of Ed. Bohannon. His mother's name was Lucy A. Robinson, of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo. After preparatory education in a neighborhood

school, David went to Spencer Academy in 1872, where he remained for two years. His father dying while he was a boy, he lived with his mother and worked for some years on a cattle ranch.

In 1887 he was appointed dep-



uty sheriff and the following year was placed on the Indian Police. On the establishment of the Paris Federal court, he was appointed deputy United States Marshal under R. B. Regan. In 1888 he ran against Levi Garland for sheriff of Blue county, and missed it by only seven votes.

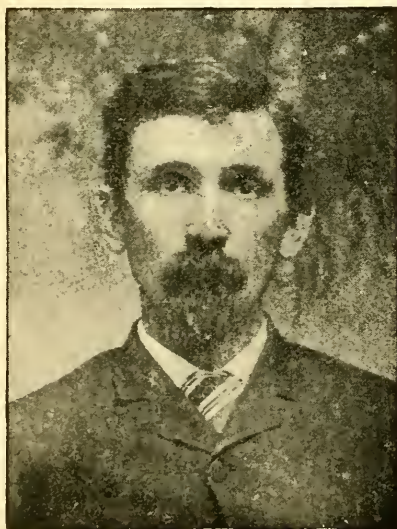
Mr. Bohannon owns nine hundred acres of good land, two

hundred and twenty-five of which is under cultivation. He has also a small stock of cattle. In 1885 he married Miss Sarah Atkinson, a young lady from Mississippi, by whom he has had but one child, which died shortly after birth. Mr. Bohannon is one of the best officers in the Territory, and is respected and liked by all who know him.

THOS. P. HOWELL, M. D.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born at Eagetown, I., T., in 1849, and



THOS. P. HOWELL, M. D.

is the son of Calvin H. Howell, of Mississippi, of the Hyah-paluk-kalo clan. He was educated

at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and graduated in medicine at the Maryland University, Baltimore, in 1872. In 1873 he came to Atoka, Choctaw Nation, and entered into partnership with Dr. I. W. Folsom; after which he moved to Paul's Valley, Chickasaw Nation, and after twelve months' practice made his home at Washita, near old Fort Arbuckle. In 1875 he married Lizzie J., the daughter of Thomas Grant.

Dr. Howell holds two thousand five hundred head of cattle and has eight hundred acres under cultivation, so that he gives employment to some twenty men. Besides this he has a lucrative professional practice. He is at present a candidate for the honor of representing Pickins county in the Choctaw Legislature on the Progressive ticket. He is deservedly one of the most popular men in the Chickasaw Nation.

CORNELIUS JONES.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Kiamichi county in 1835, and attended the neighborhood school for two years. He engaged in farming and stock-raising for himself while yet a young

man till the breaking out of the war, when he joined General Cooper's command. In 1860 he married Miss M. Battise, by whom he had one boy named Sydney, who died in 1875. His wife lived but three years after their union. In 1856 he married Miss W. Hayes, daughter of Jack Hayes, a Choctaw, who died without issue in 1871. Mr. Jones married his third wife in 1874, Miss Nancy Pickens, daughter of Hon. Ben Pickens, an influential man among the Choctaws, having held some of the principal offices in the Nation. The issue of this marriage is two living children, Caroline and Josiah. His wife dying in 1876, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss S. La Flore, daughter of Adam La Flore, in 1887.

Cornelius was appointed Captain of the Choctaw Light Horse in 1884, and held the position two years. In 1887 he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms for both houses of the Legislature, and the following year represented Blue county in the lower house.

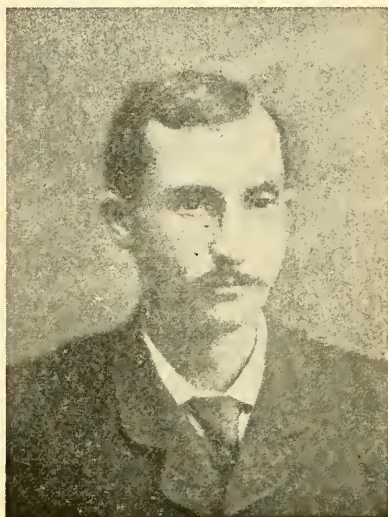
Mr. Jones is the owner of two hundred head of stock cattle, seventy-five head of horses, one hundred and fifty head of hogs, and a good home, with one hun-

dred and fifty acres under cultivation. He belongs to the Kooncha clan, and is popular and very highly respected by his people.

H. B. ROWLEY.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Sturgis, Michigan, in



H. B. ROWLEY.

1859, and attended public school until 1877. Shortly after this he acquired the art of telegraphy, and was employed by different railroad companies for fourteen or fifteen years, during which time he held some responsible positions. In 1890 he was appointed cashier for the Choctaw Coal

and Railroad Co. In 1884 he married Czarina Ward, sister of Henry Ward, Representative for Atoka county, a young lady of remarkable refinement and pleasing disposition, who unfortunately died within two years after their marriage, leaving one child, Harry G., who is five years old.

Mr. Rowley has one hundred and seventy acres of farm land and one hundred and fifty head of stock cattle. He is a young man of great energy and ambition, and is favorably looked upon by the whole community. He has one of the finest rock residences in the country, which was completed in 1886 by his uncle, H. O. Tuttle, of Sturgis, while on a visit to his nephew at Kiowa, Indian Territory.

JAMES S. CHEADLE.

[CHOCTAW.]

This gentleman was born July 7, 1830 in Mississippi, and moved to the Choctaw Nation with the Chickasaws in 1836. In 1852 he married Susan Riddle, the daughter of Capt. John Riddle. Captain Riddle was very influential and stood high with his people. James S. Cheadle was the father of six children, three boys and three girls, namely: Sophro-

nia E., Douglas C., Amos, Almedia, Elias Rector and Susan Cheadle. Rector is the only survivor of his father's family.

James Cheadle was Circuit Judge of the Chickasaw Nation one term and was County Judge



JAMES STEWARD CHEADLE.

of Tobocksy, Choctaw Nation, for several terms. He was also appointed a commissioner on the part of the Choctaws to meet and treat with the Chickasaws on certain occasions of great importance.

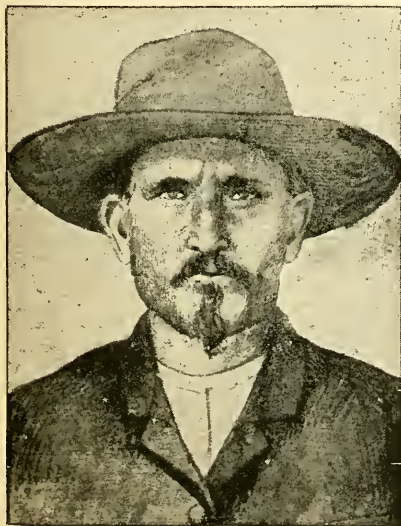
The subject of this sketch is highly respected by his people, and especially noted for his fair and liberal dealings with all he came in contact; therefore he

had many friends. The greater part of his life was devoted to stock-raising and farming. He died October 1, 1876, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

HENRY PERKINS.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Blue county in December, 1841, being the oldest son of Judge David Perkins, of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan, and his mother being of the Lucas fam-



HENRY PERKINS.

ily. While quite young he was a member of the Light Horse, and in 1852 was appointed County Judge of Blue county,

being re-elected to the same office in 1886. In 1874 he was a Representative at the Council.

David Perkins was a devoted Christian, a member of the old school Presbyterians, and an elder in that church at the time of his death in 1886.

Henry Perkins was educated at a neighborhood school, and did not learn to speak English until he came in contact with his renters and farm hands. He married Mary Fry, a Choctaw, by whom he had no children. After her death he was united in matrimony to Emily Hampton, the issue of their marriage being two children, Alice and Edia. On the death of his second wife he married a Miss Ramsey, by whom he has no family.

Mr. Perkins joined Sim Folsom's regiment in 1862, and was orderly sergeant of Company J during the latter part of the war. In 1865 he commenced farming and stock-raising. In 1867 he was appointed Judge of Election, which office he still holds. He also held the office of Deputy Sheriff for seven years and County Clerk for three terms. He is a man of excellent sense, honest and good-natured, and is well thought of throughout the entire country.

DAVIS A. HOMER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this was born at Goodland, Choctaw Nation, in 1862, and attended neighborhood school for three years. In 1872 he was placed at Spencer Academy and there remained



DAVIS A. HOMER.

seven years, completing his education in 1879. Davis underwent an examination before the Choctaw National school board and engaged teaching in the public schools for a period of four years at different places. In 1883 he commenced the study of

law, and in the following year began practicing in the Choctaw courts, and some years later became a licensed practitioner in the United States courts. His first National office was that of county ranger, to which he was appointed in 1882. In 1885 he became county clerk, and in 1887 was elected district attorney and re-elected in 1890.

Davis Homer is the son of Aaron Homer, deceased, who at the time of his death, in 1884, was member of the general council. He was a full-blood Choctaw, belonging to the Okla-falay-a clan. His mother was about one-quarter white. Davis married Miss Selina Hayes in 1883, by whom he has three children: Mary, Dorah and Aaron. He is the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of land under fence, one hundred and thirty of which is under cultivation, the remainder in pasture. He has also one hundred and fifty head of cattle and five undeveloped coal clims. Davis Homer is a cheerful, intelligent go ahead young man, with plenty of pluck and ambition, and without doubt is among the best of the young lawyers now forging to the front.

J. MCKINNEY COBB,

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born near Doaksville in 1846, being a son of James Cobb. His education was completed at Spencer Academy. In 1871 he married Jane Chigley, sister of Hon. Nelson



J. M'KINNEY COBB.

Chigley. Owing to an unfortunate affair, which ended fatally for an acquaintance of his, Mr. Cobb left the Choctaw Nation in 1870 and settled on the Washita near Dougherty, where he now resides. The event referred to was the death of Jobe Wilson, after a "ball play," eight miles west of Boggy Depot, on the

night of June 2, 1877, Mr. Cobb being obliged to shoot him in self-defense. The case was tried by Justice Vinson at the Pushma-ta-ha court grounds in August, 1886, and dismissed.

Mr. Cobb served actively in the Choctaw brigade throughout the war. In 1869 he was elected Sheriff of Kiamichi county, Choctaw Nation, and in the following year, on his removal to the Chickasaw country, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, which office he held three years. In 1889 he became Permit Collector, and still holds that position.

 THE INDIAN CITIZEN.

PUBLISHED at Atoka, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, by J. S. Standley & B. S. Smiser. The style of this firm is "Indian Citizen Pub. Co.," successor to the Atoka Independent and the Lehigh News.

The first issue of the Indian Citizen was circulated March 2, 1889. It now has over one thousand circulation, a well-fitted office for any kind of work in the printing line, and its circulation is rapidly increasing. It has just finished the publication

of the Revised Laws of the Chickasaw Nation, both in the English and the native language, the former consisting of 350 pages and the latter 400.

Its location is central in the Choctaw Nation, and is destined to continue one of the leading journals of the Nation.

ROBERT CROWDER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Mississippi in 1842, and



emigrated with the Choctaws to this country, settling with his

parents in Kiamichi county. At the age of twenty-one he married Louisa, eldest daughter of William Pitchlyn, delegate to Washington. The issue of this marriage was one girl, named Alice, born in 1886. Robert married his present wife at Skullyville county, where he lived for two years. Moving back to Kiamichi county he commenced stock raising, and was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he retained for two years.

In 1874, on the death of William Riddles, in Gaines county, he adopted his two orphan children, Peter and Almitia.

He has a farm of five hundred acres, one hundred of which is under cultivation. Besides this he is the owner of three hundred head of cattle, thirty head of horses and four hundred head of hogs. He also owns three good coal claims, and will have the Choctaw R. R. Company passing through his place in a few months. Mr. Crowder is a sensible, industrious citizen, and has made himself a substantial and comfortable home at Garrets Bluff. During the late war he served under Capt. Sim Folsom, second Choctaw regiment, for two years.

JOSEPH S. NALE.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. NALE was born in Gaines county, Choctaw Nation, in 1858, and attended a neighborhood school until 1878, when he went to stock raising and farming. He is the eldest son of Ben Nale



J. S. NALE.

and Margaret Riddle, both Choctaws of the clan of Ok-la-fa-lay-a. He was appointed on the Indian Police in June, 1885, and in August, 1886, as Sheriff of Tocksy county, and again in 1890. In 1885 he married Miss Vicey Smith, a Choctaw. The issue of this marriage was one child, born October, 1889, named Sephronia.

Joseph S. Nale is a cousin of Joel Nale, an extensive stockman, and is considered one of the best officers that ever filled an office in his county. He is diligent, straightforward and reliable, and is very popular with citizens and non-citizens. He is the possessor of a good farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, all of which is under cultivation; one hundred head of stock cattle, thirty head of horses and ponies, and one hundred and fifty head of hogs.

ALBERT P. FOLSOM.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Skullyville county in December, 1866, and attended the neighborhood school till fifteen years of age, completing his education at Booneville, Missouri, in 1885. He then went to live with his guardian, Turner Daniels, one year (his father having died in 1873 and his mother in 1876). In July, 1887, he was united in marriage to Susan K. Brashiers, fourth daughter of Judge Turner Brashiers, a man of considerable note. The issue of this marriage is Cladius Conrad, born February 8, 1890.

In 1888 Mr. Folsom was elected Representative of Skullyville

county, and re-elected in 1889 and 1890. He is about the youngest man who has ever become a member of the Choctaw Council, and still continues the junior member of the House. He is, however, by no means behind his brother members, evincing more than ordinary talent. The very fact of his election three times in succession is evidence of his ability as a legislator. He has also a good commercial education, a pleasing address, and is popular everywhere. His father was the son of Col. David Folsom, at one time First Chief of the Choctaws and a member of the Hyah-pah-tukalo clan.

The subject of our sketch has a nice farm, a small herd of cattle and hogs, and some excellent horses. He is comfortably situated, and will no doubt eventually become a leading man.

HENRY BYINGTON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born January 7, 1851; son of Cyrus Byington, of Blue county, and grandson of Nitakeche, chief of the Kooncha clan of Choctaws. Henry was educated at Armstrong Academy and Landonia, Texas, after which he

clerked for Wilson Jones at Caddo, for five years. In 1883, under Judge L. S. W. Folsom, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, since which he has been deputy county clerk under



HENRY BYINGTON.

Judge Green Gardner. Mr. Byington has recently taken out license to practice law in the courts of the Choctaw Nation. He is now farming and has three hundred and twenty acres under fence. His wife's maiden name was Lorena Mosely, by whom he has two sons, Cyrus, aged eighteen; and Richard, four years. In his possession are a large silver medal and a sword stick presented to his grandfather, Nitakeche, by Andrew Jackson.

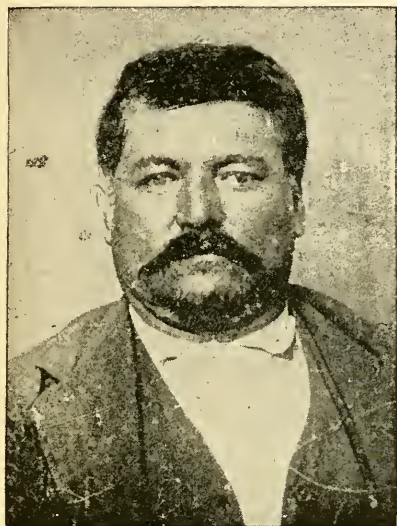


Ko-mul-tah, Kiowa.

HON. W. W. HAMPTON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE president of the Choctaw Senate was born in Mississippi, January, 1841, and emigrated in 1849 to Bok-tuk-kalo county, Choctaw Nation, with his father, Nicholas Hampton. In 1862



HON. W. W. HAMPTON.

William joined the second Choctaw regiment, under Col. Samson Folsom, and remained in the service until 1865. The following year he moved to Bennington and married Susan, daughter of Adam La Flore. His first office was that of county clerk in 1860, which office he again held at the termination of the war. In 1868

and '69 he was appointed clerk of the circuit court under Judge Loring S. Fulson. He was elected sergeant-at-arms for both houses at the council of 1867. In 1871 journalist for the Senate, and in 1873 and '74 he served two terms as representative of Blue county in the lower House. In 1875 he was commissioned as a member of the committee on the court of claims. In 1884 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, and at the expiration of that term he became prosecuting attorney for the Pushmataha district. In 1886 he was elected to the upper House, and two years afterward became president of the Senate, which office he still occupies.

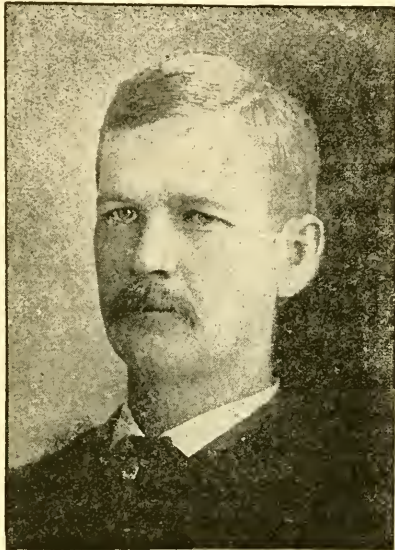
Mr. Hampton has two children: John, aged eighteen years; and Elizabeth, married to Solomon Mackay. He owns a large farm and ranch, his private house being one of the handsomest in Blue county.

 GEORGE A. PATE.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. PATE was born in Carroll county, Mississippi, in February, 1854; was educated at Somerville Institute, Noxabee county, Mississippi, and in 1874 married Miss Maggie A. McMath. He

has one child as the issue of that marriage. His wife died in 1884. He was married again, in 1885, to a daughter of J. L. C. Pate, by whom he has three children. He was quite a prominent politician in the State of Mississippi,



G. A. PATE.

and resigned the office of County Judge when he left there. In 1885 he moved to the Choctaw Nation, where he was adopted by the Choctaw Council in the same year. He has been a farmer and stock-raiser since living in the Choctaw Nation till the spring of 1890, when he commenced the practice of law in Atoka with Mr. A. Telle, under

the firm name of Telle & Pate. He is a young man of great promise, a deacon in the Christian church at Atoka, and very popular.

JOSEPH B. THOMPSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

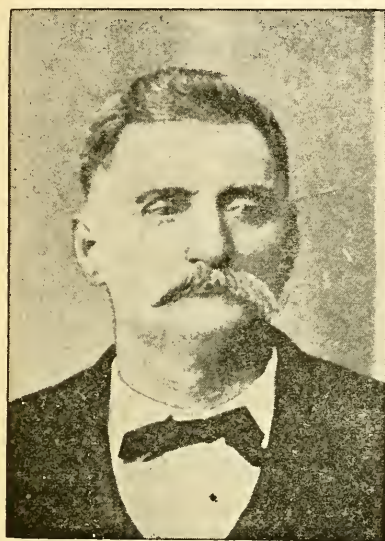
This gentleman was born in Cedar county, December, 1861, educated at Spencer Academy, C. N., and Mount Harmon Institute, Northfield, completing his education at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, where he remained until 1886. Joseph commenced his career by school teaching, and was appointed county clerk of Cedar county in 1889. The year following he was elected representative to the lower House.

The subject of this sketch married Miss Betsey Ann Tims, part Choctaw, by whom he has one child, Alexander, born in March, 1890. Mr. Thompson is the son of Rev. John Thompson, who has been a Presbyterian minister for the past twenty years in Cedar county. Joseph is a young man of great ambition, and is one of the youngest members of the legislature. He has a small farm of twenty acres under cultivation and a comfortable home.

HENRY C. HARRIS.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Eagle county, Choctaw Nation, July 14, 1837, and educated at a private school until 1856, after which he went to Armstrong Academy, one of the



HENRY C. HARRIS.

national institutions. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Confederate army, where he served three years as a regular soldier and courier in the quartermaster's department. Receiving his discharge owing to ill-health, he returned to Red River county and engaged in farming and raising stock. On January

1, 1863, he married Maggie Lee, daughter of William Lee, of Arkansas. By this union he has five living children—James W., Walter C., Bent S., Laura B. and Mattie J.

In 1868 Mr. Harris was elected representative of his county, and served creditably for six years. In 1880 he was appointed by Gov. Jack McCurtain as district collector, which position he filled for four years. He was re-appointed in 1884, during Edmond McCurtain's administration, and in 1886 received the appointment of lumber inspector and collector. In 1888 he was chosen as supreme judge to fill the unexpired term of A. R. Durant, and in 1889 was appointed district school trustee in place of Thos. Barington, whose term was unexpired. In November of the same year he was chosen delegate to negotiate with the United States commissioners for the sale of the lease lands west of ninety-eight; and in December of the same year was appointed delegate to Washington with the same object, which office he still holds.

Mr. Harris has a comfortable home at Harris' Ferry, on Red River, where he owns four hundred acres of rich land under

cultivation, one hundred and fifty head of stock cattle, thirty head of horses, and four hundred head of hogs. He also owns a grist mill, saw mill and cotton gin, and a coal claim on the Frisco railroad, which is now being developed.

Henry Harris is about one-sixteenth Choctaw, a nephew of the illustrious old chief, Peter P. Pitchlyn, and a man of much influence and greatly respected by all classes of people. He is thoroughly practical in his views and honorable in his business transactions.

Mr. Harris is one of the oldest Masons in the Choctaw Nation.

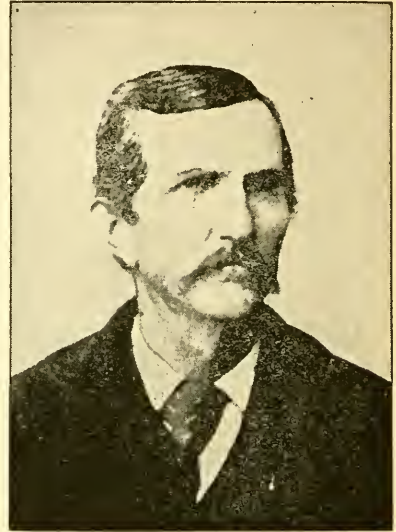
JOSEPH GARLAND,

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Townsen county in 1836, and was placed at a neighborhood school until 1848, after which he went to Norwalk Academy, where he remained until 1852.

The first office held by Joseph Garland was that of sheriff, to which he was elected in 1856, and held until the breaking out of the year. In 1859 he married Miss M. Harrison, daughter of William Harrison, a Choctaw,

by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living—Lorena, William G., Joe R. N. and Frank. In 1860 he joined the Confederate army under General Cooper in the capacity of sergeant of his company, and in



JOSEPH GARLAND.

1865 was elected captain. In 1866 he became county judge, and held the office till his resignation in 1868, when he moved to his present home in Sans Bois county. On arriving there he was immediately appointed county judge to fill an unexpired term, and re-elected in 1870. In 1872 he represented his county in the lower house, and was also appointed a delegate to Ok-

mulgee to a general convention consisting of representatives of the five civilized tribes and the wild tribes located west of ninety-eight. In 1876 he was elected supreme judge of the Choctaw Nation, which position he still holds, and has been held by him longer than any other man.

Mr. Garland is the owner of a fine farm of land of over three hundred acres under cultivation, one hundred head of cattle, and fifty horses. Upon his personal character and his standing in the country there is no need of comment. Enough that he has served as supreme judge for fourteen years, during which time he has been held in admiration and respect by all classes. He is a learned man, not only in legal lore, but possesses a vast fund of knowledge on various topics.

Judge Garland is an old Mason.

WALTER SCOTT ROGERS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the Cherokee Nation, in 1861, and moved to Jacks Fork county, C. N., in 1865. Walter went to a neighborhood school until he was eleven years of age, after which he lived with his father, John Penn Rogers, a

Georgian Cherokee, until 1880, when he started business on his own account. The death of his father in the same year placed him on his own resources, but he soon afterward married Sarah Hogue, daughter of Rev. R. J.



Hogue, one of the oldest missionaries in the land. The issue of this marriage was Walter Penn, and John Hogue, aged two and three years. Mr. Rogers has a comfortable home, and controls five hundred head of stock cattle. He is an energetic, reliable and business like young man, who is highly esteemed and respected in his neighborhood.

IMPORTANT TOWNS AND BUSINESS POINTS.

UP TILL 1887 there were few towns of any note in either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations. Those situated on the M. K. & T. Railroad were the most important, Atoka and Caddo being the trading points for a large scope of country east and west. Citizens residing in the Chickasaw Nation frequently traveled from forty to sixty miles to purchase goods at these towns. The completion of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad from Gainesville, Texas, north to the Canadian River has wrought a wondrous change. Thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to gain a footing in the Indian country; towns sprung up as if by magic, and in two years the Chickasaw people were on a commercial footing with their Choctaw neighbors.

Ardmore, some forty miles north of Gainesville, in less than two years after its establishment shipped seventeen thousand bales of cotton to the Northern markets. It has a population of about two thousand, good business houses and handsome dwellings. It is also the seat of the United States Federal Court.

Purcell, the northern gateway

to the Chickasaw Nation, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Canadian River. Though not quite as populous, nor located as well for the cotton trade as Ardmore, yet its prospects are equally bright, and many believe with good cause that it will eventually become a great business center. It is the finest site for a city in the Indian Territory, and remarkably healthy.

Paul's Valley, also on the Santa Fe Railroad, is situated right in the heart of the beautiful and fertile valley of the Washita. It is a flourishing little town, as is also Wynne Wood, whose enterprising merchants are competing for their share of the trade.

Prior to the advent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Tishomingo and Stonewall were the chief trading points in the Chickasaw Nation. Neither of these places could boast of over forty or fifty residents, except the former during council term, it being the seat of the national government. Tishomingo, however, is a pretty little place, situated on the Pennington, one of the many picturesque mountain streams that adorn the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory.

The immense and still increasing mercantile trade of the Choctaw Nation is largely due to the almost inexhaustible coal fields, which are being rapidly developed since the advent of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Co. The town of South McAlester is at present the chief point on this road. It is located at its junction with the M., K. and T. Railroad, three miles south of the old town. South McAlester, though recently established, was made the seat of the United States Federal Court in 1890, and bids fair to be a good business point.

As a social and educational center, Atoka, on the M., K. and T. Railroad, takes first rank. This town has four large church edifices, Baptist and Presbyterian academies, and many handsome dwellings. Owing to its advantages in this respect, as well as to its superior class of inhabitants, Atoka is invariably sought after by those desirous of making permanent homes in the Choctaw Nation.

In point of population McAlester and its mining camps have the advantage and lead the list with three thousand five hundred people or thereabouts, the majority of these being miners and their families. This town con-

tains some fine mercantile establishments and is an excellent business point. The McAlester coal has a great and widespread reputation.

Lehigh, a brisk mining town, situated eight miles northwest of Atoka, is scarcely inferior to McAlester in population, while its mercantile establishments and business enterprise is in every respect equal.

The coal recently mined at Coalgate, six miles from Lehigh, by the Denison and Washita Railroad, is by many considered superior to the best McAlester samples.

Caddo is pleasantly situated in a fine farming neighborhood some thirty miles north of Denison, on the M., K. and T. Railroad. It is the largest of the agricultural towns; and ships a quantity of cotton to the Northern markets. Its population is between six and seven hundred, while its business houses and hotel accommodations are not inferior to any of its sister towns.

South Canadian, the most northern point in the Nation, commands a large trade from one of the richest farming districts in the Indian Territory. The valley of the South Canadian is unsurpassed for the

growth of corn, cotton and small grain, while the farms in that portion of the country are usually larger than those further south. There are four mercantile establishments in this little town, conducted by enterprising business men.

Tuskahoma is situated on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. As a business point it is of little importance further than the fact that it is the seat of government and contains the national capitol, a very solid and handsome structure. This building is located in a beautiful valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, and is two miles from the Tuskahoma depot.

On the same railroad are four small towns of some importance—Goodland, Antlers, Grant and Tallihena.

MICHAEL C. GARLAND,

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in December, 1865, at Wheelock, Towsen county, and is the son of C. Garland and nephew of Hon. Joseph Garland, supreme judge of the Choctaw

Nation. Isaac, Peter, Maurice and Joel Garland, citizens of high repute in the Nation, are also uncles of the subject of our sketch. His mother's maiden name was Sallie La Flore, of the Ok-la-fa-lay-a clan.

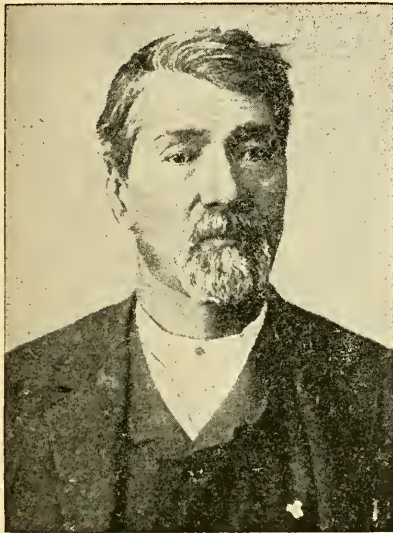
Michael was educated at Spencer Academy, and after leaving school engaged in breeding cattle for others. In 1887 he moved to Blue county, where he married Louisa McCauley, sister-in-law of the late Willie Jones and daughter of James McCauley, a citizen by marriage, and greatly respected by all who know him. For three years he has ridden as a deputy marshal's posse, but has recently settled down to a home life, having rented the farm which was improved by the late Willie Jones, son of the present governor of the Choctaw Nation. He has some forty acres under cultivation and a small herd of cattle and hogs.

At the council meeting of 1890 Mr. Garland was appointed national coal weigher at the McAlester mines, a very profitable office, and for which he appears well adapted. He is a smart, gentlemanly young man, of good address, and refined in appearance.

COL. COLEMAN E. NELSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

FEW men are as well and as favorably known in the Choctaw Nation as Col. Coleman Enoch Nelson. This gentleman was born in Mississippi in 1831, and emigrated with his parents two



COL. NELSON.

years later. He was placed at Spencer Academy in 1844, and left there in 1846. Though engaged in the mercantile business in 1860, he gave it up to join the army, and organized Company G of the First Choctaw Battalion, of which he was appointed captain. Owing to ill-health, however, he received his discharge in 1862. In 1864 he was ap-

pointed commissary for the refugees by Gov. P. P. Pitchlyn, which office he held till the conclusion of the war.

Colonel Nelson first became a member of the council in 1857, and was re-elected continually till 1869, in which year he first held the responsible office of national attorney, serving in that capacity till 1877, when he was elected national treasurer. After six years' experience in national finance, he was again called upon to occupy the office of national attorney, and served two years. In 1888 he retired from politics and declined to accept any further public preferment. But on the death of Joe P. Folsom (his successor) he agreed to fill the unexpired term, and is at present attorney general. In 1850 he married Miss Rhoda Underwood, daughter of Kaney Underwood, a Chickasaw, well known in his country. The issue of this marriage was eight children, five of whom are living—Gabriel, Alfred, Sukie, Rachel and Isaac. Of these three are married and reside in the county.

Col. Nelson owns a thousand and fifty-two acres of land, four hundred and twelve of which are under cultivation; and four hundred and fifty head of cattle, be-

sides two good home places and an interest in the Lehigh coal mines. In 1880 he again engaged in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, C. S. Vinson, of Nelson, which business they are still carrying on.

Mr. Nelson was licensed to



MRS. NELSON.

preach the gospel in 1868, and in 1873 was ordained a deacon, and 1889 an elder of the Methodist church south. In 1883 he built a church close to Antlers, known by the name of "Nelson's Chapel," which cost him twelve hundred dollars.

The subject of our sketch is one-fourth white. On his mother's side he belongs to the Koon-

cha and on his father's to the Ok-la-fa-lay a clan. He is well educated, and as a lawyer has few equals among his race. The number of high offices which he has occupied since the beginning of his political career serve to show the repute in which he is held by his people. Almost every office has been his save that of principal chief, and it is but reasonable to suppose that before many years his services will be rewarded by the greatest gift that can be bestowed at the hands of the people.

Mrs. Nelson is a full-blooded Chickasaw, a member of the Methodist church South, a kind-hearted and charitable lady, and a loving mother.

Colonel Nelson's home place is at present at Antlers.

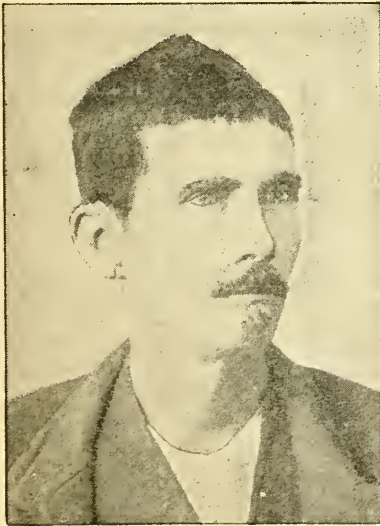
CHARLE S. VINSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Blue county in 1843, and educated at Spencer and Armstrong academies. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he volunteered in the First Choctaw and Chickasaw regiments, serving for one year. In 1862 his father, Hiram Vinson, a Georgia gentleman, died, and his son took

charge of the business of the farm and ranch. In 1868 he married Miss Rochelle Battise, who died in 1872 without any family. His next wife was Sophie McKinney, by whom he had three children, one of whom, Eliza Vinson, is living. His second wife dying in 1882, he then married Rachel Nelson, by whom he has a girl.

Mr. Vinson was elected district attorney in 1874, and held the office for five years. In 1879 he was elected national attorney, and continued in this office for four years. In 1883 he became a member of the lower house,



CHARLES STEWART VINSON.

and in 1885 was appointed circuit judge of the third district.

In 1888 he was re-elected, and is still holding this responsible position.



MRS. R. VINSON.

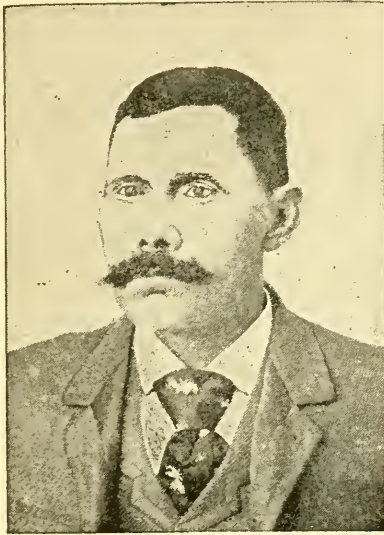
At the present time Mr. Vinson is in partnership with his father-in-law, Colonel Nelson, engaged in the mercantile business at the Nelson postoffice. He also owns one hundred and forty acres of farming land under cultivation and a comfortable homestead. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Methodist church, and is now a local preacher. He became a member of the Masonic order in 1884.

Mr. Vinson is a man of great force of character and ability, and is one of the best authorities on legal points in his Nation.

JUDGE ALEX. DURANT.

[CHOCTAW.]

This gentleman was born January 21, 1839, in Tyler county, Mississippi, and moved to this country in 1845, attending the neighborhood school until sixteen years of age. At nineteen he



JUDGE DURANT.

was appointed secretary of the second judicial district court till the war broke out, when he was appointed lieutenant of his company. After the restoration of peace he applied himself to law, and took out a license to practice in 1867. Two years afterward he taught a neighborhood school, and the same season was elected

to the house of representatives, where he served two years, rising to the dignity of speaker of the house. In 1873 he became journalist of the senate, and in 1875 was elected national secretary for two years. During this term, in company with another delegate, he represented the Choctaw Nation at the grand council held at Okmulgee, Creek Nation. In 1876 he became attorney general for two years, and in 1878 supreme judge to fill the unexpired term of Joel Hudson. His fitness for this important office caused his election in 1885, and he occupied the judicial bench for one term; after which he filled a vacant seat in the senate. In 1886, in company with Col. Nelson and Capt. Standley, he was delegated to confer with the Chickasaws in regard to the royalties. In 1889 he was appointed United States interpreter for the Paris court and deputy clerk for the Federal court. These offices being very remunerative, Mr. Durant spends a great deal of his time in that city. He married Sallie Roberts, daughter of Push Roberts, a Choctaw, and a man well known among his people.

Although Alex. Durant devotes much time to his extensive

legal practice, yet he is a very large planter, and has fifteen hundred acres under fence, four hundred of which is under cultivation. He has also a fine herd of horses and a number of cattle, besides a saw and grist mill. He is a stockholder in the City National bank and the Paris Manufacturing Co., of Paris, Texas.

Judge Alex. Durant is one of the first lawyers in his country, a man of varied information and more than ordinary talent. He has no family.

COLUMBUS C. ERWIN.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in December, 1848, near Doaksville, Choctaw Nation. He is the second son of C. D. Erwin, a farmer and stock-raiser, the oldest surviving white citizen married in the Choctaw Nation.

The subject of our sketch went to a neighborhood school for four years, and afterward served a year and a half in the Confederate army. In 1865 he was engaged in driving cattle, and continued this business until 1870, when he married Miss M. Hayes, daughter of Hickman Hayes, by whom he had two children, Viola and Serian. His wife dying

in 1885, he married a Miss Everidge, daughter of Chief Justice Everidge, the issue of this marriage being Joseph, Myrtle and Zirack Proctor.

In 1875 Mr. Erwin was elect-



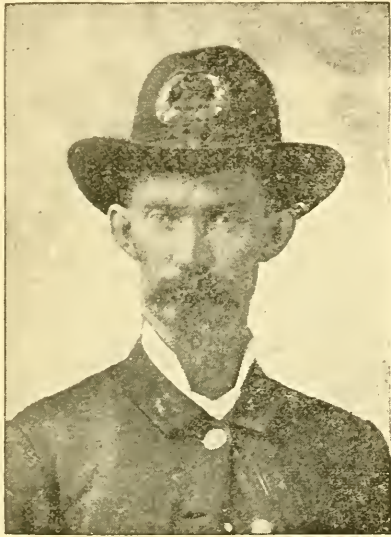
ed to the lower house, which office he held three terms. In 1888 he was called to the senate, and served a term of two years.

Mr. Erwin has a comfortable home of fifty acres of land under cultivation and fifty head of stock cattle. He is a man of great natural intelligence, energetic and honorable in his dealings, and is very popular among his people. He also belongs to Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 1, of Caddo.

JOHN GIST FARR.

[CHOCTAW.]

This gentleman was born in Union District, South Carolina, in 1847, the son of Thos. G. Farr, a planter residing in the same state. John received his education in Woffert School, South



JOHN GIST FARR.

Carolina, and Hickory Plains, Arkansas. He came to the Choctaw Nation in 1875, and engaged in the lumber trade on Red River, close to the Harris Ferry, from which point he shipped walnut to New Orleans for two years. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Annie E. Harris, a daughter of Henry Harris, a prominent citizen in his county.

By this union he has three children, Thos. A., George C., and Elizabeth I. Mr. Farr spent eight years or over in active duty in the capacity of Deputy United States Marshal, and his record at headquarters is second to none in the Indian Territory.

In 1886 he was appointed district collector for the second district of the Choctaw Nation, and held the position for two years. In the spring of 1889 he opened a law office at his present home in Antlers, Choctaw Nation. He has two branch offices, one at Paris, Texas, under the title of Farr & Herd, and the other at McAlester, styled Wilson & Farr. Mr. Farr owns two farms of two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, a small herd of cattle and a half interest in one coal claim on the Frisco railroad, which is now being developed, besides several not yet opened. He is an active and enterprising man with plenty of push and ambition, and a speculative turn of mind. He is well and favorably known throughout the Territory and northern Texas.

 JUDGE JEFF. GARDNER.

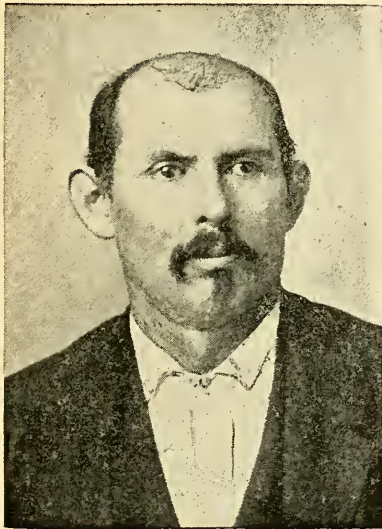
[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born near Wheelock, Choctaw



Big Tree, Kiowa.

Nation, in July, 1844. He is the eldest son of Noll Gardner, at one time interpreter for the missionaries. In 1855 he was sent to Norfolk school, Towsen county, and the following year went to Spencer Academy, where he remained two years. In 1862



JUDGE GARDNER.

he married Lucy James, who lived but a short time. The issue of this marriage was one child, named Eliza. In 1864 he married Lucy Christy, daughter of James Christy, by whom he had four children—John, Willie, Emma and Scott.

Mr. Gardner engaged in farming and stock-raising in 1862,

and in 1864 was appointed county clerk, and the following year district clerk. In 1873 he was called to represent Eagle and Norshoba (Wolf) counties in the senate, and in 1884 was elected national treasurer, which office he held for four years to the complete satisfaction of all parties. In 1888 he became supreme judge of the Second district, which office he still holds.

In 1878 Mr. Gardner engaged in the mercantile business at Eagle Town, and became United States postmaster at the same time. His second wife dying, he married Julia Christy, who is still living. His property consists of three hundred acres of land under cultivation, a small herd of cattle, and a substantial and comfortable home. He is perhaps the most popular man in the Choctaw Nation, and is undoubtedly a gentleman of the highest principle, conscientious almost to a fault.

On several occasions he has been solicited to become a candidate for principal chief, but his modesty kept him in the back ground. There is still time, however, and we shall rejoice to see him wear the executive title before his days are numbered.

EDMOND McCURTAIN.

[CHOCTAW.]

EDMOND, the successor in office and the younger brother of the late illustrious Jack McCurtain, was born July 29, 1842, in Sugar Loaf county, and attended neighborhood schools until he



EX-CHIEF EDMOND M'CURTAIN.

was seventeen years of age. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in General Cooper's army and served throughout the entire campaign. In 1866 he was elected county judge of Sans Bois county, and four years later became district trustee, which post he held for five years. At the expiration of his term he was appointed superintendent of the

public schools of the Nation, and in 1884 was elected governor over his people, which office he held for two years. Governor McCurtain was a wise, progressive and popular chief executive.

In 1887 the country was almost over-run with criminals from the States, and Mr. McCurtain, in order to assist in preserving the peace, accepted the office of United States Marshal, which he holds until this day.

In 1862 the subject of this sketch married Susan King, by whom he has three children: Polina, Kittie and Jennie. After his first wife's death he was united to Harriett Austin, who only lived two years and some months, bearing him two children, only one of whom survived, named George.

His third marriage, owing to some circumstance or other, was not as felicitous as the previous ones, so that a separation soon followed.

He is at present married to Clarissa La Flore, daughter of Isaac La Flore, and has a comfortable and hospitable home at Sans Bois, whose doors are ever open, not alone to friends and acquaintances, but to the poor and weary wayfarer, whose home (if he has any) may be a thou-

sand miles away. The host of this mansion has a heart in proportion to the size of his body (which is saying a great deal), and within his doors all men are alike.

Gov. McCurtain has three hundred acres of land under cultivation, five hundred head of stock, and an interest in the Simpson mine, now in operation. He is also one-third owner in the 7X ranch with his brother Green and "Dime" Ainsworth. True to the old clannish instincts inherited from his Scottish forefathers, Edmond McCurtain is a strong devotee to party. In private life he is good-tempered, convivial and generous to a fault, which qualities render him exceedingly popular among his people.

JOHN D. WILSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. WILSON was born in February, 1864, and went to a neighborhood school for ten years; thence to the Chickasaw Male Academy at Tishomingo, where he remained three years, and completed his education at Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation. In 1882 John engaged in farming and stock-raising, and two years afterward established a

business house near Doaksville. In July, 1890, he was appointed United States census enumerator for the district, and at the meeting of the legislature in October of the same year was elected secretary of the lower house.

The subject of our sketch is



JOHN D. WILSON.

the second son of the well-known Towsen county judge, John Wilson, who has held many important offices. His mother was a James, and he is a nephew of the late George James, a popular Chickasaw citizen.

John D. is still residing with his parents, and devotes much of his time to the stock business. He owns four hundred and sev-

enty head of chiefly graded stock cattle, two hundred and fifty head of stock horses, and four hundred and thirty acres of land under fence. He is one-fourth Choctaw, of gentlemanly bearing and address, and is intelligent and well educated.

Mr. Wilson is very popular, and has no doubt a bright future before him.

REV. B. J. WOODS.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Kiamichi Valley, Choctaw Nation, March 20, 1841, and attended school for twelve years. After his education was completed he engaged in the stock and farming business. In 1863 he married the daughter of Rev. Joseph Dukes, council member for many terms. Mrs. Josephine Woods is three-quarters Choctaw. She has had fifteen children, but four of whom survive, namely: Stephen, Simon H., Gilbert W. and Harriet J., the oldest being twenty years of age.

At the breaking out of the war Ben Woods was appointed lieutenant in Col. S. Folsom's regiment of General Cooper's army. In this regiment he remained until the surrender. In 1867 he

was appointed deputy sheriff of Wade county, and in 1887 was called to serve his county in the legislature, which he did in a creditable manner for five years. In 1883 he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, and since then has devoted much of his time to the welfare of his

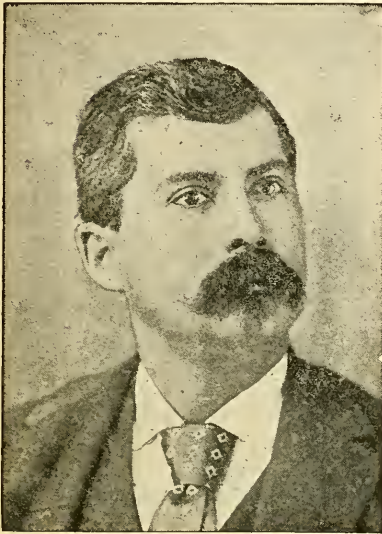


parish. He is a faithful and devout christian, a pains-taking worker, and a charitable neighbor. The good that he has done in the neighborhood of his church and Sabbath school, near Talihena, is visible on all sides. He was the fourth son of Horace Woods, a citizen of the United States until his intermarriage.

ROBERT J. WARD.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Oak Lodge in July, 1850, and attended the neighborhood schools until 1861. At the termination of the war, however, Robert went back to school and



R. J. WARD.

remained there until 1868. In 1875 he commenced clerking for Tibbett & Parks, general merchants of Oak Lodge, and continued in that capacity for seven years. In the meantime he married Ida Barker in 1876. Miss Barker is a Cherokee and sister of W. H. Barker, of Muskogee, speaker of the Cherokee lower house. By this union he has

eight children, six of whom are living—Sarah E., Susan E., Cora J., Robert J., Ada B. and Irene C.

Mr. Ward's first national office was that of sheriff of Skullyville county, which was followed by that of membership in the Choctaw Light Horse, both of which offices he resigned, being unable, owing to his other duties, to fill them. From 1875 to 1882, however, he found leisure time to execute the duties of county and circuit clerk. In 1882 he was again elected sheriff of his own county, but resigned in 1886 to take upon himself the responsibilities of national agent, which office he held until 1888, when he was called upon by his people to represent the First district in the national senate. He was re-elected in 1890, and now ranks among the ablest of the law-makers.

In 1889, in company with Messrs. Standley and Harris, Mr. Ward was appointed as a delegate to confer with the Cherokee commissioners at Talequah in regard to the sale of lands west of the ninety-eighth meridian, and in December of that year was appointed as delegate to Washington on the same errand.

Robert is a son of the late Jeremiah Ward, who held many offices, from light horse to circuit judge.

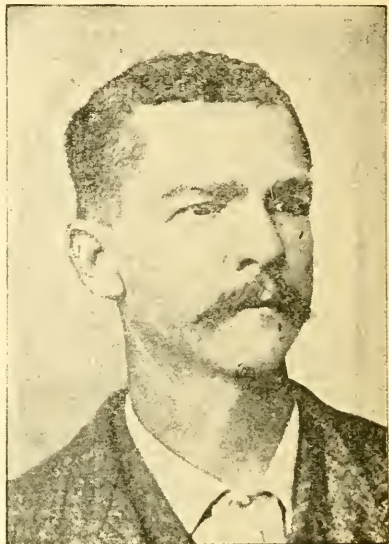
Mr. Ward belongs to the Ok-la-fa-lay-á clan. He is a man of good address, gentlemanly in appearance, if not positively handsome, and bears a good reputation as to integrity, while he is liberal and very good-natured, which latter qualities render him decidedly popular. He is the owner of a farm of three hundred acres of land under good cultivation, a small herd of cattle, and two coal claims, one of which is in operation.

JOSHUA BILLINGS JETER.

[CHOCTAW.]

This gentleman was born at Wetumka, Alabama, in August, 1852, and was educated at Central Institute, Alabama, and Shilo Academy, near Paris, Tex. He came to Kiamichi county, Choctaw Nation, in 1872, and there commenced teaching public school, which profession he followed until 1884. In that year he was elected district trustee of the Third district, and held the office for two years. In 1886, when Thompson McKinney was a candidate for principal chief, J. B. Jeter was elected to the

senate from Kiamichi county. He was the second white citizen who had ever been elected to the Choctaw legislature; but no sooner had he taken his seat among the law-makers than they forced him to retire, appointing John Martin, from the same county,



J. B. JETER.

in his place. Mr. Jeter had voted the wrong ticket that year. Two years later he might have taken his seat without a majority opposition.

The subject of this sketch obtained his citizenship through marriage with Sarah E. Oakes, second daughter of J. W. Oakes. The issue of their marriage is six children—Gertrude E., Harriet

S., James T., Francis B., William W. and Bonnie B.

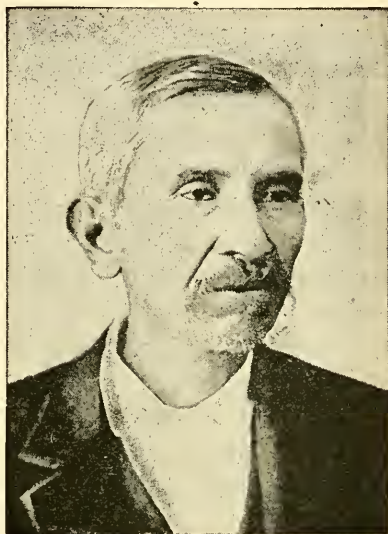
Mr. Jeter owns one hundred acres in farm, fifty head of cattle, one hundred and fifty hogs, and an interest in three undeveloped coal claims. He is a young man of excellent education, intelligent, bright, and of good moral character, a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was appointed coal weigher for the Nation on the Choctaw Coal and Railway Co.

JOHN P. TURNBULL.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS well-known and highly respected citizen was born in Mississippi in July, 1833, and moved to this country with the Choctaws. He was educated at a neighborhood school until 1845, and finished at the Presbyterian and Baptist missionary academies—Spencer and Armstrong. In 1852 he engaged in the stock business and farming, and in 1857 married his cousin, Judith Turnbull. The issue of this marriage was five children, two of whom are living—Eliza Ann and Minerva. His wife died February 4, 1868, after which he married Harriet Willard, daughter of S. M. Willard, quartermaster of the United States army.

On the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Turnbull served for twelve months. In 1868 he was elected national secretary, which office he held for six years, being re-elected twice. In 1875 he became supreme judge of his dis-



J. P. TURNBULL.

trict, and served two terms. In 1883 he was elected a member of the house, and in 1884 superintendent of the public schools, which office he still holds. In 1877 he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. He is a most energetic minister and a devout christian, liberal, charitable and loved by all men.

Mr. Turnbull has not been out of office since 1868.

F. C. MEADOWS

THIS gentleman is the son of J. M. Meadows, of Carrollton, Ga. F. C. was born in 1852, and was educated at Carrollton Masonic Institute. In 1879 he married Emma B., daughter of Major John M. Richardson, of Dainger-



F. C. MEADOWS.

field, Morris Co., Texas, the ceremony taking place at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county. By this union were six children, namely: Clara, Eugenie, Clegg, Hugh and Louise, the oldest being ten years and the youngest one year and a half. Mr. Meadows has had five brothers, one of them, Joseph Courtney, came to the Nation and died in 1884.

The subject of this sketch -em

barked in the drug business in Caddo in 1877, and in 1880 was appointed postmaster at that place, which, until 1887, was the largest distributing point in the Nation. He is a missionary Baptist and a good christian.

LEM W. OAKES.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Kiamichi county, Choctaw Nation, in 1857, being the fifth son of Thomas W. Oakes, of North Carolina, who came to this Nation in 1837, and married a sister of Chief Justice Everidge. Mr. Oakes (senior) built the first house ever erected in the Choctaw Nation, and now the property of Thomas Ainsworth, at Oak Lodge. Unfortunately the old gentleman has been blind for the past seven years. The subject of this sketch, L. W. Oakes, received about two years' education at Springfield, Mo. In 1879 he engaged in farming and married Lucy Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, living close to Paris. By this marriage they have six children: Bessie, Lillie, Clarence, Frank, Mattie and Nola, the eldest being ten years of age. In 1883 he was appointed third district collector, and held the office for three years. In

1888 he was elected member of the Senate.

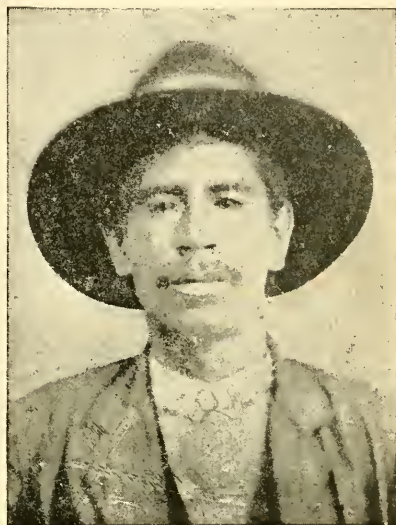
Mr. Oakes has a comfortable home, two hundred acres of land under fence, one hundred of which is under cultivation, besides a small herd of cattle and two hundred head of hogs. This gentleman is pleasant and congenial and very popular wherever he is known. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1884, and an Odd Fellow since 1882.

JOSIAH H. BRYANT.

[CHOCTAW.]

MR. BRYANT was born near Durant in 1854, and is the son of Jesse Bryant, of Blue county. He went to school at Bonham, Texas, till 1873, during which time he worked to pay his own tuition. His labors were, however, rewarded in after years by the national government, for he has never been out of office since his education was completed, being appointed a deputy sheriff after his return from Bonham. In 1874 he was elected sheriff, which position he held six years. He was representative under Jack McCurtain's administration in 1880, but retired from the house when the 'Frisco Railroad Charter bill became a subject of

unpleasant discussion in the legislature. In 1881 he was re-elected to the shrievalty, which he held one term, till elected district trustee by the council in 1884. In 1886, during Smallwood's administration, Mr. Bry-



J. H. BRYANT.

ant again entered the house, where he was elected speaker of the representative body, an office never before bestowed upon so young a man. In this capacity he surprised the expectations of his warmest friends. In 1889, on the death of Levi Garland, he was appointed by Gov. Smallwood to fill the unexpired term of the late sheriff of Blue county. He is now a candidate for the

senate against W. W. Hampton, a man of great popularity.

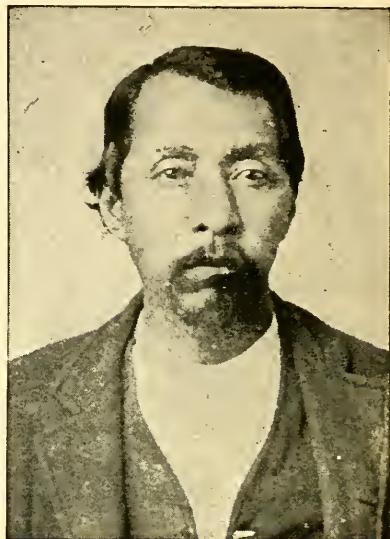
Mr. Bryant married a daughter of John Lawson in 1874. He is comfortably situated, having four hundred acres of farm land and eight hundred of pasture.

ISHAM WALKER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Towsen county, in June, 1840, and was educated at Spencer and Armstrong Academies, completing his schooling in 1856. Desirous of learning a trade, Isham engaged in the millwright's craft, binding himself to a tradesman in the Choctaw Nation, with whom he moved to Texas and remained twelve months. In two years Isham learned the millwright business. At the breaking out of the war he served in a Texas regiment for twelve months, and then procured a transfer to Col. Sim Folsom's Choctaw regiment, in which he served until the close of the war in the capacity of Captain, having received promotion in 1862. In 1868 he married Christina McGee, who died without issue in 1869. Twelve months afterward he was wedded to Delilah Brown, daughter of Phil Brown, a Choctaw. She

died soon afterward in childbirth. In 1874 he was again married, this time to Eliza Boston, a Cherokee, who died in three years. In the same year he was united to his present wife, Phalena



ISHAM WALKER.

Foster, a Choctaw, by whom he has one surviving child, Daniel Webster.

Isham Walker has filled the following offices: Ranger in 1869; district attorney in 1870 (for four years); in 1875 member of the House; journalist in 1882; Senator in 1888; National auditor in 1889, which office he holds at the present time. Mr. Walker was appointed by the governor (in company with

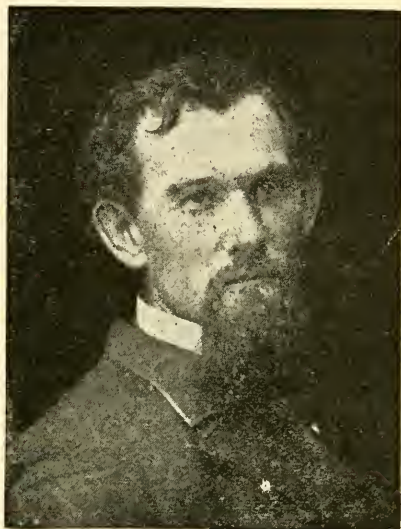
J. M. Hodges and Peter Noel) as commissioner for the payment of the Choctaw Net Proceeds Claim. In 1883 he engaged in preaching for the Methodist church, and acted as interpreter for Parson Keath at the Doaksville circuit in the Indian Missouri Conference.

Isham Walker is the son of Sentinona, a full-blood Choctaw of the Okla-ha-nali clan, who held some prominent offices in his day. - The subject of this sketch has ninety-five acres of good land under cultivation and fifty head of stock cattle. He is a smart business man, and has been always very influential among his people. He is also well educated and fitted to cope with anybody in financial and political affairs. His residence is at Kullyinla, Red River county, C. N.

REV. R. W. OFFICER.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Murray county, Georgia, in 1845. Young Robert, while a boy of fifteen years of age, left school and joined Gen. Vaughn's army in the capacity of sergeant. In eighteen months afterward he was captured at Vicksburgh, Mississippi, placed on parole and exchanged in three months. Before long he joined Gen. John

H. Morgan as scout and carrier on his staff and remained with him until the death of the dashing leader at Greenville, Tenn. Still young Officer continued in the capacity of scout until the



REV. R. W. OFFICER.

close of the war, when he entered school at London, Tennessee, and finished his education at Oak Hill Seminary. Afterward he became a Baptist preacher for six years, and finally joined the Christian church, preached as an evangelist through Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama for nearly three years; from thence was called successively to Louisburgh, Tenn., and Gainesville, Texas; and remained two years

at the latter place. After a residence of four years at Paris, Tex., he opened a mission in the Choctaw Nation. With this in view he moved to Atoka, Indian Territory, and in a marvelously short space of time established over fifty churches in the Territory.

Many avow that he has done as much in ten years by himself as other denominations have done in twenty years. Besides his mission work he has secured homes and educated about thirty-four orphan Indian children.

Mr. Officer married Miss Lota Venable, of Winchester, Tenn., daughter of Col. W. E. Venable, minister to South America during the Buchanan administration. By his wife he had two boys, one of whom survives, named Leon. This gentleman owns farming property in Arkansas and Colorado, besides a tract which contains much undeveloped mineral. His city property in Atoka is worth twelve thousand dollars.

Rev. R. W. Officer is a large-hearted, whole souled, fearless man, with a wide guage mind, a sound brain and a benevolence large as all combined.

JOHN E. McBRAYER.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was

born in Mississippi in December, 1857, and attended a neighborhood school until he was eighteen years old, after which he went to the Charleston high school, Arkansas, and remained there until 1877. He then resolved to come to the Indian Territory, and doing so, settled near Fort Smith, on the borders of the Choctaw Nation. In 1882 he drove a herd of cattle to the Pan Handle, in Texas, and returned the following year. In October, 1883, he engaged in the mercantile business at Tamaha, and continued in it until 1897. In September, 1836, he married Virginia Harrison, the daughter of Judge Harrison, and soon afterward drifted into the cattle business, which he now follows. By his marriage he has one son, named Roma Sanford.

In 1888 Mr. McBrayer was appointed circuit clerk of the First judicial district, and in 1890 was re-appointed to the same office. He has one hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation and one hundred and fifty head of cattle. He is a young man of good address, well educated, possessing a good general business knowledge, and from early experience is well able to cope with the world.

JOHN A. COBB, M. D.

THE subject of this sketch was born in McMinn county, East Tennessee, in 1853, attended public school until 1870, when he emigrated to Texas. John took to farming in the new coun-



JOHN A. COBB, M. D.

try, but again went to school at Weston, Collin county, in 1873, after which he commenced teaching at Mount Vernon; and from thence moved to Marvin College, Waxahachie, where he received one year's instruction from old Dr. M. B. Franklin, following him to Grape Vine Masonic Institute, where he continued his study. In 1882 he commenced the study of medicine at the Univer-

sity of Virginia, and graduated with high honors in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, even though he was a defeated candidate for the valedictorian of Texas.

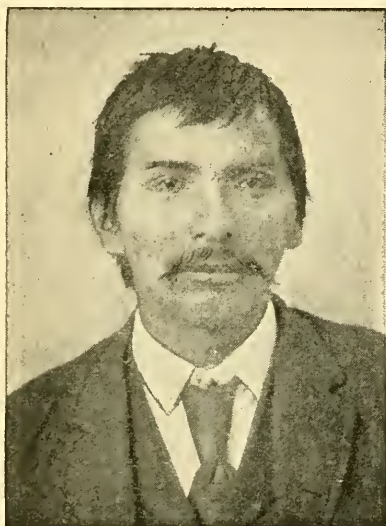
He commenced practice in Denison, Texas, in April, 1884, and from that point moved to Caddo; but to the sorrow of the inhabitants of that town, he moved to Lehigh in 1888, and entered the arena of competition against physicians who had been long established in the country. His success in Caddo, however, reached the ears of the Lehigh people, and it was but a short time until he commanded a large practice. He now, in partnership with C. H. Hillier, owns the principal drug store in town, while his partner in practice, Dr. J. H. Carson, attends to the professional calls at Coalgate.

Dr. Cobb married Miss Julia R. Benson, of Sherman, Texas, 1884. He has no children except two adopted Choctaws (twins), over whom he has been appointed as guardian. There is no more pleasant, sociable companion than Dr. Cobb. His natural cheerfulness of disposition has no doubt a salutary effect upon his patients, as very few ever die under his charge.

REV. W. H. MCKINNEY.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born January 2, 1861, at Holubby, Choctaw Nation, and attended the neighborhood school from 1868 to 1873, after which he was placed at Spencer Acad-



REV. W. H. M'KINNEY.

emy until 1877. Thence William was transferred to Roanoke, where he remained five years, obtaining his A. B. in 1883. In the same year he entered the Divinity School at Yale College, where he secured his B. D. in 1886.

Returning to his home in the Choctaw Nation, young McKin-

ney commenced life by uniting in matrimony with Elsie Hudson September 15, 1887, by whom he has one child, Carrie, born in October, 1888.

On his return from college, William found his elder brother, Thompson McKinney, wearing the honors of principal chief, having just been inaugurated. This led to an opening for the young divine, and he was soon appointed district school trustee. In the same year he was ordained minister in the Presbyterian church, and took charge under the Choctaw presbytery. Mr. McKinney, however, met with an unfortunate mishap in the summer of 1887. While returning from Paris, Texas, with several thousand dollars in his saddle-pockets, drawn from the treasury to defray school expenditures, Bella Starr, dressed in male attire, and a male accomplice of hers, waylaid and robbed the young man of every cent in his possession. He did not of course recognize the robbers, or the truth might have been brought to light at an earlier date. But it so happened that when the school trustee laid his lamentable story before the council, and in this manner endeavored to explain the cause of his



John Wilson and Dancing Chief.

serious deficiency, the all-wise legislators turned a deaf ear to his defense, and he was doomed to bear the calumny of his countrymen for nearly two years. In 1879, however, the truth came to light in the following manner: Immediately after the assassination of Bella Starr, the author of her adventurous life, H. F. O'Beirne, made his way into her stronghold on the Canadian, and remaining with the outlaws until he had secured the object of his search, returned with a quantity of manuscript in the shape of a journal, which contained a very complete history of her desperate deeds and highway robberies. The last item on the dark record was the attack upon William McKinney and the robbery of the school fund. "Belle Starr's Life," published soon afterward, developed the truth and banished the cloud that darkened the reputation of this young man, who had started out with such a brilliant career before him. Mr. McKinney bore the imputation with great patience throughout, proving himself to be a christian gentleman.

Besides his clerical duties, the subject of our sketch has devoted much of his time to farming. He has one hundred and fifty

acres under cultivation and some two hundred head of cattle.

Few citizens of the Choctaw Nation have received so thorough an education in the Latin and Greek classics, while he is above the average in the ordinary branches of English. He belongs to the *Ok-la-fa-lay-a* clan.

JOHN BOND.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Wade county, in 1853, his father, Isaac Bond, dying when he was very young, so that he received little if any education. He was raised by his uncle, Anonchubba, for whom he commenced work on a farm at an early age. In 1875 Mr. Bond married Lucretia West, born in 1844, the daughter of Joseph West, of Mississippi, a Cherokee by blood, who emigrated to Texas in 1847. By this marriage he has five children: Willie, Henry, Ida, Susan and an infant. The oldest of these children is four years of age.

In 1878 the subject of this sketch was elected sheriff, which office he held for six years, but was obliged to resign owing to ill health. In 1890 he was elected Senator of Wade county, Wiley-tubbee, Barton Jones and

Willis Jefferson being also candidates. Mr. Bond has a small farm and a small stock of cattle and hogs. His house was one of the first built in Tuskahoma. His wife is a bright, well educated woman, who spent many years in teaching in the neighboring schools. Her parents dying while she was a girl, she was obliged to go into service, and was afterward adopted by a Mrs. Willis, who moved to the Choctaw Nation, taking up her residence at Lenore, in Wade county, early in the seventies, where she died. It was about this time that Miss West and Mr. Bond met for the first time, which meeting resulted in marriage.

JONATHAN J. WATKINS.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born March 1, 1840, in Red River county, and attended the neighborhood school for four years, completing his education at Spencer Academy. In 1858 he was appointed county clerk, and filled the office two years. On the breaking out of the war he joined the Confederate army, and remained in the service until the close.

Mr. Watkins married a Choctaw lady in 1870, but separated from her four years afterward.

In 1874 he was elected county judge, which office he held for six years. In 1877 he married Melinda Harley, sister of Thos. Harley, of Red Oak, by whom



J. J. WATKINS.

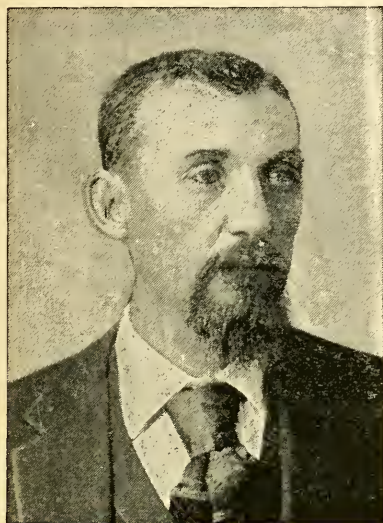
he had no issue. He was elected district attorney in 1884, which office he held six years. In 1890 he was called to the senate, and is now representing his district in that capacity.

Mr. Watkins is an honorable, trustworthy man, sincere and good-natured, and has the goodwill of all who know him. He owns about seventy acres under fence and a small herd of cattle, horses and hogs. He belongs to the Ok-la-fa-ly-a clan.

BENJAMIN HAMPTON,

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Wade county, C. N., April 24, 1853, and attended neighborhood schools until 1866, after which he was placed at the William Fuller School, in Paris,



BENJAMIN HAMPTON.

Texas, where he remained one year. In 1868 Ben was sent to an academy in Bonham, Texas, where he stayed two years, and in 1870 completed his education at Richmond, Virginia. In 1874 he married Harriet Belvin, by whom he had two children, who died young, his wife surviving her marriage but three years. Mr. Hampton married again

about 1879, this time to a daughter of W. B. Simms, of Old Boggy, a white man. The issue of this marriage was three children, two of whom are living: Perry and Phœbe.

The subject of this sketch engaged in farming and stock raising in 1872, which he still pursues with great success. He is also tie contractor for the M., K. & T. railroad, to which position he was appointed in 1887 by Thompson McKinney, P. C. C. N., and re-appointed by his successor, B. F. Smallwood, P. C. C. N., in 1888. In 1873 Mr. Hampton was elected journalist for the House, and was re-elected five or six times. He has two thousand two hundred acres under fence, three hundred acres of which is under cultivation. Besides his farms he is the owner of six or seven hundred head of cattle, improved grades, and seventy-five head of stock horses. For years it has been his greatest pride to improve the grade of horses, cattle and hogs throughout the country. With this in view he has imported some of the best Kentuckian stock, and is therefore in a position to cope with anybody in the Indian Territory in the exhibition of superior blood and weight. Mr.

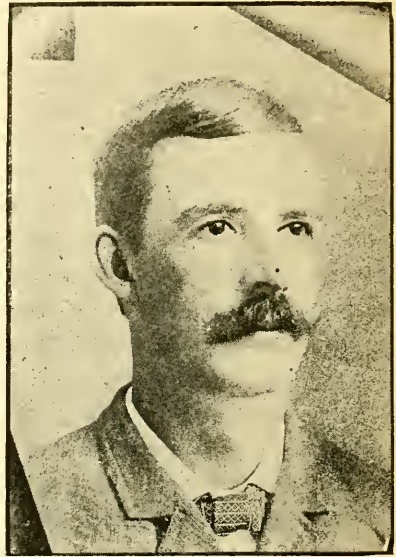
Hampton is of fair complexion, very gentlemanly looking, and extremely fastidious in his dress. In outward appearance an Anglo-Saxon, in heart an Indian. He has traveled a good deal in the states; is well informed on most subjects, and is an exceptionally smart business man. He resides at Caddo, in the Choctaw Nation.

JOSEPH D. LINDSAY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Hancock Co. Ky., in 1856, and came to Atoka, Choctaw Nation, in 1873, where he went to work in an humble capacity for Prof. O. C. Hall, J. J. Phillips and others.

J. D. Lindsay is one of the non-citizen residents of the Indian Territory, who has long been identified with the country, and whose energy and industry has been rewarded by financial success. In 1882 he became a partner in the mercantile business of McBride & Co., and two years afterward sold out and opened a general goods house at Silver City in company with Edward Johnson, which partnership was dissolved in 1889, and resulted in Mr. Lindsay opening a store

at Minco, the then terminus of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., where he now carries a stock of some ten thousand dollars' worth of goods. Here he has a liberal trade, which includes that of the wild, or reser-



JOSEPH D. LINDSAY.

vation Indians, Wichitas, Comanches, etc.

Mr. Lindsay has been a member of the Oklahoma Lodge No. 4, located at Atoka, since 1877. In 1879 he married Mary Ellen, daughter of John McBride, of Arkansas, and sister of Hiram and William McBride, of Atoka, by whom he has three children: Hiram, Joseph D., William A.

AMOS HENRY.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Sans Bois county in 1848. He is a son of the late Artembe, and belongs to the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan.

Amos received a limited education at the Fort Coffee Academy, and in 1864 joined General Cooper's command in Colonel Tandy Walker's regiment. After a nine or ten months' campaign the war ended.

Mr. Henry married his first wife in 1868, by whom he had no family. In 1870 he married Lucy Oks-ak-nibe, by whom he has one son, named Wilburn Henry. His wife died in 1886. In 1880 he was elected county rauger, after which he became representative in 1881, and was re-elected in 1882 and 1883. In 1885 he was elected to the senate, which office he held for two years. In the meanwhile he devoted his attention somewhat to agricultural pursuits. Since the death of his wife, however, he withdrew from politics to a great extent, ceasing to be a candidate for office until 1890, when he

allowed his name to be placed on the list of candidates for district school trustee.

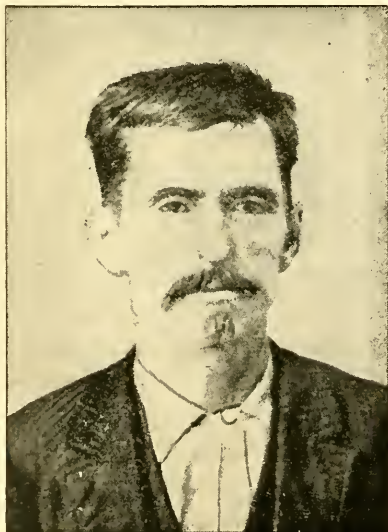
In the fall of 1890 Mr. Henry says he was put to a great deal of trouble and expense through a renter of his who brought suit against him at South McAlester for the recovery of a hundred dollars for alleged expenses in keeping twenty acres of fence in repair for four years. The plaintiff, taking advantage of the absence of a contractor and Mr. Henry's limited knowledge of the English language, worked up a suit against him, the legal expenses of which amounted to over two hundred dollars. The jury in the case, we learn, were white men, and the plaintiff came off victorious, to the astonishment of Mr. Henry, who denounces the decision as unjust. This gentleman is not the only Choctaw who complains of this species of justice dealt to his countrymen at South McAlester.

Amos Henry has always filled in a very creditable manner the numerous offices which he has held, and he is being almost constantly sought after to fill positions of public trust, which he invariably declines.

SIMON E. LEWIS.

[CHOCTAW.]

JUDGE LEWIS was born in Townsen county in December, 1840, and was educated at Spencer Academy. When the war broke out he enlisted in Gen. Cooper's command, and served four years. Soon after the war he married May Hildebrand, a Cherokee, by whom he had one child, named Kathleen. In 1875 he was united to Eliza Striplin, a white girl, and having procured a divorce in 1876, married Julia Hunter, by whom he had one child that



SIMON E. LEWIS.

died in infancy. In 1877 his wife died, and in two years af-

terward he married Mrs. Murphy, widow of the late Benjamin Murphy, of Jacks Forks county,



MRS. LEWIS.

the issue of their marriage being four living children, named Simon Frazier, George Claburne, Julia Alma and Ruth.

In 1879 Mr. Lewis was deputy sheriff of Sans Bois county; from 1881 till 1883 he served as deputy circuit clerk, and the two years following was regular clerk. In 1883 he was appointed circuit judge to fill the unexpired term of Rufus Folsom, and in 1884 was elected to the same office, which he held for four years. In 1888 he was appointed district collector of the first district, but

resigned in 1890, removing to Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation.

Judge Lewis is one-eighth Choctaw, a man of learning, and highly esteemed by all. His wife is a lady of culture and refinement.

The subject of our sketch has been a member of the Masonic order for the past fourteen years. He is the owner of a fine farm, five hundred head of stock cattle, and has an interest in three coal claims.

REV. JAMES L. KEENER.

This gentleman was born in January, 1851, in Whitfield county, Georgia, and educated at the Methodist High School, Ooltowa, Tennessee. The young man began his career of usefulness by teaching school at Harrison, Hamilton county, where he was licensed to preach in 1875. In the following year he moved to Yell county, Arkansas, where he also taught, and in the fall of the same year joined the Arkansas conference. He traveled during the two following years, and in 1888 once more located and taught school until 1881, in the fall of which year he moved to the Canadian district of the Cherokee Nation, where he served two years at Webber's Falls. In

1883 he went to Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, located there for two years, and for the four subsequent years served as presiding elder of that district, where he was greatly beloved and re-



REV. JAMES LISBON KEENER.

spected. In 1889 he was moved to Paul's Valley, where he is now located. In 1876 he married Sabina K. Johnson, and in two years afterward Louisa C. Johnson, both of whom died in childbirth. In 1881 he married his present wife, Ellen Gertrude Mann, of Booneville, Arkansas, by whom he has two children, Louisa, aged seven years, and James Oland Coppidge, aged two.

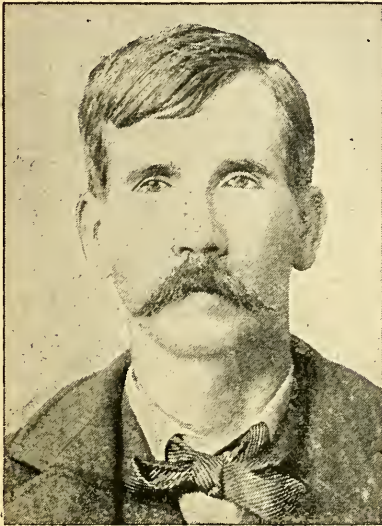


FOREST HOME.

G. W. CHOATE.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in October, 1840, in Ittala county, Mississippi, and attended neighborhood schools until 1854. In the following year he moved to the Choctaw Nation, and in



G. W. CHOATE.

1860, at the breaking out of the war, he joined General Cooper's command. In 1865 he married Eliza Wade, daughter of Simon Wade, by whom he has two surviving children, William F. and Allen J. At the close of the war he commenced farming and stock-raising, and in 1876 was elected sheriff, holding that office for two years. In 1882 he was

re-elected, and in 1890 became representative of his county.

G. W. Choate is a son of Jas. C. Choate, half Choctaw, his mother being of the Ward family. On his father's side he belongs to the Ok-la-fa-lay-a clan. He has four hundred acres of land under cultivation and two hundred and fifty head of stock cattle and one hundred horses. He is a man of good education, intelligent, and very popular among his people.

WILLIAM G. GARLAND.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Towsen county, in 1865, and attended the neighborhood school until 1880, after which he was placed at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. Remaining there until the following September, William moved to Kemper Family School, Booneville, Mo., where he studied until June, 1884. In August of that year, on his return home, he was appointed circuit clerk of the first district. This office he held until November, 1886, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Cache, Skullyville county. In June, 1887, he married Mary Bellar, daughter of James P. Bellar, of Harrison, Arkansas,

who is now living in Tomaha. By this marriage he has one child born in May, 1889, named Joseph G. Mr. Garland sold out his interest in the mercantile business in 1887, and moved back in his father's neighborhood, where he was appointed as county clerk to fill an unexpired term. In 1889 he was elected member of the lower House, and in 1890 was re-elected by a good majority.

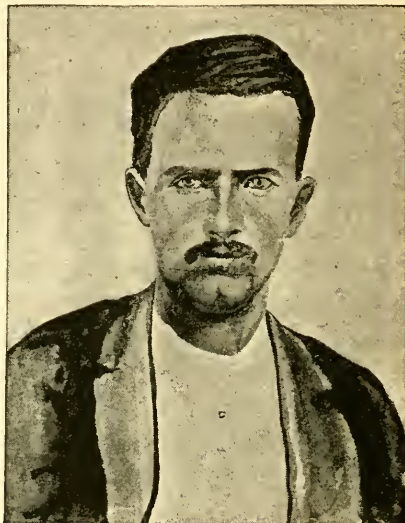
Mr. Wm. Garland has a nice farm and a small herd of cattle and hogs, besides eight head of horses.

He is an intelligent, well educated young man of good moral character, a member of the Masonic order.

A. M. SURRELL.

This gentleman was born in North Carolina in 1844, and moved to North Georgia with his father and mother in 1850, where he received private tuition until he joined the army in 1861 under Bragg, with whom he remained until the command went to Mobile, Ala., after which he changed into the heavy artillery under Maurey, remaining in the army until 1864, and frequently served as a non-commissioned officer. In 1873 he married

Miss S. F. Curry, of Kentucky, by whom he has four children—Bessie, Hettie, Cora and Albert. In 1875 he commenced farming in Collin county, Texas, which business he abandoned in 1886,



A. M. SURRELL.

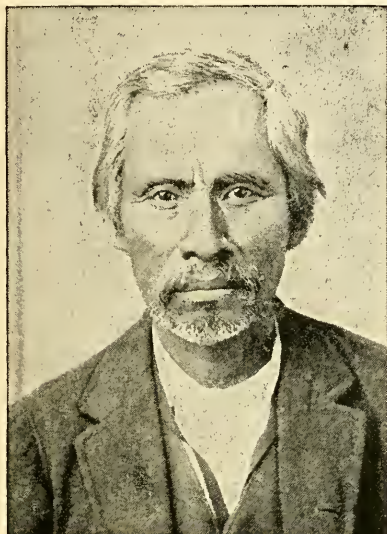
and moved to Atoka, Choctaw Nation, where his brother John was residing. Soon afterward he purchased the Atoka livery stable from his brother, which is now one of the best equipped establishments of the kind in the Indian Territory.

Mr. Surrell is an excellent angler, and few men can surpass him hunting either large or small game. He is well thought of in the community.

HON. CHAS. K. WINSTON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in April, 1835, near Doaksville, Texas, and educated at a neighborhood school until 1849, when he was placed at the Armstrong Academy for three years,



HON. C. K. WINSTON.

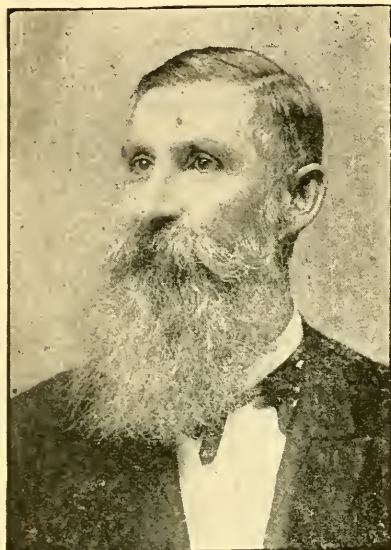
completing his education at Spencer in 1852. When the war broke out he joined the Confederate army, but left the service in twelve months. In 1881 he married Mrs. Levina Loring, who died two years afterward. He then married Selina Annie Battise, by whom he had six children, two of whom are living—Julia and Clarissa. Mrs.

Winston passed away in 1881. Mr. Winston has since married Eliza Peter, by whom he has no family. In 1869 he was appointed county judge, and in 1873 was elected a member of the lower house, and in 1874 was elected to the senate, which office he has occupied by re-election every term since then until November, 1889, when he was appointed by the principal chief as district trustee of the public schools to fill the unexpired term of H. C. Harris.

During Mr. Winston's service in the senate he was invariably voted to the presidential chair, fulfilling the duties of the office with a quiet dignity that never failed to have its influence. He is a devout christian and a truly good neighbor, whose example is of great benefit to the rising generation of the Choctaws. He is also a man of considerable natural talent, which he rarely attempts to display; is an excellent watch and clock-maker, and a good all-round mechanical craftsman. But Mr. Winston's best work is in the ministry, he being appointed local preacher of the M. E. Church South in 1873. Some years of his life he also devoted to school teaching, for which he is well adapted.

REV. J. S. MURROW.

THE first and oldest living missionary in the Choctaw Nation was born June 7, 1835, in Jefferson county, Georgia. His grandfather, William Murrow,



REV. J. S. MURROW.

was one of Marion's daring band in the Revolutionary war.

The subject of this sketch was sent to the Indian Territory by the Home Missionary Board of the Baptist Church in 1857, and since that time has been working diligently, faithfully and effectually in the grand cause. The results of his labor are perceptible all over the Indian country. In 1859 he married Clara, the daughter of Rev. W. Burns, of

Stonewall, an excellent lady. She had four children, two of whom survived her death, which took place in 1868. Mrs. Wm. McBride, however, is the only living child.

Mr. Murrow established the first church in the Seminole Nation in February, 1861. When the war broke out he was appointed by the Seminoles as their agent under the Confederate government, and also as commissary to provide for the destitute families. The fruits of his work are now apparent among the Seminole people, several hundred of whom are members of the Baptist church.

In 1867 Mr. Murrow settled in Atoka, Choctaw Nation, from which point he established many churches throughout the territories of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. When, at his call in 1872 the churches of those nations met together at Atoka, sixteen responded. This association now contains sixteen hundred members and thirty-five churches, most of which have good Sunday schools.

Mr. Murrow was married a few years ago to Miss K. R. Elliott, a missionary lady, who renders him valuable assistance in his arduous work.

The subject of our sketch is the acknowledged father of Masonry in the Indian Territory. He was for some years Grand Master, and is now Secretary and Grand High Priest of the Grand High Chapter.

When the "Indian Missionary," organ of the Baptists in the Indian Territory was on its last legs, Brother Murrow took it in hand at the sacrifice of time and money, and has since succeeded in giving it a large circulation. He is a most excellent writer upon any subject which he treats, being exceedingly versatile, with a vast experience gathered in his contact with the various races of mankind.

Rev. Mr. Murrow has the good will of all ranks and classes.

LORING W FRAZIER.

THE subject of this sketch was born in March, 1867, being the second son of William Frazier, of Jackson county. He was placed at a neighborhood school until 1884, and from there went to Spencer Academy, where he remained three years. In the fall of 1887 he engaged in clerking at Paris, Texas, and two years afterward attended the council meeting at Tuskahoma, where he was appointed journal-

ist of the lower house. Moving to Caddo the same month, he accepted a clerkship in the dry goods establishment of D. McCoy, which position he held till the summer of 1890. In the fol-



L. W. FRAZIER.

lowing October he was appointed journalist of the senate.

Mr. Frazier will probably move to Paris, Texas, and there take a complete commercial course, with a view of engaging in the mercantile business in the near future. He is a bright, intelligent young man, full of energy and ambition, and looks forward to the day when he will be fitted to make a mark among his people. He belongs to the Ok-la-fa-lay-a clan, and is single.

LA FAYETTE C. HARKINS.

[CHOCTAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Atoka county in April, 1864, and attended the neighborhood school until 1880, when he engaged in stock-raising and



farming, which business he still pursues.

La Fayette is the third son of Henry Clay Harkins and nephew of David Harkins, both deceased, and who were prominent men in their time. In 1890 La Fayette was appointed national inspector, which office he still holds. In October of the same year he received the appointment of national coal weigher at Lehigh.

Mr. Harkins is a pleasant and popular young man, intelligent and well educated. He is one-fourth Choctaw.

SAMUEL L. OAKES.

[CHOCTAW.]

JUDGE OAKES is one of the sons of Thos. W. Oakes. He was born at Goodwater, Choctaw Nation, in December, 1853, and was sent to the neighborhood schools until 1870, after which he was placed at Shilo, west of Paris, Texas, until 1872. He returned to his home that year and there remained for two years, after which he resumed his studies at Shilo until 1875. In 1885 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, serving creditably and without intermission until August, 1890, when he was elected county judge of Kiamichi county by a good majority over Nolan Hensen, John Fowler and A. T. Stephens.

Mr. Oakes is a descendant from the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo clan through his mother, Harriett Everidge. His father, Thos. W. Oakes, was a white man from North Carolina. The subject of this sketch has a farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres under cultivation and a nice herd of cattle and horses.

JACOB JACKSON.

[CHOCTAW.]

THIS well-known citizen was born in 1845, most probably in the state of Louisiana, though this is uncertain, the record of his birth having been lost when his parents moved to this country in



JACOB JACKSON.

the year 1850. Jacob was the son of Holbot-tibe, a member of the Baptist church, and a very pious man. He died on the journey from the old state.

The subject of this sketch, after several years' education at the neighborhood schools, spent four years at Fort Coffee Academy,

Skullyville, and in 1862 joined the Confederate army, remaining with his company until the termination of the war. The love of learning being strong within him, Jacob went to the academy at Little Roek, in 1867; from thence, in 1869, to King's College, Bristol, Tennessee, and in 1870 to Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, where he spent four years, and finally completed his education. In 1874 he commenced the practice of law, and in two years afterward was elected Senator for Skullyville county, which office he held until 1881. In 1884 he was again called to the Senate; in 1889 was elected National Secretary of the Choctaw Nation, which office he still holds.

In 1878 Mr. Jackson married a full-blood daughter of Thompson Westley, a lawyer and member of the council. By his marriage with Levisa Westley he has but one surviving child.

Mrs. Jackson, whose portrait is here produced, was born in Kiamichi county, in 1866, and completed her education, a very thorough one, at New Hope Seminary after seven years' tuition. She is a very devout member of the Cumberland Presbyterian

church. For a short time after her marriage she taught school, but owing to household responsibility was obliged to discontinue it. In this capacity, as well as others, she was greatly beloved, being kind and charitable to all. She died September 20, 1886, her death being universally regretted.

Florence Lillie, her only daughter, whose portrait is also produced, was born October 27, 1879. She is a bright, intelligent young girl and bids fair to



MRS. JACOB JACKSON.

become an attractive and accomplished woman. Miss Florence is at present attending New Hope

Academy, where she is giving close attention to the more refined branches of education.



FLORENCE LILLY JACKSON.

Jacob Jackson lost his mother, Elizabeth Jackson, in 1864. This good and pious woman died in Cedar county, Choctaw Nation.

The subject of this sketch is a progressive man in all his views. While in council he was invariably chosen to act on the committee on education. He is an old member of the Masonic order, and a man of superior intelligence and education. Mr. Jackson has a good comfortable home near Bennington. His address is Poteau, Choctaw Nation.

THE CHICKASAWS.

THE CHICKASAWS, like their sister tribe, the Choctaws, were located in Mississippi before their emigration to the Indian Territory, and occupied that portion of the State which at the present time bears the names of some of their illustrious 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 subjection to the laws and customs of the white man or their removal to a point further west. Choosing the latter and lesser of the two evils, they entered into a treaty with the United States, represented by Gen. John Coffee (October 20, 1832), whereby they agreed to dispose of their lands in Mississippi and move to what is now 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, Puc-caiunla (Hanging Grapes), who was very old, they afterward 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 Inchus-sha-wah-ya, his

name in olden days would have been simply Cyrus of the House of Inehus-sha-wah-ya. So with Governor William Byrd, whose name would have been In-cun-no-mar, while that of Montford Johnson and Hagen Greenwood would have been, respectively, Intel-i-hoo and Inchin-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 Col-

bert Station, and is 100 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 emigrants settled among their more powerful brethren in the Indian Territory than they became aware of the fact that their minority 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 speak

ing, "won the toss," otherwise became possessors of the fertile portion of the country, a tract of land perhaps unequaled, and certainly not surpassed by any in the 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. Accordingly, when the Choctaws relegated the weaker tribe to a tract in the western portion of the country, whereby they became a breastwork against the incursions of the wild Indians, they little dreamed that they were 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

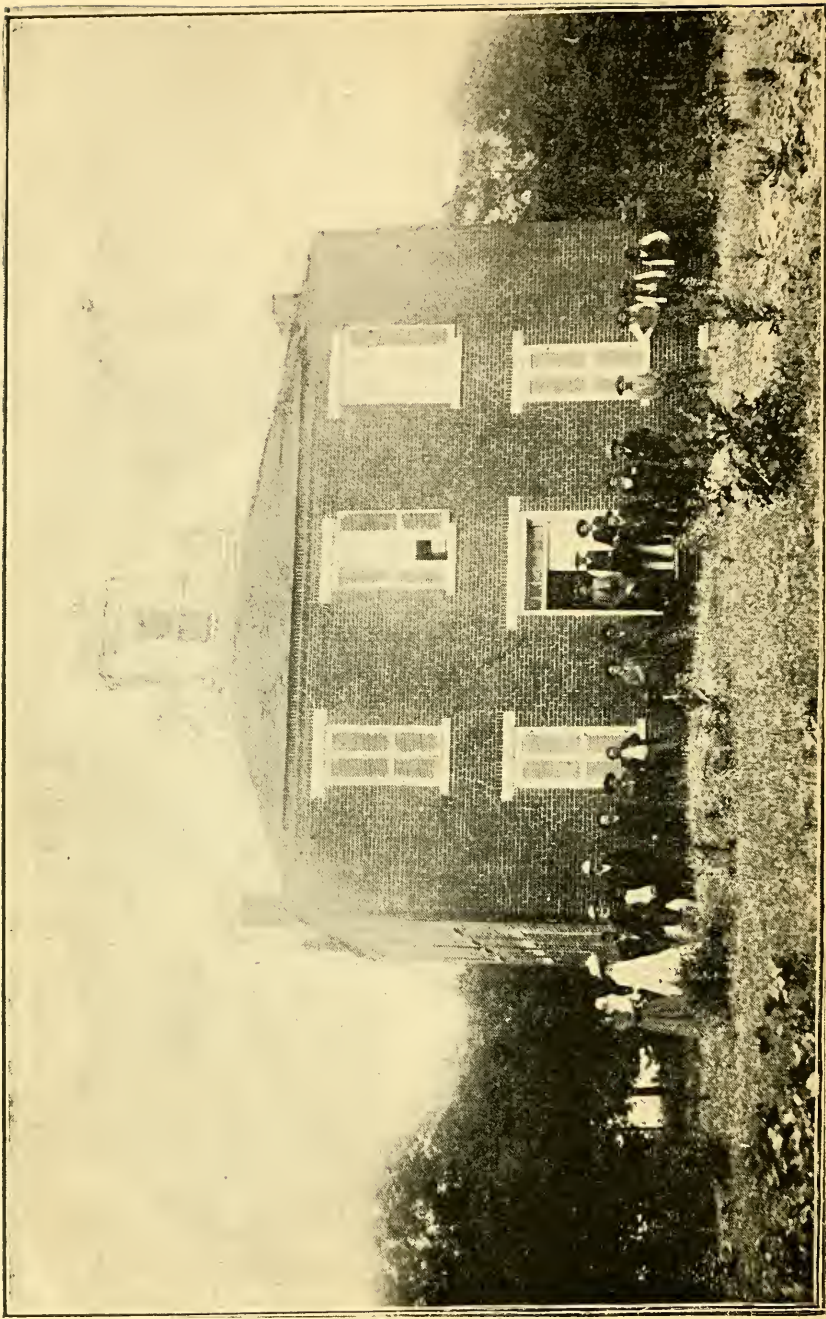
well as from other sources, allowing in lieu three-fourths of their own revenue (which is merely nominal so far as coal is concerned).

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

BOUNDARIES, POPULATION, ETC.

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



Chickasaw National Council House.

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 6,000 citizens prior to the census enumeration of 1890, about 350 were whites adopted through intermarriage; 650 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 white men raised and schooled in the farming communities of the United States.

The Chickasaws have not, like the Choctaws, adopted the negro freedmen settled upon their public domain; and in this instance it appears that they have demonstrated superior states-

manship, as the rapidity with which the negroes increase in population would place them in control of the government before twenty years. They 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 intermarriage than before and less likelihood of adopting useless and impetuous members of society.

GOVERNMENT, LAWS, EDUCATION.

The government of the Chickasaw Nation is patterned after that of the Choctaws. The prin-

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 continues 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 disfranchisement 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, Wahpanucka Institute, Lebanon Academy and Collins Institute, and a number of neighboring schools, containing in all about six hundred children. The sum of fifty thousand dollars 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.

FACTS IN RECENT HISTORY.

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 the old State, 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. The young man 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, rug-

nant 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, Gov. 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, and left at least six or seven hundred women and aged men in the village. During a moonlight night in the early fall of 1862 the Shawnees, assisted by volunteers from other tribes, 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. Burris, 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, which pronounced Byrd to be elected. 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 William 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 Gov. Byrd. Their defeat, however, was very signal, the absence of the white voters being felt to the amount of 150 or 200 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 any more 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 is believed by many that the intention of Gov. Byrd and his colleagues, Col. Lem Reynolds and Overton Love, is 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 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.

CHARACTERISTICS, CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

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 whisky 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 Chicka-

saws are not as susceptible to religious training as the Choctaws; but if deficient in this respect, they are certainly their equals intellectually. The Chickasaw fullbloods, 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 tarrapin 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 circumstances. The fullblood'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 Cunnyatubby 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, Cunnyatubby 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

HUNTING AND FISHING.

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 rising sun if he wishes to enjoy a pleasant and profitable week in the camp.

The entire region of country in the Choctaw Nation northeast and east of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad is made up of mountain ranges, interspersed with streams of various sizes: Into these ranges (the Kiamichi, Sans Bois, Sugar Loaf and Persh-malein) the large game has gradually drifted for better security, for here the country is sparsely settled, some portions of it, ow-

ing 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 dispatched.

After a few nights, or perhaps the first night in the mountains, the hunter is usually treated to that alarming anteporific, 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, al-

though 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 equipment, 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. For further particulars, names and addresses of hunting men and guides address the Messrs. O'Beirne, Atoka, I. T.

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 2 1-4 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 over-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 usual bass flies for sale in New York and other cities are of little use in these waters. You may "dabble" with a "coachman" until doomsday without the least result. The killing flies here are tied on Nos. 2 and 3 Carlisle hooks; they are but four in number and are well furnished with dubbing and hackle, and fully as large as the largest salmon fly.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws seldom if ever fish with rod and line. They prefer the bow and arrow, with which weapon, when the water is low and clear, they frequently procure the largest fish. At certain times the Indians get together for a grand "fry." By means of a weed called "Devil's Shoe String," which they chop or beat up and throw into the water, they stupefy and intoxicate the fish in such a manner as to be able to secure all that they require for present use. The weed, however, is not deadly poison, its effects being but temporary.

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.

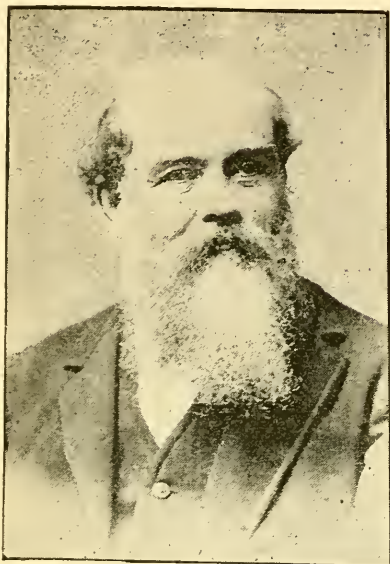
WILLIAM L. COCHRAN.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in La Grange county, Tennessee, in 1834, and reared and educated in Marshall, Mississippi. When yet a youth William was burning with the wild spirit of romance and adventure, so that on hearing of Walker's proposed expedition to Nicaragua he went and joined the filibusters at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1855. In the command were many Southern gentlemen, as well as volunteers from nearly every State in the Union. But probably the

most notable individual of that brigade now living is Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, who joined the party at the age of sixteen years.

William Cochran fought in



WILLIAM L. COCHRAN.

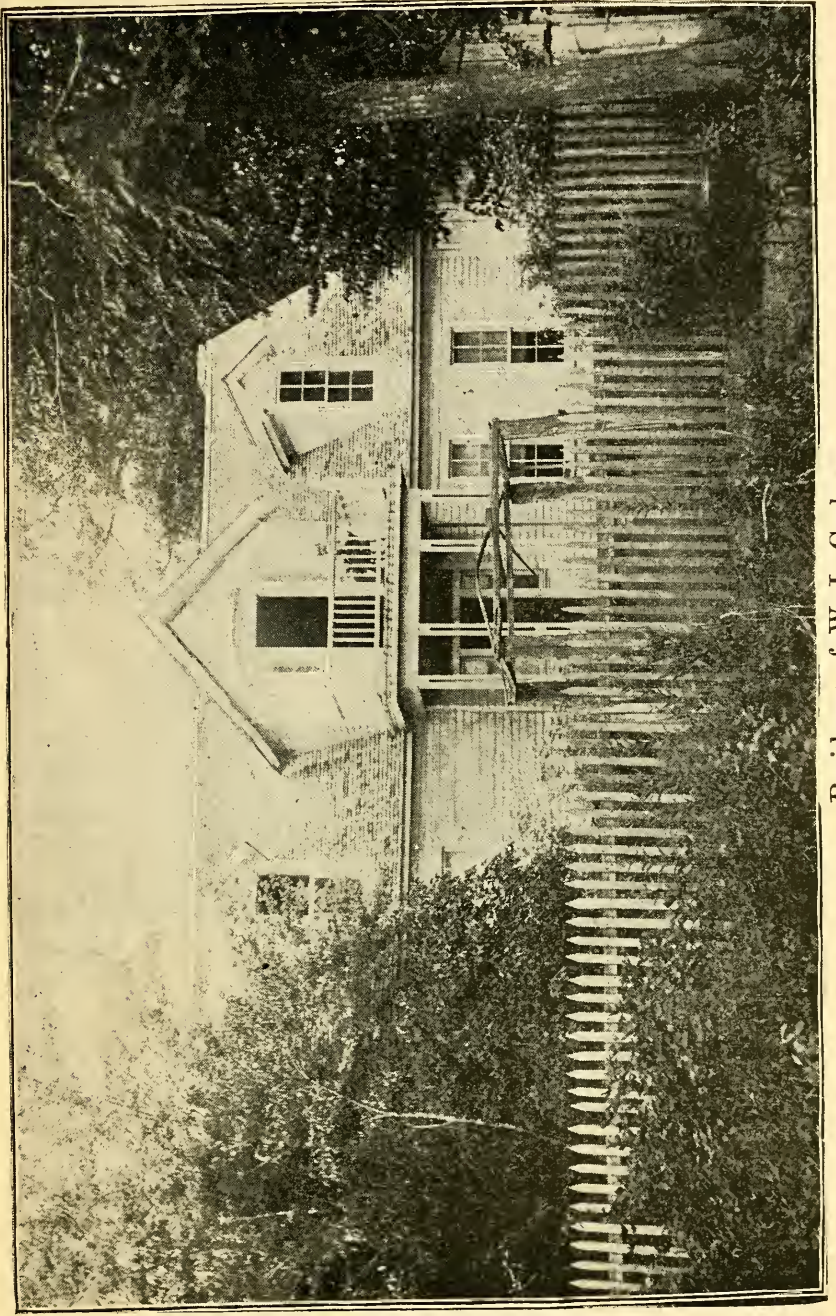
seven or eight battles, the surrender of Grenada being perhaps the most important. In the battle of Massaya he was shot in the left foot, and had his leg amputated; after which he was obliged to retire from the field, where he distinguished himself as a dashing and fearless soldier.

When the civil war broke out the subject of this sketch joined the Ninth Mississippi, and later the Eighteenth Mississippi, in

which regiments he acted as commissary, experiencing service at Bull's Run and elsewhere. He was in charge of the last steamer that ran from Mobile to Pensacola before the port was closed against the South, at the commencement of the war. On this occasion the Federal guns were manned against him, and he had a narrow escape from losing the entire command.

Mr. Cochran was appointed commissary of the Chickasaw Militia by General Albert Pike. In January, 1867, after a long absence from his home at Stonewall, Chickasaw Nation, he returned and settled down to a life of peace. His picturesque residence, produced on page 213, was the first house ever built in Stonewall. He is the owner of one thousand acres of good farming lands under prime cultivation, besides fifteen hundred head of cattle. For some six years, off and on, he has been in the mercantile business, but sold out in 1889. In 1865 he married Miss Jinsey Bohannon, by whom he has two children living—Eugenie, the wife of Dr. Jas. Ray, of Denison, Texas, and Ella, aged seven years.

Mr. Cochran is a thorough gentleman and highly respected.



Residence of W. L. Cochran.

THE CHICKASAWS.

JAMES HARRIS GUY.

[CHICKASAW.]

THERE is scarcely any country without its poetic genius, and the Chickasaws are represented in the person of James Harris Guy, the late lamented brother of ex-Gov. William Guy, who might well have immortalized himself in verse, had not death, at the hands of a body of armed desperadoes, cut short his career while leading the Chickasaw Militia against a fortified building. James Harris Guy was eminently handsome, the noblest looking representative of his race, while his poetic ability will hardly be questioned by him who scans, perhaps the briefest of his poetic flights, "Fort Arbuckle," which is here reproduced. A short time before the death of the poet, the compiler of these sketches had entered into an arrangement to edit a volume of Legends and original poems from his versatile pen, but the reaper came too soon, and the

products of his genius were never stored among the harvests of the immortals.

FORT ARBUCKLE.

The day has been long and dreary;
I halt with the sitting sun
To gaze on the open world,
And the work that the years have done;
And a vision rises before me,
Of the past as it hath been,
And all that the rolling hills have heard,
And the bright-eyed stars have seen.

Full many a thrilling story
Could the echoing rocks repeat,
And methinks I hear in the forest
The tramp of hurrying feet,
The yells of the great Commanche
Ring once more in my ear,
And files of the ghostly warriors
Appear and disappear.

I see the dusky phantoms
Rise from their graves to-day,
With the war paint still upon them
As they started for the fray;
They scorned the white man's promise
And refused to be his slaves,
But their ranks were few and feeble,
And the sun sets on their graves.

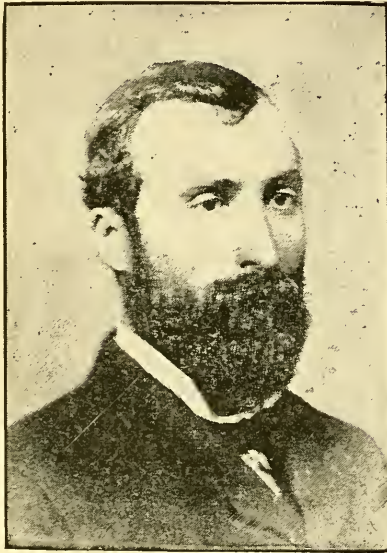
Once more from the hill above me
The painted warriors ride,
And fall upon Fort Arbuckle
Like rocks from the mountain side;
But now the bow and the quiver
Give place to the plodding plow,
A bible, a hut, a handful of corn
And a Christian's broken vow.

Oh, mystical Fort Arbuckle,
The sun is falling aslant,
And a friend stands out in his doorway;
God speed thee, Thomas Grant;
For thou hast ever a seat at thy board,
And in thy heart a place,
For him who would sing the wide world o'er
The songs of a ruined race.

WILLIAM PERRY LEEPER.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Noble county, Ohio, January, 1851; educated at the high school, Pana, Illinois. At an early age Mr. Leeper entered the mercantile business at Owaneco,



WILLIAM PERRY LEEPER.

Illinois, afterward moving to St. Louis, and finally settling near Stringtown, Choctaw Nation, in 1873, where he embarked in the cattle business on a moderate scale. From this point he moved to Limestone in 1879, where he married Minerva Ward, a sis-

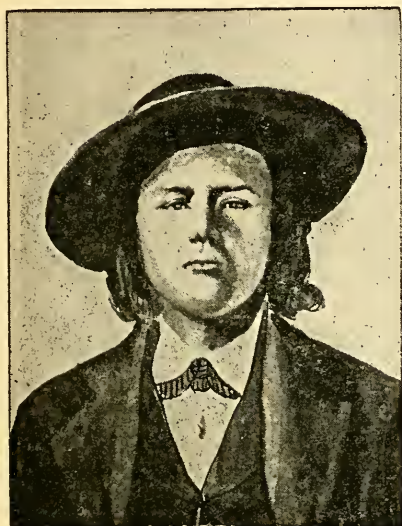
ter of Henry Ward and William Ward, descendants of the Hyah-pah-tuk-kalo. In 1881 Mr. Leeper purchased the old property of ex-Governor Cole's, near Atoka, and in 1883 moved his cattle to the Oklahoma range, near the site of the present city of that name. In 1885 he located twenty miles northwest of Purcell at Leeper, where a post-office has since been established under his supervision. Mr. Leeper's property consists of three thousand acres of land in a state of improvement, one thousand of which is planted in corn and small grain, three hundred head of cattle, forty horses and a large herd of Berkshire and mixed breeds of hogs. He has a fine vineyard, orchard and garden, and gives employment to seventeen men annually. Mr. Leeper is Master of the Norman Lodge (under dispensation) and is also Deputy Grand Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory. In 1889 he originated the progressive convention held at Ardmore, for the purpose of vindicating the rights of the disfranchised citizens, which has since resulted in a general organization.

Mr. Leeper is well known in the Indian Territory.

NEWTON G. FRAZIER.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was the son of Jackson Frazier, principal chief of the Chickasaws, but many years dead. His mother, Hattie Frazier, whose Indian



NEWTON GALLOWAY FRAZIER.

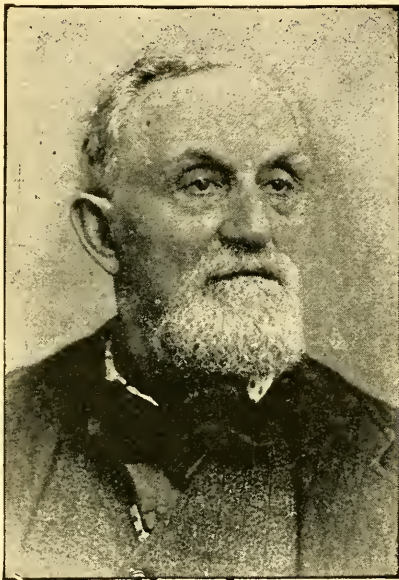
name was Hamalula-tubby, was afterward married to Cyrus Harris, the first governor of the Chickasaw Nation. When quite a boy Galloway was sent to the Robinson National Academy, where he remained fifteen years, after which he went to Cane Hill, Arkansas, and in eighteen months

completed his education. In 1877 he married Emily McLish, aunt of Richard McLish, owner of the now populous town of Ardmore. Mr. Frazier's first office was that of sheriff, in 1876, and two years later was elected representative, taking his seat at the same time that his step-father, Governor Harris, was counted out by the Overton faction. The next office held by Galloway was that of delegate to Washington on the negro question, in company with Col. George Harkins, they failing, however, to get a hearing from President Cleveland. In the Guy administration he was again elected member for Tishomingo, and soon after filled the office of National permit collector. At the present time he is again in the field for the legislature. Meanwhile Mr. Frazier is busily employed looking after his stock and farming interests. He has seven hundred acres under cultivation and keeps as many as fourteen hands in employment. He is an intelligent and hospitable gentleman in high repute with men of all grades, popular with rich and poor alike, and numbers among his numerous friends and acquaintances the most prominent men of the Indian Territory.

ABEL DUSTIN CHASE.

[CHICKASAW.]

A. D. CHASE was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., on October 19th, 1826. In 1832 his mother moved to Shenandoah county, Va., where she opened a female seminary near Mount Jackson,



ABEL DUSTIN CHASE.

on the celebrated Baron Steanbergen's plantation. From there she moved to Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, and carried on a female school with great success. In 1846 the war came up between the United States and Mexico, and Mr. Chase was one of the first to volunteer in the first Virginian Regiment,

which joined Gen. Z. Taylor at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, Mexico; continuing in the service until the conclusion of the campaign. In 1856 the subject of this sketch was in California riding express through the mountains, and in 1859 arrived at Fort Washita, Indian Territory, where he was appointed sutler's clerk, and remained there until his marriage with Miss N. McCoy, daughter of Judge James McCoy, of the Chickasaw Nation, which took place in April, 1860. Since that time Mr. Chase has been employed in farming and selling goods, except while holding the appointment of sutler at Fort Washita, which office he was tendered by Gen. Samuel B. Maxey, the same being confirmed by General Kirby Smith, and which he held until the termination of the war. Mr. Chase lives on excellent terms with the Indian people, whom he says have always treated him well. He now resides at Ardmore.

HON. PALMER S. MOSELY.

[CHICKASAW.]

MR. MOSELY was born in September, 1851, at Tam-a-ho-shay, Choctaw Nation, and was educated at Nashville, Tenn. His

first office was that of Interpreter to the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1875. Two years afterward he was elected a member of the same body. In 1882 he was made Judge of his county, and in 1884 became National Interpreter, which office he has since occupied several times. In 1885 he was elected School Superintendent, which he held till 1889.

In 1876 the subject of this sketch married Lizzie Holloway, and in 1888 was united to his present wife, Amanda Greenwood, daughter of Harris Greenwood, of the house of Inchish-awaya and In-chin-nook-cha. In 1884 he moved to his present home, where he has one hundred and seventy-five acres under cultivation, which is in the hands of four renters. He is also the owner of two hundred and fifty or three hundred head of cattle.

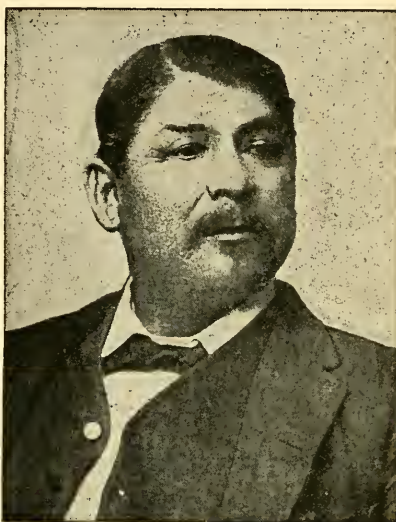
Mr. Mosely is deservedly one of the most popular men in his Nation.

MILTON BROWN.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Mississippi; came to the Choctaw Nation at the time the Chickasaws were emigrating from the

old state. His father's name was A-tch-a tubby. Milton first settled at Caney Switch, and in 1856 embarked in the cattle business, to which he has given his complete attention to the present day. In 1871 after, the death of his first wife, he married Viney



MILTON BROWN.

Rilley, who died without issue in 1887. In 1888 he married Mrs. Annie Guy Reemes, widow of the late Robert Reemes, whose sister is the famous Washington sculptress. Mrs. Annie Reemes is sister of ex-Governor Guy, and has long been considered the most beautiful woman among the Chickasaws. Her peer, if

she has an equal, is only to be met with in the members of her own family, who are alike distinguished for their rare beauty of form and face.

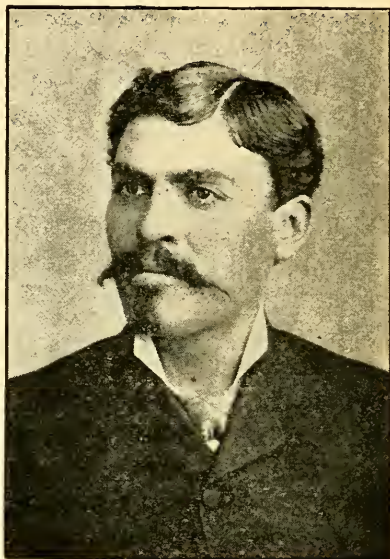
During the war Milton Brown was first lieutenant in Colonel Sampson Folsom's regiment, and proved himself a dashing young officer. He is at present residing close to Wapanucka, where he owns several pine houses, and a stock ranch and a range which are scarcely equaled in that portion of the country. His large herd of cattle is graded, and his annual shipments are extensive.

FREDERICK T. WAITE.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born at Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, in 1853, son of the late Thomas Waite, by his wife Catherine McClure, sister of Hon. Tecumseh McClure. Fred was educated at the Illinois Industrial University, Champaign, Illinois, and at Bentonville, Arkansas, and graduated at Mound City Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo., in the spring of 1874. After having completed his education this young man served for two years in his father's business house on Rush Creek, after which he went to Colorado and New Mexico,

where he remained until about 1879. In 1881 he married Miss Mary E. Thompson, by whom he has one daughter named Katie, aged eight years. In 1886 he moved to the Choctaw Nation, but returned in two years, and



FREDERICK T. WAITE.

was appointed by Governor Guy as a delegate to the International Convention at Fort Gibson.

In 1889 he was elected representative of Pickins county, and became speaker of the House, which chair he held during the three call meetings that followed. In 1887 he became a member of the Indian Police force, and was a candidate for the Senate on the progressive ticket in 1890.

Fred. T. Waite is a good speaker and an excellent writer, contributing many bright and interesting political papers to the journals of the day. He is one of the handsomest and most intelligent of his race.

A. W. SHELTON, M. D.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born July 20, 1853, in Grayson



A. W. SHELTON, M. D.

county, Texas, close to the Indian line. In 1856 his father moved to Western Texas, where every full moon he was visited by the wild Indians, who at that time

were exceedingly hostile. Frequently arrows were found in the yard in the morning which during the night had been discharged at the dogs.

Dr. Shelton received his medical education at Cincinnati, O., and in 1879 married a Miss Ada Colbert. He has two children, Edna and Myrtle.

Dr. Shelton lived at Carriage Point, Chickasaw Nation, from 1875 to 1883. While there he was attacked by a band of outlaws, whose leader was named Frank Long. This band he was the means of dispersing. He moved to Paul's Valley in 1888, and has since then been employed in farming and practicing medicine. He is a man of practical experience, having traveled through nearly every State and Territory in the Union.

JOHN M. WEBB.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Prattville, Alabama, in August, 1850. He is the son of the late Frank Webb, of Rawley, South Carolina. Coming to Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, in 1872, John M. rented a farm until his marriage to Abigail Kemp, daughter of Joel

Kemp, after which he purchased the improvements on the land where he now resides. Mr. Webb was elected to the House of Representatives in 1881, during Overton's administration, and while Hicky-nbbe filled Overton's unexpired term. In 1889 he was re-elected under the Byrd administration, which office he still occupies, though under the law of disfranchisement by the National party. In 1889 he was one of the committee appointed to contract and superintend the building of Bloomfield Academy. Mr. Webb has four sons, Joel, George, William and John, the oldest aged twelve years and the youngest five.

WALTON JAMES

[CHICKASAW.]

WALTON was born at New Boggy, May 15, 1855, and was the only son of the late Booker James.

When quite a boy the subject of this sketch attended the neighborhood school at Boggy Depot until 1867, when he went to Rock Academy, Wahpanucka, where he remained about twelve months. In 1870 he entered Crocker's school, near Nashville, Tenn., and there devoted himself to his studies until June, 1873; after which he returned home

and commenced assisting his father in the stock business. Ten years later, in 1883, he started with a stock of his own, and his present home place is two miles from Rock Academy. In the meanwhile he had married Miss Susan Frazier, daugh-



ter of James Frazier, ex-Sheriff and ex-member of the Chickasaw Council. This marriage took place in 1881, the issue being four children—Minnie, Turner, Felix and Abbie.

Mr. James has four hundred head of cattle and has charge of his mother and sister's stock. He owns besides one hundred

and twelve acres under cultivation and a number of hogs.

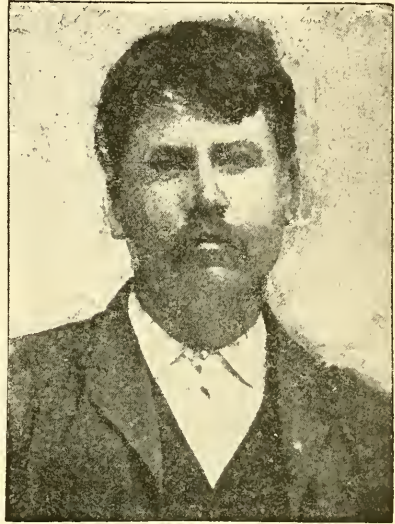
A prosperous and promising young man, of industrious habits and a good education, besides a kindly disposition, it is reasonable to conclude that before many years Walton James will have acquired a large share of this world's goods. Like his father, Mr. James has no ambition to lead in politics.

EDWARD SEHON BURNEY,

[CHICKASAW.]

MR. BURNEY was born January 20, 1861, near old Fort Washita, and educated at the Chickasaw Male Academy by Prof. J. M. Harley. His father dying while he was yet young, Edward was obliged to succeed his elder brother in taking charge of his mother's affairs, which employed his attention till he was twenty-one years of age; when he married Ada Cross, daughter of Joel Cross. After this he moved to Jimtown and bought the Rector place; after which he moved to Burneyville, on Mud Creek, changing back and forth successively till he finally settled on his present estate at Fred, Indian Territory, in 1889. During the past years he has had as many as seven thousand five

hundred head of cattle in his possession, all of which he has parted with, and is now devoting his attention to farming, having seven hundred acres under cultivation and fifteen renters. He has two children, Wessie Ella



E. S. BURNEY.

and Joseph Calvin, aged six and three years, respectively.

Although his brother, ex-Gov. B. C. Burney, has been a prominent legislator, Mr. Burney has always avoided political contact until the present time. He has, however, permitted his name to be brought before the public as a candidate for Representative of his county in the election contest of 1890.

WM. M. M. KEMP.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born July 7, 1860, and is the son of Levi Kemp, of Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, and a grandson of the celebrated Joel Kemp. He first went to school



at Bloomfield College, but his father dying shortly afterward, he was obliged to work hard in order to provide for his own education. With this end in view, he went on a ranch close to Washita, where he remained one year (in 1881). Returning about twelve months afterward, he put his "shoulder to the wheel" and

engaged in stock-herding, attending the Methodist school at Whitehead during the winters of 1884 and 1885. In 1886 he attended Professor Halsell's academy, at Savoy, Texas, where he remained for some months, once more returning to Washita. In the fall of 1888 he commenced clerking in a dry goods and grocery store at Wynne Wood. In 1889 he entered Professor Harley's Academy at Tishomingo, where he remained until the following spring. Soon afterward he was elected Clerk of the Chickasaw Senate at an extra session of the Legislature, which position he maintained until the following November, when at a called Council the disfranchisement question was first raised. In October, 1889, he was appointed County Clerk of Panola, which office he has filled in a creditable manner till the present time.

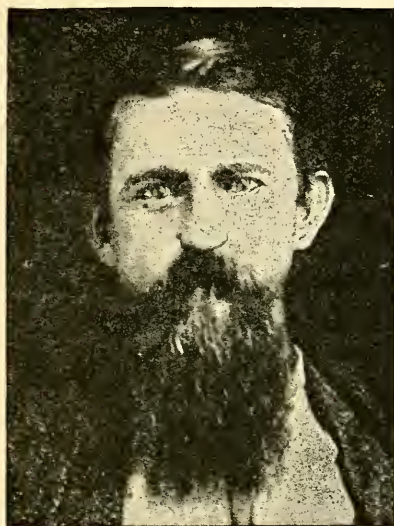
Much credit is due Mr. Kemp for the manner in which he has worked out his own education, his sole capital being industry and perseverance, not a cent being contributed toward his schooling until he entered the National Academy at Tishomingo. He is at present residing with his mother in Panola county.



Wild Horse, Comanche.

JOHN R. SURRELL.

THE subject of this sketch was born near Rolling, Wake county, North Carolina, in 1848, and was sent to the public school in boyhood, but left at the breaking out of the war to join the



J. R. SURRELL.

Confederate service. He enlisted in the Fourth Kentucky regiment under Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, and remained in that regiment until the close of the war. After peace was established he settled in the Indian Territory, and before long was appointed Deputy United States

Marshal, which office he held for some years. In the meanwhile he embarked in the cattle business, and in 1868 married a Miss Cummins, of Warner county, Tennessee, by whom he has six children—Minnie, Mollie, Willie, John, Daisy and Nome. In 1888 he opened a general mercantile business in Atoka under the title of John R. Surrell & Co., which business he disposed of in the following year to Messrs. Perry Bros., of Denison, Texas.

Mr. Surrell is one of the oldest white settlers in the Nation, and is known through the length and breadth of the land, having become prominent not only as a shrewd business man, but as a factor in shaping the destinies of several candidates for public preference. His family, who live in Atoka, Choctaw Nation, are very popular, especially his daughter, Miss Minnie, who is among the prettiest and most refined young ladies of the county.

John R. Surrell has become very popular throughout the Indian Territory, and has numerous friends and acquaintances who speak very highly of this gentleman and his very interesting family.

GOV. WM. MALCOLM GUY.

[CHICKASAW.]

A CHAPTER IN CHICKASAW HISTORY
EXTENDING FROM 1888 TO 1890.

So long as the great or good 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 in-



tervene 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 yet he lived see him surrounded by traducers and political ene-

mies numberless. Verily does history repeat 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 unfrequently 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. The subject of this sketch 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 Gettysburgh, 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 every where 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 taken prisoner and sent to Baltimore, where he remained until exchanged to City Point, Virginia. 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 poles, 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 R. R., 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 Prof. 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 Gov. Guy. This was accomplished by securing a majority in the legislature.

The Byrd party, through constant misrepresentations, eventually gained a decided advantage in both houses, so that when the Governor's term of two years 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'etat, entered the capitol 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 few minutes later a member of the Byrd faction, under the crafty advice of Col. 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 capitol 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 wood-be assassin.

Soon after these occurrences Major Heath was sent from

Washington to report the condition of affairs at the Chickasaw capitol. 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 U. S. 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 U. S. 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 suffered 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. On June 26 last, however, the public press announced to a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances that ex-Gov. William Malcolm Guy, had broken the bonds of celibacy on the previous day, 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.

The decision in favor of Byrd by the United States Government in 1888 was the signal for further irregularities, and in 1889 resulted in a serious rupture of the Chickasaw Constitution by the disfranchisement of the citizens by marriage, who had enjoyed equal rights and immunities since 1866. Col. Lem Reynolds and Judge Overton Love are accredited with the parentage of this bill, with a view of cutting down the opposition and maintaining themselves and party in absolute control.

JOSEPH SADDLER.

[CHICKASAW.]

JOSEPH was born in Iowa in 1856; came to Pickins county in 1867, where he attended a neighborhood school for some time. In 1878, after playing the role of renter during a period of eight or nine years, he married Miss Jennie Alexander, daughter of Chili Alexander, at that time a wealthy Chickasaw, but recently in humble circumstances. After

this he moved to Caddo Creek, and from thence to his present residence close to Erin Springs, where he has two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation and some cattle. Mr. Saddler was at one time lieutenant of the Chickasaw Militia, and was in the massacre on Caddo Creek, where James Harris Guy, Bill Kirksey and the Rolf brothers were shot down by the Lee gang from the shelter of a fortified building.

During about ten or twelve years the subject of this sketch was present at the deaths of many persons, some of whom were the victims of malice and revenge. Among these were Sam Rail, who was killed at Berwyn by one Meeks, over a disputed race, and Eastman Burris, who was shot dead by some officers on the day of B. C. Burney's election, in the vicinity of the voting precinct. Mr. Saddler and a comrade of his, Charlie Henderson, composed two of the party who discovered the dead bodies of Bud Stephens and wife in the Arbuckle Mountains, in 1883, and for which July (a negro) suffered capital punishment. Mr. Saddler's family consists of a wife and two children, Lavina and James—the former aged twelve years and the latter four years.

J. H. MASHBURN.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in 1845, being the son of G. W. Mashburn, of McDowell county, North Carolina. He came to the Chickasaw Nation in October, 1871, and was married two years later to Henrietta Eastman, sister of Charles Eastman. In 1874 under the Overton administration he was appointed constable of Panola, which office he occupied for three years. For four successive years he filled the office of sheriff, after which he was elected county judge. In 1886 Mr. Mashburn was called by the public vote to a seat in the Senate, which he filled honorably and intelligently until the end of his term, after which he retired from politics, and is now devoting his attention to farming and general mercantile business, which he opened at Colbert in 1888. Mr. Mashburn, though very reticent on the subject, has a very interesting war record. When the war broke out he enlisted in the First Confederate, Arkansas Cavalry, and afterward joined Brook's First Battalion, being present at thirty-six engagements without having received a wound. Equally strange is the fact that he has never been

paroled by the United States government, nor ever has he taken the oath of allegiance.

WILLIAM TALLEY.

[CHICKASAW.]

WILLIAM was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1850, and came to Paul's Valley, Chickasaw Nation, in 1872. On his arrival in the Territory Mr. Talley devoted his first few years to the business of freighting, at that time very profitable, and was employed by the U. S. government carrying goods from Caddo, Indian Territory, to the Indian Reservation at Fort Sill. In 1877 he drove cattle from Erin Springs to Colorado and Wyoming, remaining two years on the cattle range in the former Territory. In 1879 he settled down on the Washita River, Indian Territory, and in 1881 secured his Indian right by marrying Agnes, daughter of Senator Nelson Chigley, one of the most progressive of the full-blood Chickasaws. By this union he had four children, Fannie, William Nelson, Tom Perry and Suda Bell, the oldest aged eight years, and the youngest three years. His wife died Feb. 16, 1888, aged twenty-six years. Mr. Talley has eight hundred acres under fence.

S. W. WALLACE.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Charlotte, N. C., educated in Texas, graduating at Commercial College, New Orleans. In 1861 he enlisted in Roberts' Regiment, Magruder's Army, and exchanged into General Terry's Scouts. He was through the entire Louisiana Campaign, and finally came out of Missouri with Pap Price in 1865. In 1884 he struck out for the Chickasaw Nation and opened a mercantile business at Erin Springs, where he kept on hand a good stock of cattle and horses. It was soon necessary, however, that he should prove his right in the country, but having plenty of witnesses he had little difficulty in sustaining his claim to citizenship. Under the act of March, 1889, Mr. Wallace was appointed U. S. Commissioner at Erin Springs, and under the act of May 2, 1890, became Notary Public. In 1876 he married Mary W. Moore, daughter of W. G. Moore, deceased, of Kaufman county, Texas, by whom he has one boy, eight years old. His wife has been teaching school at the Springs for over two years. Mr. Wallace has five hundred acres under cultivation, two hundred

head of stock and fifty horses. He gives employment to fifteen hands at present.

WILLIAM THOS. SHANNON.

[CHICKASAW.]

WILLIAM was born near Denison, Texas, in 1862, and educated at the seminary of that city. Mr. Shannon came to Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, in 1883, and soon afterward entered the business house of Stone and Myers, Whitehead, and afterward that of James Rennie, remaining in Whitehead nearly three years. While employed in the business establishment of Calvin Grant, at Paul's Valley, in 1887, he married Laura Mayes, daughter of David Mayes, of Beef Creek, by whom he has two children, Theresa and Joseph Scott. In 1888 he came to Purcell and there entered the mercantile business in partnership with Mr. Joe Myers, the twain purchasing the interest owned by C. F. Wauntland & Sons. Messrs. Shannon and Myers keep a stock of some twenty thousand dollars, and have an excellent trade. The former has two thousand five hundred acres under fence and six hundred in cultivation, giving labor to some twelve men annually.

CHARLES B. CAMPBELL.

[CHICKASAW.]

As we approach the north western border of the Chickasaw Nation, we find ourselves among the great horse breeders and racing men of the Indian Territory. C. B. Campell (or Young Charlie as he is called) is prominent among this community, having in his stables at the present time three notable racers, viz: "Tom," "Barney" and "Betty," the latter known by her fast five-eighths of a mile record at Muskogee in 1890. Charlie was born January, 1861, at Fort Arbuckle, and educated at Pawnee City, Neb. The early years of his life were spent with cattle, having a small stock of his own, and being employed to take charge of a herd, the property of his uncle, M. T. Johnson. In July, 1890, Mr. Campbell opened a business house at Minco, at the Junction of the Chicago & Rock Island R. R., which place is now in a prosperous condition. Besides his interest in the mercantile business, Mr. Campbell has one thousand five hundred head of cattle and five hundred acres of land under cultivation. In 1884 he married Maggie, daughter of the well known stockman, Bill Williams, of Anadarko.

CHARLES HOBART HEALD.

[CHICKASAW.]

CHARLES HOBART HEALD was born at Skullyville, Choctaw Nation, March 17, 1843, his parents having originally removed from Massachusetts to the Indian Territory some time previous to his birth. In 1848 he removed to New Orleans, La., and after completing his education in the east, Charles returned to the Nation in 1860. The following year he was married to Eliza Guy, daughter of W. R. Guy, and sister of Gov. W. M. Guy. Mr. Heald's wife died in 1887, and of a family of ten children only five are living. He has lived at Boggy Depot, Mill Creek and is now located at Healdton, I. T.

Mr. Heald was a personal friend and great admirer of Gov. Cyrus Harris, and also of Gen. D. H. Cooper. The subject of this sketch has been through the war with the Indians: first with the Chickasaw Battalion and then with the Second Choctaws. He has held the office of county clerk and represented his county in the legislature.

Mr. Heald is now engaged in farming in order to be at home with his motherless children. No white citizen is more universally respected than C. H. Heald.

WILLIAM FOX.

[CHICKASAW.]

WILLIAM FOX was born in Robinson county, Texas, in 1853, and came to the Indian Territory in 1870. Soon after his arrival Mr. Fox went to work assisting his father to open a farm east of Stonewall, on what is known as Deer Creek. After eight years of diligent labor he married Angelina Manning, daughter of Dr. T. J. Manning, of Caddo, where he was for some time afterward employed assisting his brother in the mercantile business. In 1881 he left Caddo accompanied by his wife and made his headquarters at Los Vegas, New Mexico, for twelve months. From thence he traveled to San Francisco, Victoria (British Columbia), and Seattle, finally "checking up" at Snowhannich City, Washington Territory, where he made his home for nearly four years. In 1886 he moved back to Los Vegas, and after a stay of fifteen months returned to the Indian Territory and opened a confectionery establishment at Purcell in 1887. The following year we find him in the agricultural business, and opening a farm, eight hundred acres of which he now has in a state of cultivation. In 1890 he moved back

to town and established a billiard and pool hall, which now engages his attention. Mr. Fox has spent a good deal of time and money in traveling, but does not appear to regret it in the least.

W. G. KIMBERLAIN.

[CHICKASAW.]

W. G. KIMBERLAIN was born in Washington county, Kentucky, and educated in Missouri. He came to the Indian Territory in 1870 and the same year married Lizzie Mitchell, daughter of Ben Mitchell, of Pickins county. During the war Mr. Kimberlain served in Shanks' Regiment, Gen. Joe Shelby's Cavalry, and went through the entire campaign without a wound, notwithstanding seventeen holes having been shot through his clothes. Having an early predilection for the cattle business, Mr. K. devoted his energies to it both in Texas and the Territory; so that besides twelve hundred head in the neighborhood of Whitehead, he owns a goodly stock in Grayson county, Texas. Besides this he has fourteen hundred acres of land under cultivation at home, and is a large stockholder in the Merchant and Planters' Bank, of Sherman, Texas.

MR. AND MRS. H. F. BAKER.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE son of Samuel D. Baker, of Saratoga, New York, was born in 1839; educated at Indianapolis, Indiana, and came to Caddo, Indian Territory, in 1881, immediately afterward marrying Mary Bonde, widow of the late Captain Hightower. His wife, while at Wappa Nucka Academy, an orphan girl of five years, was adopted by Mrs. Mary Davis, a missionary, and placed at school in Oxford, Ohio, afterward moving to Hamilton county, near Cincinnati, until her education was complete at twenty-two years of age. Mrs. Baker owes to Mrs. Davis all that she is, and all that she has accomplished, which is by no means trifling, as she has taught with the greatest success for nearly nine years at Sandy, Tishomingo and Armstrong Academy. In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Baker moved to the old Fletcher place, where they now reside. A year or two previously they had owned a large stock of cattle close to Caddo, but the Texas fever robbed them of their acquired wealth, and they depend principally upon farming for a subsistence. They are kind and hospitable, and much beloved by neighbors.

GEORGE R. BEELER.

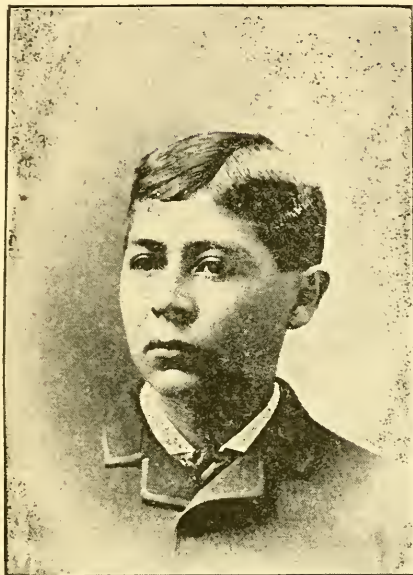
[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born at Rockport, Mo., in 1854 and educated at Highland, Kan. Mr. Beeler came to the Indian Territory in 1879, and settled close to Fort Arbuckle, where he held a stock of cattle on Caddo Creek. Later on he formed a partnership in the business with Calvin Grant, and between them they had sixty thousand dollars invested in hoofs and horns. In 1889 he sold out, and the same year established the Bank of Purcell, Indian Territory. In July, 1890, he sold his interest in this establishment and immediately afterward founded the Bank of Commerce, of which he is now vice-president, F. H. Swain, president (the latter gentleman is president of the American National Bank, Arkansas). Mr. Beeler has some fourteen hundred acres of land under cultivation, and a pasture eight miles in circumference. He gives labor annually to about twenty men. In 1881 Mr. Beeler married Mary, daughter of Thomas Grant, of Fort Arbuckle, by whom he had three children, but losing his wife in 1888 he has since married Georgie Collins, daughter of Hon. Daniel Collins, of Colbert.

JOSEPH H. RILEY.

[CHICKASAW.]

JOSEPH was born in 1863 in the Choctaw Nation; is the son of Col. James Riley, a leading man in his day, but who died when Joseph was but a child, so that he was raised by his father-in-law,



JOSEPH H. RILEY.

Milton Brown, of Wah-pa-nucka. The young man had a liberal education, having gone through a thorough literary training at Springfield, Mo., Booneville, Mo., and Albany, N. Y. In 1866 he married Susan Cutchubby, who died two years afterward. Mr. Riley has since united himself to Miss Sallie Moore, a North Carolina lady,

by whom he has one child, aged thirteen months. His property consists of two ranches containing one thousand head of cattle, and nearly one hundred horses, besides a farm which is now in course of cultivation.

SIMON KEMP.

[CHICKASAW.]

SIMON is a son of the distinguished Chickasaw, Joel Kemp, and was born in December, 1842, on Clear Creek, near Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation; after which his family moved close to Bloomfield in 1844. He married Elvira Colbert in 1862, and two years after her death (which happened in 1869), he married her younger sister, Eliza.

Mr. Kemp was first elected to office in the second Harris administration, when he was made Sergeant-at-Arms; his next office being that of Constable of Panola county. During the Overton administration he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was re-elected each year during the administrations of Burney and Wolfe. During Guy's executive term, which followed, Mr. Kemp was elected Speaker of the House, in which office he acquitted himself admirably. At the same period he was one of

the Committee on Citizenship. After this, in 1886, he ran for County Judge against Mr. Franklin, and was beaten by two votes; again, in 1888 (when Byrd was forced by the National party to usurp the Executive seat), Simon Kemp became a candidate for the judgeship of his county, and was elected over W. Finch. He still holds the office to the apparent satisfaction of all parties.

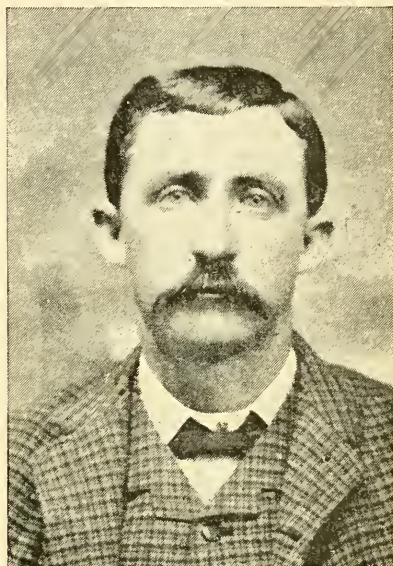
Mr. Kemp is a farmer and has two hundred acres of land under fence at the old home of his father, at which place he has resided for forty-six years. He is also owner of the Joel Kemp ferry, on Red River, which brings him in a comfortable revenue. He has no heirs, the children of his first wife, two in number, having died at an early age.

J. F. MYERS.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born January 16, 1855, in Grayson county, Texas. He was educated in Sherman and Bonham, Texas, and completed his education at Carlton College, Bonham. From there he came to White Bead Hill, Indian Territory, securing a clerkship from James Rennie, who was engaged

in the mercantile business, and remained with him nearly five years, when he and Mr. L. L. Stowe purchased Mr. Rennie's entire interest in the business. He remained in this capacity for three years, when he sold out and went into the cattle or stock



J. F. MYERS.

business. In April, 1887, he married Miss Eula Colbert, the only child of the late Holmes Colbert. About one year after their marriage he and his nephew, W. T. Shannon, came to Purcell, Indian Territory, and purchased the entire interest of C. F. Wantland & Sons, general merchants at that place. He has since then been engaged in that business.

JOHN FRANKLIN GOODING.

[CHICKASAW.]

J. F. GOODING was born in Memphis, Tennessee, in November, 1859. He is the son of the late Rev. Charles Gooding, of Colbert, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. John Franklin was born while his father resided at Sivell's Bend, on Red River, where he had a large plantation and a number of negroes. His mother had gone back to the old State in the interest of some property which she wished to dispose of. This accounts for his alien birth.

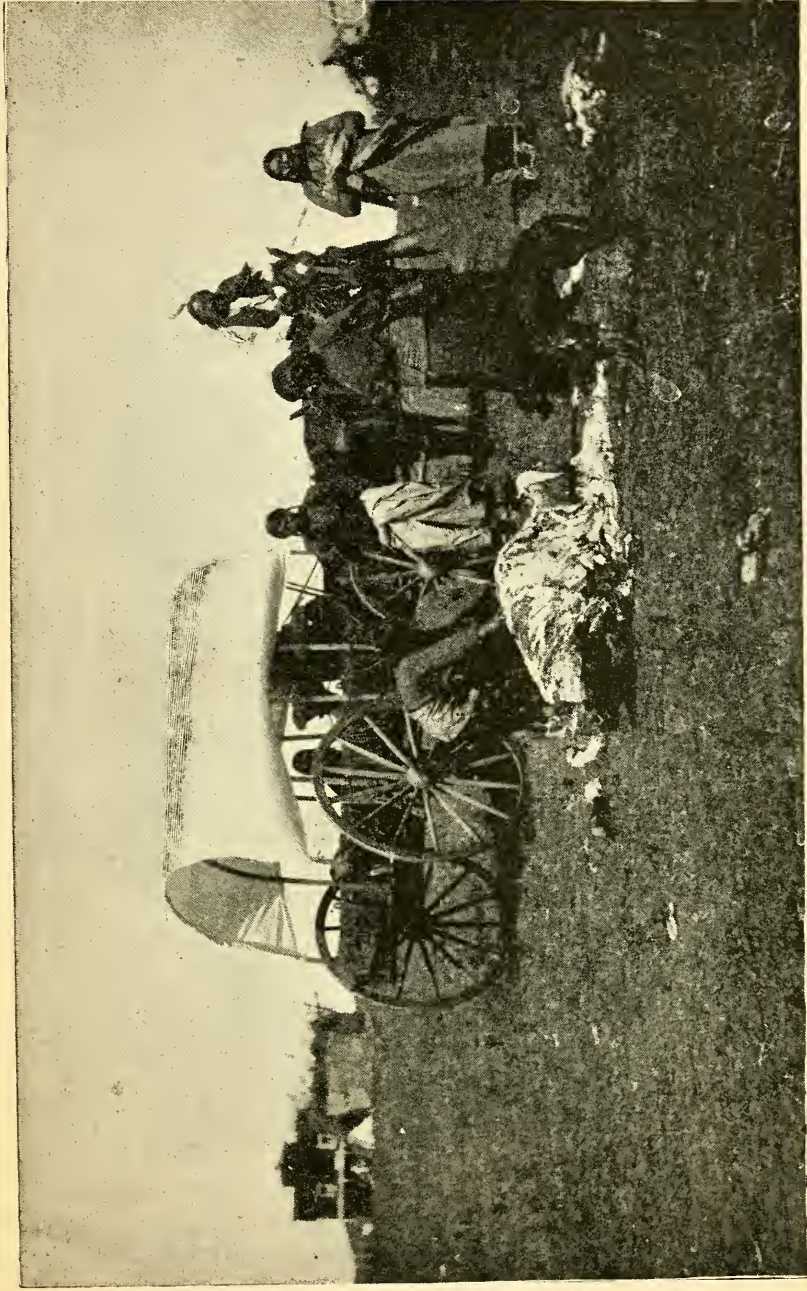
Returning from Sherman, Texas, where he received his education, Franklin went to work and opened a large farm close to Colbert. In October, 1880, he married Sarah Stedman, a young lady from Illinois, who was employed as National teacher at Colbert. Under the Burney administration he was soon appointed Constable of Panola county, and in 1885 was appointed Sheriff, which office he resigned in favor of his agricultural pursuits, which at that time were more remunerative. He was also a member of the United States Indian Police from 1883 to 1886. This office he also abandoned for

the reason above stated. Mr. Gooding is a steady, industrious gentleman, devoted to domestic life and opposed to pushing himself forward in public affairs. He is, however, a stanch adherent to the progressive party. He has no children.

WILEY FRANKLIN BROWN.

[CHICKASAW.]

WILEY was born in Floyd county, Georgia, in 1857, and came to Savanna, Choctaw Nation, in 1884, where he opened a large dairy for the supply of the miners. In the year following he married Eliza Johnson, daughter of Martin Johnson, a Chickasaw, who was waylaid and killed in 1878 at the Double Springs. In 1887 he commenced railroading in the Arbuckle Mountains, and parted from his wife twelve months later. Mr. Brown has recently turned his attention to farming and has two farms (one in the Choctaw and the other in the Chickasaw Nation) in course of cultivation. The subject of this sketch in his earlier days was reckless and and daring, and had very little veneration for Uncle Sam and his laws. As a proof of this statement we mention the fact



Comanches Butchering Cattle.

that he was Captain of a whiskey boat called the "Tamarack," which plied the waters of Red River in 1880. This craft, which was flat-bottomed, contained a cabin sufficiently large to hold a considerable number of bibulous Indians and white men, and during its brief career, bore upon its deck more dead and bleeding bodies than many a ship which had sailed the ocean for ten years. Captain Brown, as he was called, was witness to the pistol fight on board between Ed Lawrence and Bailey Tucker in 1880, in which the former was shot dead instantly and the latter died from the effects of his wound. The "Tamarack" was shortly afterward broken into stove wood by the officers of the law. It is with the consent of Mr. Brown that we publish this matter.

DANIEL COLLINS.

[CHICKASAW.]

SON of George Collins was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, in March, 1839. Came to Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, in May, 1852, in company with four brothers, three of whom are living. In 1866 he married Sarah, the daughter of Joe Potts,

of Colbert, a citizen of the Nation and uncle of Jim Potts, the founder of Pottsborough, Texas. At the commencement of the war Mr. Collins enlisted under Gen. Cooper, where he was for some time employed guarding the agency at Fort Cobb. Later on he joined the Choctaw Brigade and fought at Cabin Creek and elsewhere, after which he returned to his home and married. At the commencement of Governor Overton's administration, Daniel Collins was elected to the Senate, which office he filled for five consecutive terms in a highly creditable manner. In the election of August, 1888, he tied with Col. Lem Reynolds for the Senate, but rather than cause ill-feeling he retired from the field. Mr. Collins has seven children; the oldest, Georgie, is married to G. R. Beeler, banker at Purcell; Louie, unmarried; Mirtie, married to William Kersey, of Carriage Point; Ben Carter, Maud, Daniel and Charlie; the oldest being twenty-three and the youngest four years. Mrs. Sallie Alverson, the oldest living Chickasaw, aged one hundred years, is residing with Mr. Collins, and is still able to recall the treaty made between Andrew Jackson and her people in 1829.

ROBERT L. REAM.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Ream Station, Choctaw Nation, in 1871, the son of the late Robert Ream, deceased brother of the eminent sculptress—Vinnie Ream Hoxie, of Washington, D. C. Robert's mother was Anna Guy, sister of ex-Gov. Wm. Guy, of the Chickasaw Nation, and otherwise highly connected. The deceased Robert, or as he was generally called Bob Ream, was a talented gentleman, but somewhat reckless in disposition, and spent a great portion of his life hunting, fishing and otherwise ministering to his pleasure, for he was enabled, through the income derived from his wife's share in the McAlester and Savanna coal mines, to live without any greater physical or mental labor than an occasional recourse to the profession of law, for which he was educated. He died after three days' illness in 1887, and his body was embalmed and carried to the capital at Washita. Young Robert, the subject of this sketch, first went to school at McAlester, then to Maryland Avenue School, Washington, D. C., one term. From

thence to the Chickasaw Male Academy, after which he returned to Washington and entered the Brent building public school. From there he was transferred to the Military School at Alexandria, Virginia, where partially losing the sight of both eyes, he was obliged to desist schooling for a considerable period. On his return home he went to work at the stock ranch of J. J. McAlester, and later on for his stepfather, Milton Brown, who in 1888 had married Mrs. Ream. Young Robert, who is now nineteen years of age, is a member of the Panola County Militia. He and his brother and sister will be left in good circumstances, as their mother, besides her mining property, has a stock of cattle and fourteen hundred acres of good farm land under cultivation.

FRANCIS JOSEPH FISHER.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch is the only son of Hon. D. O. Fisher, of Tishomingo. He was born in Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, and completed his education at the Jesuit College, Osage Mission, Kansas. He spent the earlier part of his life taking

charge of his father's stock interests; after which he entered into partnership with his father in the mercantile business till 1886, when he purchased the store of Messrs. Byrd & Perry, of Tishomingo. His health becoming impaired by close application to business, he sold out the following year and opened a large farm. He is now residing seven miles southeast of the capital, where he owns 250 acres of good farming land on the Washita bottom, and on which he makes three-quarters of a bale of cotton and fifty bushels of corn to the acre. In September, 1884, he was appointed National Agent under Gov. Jonas Wolf, which office he held till 1886. During Guy's administration in 1887 he was appointed to the office of Inspector of Permits, and is now a staunch adherent of the progressive party, while his father is looked upon as one of the pillars of the National or Full-blood element.

JAMES DULIN.

[CHICKASAW.]

MR. DULIN was born in Georgia in 1837, and went to Texas in 1854, settling down first in Rush

and then in Parker county. In 1858 he took a pack outfit from Gainesville to Denver, Colorado, in search of gold, and returned after an unsuccessful trip of eighteen months. For many years after this Mr. Dulin scouted with various independent companies in pursuit of Comanches and other hostiles in Western Texas, and in 1861 was with Sul Ross when he captured Cynthia Ann Parker, who had been for years in the custody of the Indians. At the breaking out of the war he joined Alexander's regiment of Texas troops, under the command of General Cooper, and was all through the war. In 1871 he married Pocahuntas Walner, daughter of the late Dr. W. M. Walner, and settled on Blue Creek, where he remained till 1877, when he moved to his present home at Paoli.

A finely cultivated farm of five hundred acres, besides five hundred head of cattle and one hundred head of horses, now occupy the attention of Mr. Dulin, who has never mingled in politics nor cast a vote in the Indian Territory. He has a family of four children and a cheerful home, the doors of which are always open to entertain the weary traveler.

NEWTON G. WILSON.

[CHEROKEE AND CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born near Tishomingo, in 1871, and is the only son of the late William Wilson, and only surviving male member of his family residing in the Chickasaw Nation. He was educated at the National Male Academy, where he spent five years. Was married at Ardmore on July 14, 1890, to Ollie, daughter of J. K. Dawnard, of Gainesville, Texas. Mr. Wilson spent the earlier part of his life attending to stock, and is at present in partnership with Mr. Galloway Frazier in the cattle business, at whose place he resides with his young wife.

EDWARD Q. FRANKLIN.

[CHICKASAW.]

EDWARD was born in Lynn county, Missouri, in 1859, being a son of Judge J. H. Franklin, of Buckhorn Grove, Panola county. Edward was raised by his grandmother, after his father had departed for the Indian Territory until the year 1873, when the young man came to Panola and sought the home of his father. In 1883 he married Louisa Calhoun, daughter of Johnson Calhoun, who was murdered in 1881 by unknown par-

ties. After his marriage Edward Franklin opened a farm of one hundred acres, where he is at present residing. In 1888 he was nominated for constable of Panola by the progressive party, and duly elected, serving until the supreme court decided that none but citizens by blood were qualified to hold office. To this effect he received a notice from Governor Byrd in October, '89. E. Q. Franklin's wife has a pair of Chickasaw scissors which belonged to her great, great, grandfather, and which were manufactured by a member of the tribe in 1750, 140 years ago.

MR. AND MRS. W. S. BURKS.

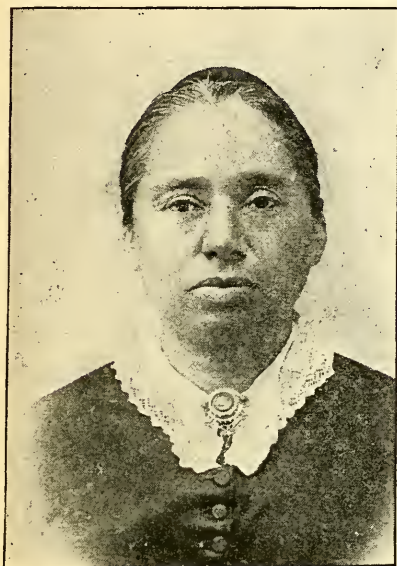
[CHICKASAWS.]

MR. BURKS was born in the state of Kentucky, in 1826, and was educated at Lexington. He came to the Indian Territory in 1855, and the following year married Mrs. Nancy Wall, widow of David Wall, the ceremony taking place at old Fort Washita. At the breaking out of the war, Dr. Burks became a staff surgeon in General Cooper's command, but returned before its termination and married his second wife, Susan Burney, the widow of John Duke, a Mississippian. Susan Burney was the daughter of

David Calhoun Burney, and sister of ex-Gov. B. C. Burney. She was born in 1836 and emigrated to the Indian Territory in 1844. After their marriage Dr. Burks and his wife moved to the vicinity of the old Council House, and in 1872 made their home

acres of land under cultivation in the charge of five families.

Mrs. Burks' father, David Calhoun Burney, held a high position among his people back in Mississippi, and was beloved and respected by both Indian and white. He died in 1871.



MRS. BURKS.

near Caddo. In 1882 Mrs. Burks, being a lady of excellent business capacity, was awarded the contract for the Chickasaw Academy at Wapanucka, which she fulfilled most creditably during the term of five years. On its expiration they moved once more to Caddo, and in the spring of 1887 to Paul's Valley, where they have five hundred

WILLIAM W. COOPER, M. D.

[CHICKASAW.]

This gentleman was born in Tusculum, Ala., in '48, son of Ladell Bacon Cooper, a lawyer of the same place. In 1873 he came to Blue Creek, Chickasaw Nation, where he resided for some time with Thomas Johnson, afterward renting a farm from Mazepa Turner. In 1882 he married Mattie Wells, and purchased a farm from her father at Wapanucka, which he afterward sold him back in 1886, and purchased his present holding on Rock Creek close to Dougherty. Soon afterward four of the tenant buildings on his property were accidentally destroyed by fire. Dr. Cooper has never practiced his profession in this country, but devotes his extra time to agriculture. He is a member of the progressive party, but is not a politician.

REV. COLBERT E. BURRIS.

[CHICKASAW.]

C. E. BURRIS was born in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, in 1827. His father died when he was but five years old. In 1837 he moved with the tribe to Pushma-lein, Choctaw Nation, and afterward went to live with his mother on a small farm near Tus-ka-ho-ma. In 1849 he went to Doaksville in the capacity of a cowboy. In 1850 he moved back to Jacks Fork county and married a Miss Hoyay. In 1856 he came to Pon-to-toc county, where under the Harris administration he was first elected as Representative, and as Senator in 1859. In 1861 he was elected Chickasaw Delegate to the meeting of the five tribes at Old Norfolk Town (Eufala), and several years afterward to the General Pike treaty, and in 1865 to the treaty at Fort Smith. In later years he was elected three times as a delegate to confer with the Choctaws, the last time in 1886. During thirty years Mr. Burris served as Senator, and was Supreme Judge at the time that Governor Cyrus Harris was counted out by B. C. Burney. During the Guy administration he was appointed (in

1886 and 1887) to meet the united tribes at Okmulgee and Fort Gibson; was appointed during the Byrd administration a member of the Chickasaw Commission, which office he holds at present.

Mr. Burris was ordained a minister of the Methodist church immediately after the war, and is at present a member of the Muskogee Conference. Soon after the death of his first wife he married Miss L. E. Bradley, a native-born Missourian, by whom he had seven children, two alone surviving from the family of his first wife, whose names are Hindeman and Isaac. Mr. Burris is a candidate for Governor in the present election contest.

FRANK COLBERT.

[CHICKASAW.]

OF THE many great names that adorn the history of the Chickasaws that of Frank Colbert is among the most illustrious. Martin Colbert, father of the subject of our present sketch, as well as of four sons besides, all of whom emigrated to the Indian Territory with the mass of their tribe, was born in Mississippi. The home of his people was then in the vicinity of Horne Lake, where

the family of Martin Colbert was brought up. At the age of about sixteen years Frank, the oldest son, arrived at Colbert, north of Red River, where he has since resided. During a period of fifty years Mr. Colbert has devoted himself exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and is very wealthy. Although eminently fitted to occupy the highest offices within the gift of his people, yet he has never permitted his name to be mentioned in connection with politics.

Frank Colbert has been four times married. His first wife was named Martha McKinney, a Cherokee, by whom he had two children, Martin and Mary; by his second wife, Malinda Factor, a Chickasaw, he had one daughter, named Sallie; by his third wife, George Anne McCarthy, he had three children, Holmes, Texana and Jennie; and by his fourth wife, Lou Goldsby, a Cherokee, he had nine children, five of whom are living, namely: Jim, May, Fannie, Harley and Richard.

Mr. Frank Colbert has spared no pains in the education of his family, all of whom are bright and talented. He is now in his sixty-ninth year, beloved and respected by all who know him.

SANDFORD MINOR MEAD.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE son of Tyra Landers Mead, of Carroll county, Georgia. The subject of our sketch was born in 1848, and came to Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, with his widowed mother in 1868, settling within six miles of Colbert Station. In 1872 he married a Chickasaw named Eliza Hote, who survived but a few years, after which, in 1878, he married Rose, daughter of Dick Cobb, of Panola, by whom he had one son named Walter Bradford, who is now nine years of age. In 1881, after the death of his wife, which occurred shortly after the birth of her son, Mr. Mead married Frances Kemp, daughter of the illustrious Joel Kemp, by whom he has three children, Martha Francis, Minor and Landers. The subject of this sketch opened a farm on Island Bayou in 1873. He has now one hundred acres of land under cultivation, and is owner of what is known as the Carpenter Bluff Ferry, on Red River. Mr. Mead has kept himself completely aloof from politics, never having held any office save that of school trustee for Bloomfield Academy. When he first came to the Ter-

ritory, Panola county was little more than a wilderness, there being few farms which contained over ten acres of land, the full-bloods at that time contenting themselves with two acres of corn and nothing more. There were but four plank houses in the county, and the settlers were forced to cross the river into Texas to have their corn ground into meal. Corn was the chief article of trade, and Mr. Mead traded grain for the first cast-iron plow that was ever used in the Nation, the primitive implement being a rude iron blade manufactured by the blacksmith. Buggies were unknown at the time, and the wagons were cast-off iron axle government schooners fitted only for four-horse teams. During the early days the Indian people used to dry leaves of the sumack in lieu of tobacco, and invariably inhaled the smoke. To this habit Mr. Mead traces back the pulmonary diseases which are yearly carrying off the aborigines.

CHARLES E. EASTMAN.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at old Fort Washita in February, 1848. He is the only son of Charles Franklin Eastman, of

Old Hollis, New Hampshire, who in the latter years of his life moved to the Chickasaw Nation, and was post sutler at Fort Washita, where his son, Charlie, was born. In 1851 the Eastman family moved close to Red River, within six miles of Colbert, where the old gentleman died in 1874; and shortly afterward Charlie and his only sister, Matilda, were left in possession of the family homestead. Charlie devoted much of his time to the raising and breeding of horses, besides cultivating one hundred and sixty acres of farming land. In 1880 he was elected as representative of his county during the Overton administration, which office he held for three successive terms. He was re-elected under Governor Burney, and held the office one term. On the election of Jonas Wolf to the gubernatorial seat, Mr. Eastman was once more called upon to take his old place in the Senate, his term expiring in 1886, after which this gentleman withdrew from public life and married Miss Rita S. Wilkins, daughter of Dr. A. Wilkins of Chetam county, Tennessee, by whom he has one son, Charles David Eastman. Matilda Eastman is married to Joe Perry, of Panola county.

JUDGE B. W. CARTER.

[CHICKASAW.]

BENJAMIN W. CARTER was the fourth son of David and Jane Carter, half-breed Cherokees, of Scotch and Irish descent. He was born at the old Red Hill, in Marshal county, Alabama (old Cherokee Nation), on January 5,



JUDGE B. W. CARTER.

1837, and the following year his parents came west with the large emigration of Cherokees to their new country west of the Mississippi. They settled near Tablequah, Cherokee Nation, where they lived for several years and raised a large family of children, all of whom are dead except the

subject of this sketch and two other brothers. Benjamin was educated principally at the Cherokee Male Seminary; and after he graduated there, followed various avocations, from cowboy to school teacher, until the war broke out in 1861, when he was one of the first to rally to the defense of Southern rights, and stood the brunt of battle, with all the other hardships of a soldier's life, to the close of the war in 1865. He went in as a private and was captain of Company C, First Cherokee regiment, when the war closed. His regiment was then in the Chickasaw Nation, and was disbanded at Fort Washita. The excitement of the war being over, the country being devastated and robbed of all its wealth, confusion reigning supreme everywhere, and the whole world appearing to frown upon a poor, hungry, half-clad, defeated soldier, it was then that Captain Carter's finer feelings were aroused, his true courage and better judgment returned to the surface, and he reluctantly but manfully laid down his armor of war for the implements of industry and peace, to begin life anew. Since that motley day he married among the Chickasaw peo-

ple, and has been a useful man, filling many high and responsible public positions in their government. His wife is a sister of Gov. Wm. M. Guy. No wiser or more learned judge has ever sat upon the bench of the Chickasaw Nation than Judge Carter. His versatility is remarkable, being an excellent writer and a ready conversationalist. The judge has always been looked upon as one of the leading spirits of the progressive party.

Judge Carter has become very popular in the Indian Territory and has a host of friends and admirers wherever he is become known.

HUMPHREY COLBERT.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this biography is the son of the celebrated chief, Winchester Colbert. Humphrey was born close to the Canadian River, near North Fork, in 1842. In 1860 he married Elmira Parker, a Chickasaw, and in 1862 enlisted as lieutenant of the Chickasaw Battalion under Col. Lem Reynolds, in which service he remained for two years. In 1865 he was appointed Sheriff and in 1866 elected County

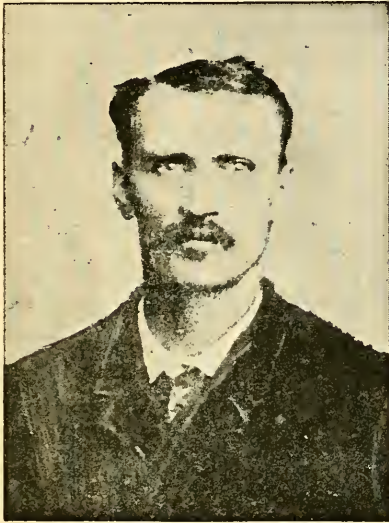
Judge of Pontotoc county, which office he held "off and on" for a term of three years and a half, finally sending in his resignation. During the Harris administration he was first elected a member of the House of Representatives (1873); was re-elected in 1877, and again in 1886. During the interim Mr. Colbert held the offices of Interpreter for the House, County and District Clerk, Commissioner on Incompetent Funds and Attorney General of the Chickasaw Nation, so that he has scarcely been out of office for thirty years. At one period he held no less than three offices at the same time. At present he is occupying that of County Clerk, and was nominated March 25, 1890, by the National party for Attorney General of the Nation. By his first wife Mr. Colbert has five children—Elizabeth, Walton, Martha, Doherty and Louisa, the oldest being twenty-eight and the youngest sixteen years of age. His first wife died in 1884, after which he married Selina Hamilton, daughter of Solomon Ano-la-tubby.

Mr. Humphrey Colbert is a pleasant-mannered gentleman, with a good address, and is quite popular among all parties.

J. H. GODFREY.

[CHICKASAW.]

J. H. GODFREY was born in Illinois, November, 1848, and in the spring of 1857 moved with his parents to Lawrence, Kansas, at that period an almost uninhabited wilderness. He remained in Kansas until the year 1860, at



J. H. GODFREY.

which time his parents, perceiving the storm-cloud of war, moved back to Illinois, where they remained until 1866. After which, taking Horace Greeley's advice, they returned to the west, this time settling in southern Kansas, on what was known as the Osage or Cherokee strip, his mother being the second white

woman that ever settled west of the Verdigris River, in what is known as Montgomery county, then the home of the Osages. His father established a trading post near Shunta Sopa, or Black Dog town, two miles and a half south of where Coffeyville, Kansas, now stands. Here Young Godfrey assisted his father for two years, during which time he acquired such a knowledge of the Osage, or Washashe tongue, as to enable him to become an interpreter between the settlers and the aborigines. At this period Pa-hu-ska, or White Hair, and Shunta Sapa, or Black Dog, were the principal chiefs of the Osages. In 1882 he left Kansas and arrived in Denison, Texas, while the town was in its infancy, where he was employed in various capacities. In 1875 he came to Colbert, Indian Territory, where he entered the business house of Gooding & Maupin; and in 1877 married the daughter of the former (C. E. Gooding), and by so doing became a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. In October, 1877, he was appointed district, county and probate clerk, and was kept continuously in that office for six years; and being a close student of the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, was admitted

to the bar by the Supreme court in 1885. Since that time he has held various offices of trust, permit collector, cattle tax collector, and served one year on the National school board. In 1886 Mr. Godfrey was appointed by Governor Guy to the office of attorney general of the Chickasaw Nation, which office he filled in a highly creditable manner, despite the many difficulties against which he was forced to contend. At the time the disfranchisement act went into effect in 1889, he was draftsman of the law committee in the Legislature. In September, 1889, and since the disfranchisement of the white citizens (citizens by marriage) he has, both with tongue and pen, espoused the cause of justice, taking a firm stand in favor of the progressive party.

Mr. Godfrey is a master mason in good standing, a member of the Methodist church, and a strong advocate of temperance. He is exceedingly versatile, being an excellent writer, a good speaker, and a natural musician. He owns a large farm close to Colbert, to which he personally attends. He has three children, two boys and one girl, besides an adopted son, who is a full-blooded Chickasaw.

HON. JOSIAH BROWN:

[CHICKASAW.]

“ISA-TO-BA” (White Deer), as he is called by the full-bloods, is one of the most remarkable members of his tribe. Slightly above the medium height, with long,



HON. JOSIAH BROWN.

fair hair and blue eyes, he presents a striking contrast to his swarthy-complexioned brethren. Although possessed of varied talents and a large fund of general knowledge, Mr. Brown is wholly destitute of ambition, and has more than once refused the nomination for Chief Executive, an office for which he is admirably fitted. He was born in 1835 at Memphis, Tenn.; is the son of L. L. Brown, a North

Carolinian, his mother being a Chickasaw. After having received a thorough education at Arkansas College, Fayetteville, he moved to the Chickasaw Nation, settling close to the mouth of the Washita River in November, 1849. In 1856 he married Frances Simpson, a white woman, and pursued farming till the war broke out, when he joined Company B of the First Chickasaw Battalion. After the usual vicissitudes of the war, he entered upon his official and political career immediately afterward, being appointed as National Secretary by Governor Harris in 1866. He had, however, held his first office as early as 1857, when he was appointed Clerk of the District and County Courts. Mr. Brown held the office of National Secretary under Gov. W. P. Brown in 1870, and during parts of two terms under Governor Overton. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Harris as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and later, during the Burney administration, was elected National Auditor. In 1873 he was declared a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1886 (during the Guy administration) was called to the Senate. Among the lesser offices,

never sought for but always readily conceded to "Isa-to-ba," was that of Secretary of the Senate, District Clerk, Chairman of the Law Revising Committee (two terms), Secretary of the Citizenship Committee, Delegate to Washington, Delegate to the General Convention of the Indian Tribes, Captain of Militia, and Sheriff of his own county. By this it will be seen that Mr. Brown held every office within the gift of the people save that of Attorney General and Governor of the Nation, both of which offices he refused—the latter because it was productive of almost innumerable responsibilities, which did not tally with his ideas of a pleasant and peaceable life, and the former because the remuneration was not proportionate to the labor.

Although fully fifty-five years of age, Josiah Brown appears to be but a little over thirty-five. His long, silky, fair hair, fine as that of a girl, together with his general appearance, attracts public attention wheresoever he goes; while his opinions on national and legal questions are respected by all parties. He has two children, Mary Kate, married to D. S. Norman; and C. H. Brown, aged twenty-four.

COL. GEORGE. W. HARKINS.

[CHICKASAW.]

ABOUT the middle of August, 1890, the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were stricken with grief and surprise on learning of the sudden death of Col. George W. Harkins, the great Chickasaw ora-



COLONEL GEORGE W. HARKINS.

tor and statesman. He had but a few weeks previous been in the city of Washington, transacting important business for his people, and appeared in good health until a few days before his death. It is believed by many who are conversant with his family, that he died of heart disease, hastened by over-taxation of the mind, for

he was a man of great nervous energy and unflagging strength of purpose.

To pronounce the late Colonel Harkins a man of remarkable ability would be making but a mild assertion. Not only has he established a lasting reputation in his own country, but at the United States capitol, where he has been a constant delegate for many years. His speech before the committee against the opening of Oklahoma to white settlement was copied by nearly all the principal papers in the union, and secured for him the title of the "Rawhide Orator." Throughout the entire contest Colonel Harkins was faithful to his mission, and fought the passage of the bill with unflagging courage and tenacity long after delegates from the other tribes had lost hope or ceased to exert themselves. At the National capitol few men had so many staunch friends as Col. Harkins. His popularity was unbounded as his generosity, which unfortunately for himself, had no limit so long as the large-hearted delegate had the means within his reach.

Born in Mississippi, the subject of this sketch moved to Doaksville, in the Choctaw Nation, with the general emigration.

His father's name was Willis J. Harkins, a well-known man among his people. For some reason or another Colonel Harkins preferred living among the Chickasaws, and so left the Choctaw Nation, where the members of his family were so prominent. At the commencement of the war he entered the confederate service as a captain. In 1873 he was appointed superintendent of the Chickasaw board of education, and in 1876 became National delegate to Washington, which office he held, off and on, until the day of his death. Col. Harkins was also elected member of the Council on several occasions, and held minor offices from time to time, but was eminently adapted to that of delegate, his diplomacy and statesmanship being of vital importance to the Chickasaws.

Colonel Harkins left a wife, several daughters and two sons: G. W. Harkins, Jr. and William, both promising young men.

W. F. LANEY.

(PROPRIETOR CHICKASAW ENTERPRISE.)

THE above-named weekly journal is one of the permanent institutions of the Chickasaw Nation, and is the first newspaper ever established in that country.

It dates from January, 1887, when Messrs. Fields & Martin, with the assistance of Col. W. F. Laney, undertook the responsibility of its columns. The former gentlemen, however, sold their interest to Hon. Sam Paul, and in February, 1890, it fell into the hands of Col. Laney, who had been absent for some time in Mississippi but returned in time to purchase the plant, resurrect the publication, and pay off the debts incurred by the previous owners. The paper is now on a good paying basis.

Col. W. F. Laney was born in Russell county, Alabama, in 1845. At the breaking out of the war he entered the First Alabama Artillery and served till his discharge at Macon, Georgia, in 1865. He was very severely wounded at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi.

At an early day Mr. Laney learned the printing business with his brother-in-law, B. F. Owen, proprietor of the Union Springs (Ala.) Gazette. Since then he has worked on the Montgomery Ledger, Mobile Register, Flack's Bulletin, Houston Times and Austin Journal, besides being connected with several papers in Fort Worth as foreman and city circulator.

GOV. WM. L. BYRD.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE life of this notable Executive has undergone a wondrous transition within the past three years. His early career of uneventful peace has given place to one of excessive turbulence. The placid, plodding business



GOV. WILLIAM L. BYRD.

man of bygone years is now metamorphosed into a ruler whose every action is looked forward to with something very much akin to dread. His recent action 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 in infancy, adopted 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 1877 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. Burris, Palmer Moseley and R. L. Boyd. The result was considerably in Guy's favor; but, as usual, when the 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 again run, resulting as before; but Byrd's party being 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. Before a week after the election had passed the report was spread far and wide that Byrd had been assassinated; but no attempt of the kind has ever come to light.

The Governor declares his in-

tention of looking after the interests of all his people, without respect to their political creed, nor will he interfere with the landed 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 Stone-wall, where he has been doing an immense business. He has three hundred acres under cultivation and one thousand 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 Incun-no-mar.

PURCELL REGISTER.

This popular weekly paper was founded by E. P. Ingle in 1888, and purchased from that gentleman in the summer of 1889 by R. Y. Mangum, a native of Mississippi, whose name is now at its

masthead. Mr. Mangum was appointed postmaster at Purcell in October of the same year, but manages to devote sufficient time to the editorial and local columns to make the paper interesting. This gentleman was a democrat until the nomination of Horace Greeley by his party, when he immediately became a republican. At the age of twenty years he married Miss Mary E. Guffin and lived many years in Texas, moving to Purcell in 1888, where he engaged in the mercantile business.

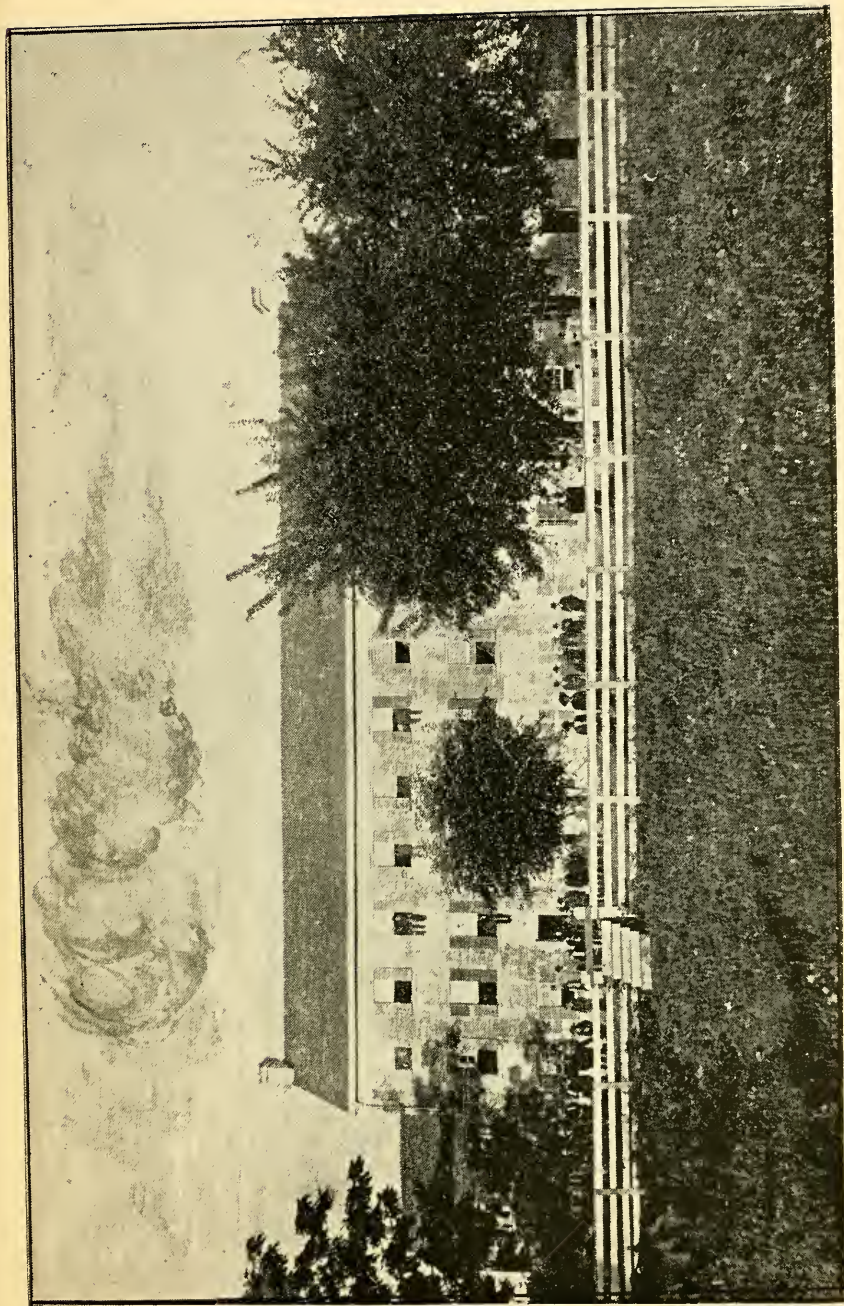
The Purcell Register is devoted to the interests of progression and final absorption of the Indians by the U. S. government.

J. T. HENEGAR & CO.

THE above-named business firm, established in Stonewall, Chickasaw Nation, in October, 1889, is the result of a consolidation between the mercantile houses of Mrs. J. James and that of Henegar & Co. The present firm keeps a general assortment of goods to the amount of about eight thousand dollars, and does an extensive business in and out of the county.

J. T. Henegar was born in Warren county, Tennessee, in 1847, and during the war served

in the Home Guard—Federal service. In 1869 he emigrated to the Chickasaw Nation and settled on the Canadian River. Moving to Stonewall the following year he commenced his experience on a farm, but soon afterward became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of C. C. Rooks. Later on he was employed in the same capacity by Byrd & Perry until he resolved to devote himself entirely to agriculture, and once more became a tiller of the soil. In 1889, however, we find him behind the counter in the business house of Messrs. Hodges and Surrell, in Atoka; and in 1890, we again meet him in Stonewall, a partner in one of the prominent firms of the Chickasaw Nation. After the death of his first wife, Parlee Cummins, Mr. Henegar married Ada Lillard in 1889. His partners in the firm are B. F. Byrd and Mrs. J. James. Of the former it may well be said that he is the most popular citizen in the Chickasaw Nation. Frank is a brother of Gov. W. L. Byrd, and at present holds the office of National treasurer. He is the owner of a large stock of cattle; a corn, wheat and saw mill; and 1,500 acres of land. Elsewhere we furnish a sketch of his career.



Wahpanucka Institute.

H. T. MILLER.

PROPRIETOR "TERRITORIAL TOPIC."

THIS sparkling little six-quarto sheet, the mouth-piece of the Progressive party in the Chickasaw Nation, was established August 1, 1889, by Henry Turner Miller, of Glasgow, Missouri. No sooner had it made its first trip to the hearths and homes of the leading and more enlightened of the citizens, than they recognized in their midst a publication of no ordinary merit, and under the guidance of a man of undeniable ability, with courage to maintain his convictions, such institutions being rare at that time, the Territorial Topic was successful from its birth, so that after the first few months its circulation never fell short of one thousand copies. On August 6, 1890, the day following the consolidation of the Agricultural Wheel and Farmers' Alliance, the Territorial Topic was declared the official organ of the great body, which has no doubt added considerably to its list of readers. After the disfranchisement was effected, and during the political disorder that followed, Mr. Miller spared no pains in championing the cause of the outraged citizens, whose rights had been unjustly wrested from them by

the administration. The able young editor, before settling in this country, spent three years in Stockton, Kansas, where he edited the Rooks County Democrat during the last campaign. His arrival in this quarter was quite opportune, as the majority of the papers printed in the Chickasaw Nation find it more to their advantage to be passive in politics, than to take issue in legislative questions. Not so, however, with the Territorial Topic, which appears to succeed best when armed and ready for the war path. Mr. Miller has made a host of friends during his residence in this country.

W. A. NORMAN

THIS gentleman was born in 1858 at Bloomfield, Mo., and is the son of W. W. Norman. William's two brothers, D. S. and Nelson H., came to the Chickasaw Nation some twenty years ago, and marrying members of the tribe, settled down to a prosperous citizenship.

In 1882 William resolved to find his brothers, and landing at McAlester, heard of their whereabouts, and finally settled at the Chickasaw capital, where he opened a blacksmith shop, at which trade he has since labored.

JOURDAN A. SMITH.

THE above-named citizen of the Chickasaw Nation was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, in November, 1830. In the year 1859, seized with a desire to travel, he left his home in the old states and came to the Indian Territory, settling near Tishomingo. In 1862 he opened a large farm and married Mrs. Nancy McLish, a Chickasaw. In the year 1863 Mr. Smith joined the Chickasaw Battalion under Col. Lem Reynolds, but was soon called from the ranks and sent on detached service for the quarter-master's department. In 1866, when peace was restored, the subject of this sketch was elected sheriff of Tishomingo county, in which office he continued until two years had elapsed, when under the administration of Governor Cyrus Harris he was elected as representative of his county two successive terms. In 1870, moving to Panola county, Mr. Smith purchased a large farm close to Colbert, where he now resides. The following year, under the administration of Governor Overton, he was again elected to the legislature, which office he filled in a highly creditable manner. At the expiration of his term, however, he aban-

doned politics and has since confined himself exclusively to farming. Mr. Smith has suffered considerably during the past four years from the loss of one of his eyes, which deprives him from the pleasure of reading, a pastime to which he was greatly devoted. His family, which consists of two daughters and one son—Mary Ellen, Josephine and Jourdan Couchatubbie—are all married, with the exception of the latter, a boy of nine years of age. The former, Mary Ellen, is the wife of W. E. Washington of Marietta, I. T., while Josephine has recently wed William Stone, of Sivell's Bend, Texas. To comment upon the character and reputation of Mr. Smith would be waste of time. Enough that he is both loved and respected by all men, white and Indian alike. Would that all men of his age were as highly revered.

JAMES DAVISON.

JAMES was born in 1837 in Upper Canada; emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, after which he came to Fort Washita, Indian Territory, with a Mr. Humes, entering the mercantile establishment of Humes & Hamilton at that point in 1860. On the outbreak of the war he enlisted in

the Eleventh Texas regiment in Grayson county, under Colonel Young, and for a period of twelve months raided the Cherokee country and Neutral strip, depriving the Kansas troops of one of their most valuable sources of supply. Shortly afterward he marched under Colonel McIntosh to the assistance of General Cooper, who was leading a campaign against the Pin Indians, or Northern Cherokees, but meeting the main army of the Pins, McIntosh attacked and routed them with great loss. Cooper is said to have never forgiven his brother officer for that premature attack and signal victory. His jealousy was short-lived however, for McIntosh was killed sometime after at the battle of Pea Ridge, or Elk Horn, Mo. The subject of this sketch served gallantly at the latter engagement as well as those of Richmond, Ky., Murphysborough, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the Georgia campaign with its numberless encounters of lesser note. After the war Mr. Davison settled close to Blue, where he remained until 1872, when he moved to Mill Creek and there opened a large general mercantile business, which he is operating at the present time. On

his arrival at that point the country was very sparsely settled, there being no postoffice south closer than Burneyville, nor west nearer than Paul's Valley. The country was in a lawless condition, death being the only method of solving the social or political problem. Mr. Davison never married, but has been so long in the country as to be looked upon almost as a native.

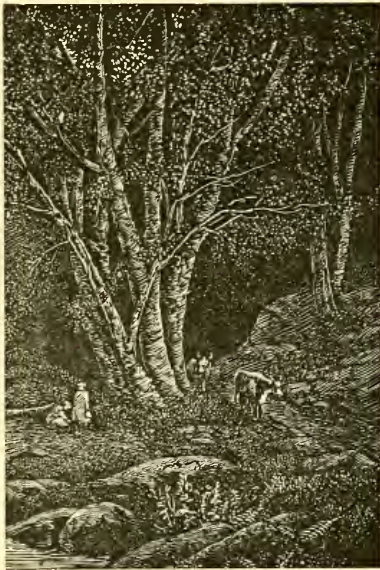
GEORGE J. WILSON, M. D.

THIS gentleman was born in the month of April, 1853, in Henderson county, Texas, and is the son of W. H. Wilson, M. D., of Gainesville, Texas. He completed his education and graduated in medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1874; after which he settled in Panola county, Texas, and moved to Milam, where he practiced his profession for seven years. Thence he came to Grayson county, where he remained till the opening of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad through the Chickasaw Nation; after which he moved to Washita Station in 1887. Besides his practice, Dr. Wilson is postmaster at Washita, which is a distributing point for four offices. He is a pleasant gentleman and a popular physician.

CHARLIE E. BETTS.

[CHICKASAW AND CHEROKEE.]

THE subject of this sketch was born near Armstrong Academy in 1846, and attended a neighborhood school until fourteen years of age. Afterward he



went to Armstrong Academy, where he remained for two terms. At the close of the war he married Katie Robins, a Cherokee, the eldest daughter of Joshua Robins. In 1867 he moved to the Cherokee Nation close to Webber's Falls, where he engaged in the stock business, and in 1878, after attentively reading law for some years, obtained a license and commenced prac-

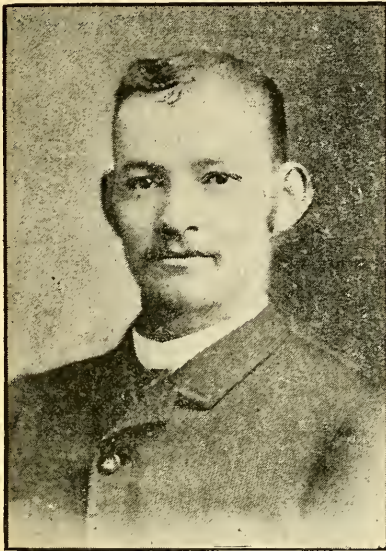
tice, pursuing the legal profession for fourteen years at Webber's Falls. In 1881 he returned to the Choctaw Nation, and there took charge of J. J. McAlester's ranch for two years. Thence he moved to Caddo in 1889, and commenced farming, at the same time resuming his legal practice. His wife dying in 1882, left him two children, Nancy E. and Amanda A., so he married again in 1889.

Mr. Betts has one hundred and seventy-eight acres of farm land and between six and seven hundred cattle, twenty head of horses, and three hundred head of hogs, besides owning the constitutional right of the Kullychaha coal claim. He is a very bright, intelligent man, with a thorough knowledge of men and capable of getting along in any part of the world under all circumstances.

 WILLIAM M'BRIDE.

THIS popular merchant was born in Prairie county, Arkansas, in 1853, and was educated principally under private tuition until he came to the Choctaw Nation, when he received instructions from Prof. O. C. Hall, under whose charge he remained over two years. After this he entered

the establishment of J. J. Phillips, Atoka, where he remained for five years. In 1879 he built a bridge across Boggy, which he took charge of for two years. In 1881 he moved to Stonewall,



WILLIAM M'BRIDE.

Indian Territory, and clerked for C. C. Rooks, a leading merchant at that point. Returning to Atoka in 1883, he entered business with his brother, Hiram and Joseph Lindsay, and purchased the building and stock of A. B. Cass, and in a very short time built up the largest trade in the country. The McBride brothers then purchased Joseph Lindsay's interest; meanwhile Lehigh became a promising point for trade, and the McBrides moved their stock to that

place and sold the building to the Lankford Bros. The Lehigh firm was known by the title of Hodges, McBride & Co. They continued in business about four months, and sold to J. J. McAlister, who formed a stock company, in which he took stock.

In 1878 Mr. McBride married Miss Clara A. Murrow, only daughter of Rev. J. S. Murrow, the oldest missionary now in the Indian Territory. Mrs. McBride is a lady of great refinement and highly educated. She is the mother of six children: Joseph M., William A., John H., Hiram Y., Clara A., and a baby.

William McBride is a business man of great ability; his success in the mercantile line is remarkable, and may be attributed much to his popularity, for he is a young man of excellent address and kindness of disposition. He belongs to the Baptist church, and has been secretary of Sunday School for a number of years. He is one of the oldest Masons here, having been secretary, senior deacon, senior warden and worshipful master, which office he now holds. He is past grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, and present junior grand warden of the same.

JUDGE THOS. B. JOHNSTON. This gentleman was born in 1819 near the Tom Bigbee River, in Alabama, and came to Skullyville, Choctaw Nation, in 1850. He was for a long time in the employment of his uncle, John Johnston, Sr., who was claim agent for the Choctaws. In 1852 he married Eliza Strickland, daughter of John Strickland, and during the war was a scout for General Cooper. In 1874 he moved to Johnsonville, where he now resides, has a fine farm, fifteen hundred head of stock and three hundred horses. In 1868 he was appointed County Judge, and District Judge ten years afterward.

Judge Johnston has eight children—Florence, Lester, Joe E., Isaac W., Albert Sydney, Lemuel; Laura, wife of Ambrose Barr; Catherine, wife of N. H. Byers; and Emma, wife of Joseph Bunch.

Judge Johnston was among the first white men who settled in the Indian country, and was a brave and sturdy pioneer. He is a highly esteemed member of the Methodist church.

Col. Isaac W. Johnston, who resides with his brother, is one of the oldest teachers in the Chickasaw Nation, having been

in charge of National schools in various districts for a term of sixteen years. The Colonel, who is also a citizen of the Indian Territory, is intimate with the affairs and political history of the Chickasaws. During the war he was Colonel of the Harrison county (Texas) militia, and has since held offices of honor and trust in the Lone Star State. His oldest daughter is married to Col. J. C. Degress, of Austin, and his second girl married Capt. J. P. Rodney of the same city.

W. H. BACON.

This gentleman was born July, 1845, and is the son of Rev. H. Bacon, of Pigeon Roost, Mississippi, a Cherokee by blood, who emigrated to Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, in 1846, where he lived four years; after which he moved to Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, and died in 1876.

In 1861 W. H. Bacon enlisted in "Stan" Waite's Cherokee regiment, fighting in the battles of Cabin Creek, both battles at Honey Springs, and at Illinois Creek on December 25, 1864, where during a heavy snow storm both armies retired, making it a draw fight. He retired from the service in August, 1865; after which he began tending stock.

In 1872 he was elected Constable of Panola county, and was elected Judge of Panola in 1881. In 1866 he married Frances Lizenby, daughter of Charles Lizenby, a Kentuckian, by whom he has six children—Samuel J., Edward S., William J., Franklin, Martha and Gertrude. After the death of his first wife he wedded Sammie, daughter of Mitchell Hancock, living near Paris, Texas.

Mr. Bacon is a farmer and stock-raiser and a stanch member of the progressive party.

DR. WILLIAM POYNER.

DR. POYNER was born in 1855 at Weston, Graves county, Kentucky; came to Pickins county, Chickasaw Nation, in 1883, and the following year to Tishomingo, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and opened a hotel in 1885. His medical education commenced in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was completed at Nashville, Tennessee. He married Louisa Corbett, the widow of Ben Boyd, by whom he has one child, Willie Boyd Poyner, aged twelve months.

Dr. Poyner believes in and is beloved by the people, who look upon him rather as a citizen and member of the tribe than as a

licensed trader. He is a first cousin of Alexander, John and James Rennie, three among the wealthiest and most influential business men in the country, and who are also Canadians by birth and education.

EVERETT P. BAKER.

MR. BAKER was born in 1853 in Washington county, Arkansas, and was educated at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and La Porte, Indiana. Everett married Miss Mattie Starke, of Fayetteville, in 1878, and soon afterward settled in the Indian Territory at Atoko in 1884, where he devoted himself to the hotel and livery business till 1886, when he moved to Paul's Valley, where he is now conducting a first-class livery stable.

Some six years before his marriage Mr. Baker was engaged freighting for the government between Caddo and Fort Sill, and later was employed filling a hay contract for Uncle Sam. During those years he had several hair-breadth escapes from the Comanche and Kiowa Indians.

Though not a citizen of the Indian Territory, Mr. Baker is looked upon as a permanent settler and is highly respected in the Chickasaw Nation.

A. H. NUTTALL.

MR. NUTTALL, president of the Industrial Union of the Indian Territory, was born in Warren county, North Carolina, March 18, 1845. His father was A. H. Nuttall and his mother Matilda C. Hawkins, daughter of ex-Gov. William B. Hawkins, of North Carolina. When the war broke out the subject of this sketch, at the age of sixteen years, volunteered in Company A, Ninth Mississippi regiment, and was afterward promoted to a captaincy in Col. Davis' battalion. During his service he frequently risked himself across the enemy's lines, and was twice taken prisoner when acting as a scout, but on each occasion he made good his escape. He was a dashing soldier and a daring scout.

In 1879 Mr. Nuttall moved to the Indian Territory and settled close to Armstrong, Choctaw Nation. In 1886 he went to work and procured sufficient men among the whites and Indians to organize the first Subordinate Wheel in the Indian Territory which when organized was called Bennington Wheel No. 1. This was accomplished August 2, 1886. After organizing twelve other lodges, he established a

Territorial Wheel at Caddo, and was honored by being chosen president by the entire voice of the body. Since then the Wheel has rolled on rapidly, spreading its influence all over the Indian Territory. In the meanwhile President Nuttall was re-elected at every annual meeting. On August 5, 1890, when the Farmers' Alliance and the Wheel consolidated under the name of the Industrial Union of the Indian Territory, Mr. Nuttall was elected as their president, with H. C. Randolph as vice-president and Mr. Ivins secretary and treasurer.

 CHAS. M. MAXFIELD.

MR. MAXFIELD was born in Vermont, New Hampshire, in 1846, and educated in the Cheshire High School. From boyhood he followed the business of jeweler, and at twenty-one years of age was appointed postmaster at Chester, Vermont. After leaving that point he made many moves, coming in contact with every class of people and experiencing every climate between Exanwaba, Michigan, and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1887 he came to Atoka, moving to the Valley in 1890, where he is permanently located, to be henceforth a fixture among the Chickasaw people.

HON. JAMES M. STOVALL.

THIS gentleman was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1831, and educated "on the wing" (as he says himself). He is a good illustration of the self-made man of this generation. It was not till April, 1882, that he came to the Indian Territory and settled at Johnsonville, where he farmed for some three years and held stock across the line in the Pottawatomie country. In 1885 he moved within five miles of Purcell, and on the eventful 22d of April, 1889, crossed the Canadian and established his claim in the promised land of Oklahoma, a few miles north of Purcell. In the new country he soon became a marked man, and on August 5, 1890, was elected Representative of Cleveland county.

During the war Mr. Stovall was a lieutenant in Company E, Colonel Hughes' regiment, of Price's army; and while absent in the field his house and premises were destroyed. In 1857 he married Mary E. Grow, by whom he has five children, four sons and one daughter.

Though not a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, Mr. Stovall is most popular among the people, and feels most at home when south of the Canadian River.

GEORGE W. ADAMS.

MR. ADAMS was born in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1857, and educated in Dallas, Texas. He came to Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation, in 1875, and in 1880 accepted the position of school teacher at Sealey school, which he held for two years; soon afterward purchasing Mr. W. W. Cooper's mercantile business at Wapanucka. He did not, however, remain long in the business, but moved to Blue, in the Cheadle neighborhood, where he commenced dealing in cattle till selling out in 1887; he then settled in Tishomingo, and in partnership with Dr. Walter W. Vannoy opened a general mercantile business, which is now in a prosperous condition. He is also postmaster, distributing mail to some 150 persons.

Tishomingo, which is the capital of the Chickasaw Nation, is looked upon as the best trading point off the lines of railroad in the southern portion of the Indian Territory.

Mr. Adams was married in 1883 to Norah, daughter of M. S. McSwain, of Denison, Texas, by whom he has one child, a boy, named George M., eighteen months of age.

JAMES ALLEN COLBERT.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Mississippi, February, 5, 1832, and moved with his people to the Chickasaw Nation. He went to school at Preston, Texas, for a short time, and while yet a young man married Miss Athenius M. Fulsom, fourth daughter of Hon. Israel Fulsom illustrious Choctaw, descended from the royal "iksa." The alliance of these two young people brought into matrimonial relationship one of the most powerful representative families of each Nation; the Colberts being as prominent among the Chickasaws as the Fulsoms were among the Choctaws. The issue of this marriage was ten children, of whom six are living: Henrietta, Charles, Walter, Lavisia, Czarina and Benjamin.

The deceased (the subject of this sketch) was, like his brother Frank, greatly beloved and respected among his people; but unlike him, was a leading legislator and wielded strong influence in National affairs. Besides his connection with the judiciary, Mr. Colbert was repeatedly elected member of the council. During the war he was second lieu-

tenant of General Cooper's body guard, which post he held until the end of the struggle. After the war he and his brother, with a third party, embarked in the mercantile business, after which he drifted into stock raising and finally went to improving farms.

Mr. Colbert was a progressive, intelligent citizen, and one of the most charitable of men. Many a widow and orphan has had reason to offer prayers for the eternal welfare of one whose generous actions were almost numberless. For years he took care of and gave homes to his brother Henry's orphan children as well as to three of his sister's children. His sons, Walter and Charlie, are young men of great popularity and excellent business qualities. The former is doing business in Denison, while the latter looks after his stock ranch at old Fort Washita. James A. Colbert died January 26, 1874, aged 41 years and 11 months, deservedly and sincerely regretted. His widow is now residing among her relatives in Atoka, I. T.

The subject of this sketch was well and favorably known every where throughout the Indian Territory, and had a host of staunch friends and ardent admirers.



Comanche Medicine Man.

THOMAS J. PHILLIPS.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS prosperous merchant was born in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, in 1839, attended school until 1852, and came to Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, in 1858, where he entered the employment of Messrs. Mitchell and Wright, general merchants. Remaining with them until 1859 he went to Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation, where he clerked for Aaron Harland, in whose employment he continued until the commencement of the war. When the war broke out Tom joined General Cooper's command in the Indian Territory, but in the same year went to his native state and joined Forrest's Cavalry. At the battle of Athens the subject of this sketch was shot in the right hip and obliged to remain in the hospital until discharged, when, being unfit for further service, he returned to the Choctaw Nation and went to work for his old employers. After eighteen months thus passed he moved to Stonewall to take charge of a branch store for his brother, J. J. Phillips. He remained in charge of this place for about three years, after which he purchased the concern, continuing the business in that place until

1879, when he sold to Rooks and Byrd, and moved to McAlester, where he opened a large stock of general merchandise. In 1884 he established a branch house at Krebs, and two years afterward one at South Canadian. J. W. Phillips owns a large stock of cattle, and some thirty-six square miles of pasture, besides one thousand acres under cultivation. He is one of the wealthiest men in his county. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Bourland, oldest daughter of Judge R. R. Bourland, a Chickasaw, by whom he has had eight children: Joseph R., Mattie, William T., Charles R., Rollie H., John Everett, Ellie L. and George Randolph.

T. J. Phillips is a man of great executive ability and unimpeachable integrity, who, by his own perseverance and energy, has well nigh reached the summit of the ladder of success.

JUDGE REUBEN BOURLAND.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Hopkins county, Ky., March, 1820. Reuben was chiefly educated in the neighborhood schools, coming to Texas in 1837, where in company with his brother he practiced surveying and alternately farmed. In

1842 he came to the Indian Territory and improved a farm, after which he returned to Kentucky and Mississippi. Here in a short time he married Eliza Moore, a Chickasaw. In July, 1843, he moved back to the Territory and continued farming for many years. By his marriage he had eight children, four of whom are living; William, John, Mary and Martha. Two of his deceased sons, James and George, were killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. George was a member of the Chickasaw Legislature at the time of his fatal accident. Mr. Bourland has been judge of Tishomingo county, Chickasaw Nation, and William, his eldest son, was National secretary of the same Nation; while John, his second son, was National jailor. Mrs. Bourland died Oct. 8, 1851; since that time Mr. Bourland has made his home with Mrs. T. J. Phillips, his oldest daughter. Mr. Bourland is one of the old landmarks of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and is a gentleman of superior intelligence.

J. C. WORLEY.

[CHICKASAW.]

This gentleman was born in July, 1849, in Mississippi. His father,

Charles Worley, a white man, dying while the subject of this sketch was but a child. His mother emigrated with him in 1853 to the Chickasaw Nation, and settled close to Carriage Point. In 1869 Mr. Worley married Melissa Francis: by whom he has ten children: Charlie, aged nineteen years, Minnie, Jesse, Robert, Oscar, Scott, Gertrude, Mattie, John and Andrew. Mr. Worley lived for some years at Pond Creek, and in 1886 moved to Whitehead. He has six hundred acres of land under cultivation, and five hundred head of stock cattle at Erin Springs, where he now resides.

HENRY T. WALKER.

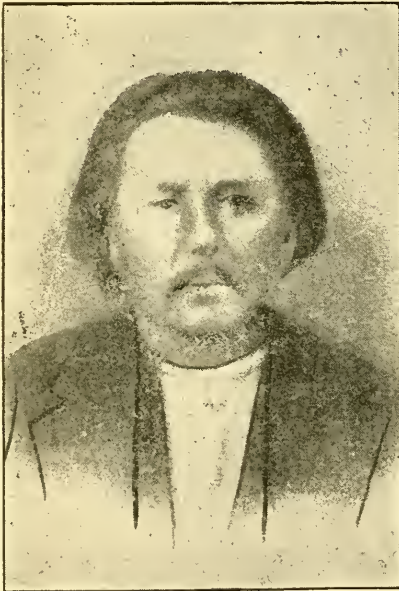
Among the white men who are looked upon as fixtures in the Chickasaw Nation we may here mention H. T. Walker, the redoubtable dentist, born in Stewart, Co., Georgia, in 1860. This energetic professional man graduated in dentistry at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1886, and has been practicing ever since in the Indian Territory. His headquarters are at Paul's Valley, while he has the exclusive practice at the government quarters at Fort Sill. Dr. Walker is

not only looked upon as a first class operator, professionally speaking, but as one of the best gunners and anglers in the Territory. He is a pleasant companion and always ready for a joke.

HON. NELSON CHIGLEY.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born near Memphis, Tenn., in 1835. When



NELSON CHIGLEY.

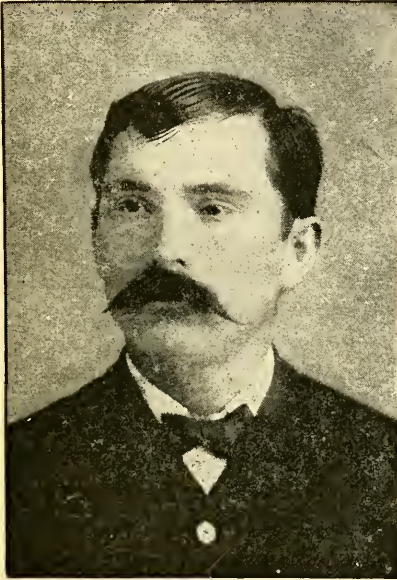
two years old he moved with a portion of his tribe to Fort Coffe, and from thence to Blue Creek, Chickasaw Nation, but did not commence his useful career until

he came to Washita Valley, where he opened a small farm in 1854, and was married five years later to Julia Push-shuk-ka. Chigley has ever since labored with energy and perseverance, not only to cultivate the rich lands that lie around him, but to encourage the less ambitious full-bloods by word and example to industry and economy. As a proof of his activity and business acquirements, he has now nearly two thousand acres of land in corn and cotton, and pays permits for fifty-three farmers in all. In 1870 he was elected to the Senate, and held the office six years. In 1888 he was again elected, and is now a candidate for the same office, having been, strange to say, nominated by both factions—Progressive and National. In 1889 he, in company with Silas Wolf, Joe Kemp and Sam Paul, made a hard fight in the Senate against the disfranchisement of the white citizens. He has three children, Moses, Wyatt and Eliza, the oldest being eighteen years. He has also an adopted son named Nelson Lewis, aged twelve years, who six years ago was cast aside by his parents, but who is now cared for with a father's tenderness and love.

GILES W. HARKINS, M. D.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE eldest son of Col. George W. Harkins, the Chickasaw orator, was born at Boggy Depot, April 2, 1861. He was educated at Whitesborough, Texas, high school, Mincola academy; Uni-



GILES WELLINGTON HARKINS.

versity of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and graduated at the New Orleans Medical College, in March, 1887. Receiving his diploma, young Dr. Harkins commenced practice at Lehigh, Choctaw Nation, where he was soon appointed by the medical board of the Indian Territory as medical examiner for the Choctaw

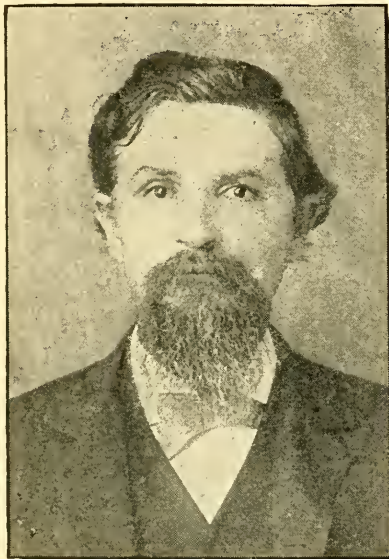
Nation. In the fall of the same year he was appointed physician and surgeon for the Atoka Coal Mining Co. He was also honored in the same year by the position of Internal Revenue Collector on the Gulf of Colorado and Santa Fe railroad. In 1890 he married Miss Mollie Sharp, of Marion, Kentucky, whose father is a merchant in Dyersburgh, Dyer county, Tennessee. Recently Dr. Harkins has been appointed physician for the South Western Coal Co., and is located at Coalgate, where he is about to open a drug store in connection with his practice. Dr. Harkins, besides his company work, has a number of patients from time to time scattered broadcast through the county, which makes his practice very extensive. He is a most promising young physician and is extremely popular among the mining community, as well as among the Choctaw and Chickasaw people. His father, Col. G. W. Harkins, who recently died, was one of the ablest men, and perhaps the greatest orator the Chickasaw Nation has ever produced.

Dr. Harkins is becoming very popular in the Indian Territory, and has a host of friends and admirers.

JUDGE ROBERT L BOYD.

[CHICKASAW.]

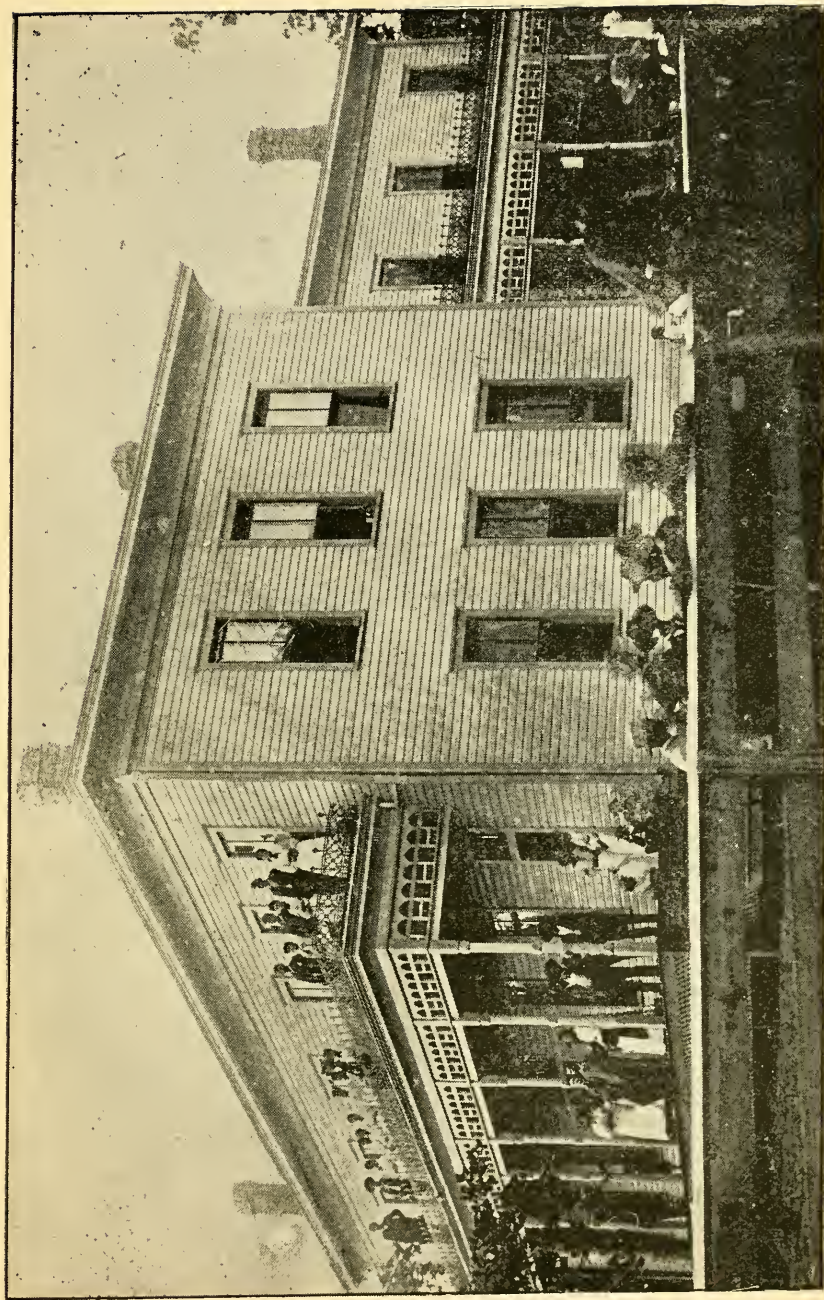
THE present District Judge of the Chickasaw Nation was born in Martha county, Mississippi, in January, 1844. His father, Mr. James M. Boyd, who was of Scotch descent, married Nancy



JUDGE R. L. BOYD.

Love, a Chickasaw of the house of In-quin-no-ma. He and his family emigrated to Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1855, and thence to Pickins county, Chickasaw Nation, in 1860. Robert was educated at the Skullyville National School, and at the opening of the war joined the Bell Point Guards, under Captain Hurtzig. During the years which followed

he became a member of Cooper's command and the Wells Battalion, and was afterward transferred to the Chickasaw Battalion. During his war experience he served at Pea Ridge, Cabin Creek, Prairie Grove and Mazarard Prairie. After the surrender he married Emily Allen, who died within twelve months; after which he married Mollie McSweeney, a full sister of the wife of David Osborne Fisher. In 1868 he came to Pickins county, where he was elected to the office of Sheriff, which position he held until 1870, resigning on account of bad health. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Cyrus Harris to fill the unexpired term of C. P. H. Percy, Attorney General, to which office he was re-elected in the following year and held for a period of seven years, off and on. In 1878 he was elected National Secretary, and filled the same office under Governor Jonas Wolf in 1884. In 1888 he received the appointment of District Judge, which office he is at present filling to the public satisfaction. Among the minor positions of trust occupied by Judge Boyd we may mention that of Secretary of the Senate, Committeeman on Revision of the Laws,



Chickasaw Female Academy.

Draftsman of the Law Committee of the Legislature, Constable of Pickins County, etc., etc. He was more than once solicited to become a candidate for Governor, but invariably refused to make the race, although he has held every other office except Superintendent of Education and National Treasurer.

Judge Boyd is a pleasant gentleman, and his decisions prove him to have superior legal ability.

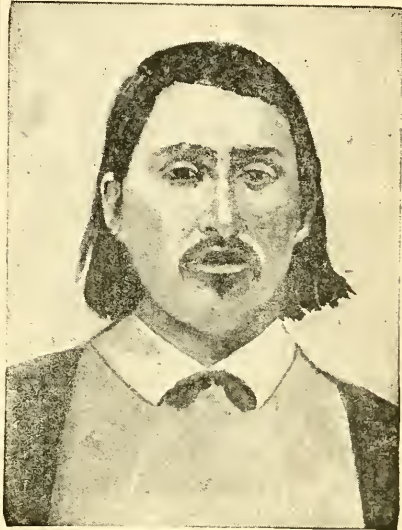
HON. LEWIS KEEL.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch is ignorant of the precise year of his birth, but believes that he was born the year of the payment of the first Chickasaw annuity. His father's name was Cus-sap-po-li, which means divide, or distribute. He was schooled at Parson Robertson's old academy, Tishomingo, and in 1863 married Malsey Ok-sha-tub-by, by whom he has three children—Manda, Johnson and Esau, the oldest aged twenty-seven and the youngest eleven years.

Before the war Mr. Keel was wealthy, having over three thousand head of beeves, but at the end of the struggle he was left comparatively poor. After the disbanding of the Chickasaw Ba-

tallion, in which he served as sergeant, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, which office he held by re-election, off and on, for nearly twenty years. During Governor Guy's administration he was called to the Senate, and re-



HON. LEWIS KEEL.

elected in 1888, his term having just expired. Mr. Keel was also Public School Trustee and a member of the Committee for the Distribution of the Chickasaw Net Proceeds Claims in company with J. T. Collins and Humphrey Colbert.

Mr. Keel is a peaceable citizen and greatly devoted to his home and family.

JOSEPH B. WILSON.

[CHICKASAW.]

JOSEPH was born at Sherman, Tex., in 1859; is the son of Philip Wilson, a white man, and Susan, whose maiden name was Mitchell, and who was one-fourth Chickasaw. After the death of his father his mother married David Mayes, of Beef Creek. The subject of this sketch completed his education at the Chickasaw Academy, Tishomingo, after which he went into the stock business on Beef Creek, and also devoted his attention to farming. In 1880 he married Emma Worley, daughter of C. R. Worley, of Erin Springs, and moved to Purcell in 1888, where for some time he was engaged in the livery business, but sold out in 1890. At present he has eight hundred acres under cultivation and six hundred head of cattle, and gives employment to some twenty men annually. Mr. Wilson has three children, Alta Pearl, nine years old, Susan Ellen and Claude.

JOHN H. WALNER.

[CHICKASAW.]

JOHN was born near Colbert, Indian Territory, in 1862; is the son of William Walner, of Cumberland county, Virginia. John was educated at the Baptist Ac-

ademy, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, but owing to ill health was obliged to leave school at an early age. In 1878 he embarked in the mercantile business in Cherokee Town and sold out four years later. The following year he married Luld B., daughter of Wiley Stewart, of Caddo; and soon afterward invested in live stock, continuing in that business until 1890, when he sold his entire herd. Mr. Walner has been living in Wynne Wood since 1883, and has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in the neighborhood. He is also an officer in the United States Indian Police.

HON. HOGAN KEEL.

[CHICKASAW.]

HOGAN KEEL was born in Atoka county, Choctaw Nation, in 1852. His father's name was Ka-shap-lay, and his mother's was Shoh-king, of the house of In-cho-kapa-ta. His education was completed at Nashville, Tennessee, and Bonham, Texas. He commenced his career as a teacher, and was afterward elected Sergeant at Arms to the Legislature during the Overton administration. During the years which followed to the present time, Hogan served as interpreter for the Legislature, member of the

House of Representatives two terms; constable of Pontotoc county; sheriff, interpreter of the Senate and member of the Senate twice. He married Annie McCarthy, and later Nellie Westley, both Chickasaws. By his second wife he has one child, Minnie, three years old. Mr. Keel has one hundred acres under cultivation and about one hundred head of stock. In 1889 he took out his papers as a legal practitioner at the Chickasaw courts.

CHARLES COLLINS.

[CHICKASAW.]

CHARLES was born in August, 1851, son of George W. Collins, a native of Kentucky. In 1851 Charles emigrated with his father and brothers to Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, and went to school across the river in Grayson county, Texas. In 1880 he married Widow McCoy, daughter of Captain Joseph Harris, deceased, and sister of Hon. Robert Harris, National agent. She died in 1885, leaving one girl, Maggie, seven years of age. In 1887 he married Miss Tennie Trentham, daughter of Joe Trentham, of Tennessee, by whom he has an infant daughter named Allen. Charles Collins resides close to old Fort Washita, in the neigh-

borhood of his brothers, Tom and Edward. He has three hundred acres under cultivation, the greater part of which he rents on the usual terms. He is not a politician, nor has he ever run for office, much preferring his home occupations, and an occasional dead shot at a deer, in the dense woods of the Washita, than political rivalry.

PERRY FROMAN.

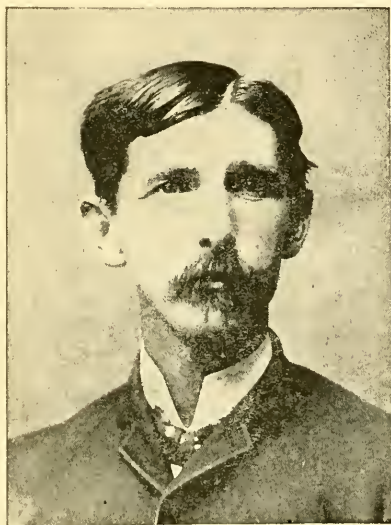
[CHICKASAW.]

PERRY was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, September, 1836; educated at Danville, Illinois; came to Missouri in 1855, and from thence to Cook county, Texas, in 1876. Two years afterward Mr. Froman penetrated the fastness of the Arbuckle Mountains, and there opened a stock ranch, stock raising having been the occupation which he had followed ever since his arrival in Texas in 1876. In 1881 he married Lavina Colbert, and shortly afterward moved to his present home near Wynne Wood, where he built a residence and improved fourteen hundred acres of land, giving employment to some twenty-eight families. Up to 1890, when he disposed of his entire stock, Mr. Froman usually handled as many as 6,000 cattle.

CICERO A. SKEEN.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1853, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy, North Carolina, which was under the charge of Prof. R. H. Skeen (his uncle). In 1872 he left home



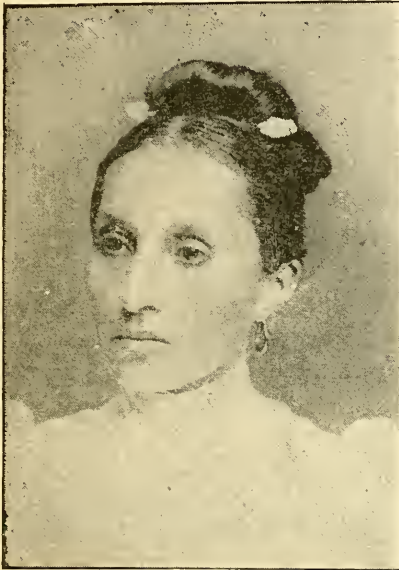
CICERO A. SKEEN.

and went west, landing at Atoka in 1873, and moving to Pontotoc county, where he taught school for some years. During this period he married Cleopatra, daughter of J. B. Herrell, who lived but two months. In December, 1877, he married Emma, daughter of Col. Samson Folsom of the 1st Choctaw regiment,

by whom he had seven children, only three of whom survived. The oldest is named Walter and the younger ones, Fannie and Cora. Professor Skeen taught at the Yellow Springs and Sandy Creek, after which he located a farm and ranch on the headwaters of Blue Creek. He has six hundred head of cattle, forty head of horses and one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation. In 1886 Mr. Skeen was elected representative on the Byrd ticket, and one year later went to the upper house, which office he resigned when appointed to the lesseeship of the Wahpanucka Institute for five years, which appointment he is now filling with two years of unexpired term before him.

Wahpanucka Institute, a picture of which is published in this volume, is the longest rock building in the Indian Territory and contains thirty-six doors and eighty-nine windows, three feet by five. It is three and one-half stories high and one hundred and fifty feet long, with a capacity for one hundred and fifty pupils. This solid structure was built in 1851 by the Chickasaw government and placed in the hands of the Missionary board for many years. During the war

it was used as a barracks by the Confederate soldiers. The scenery in the vicinity of the academy is remarkably picturesque, situated as the building is—on a lofty and mountainous ridge overlooking the waters of the Chick-



MRS. SKEEN.

asaw Delaware. At present the faculty has charge of sixty pupils, for which Mr. Skeen as contractor, is allowed ten thousand dollars per annum. This money, as well as that which is expended on the other National academies is derived from interest accumulating on United States bonds, fifty thousand of which is paid semi-annually into the Chickasaw Treasury. The faculty con-

sists of Prof. Skeen, Prof. J. J. Scarborough, who has charge of the male department, Miss Cora Fuller, of the female literary department and Miss Mary Turner, who is a most accomplished music teacher. The Indian pupils in this institute are the equals of white pupils in point of intellectuality, while morally they are superior to their pale brethren, being more obedient and evincing a greater amount of industry and perseverance.

AMOS R. WAITE.

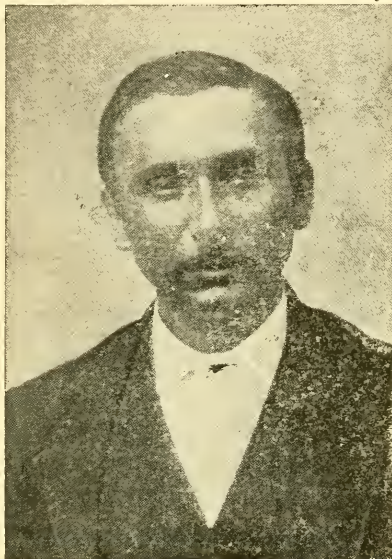
[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born at Paul's Valley, February, 1858, the son of the late Thos. Waite, and nephew of Hon. Tecumseh McClure. Amos was educated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and graduated at Oberlin, Ohio. In 1886 he opened a mercantile business at Whitehead, which he sold out in two years, but once more embarked in the same line in Paul's Valley, closing out in 1889. Mr. Waite has recently turned his attention to farming and has 125 acres under cultivation. In 1886 he married Mary E. Spear, daughter of E. R. Spear, of Devonshire, England, by whom he has two children, Verdi V. Waite, aged eighteen months, and Catherine, an infant.

HON. SAM PAUL.

[CHICKASAW.]

DURING the past few years no name among the Chickasaws has figured more conspicuously than that of Sam Paul. Indeed, from manhood until the present time it has never fallen into obscurity,



HON. SAM PAUL.

although from no intentional effort of his own does it appear that he has sought notoriety. His father, Smith Paul, is a white man, one of the few survivors of his race who emigrated with the tribe from Mississippi. The celebrated Paul's Valley was settled by him at an early date, and this fertile tract shows evidence of his agricultural skill in the shape

of fine orchards and vineyards planted many years ago. Smith Paul, though a very old man, is enabled to enjoy the wealth which he acquired by his superior energy. He is now residing in California close to the Pacific coast, and occasionally visits the Valley.

Hon. Sam Paul is about forty-two years of age, and slightly below medium height, quick in motion and of the nervous temperament. Falling heir to a large property early in life, and being generous and liberal, like many of his race, he acquired habits of extravagance, but the most pronounced traits in the character of Sam Paul is his utter contempt for danger; fear to him being an element unknown and unappreciated. As a Legislator he has always figured in the front ranks; the Senatorial seat for Pickins county being ever at his command.

It was not, however, until 1888, when Guy was "counted out" for the governorship, that Paul displayed his fearless and relentless spirit of partisanship. "Though we have to wade waist deep in blood to accomplish it," said he addressing the assembled council, "Guy shall this day take his seat as governor." Guy

was inaugurated, but fearing bloodshed, failed to urge his claims any further. Had Paul been in his place nothing short of extermination would have prevented his taking his seat. In 1890, after the disfranchisement of the white citizens, they unanimously fixed upon the Hon. Sam to represent them in Washington, and later nominated him as gubernatorial candidate for the progressive party. As a matter of course he was defeated, the majority of his adherents being deprived of their franchise.

Mr. Paul has ever been a staunch friend to the white man. His father was a white man, and for no motives of self-interest to gain the favor of his people could he be induced to belittle the blood inherited through his father. This of itself is a noble quality, and will cover many imperfections, for Sam Paul, through his impetuosity of disposition, has committed some errors which set the wagging tongue of scandal in motion more than once. Few public men, who possess strong individuality and much aggressiveness are lucky enough to escape public criticism, when they lay themselves liable to censure, and Sam Paul is not an exception. As the lead-

er of the progressive party in the Chickasaw Nation, all eyes are now turned in his direction, while he, himself, bent on restoring the white citizens to their original status, is at the time of this writing making preparations for a trip to the United States Capitol.

Much depends on the result of his mission.

ISAAC S. WRIGHT,

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Jackson county, Georgia, and educated in Forsythe county at a public school. He came to the Chickasaw Nation in 1878, and renting some land from Robert McGehee close to Tishomingo, commenced farming. After a few years he moved on D. B. Cotton's place, where he remained until 1888, marrying Lizzie B. Turner, daughter of Mazeppa Turner, in February of the following year. Mr. Wright is half owner of the Dougherty Mill and Gin, and devotes much of his time to the milling business. Besides this he has a farm of land which occupies a portion of his attention. He is a member of the progressive party.

MONTFORD P. JOHNSON.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS popular and wealthy citizen was born in November, 1843, at Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, the son of Charles Johnson, an Englishman, now residing at 38 Murray St., New York, and Rebecca Courtney, of the house of Intel-le-bo. After five years' schooling at the Tishomingo Academy, young Johnson commenced farming on the Washita, and in 1862 married Mary Elizabeth Campbell, sister of Charles Campbell, of Purcell. In 1868 he moved his stock to Johnsonville, which takes its name from him; and after a residence of ten years located permanently at Silver City.

During the war Mr Johnson served for a while in Frasier McLish's Militia, and for three months rode express between the quarters of the Chickasaw battalion at Fort Arbuckle, and the Texas Troops stationed at the mouth of Mud Creek. This was a perilous undertaking and one which few men could have been found daring enough to volunteer.

Mr. Johnson has one thousand acres under cultivation, and five hundred head of cattle, many of

which are thoroughbred Herefords, Durham and Polled Angus. Among his stud horses is one named Barak, sired by the celebrated King Ban, who won forty thousand dollars in 1887. This thoroughbred animal is worthy of mention.

Mr. Johnson established the Bank of Minco, with sixty thousand dollars capital, in July, 1890, and which is entirely managed by members of his own family, H. B. Johnson, his second son, being cashier. Mr. Johnson's family consists of seven boys and three girls, namely: Edward, aged twenty-seven years; Henry, Robert, Clifford, Benjamin, Ira, James, Stella, Fanny and Gertrude.

REAGAN W. JENNINGS.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Sherman, Texas, in 1857, and was educated at a neighborhood school. During his earlier days young Reagan devoted himself to the raising of stock, and in 1878 married Miss Henrietta Colbert, the eldest daughter of Hon. Jim Colbert, one of the most prominent among the Chickasaws. The young married couple first settled on Rush Creek, near Erin Springs, and

thence moved to Alexander, Paul's Valley and South Canadian, successively, finally locating at Wynne Wood, where they now reside, in March, 1882.

Mr. Jennings owns nearly half of the site upon which the little town is built, besides twelve hundred acres of land, one-fourth of which is under good cultivation. He has five children—Daisy, eleven years old; Thenie, Cutcheon-tubby, Lavis and Alvers. Mrs. Jennings is a lady of refinement and culture, both natural and acquired.

EDMUND TURNBULL.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in 1854, the son of Robert Turnbull once the wealthiest of his tribe. Edmund was educated at the Chickasaw Academy, and in 1878 married Laura Buckley, of Bennington. During the first four years of his married life he was reckless and desperate until 1882, when he became a convert; was baptised the same year, and ordained deacon of the church, which position he held until his death, which resulted from consumption on February 8, 1886, aged thirty-one years. After the loss of her first husband Mrs.

Turnbull sent her children to the Chickasaw Academies, and had them educated. They are named: Lena Eliza, Robert Rosella and Susan, the oldest aged twelve years, and the youngest four years. In 1890 Mrs. Turnbull married Robert Kelly, a white man, at Bonham, Texas, and they are now residing in the neighborhood of Armstrong Academy.

THOMAS B. THOMPSON.

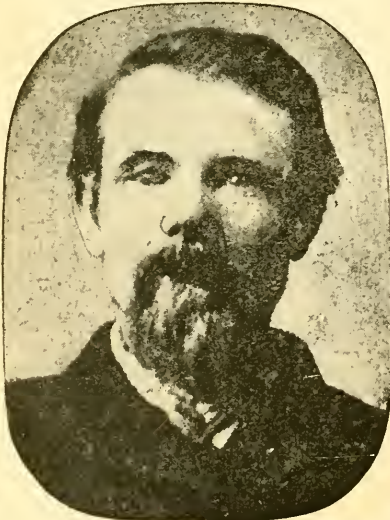
[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in May, 1865, the son of Thomas Jefferson Thompson, deceased, who was a brother of the well-known Green Thompson, of the Choctaw Second Cavalry Regiment. Thomas Jefferson was educated in youth by Professor Hall, of Atoka, and afterward went to Lebanon and finally completed his education at the Chickasaw Male Academy under Professor Harley. In 1888 he was elected permit collector, and the year following was appointed to the office of supreme clerk under Judge Samuel Love, which position he occupies at present. Mr. Thompson has a farm of seventy-five acres under good cultivation close to Emet, Indian Territory.

C. L. CAMPBELL.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in 1843 in London, England, of Scotch and Irish parents, his father being of the former and his mother of the latter race. At fifteen years of age he came with his father to Arbuckle, Indian Territory, where he served his time in the stock business at various points, and married Miss Sallie Humphreys, daughter of Major Dick Humphreys, in 1865. Immediately afterward he began teaching school at Tishomingo, but finding himself "at sea" in this capacity, left for the Cana-



C. L. CAMPBELL.

dian River, and again took to herding cattle. In 1881 Mr.

Campbell moved to Silver City, where he remained till 1888,



MRS. C. L. CAMPBELL.

when he located on the Washita. At this point he has eight hundred acres under cultivation, three hundred and fifty of which he attends to personally. He also holds from two to four thousand head of graded stock, many of which he fattens and ships to Northern markets.

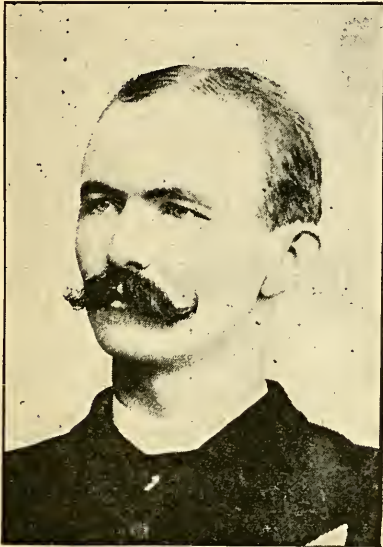
Mr. Campbell's wife is a descendant of the house of Wild Cats. She has seven in family—Adelaide, Carrie, Montford, Holmes, Lawrence, John and Rose. Mr. Campbell has never mixed in politics to any great extent.



Kiowa Papoose.

FELIX R. PHILLIPS.

THIS popular and highly esteemed young business man was born at Corinth, Mississippi, in 1860, and educated at Mound City Commercial College, St. Louis. In 1877 he came to Mc-



F. R. PHILLIPS.

Alester, Choctaw Nation, where he was employed by his uncle, J. J. Phillips, as clerk in his mercantile establishment. Remaining about twelve months at that point, he moved to Atoka and went to work in his uncle's branch house in the same capacity. After three years' steady attention to business, he became

a partner in the profits of the establishment, and continued for five years in that position, until 1882, when he went to Lehigh, and in conjunction with A. N. Garland and his uncle became a member of the Atoka Coal Mining Company's mercantile house, which has the sole privilege, in consideration of a contract, of providing the miners with merchandise, etc., etc. The "Company Store," as it is generally called, carries as large, if not the largest, stock of goods in Lehigh, amounting to from forty-eight to fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Phillips is a young man of unsurpassed business qualifications, and is also extremely popular, without which no man need hope to succeed in business among the mining fraternity, especially where the competition is so warm.

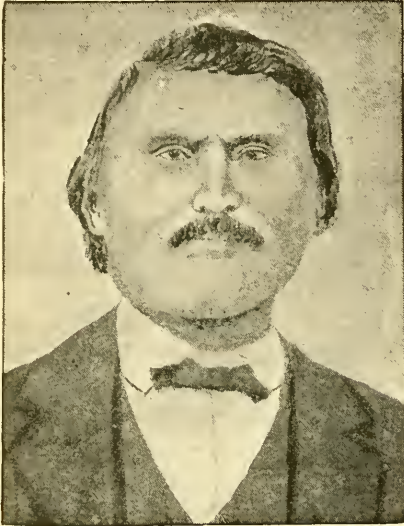
The subject of this sketch is a nephew of J. J. Phillips, recently of Atoka, and T. J. Phillips, of McAlester, who is a citizen of the Choctaw Nation by marriage, and has a large stock ranch and many farms close to the Canadian River.

Mr Phillips has become very popular and has numerous friends and acquaintances.

ALEXANDER MCKINNEY.

[CHEROKEE AND CHICKASAW.]

THE deceased subject of this sketch was born in Mississippi, May, 1830. His father was a white man, and his mother a Cherokee, who, drifting into the



ALEXANDER M'KINNEY.

Chickasaw country at an early age, was adopted by that tribe. In 1844 Alexander moved to the present Choctaw Nation and attended the neighborhood school at Boggy Depot. In the year 1857 he married Miss Mattie Collins, of Grayson county, Texas, and originally from Kentucky. Miss Mattie was a bright, animated and adventurous young

woman, fearlessly following her husband whethersoever he went in pursuits of game or adventure. After settling on their present home two miles from Stringtown, this lady was alone one morning when a deer trotted up to the gate in front of the house; hitherto she had never attempted to discharge a gun, but her eagerness to secure the animal was such that she risked everything and succeeded in killing the deer after firing the first barrel pretty wide of the mark. During the squally years of the revolution Mrs. McKinney more than once kept the invaders from entering her premises, and on one occasion disarmed a drunken Indian who was forcing his way into the house. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney had but one child, a boy, who died early. Their love for children was such that they were constantly adopting, educating and starting them in life. No less than sixteen in this manner, at various periods became the recipients of their parental care. Four children of the late Henry McKinney, and four of William McKinney's family were thus brought up.

They also raised a niece named Maggie Pursley, and at the same time an orphan boy whom they

named Ben. At the ages of sixteen and thirteen years this young couple married and are now living in the Chickasaw Nation, where they have an extensive farm under cultivation and a good stock of cattle. The above named were perhaps the youngest



MRS. ALEX. M'KINNEY.

couple ever married in the Choctaw Nation.

The deceased subject of this sketch was a most popular man, off-handed, generous and strictly honorable. Appreciating the fact that he had no offspring to hoard money for, he spent much of his means in educating, clothing and feeding the destitute chil-

dren of others, so that when Alex. McKinney died at the age of fifty-three, he was sincerely regretted abroad and at home. At the time of his death, in 1883, he left a comfortable home, one thousand head of cattle, two hundred and fifty head of horses and mules, and about three hundred acres of excellent farm land. His widow, Mrs. McKinney, still resides at the old homestead and is not the less remarkable for hospitality, benevolence and love of children. Indeed, her doors are ever open to those in need of a home or a shelter. She is exceedingly fond of fishing and hunting, and their being plenty of game and several small lakes well stocked with fish on her property, she is seldom, if ever, without a house full of visitors, whom it is her greatest pleasure to entertain.

J. WESLEY PARKER.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born near Tishomingo in 1850, and is a full-blood Chickasaw. He first entered on his educational career at Shilo, Lamar county, Texas; from thence he went to Bonham, under Professor Harley, completing his education at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., he be-

ing one of the first pupils educated at that institution. On quitting college he devoted his services to Dr. W. S. Burks in the mercantile business at Caddo, and afterward to J. J. McAlester in the town of the same name. Here he defended the in-



terests of this wealthy man, and during a crisis, when the business establishment was on the verge of being sacrificed to incendiary, interposed his influence and saved the building with its large stock of goods. The manner in which he was requited for this action caused grievous disappointment to Mr Parker.

Shortly after this occurrence the young man went to work for Mr. Goldshall, of Denison, and afterward for Messrs. Sam Starr & Co., of the same city, by which firm, during a residence of over twelve months, he was treated with the greatest consideration. During the four years which followed he traveled on the various lines of railroad for R. G. Hall & Son., Sneider Bro's. and Chatman, Bridal & Co., Sherman, his business relations with these firms being most satisfactory. In 1876 he came to Atoka, Choctaw Nation, and from thence to Perry Froman's, at Mill Creek, where he was employed in the cattle business. But it was not until the dawning of the Guy administration that Wesley Parker entered the political arena as a candidate for the legislature. Finding, however, that one of his friends wanted the office he resigned his nomination, and was soon after appointed National interpreter in 1886. At the general Council of the five tribes, which met the same year at Enfala, Mr. Parker was delegated to interpret by the Chickasaws: In 1887 he engaged in the stock commission business at Mill Creek, where he is now headquartered at the business house

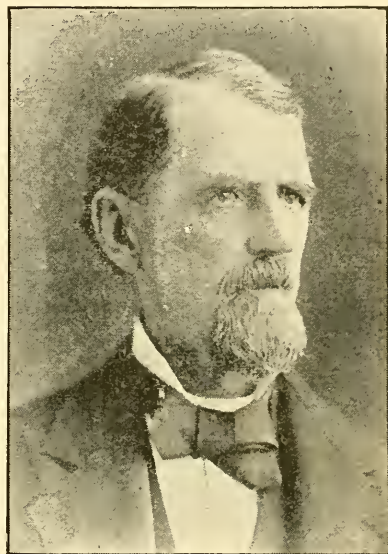
of James Davison. From the death of his parents at an early age, Wesley was brought up by his aunt, Hettie Frazier, afterward the wife of the great governor, Cyrus Harris, both of whom treated the young man with the care and affection of a son. His Aunt Hettie was the widow of Jackson Frazier, principal chief, a man honored and beloved by his people; so that John Wesley has examples before him that should inspire the noblest actions. He is now a candidate for representative of Tishomingo county, and a man of excellent promise.

MR. AND MRS. A. RENNIE.

[CHICKASAWS.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Kingston, Canada, in October, 1828; is the son of Alex. Rennie, of Aberdeen, Scotland, one of the first settlers in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Rennie came to Fort Washita in 1856, and joined the Chickasaw Battalion as adjutant at the breaking out of the war. Soon, however, he was relieved from duty to serve Governor Harris in the capacity of National secretary, which post he occupied for four years, at the expiration of which

he filled the office of National auditor for the four following years. In 1882 he went to Denison, Texas, where he purchased property and erected some fine buildings, filling the offices of school superintendent and member of the city council between



ALEXANDER RENNIE.

the years 1882 and '86. Mr. Rennie is now vice-president of the State National Bank, the safest institution of the kind in Texas, while his taxable property in Denison exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars. Add to this his home property at Wolf Springs, the house and improvements alone which cost ten thou-

sand dollars, together with live stock, and Mr. Rennie will show up among the wealthiest men of the Chickasaw Nation. During the administration of Gov. Wm. Guy he was appointed National Treasurer, but transferred his responsibility to D. O. Fisher



MRS. ALEXANDER RENNIE.

when the Byrd party assumed the reins of government. Alexander Rennie was married in 1861 to Mary Humphrey, daughter of Richard Humphrey, her mother's maiden name being Sallie McClish, who was also mother of the late Holmes Colbert, National Delegate to Washington. Mrs. Rennie, a lady of refinement and remarkable spirit, was edu-

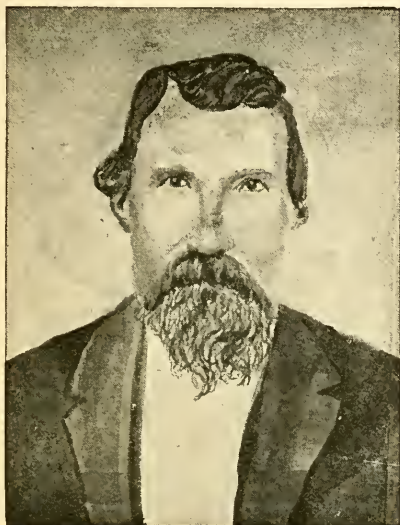
cated at Wapanucka Academy and Colbert's Institute. She spent much of the early part of her life with her mother on Caddo Creek until her marriage. Recently a rich discovery of asphaltum has been made upon her property in that vicinity, which will soon be in a fine way of development.

JUDGE J. H. FRANKLIN.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in January, 1835, in Boyle county, Kentucky, close to Perryville. In 1858 he married Martha A. Quick, of Laclede, Missouri, who died in August of the following year. In 1859 he went to the United States Fair at St. Louis and purchased a large stock of jewelry, which he sold afterward at a large profit in Sherman, Texas, in 1860. He left Sherman with W. H. Russell, Major Timmons and Captain Chapman to inspect the land that was sold in behalf of Texas in the Panhandle country, and put in the season with the Comanches and Apaches, who at that time were friendly. Besides Albuquerque, El Paso and San Antonio, he wintered at Whitesboro, and in the spring of 1861 taught school at Denton. He joined General

Cooper's command at Webber's Falls; was taken sick, and got a pass to Burnet county; after which he joined Dorban's Frontier Reserve. He married Annie Crawford while in Burnet county, and moved four miles west of Denison; then moved to



JUDGE J. H. FRANKLIN.

the Coffee farm, near Preston Bend, where he buried his wife and child in January, 1872. In 1873 he married Martha A. Love, widow of Frank Love and sister of Col. Lem Reynolds, leader of the Chickasaw Battalion.

Mr. Franklin states that there had never been any trouble at

any time in the Chickasaw Nation until Governor Overton created it by raising the permit money from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars. In 1884 he was elected County Judge, but since the expiration of his term has not been a candidate. He has about two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation and employs about twelve work hands annually.

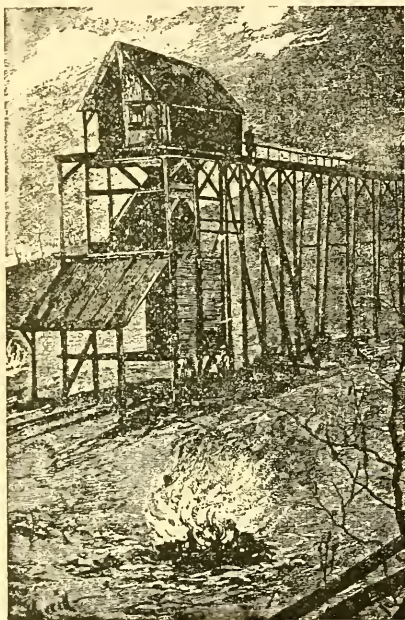
Throughout his life Judge Franklin has been a great sportsman, and at present keeps a pack of fox-hounds and a complete equipage of the chase. In 1872 he entered Masonry, and holds the diploma of the Palm and Shell. He has had six children, only two of whom are living, a son and daughter.

JOHN HENRY KENNEY.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in May, 1850, the son of Patrick Kenney, of Philadelphia, came to Atoka in 1870, but not to live permanently until 1872, when he settled in Tishomingo county, devoting his time to driving stage between Caddo and Mill Creek. This he followed for four years, after which he opened a farm of four hundred acres which he now

rents out, giving labor to some ten or twelve hands. In 1876 he married Minnie S. Harris, daughter of Gov. Cyrus Harris by his first wife, by whom he has eight children, Maggie, James, Nannie, Mandy, Levi, Lillie, Jesse and Osceola, the oldest being



fourteen years of age. Mr. Kenney has never dabbled in politics. In the earlier portion of his life, while on the frontiers of Texas and Colorado, he experienced many thrilling adventures, some of which are well worthy of recording.

HON. HOLMES COLBERT.

[CHICKASAW.]

OF THIS illustrious law-maker, who passed away on March 24, 1872, there has been so much said, so many conflicting assertions concerning his actions and the motives thereof, that we shall avoid further criticism of the dead by simply furnishing a rough outline of his life. Born in 1829 of one of the most distinguished families among the Chickasaws, Holmes had from his childhood every advantage that wealth and refinement could bestow. At the age of twenty-three he passed a brilliant examination at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in the graduating class of 1852, and three years afterward, in 1855, drafted the Chickasaw Constitution, adopted soon afterward by his people—such an extraordinary feat that, if we consider the age of the young man and his lack of legislative experience, the work would reflect credit on the skill and wisdom of the most matured mind. This lasting service on the part of Mr. Colbert was the starting point in a life of energy and usefulness, his heart being centered in the welfare of his people till the hour of

his death. When the summons came he was at Washington, whither he had repaired to represent his people, for he was frequently chosen to act as Delegate when important issues were at stake. His remains were followed to Glenwood Cemetery by his old friends, Col. E. C. Boudinot, Judge Paschal, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Governor Stone, of Iowa, and others, while Dr. Byron Sutherland delivered the funeral oration. The force and eloquence of this oration cannot

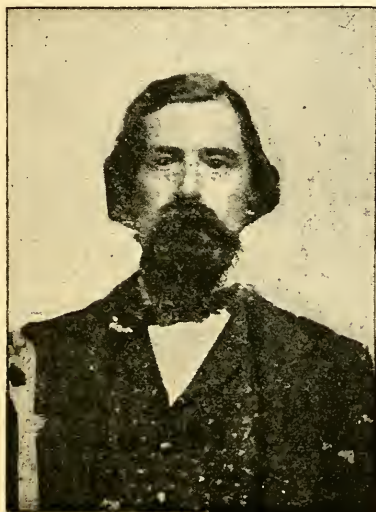
illustrious author of the Chickasaw Constitution, and who was



MRS. COLBERT.

snatched away in the forty-third year of his age.

Holmes Colbert was a noble, generous, large-hearted man, beloved by all who knew him. His widow, whose portrait is here produced, is now residing at Purcell, Indian Territory. She is a sister of the Hon. Sabe Love, lately delegated to Washington by the National party to settle the question of disfranchised citizens. He is one of the two men who guide the helm of the Full Blood-party.



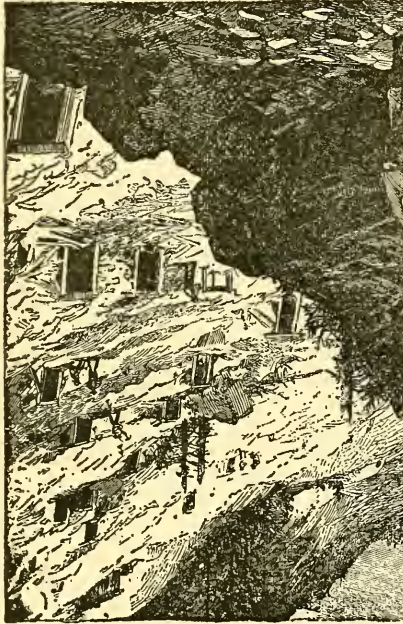
HON. HOLMES COLBERT.

easily be forgotten by those who gathered around the grave of the

DR. H. F. MURRAY.

[CHICKASAW.]

DR. MURRAY is the son of the late Robert Murray, of Franklin, Williamson county, Tenn. He was born in March, 1819; came south in 1849; was married at Clarksville, Texas, to Margaret



H., daughter of Lovett M. James, a Chickasaw, after which he moved to Red River county, Choctaw Nation, from thence to Bloomfield, Panola county, in 1870, and from thence to Colbert in the same county four years afterward, where he now resides. He practiced medicine successfully for a period of thirty years,

and abandoned the profession for that of law, which he took up in 1881. In 1875 he was elected judge of Panola county, which office he held for five years. Shortly afterward he was appointed district judge, and in 1883 was elected district attorney. In 1886 Dr. Murray was chosen as delegate to Washington, where in company with Colonel George Harkins, he represented his constituency in the protest against district courts, Territorial form of government and new railroad charters. Of late years the subject of this sketch has been a strong factor in politics, invariably regulating the progressive ticket of his own county. The Doctor's war record is not less interesting than his political career. In 1846, when the Mexican war broke out, he was appointed Captain in the Second Tennessee, under Brigadier General Gideon R. Lilliar. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Sora Gorda. While in the foremost ranks of the last victorious engagement the plucky Captain was struck by the fragment of a shell, which carried away part of his ear, and wounded him in the head so as to render him insensible. He was carried on a

litter to Jalappa, where he remained for six months, after which he received his discharge in June, 1847. For the past twelve months he has been drawing a pension from the United States government.

At the opening of the revolutionary war Dr. Murray was elected Colonel of the Militia of Red River county, Texas, but not being called out, was made district commissioner of the same section of country, to provide for the wants of the wives and widows of the soldiers that were in active campaign. The Doctor has always been a man of great energy and enterprise, and even now in his seventy-first year is quite as sanguine of temperament and physically active as the majority of men at forty-five or fifty years of age. His wife died in March, 1874. By her he had eight sons, six of whom are living, viz: James Alfred, Robert (sheriff of Panola county) George, Meiggs, Colbert and Hinton. The eldest of these is thirty-four and the youngest seventeen years of age.

TIPTON SHIRLEY HARRIS.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch is the youngest son of the late govern-

or Harris; was born in August, 1869, at Mill Creek, and was educated at the Chickasaw Male Academy. His earlier years were spent in looking after his father's property, until 1888, when he opened a farm close to



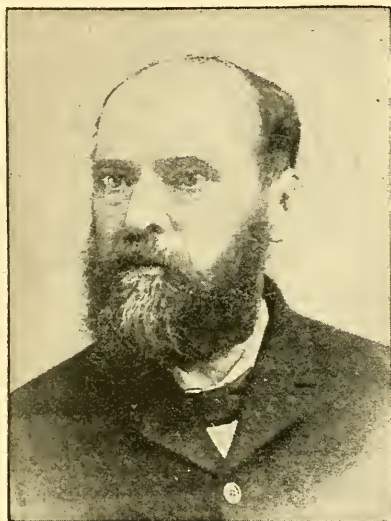
TIPTON SHIRLEY HARRIS.

Buckhorn, and in 1889 married Birdie Hele, daughter of the late W. Hele, superintendent of the National Cemetary, Louisville, Ky. The young couple are residing at the old homestead, at Mill Creek, where Tipton looks after the interests of his widowed mother. Mr. Harris has recently entered the political arena, being a candidate for National permit collector. He intends to apply himself to the law.

JOHN RENNIE.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1838. He attended public school till 1852, and in the same year went into the dry goods business with his brother, Alexander Rennie. Af-



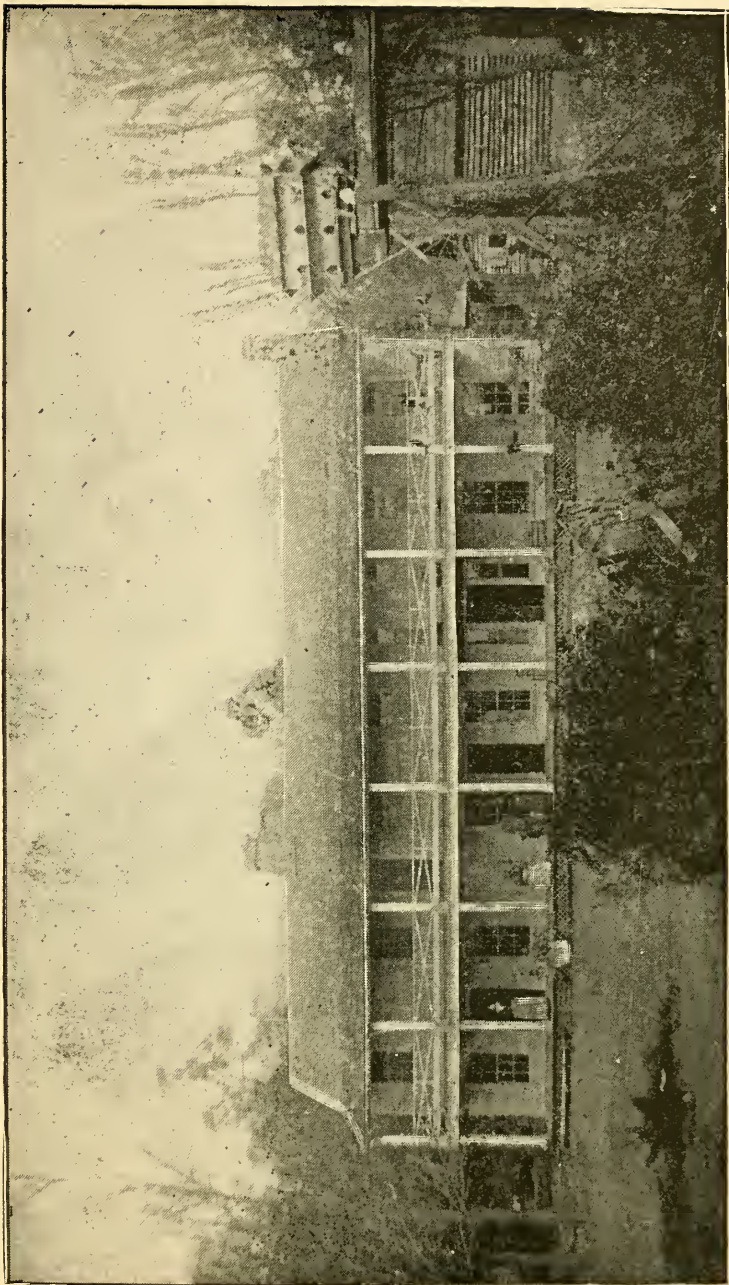
JOHN RENNIE.

ter three years he moved to Hamilton, Canada, pursuing the same line of business until 1864, when he changed his location to Stratford, and there transacted a good business until 1868. In the fall of that year he moved to the Chickasaw Nation and entered the employment of his brother Alexander, who had

married a citizen of that country. With him he remained until 1881, when he opened business on his own account at Savannah, Choctaw Nation. Here he remained until the great explosion in 1887, when the entire mining town moved to Lehigh, and he among the rest. He also moved his capacious building and opened out the largest stock of goods at that time exposed for sale in the Lehigh camp. Since then he has been doing an extensive business both in the country and mining trade, carrying a well-selected stock of about thirteen thousand dollars, and is one of the most popular merchants of the county.

Alexander Renne, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, coming to Canada when a boy of fifteen years. He was well known in after life throughout the Dominion as a man of extensive capital.

John Rennie has never been married. In 1861 he was initiated into Masonry, and during that year received the first seven degrees. In the subordinate lodge he filled all the offices up to that of Worshipful Master; in the Royal Arch Chapter all up to and including E King. On



Residence of Ex-Gov. Harris.

moving to the Indian country he became a member of the Oklahoma Lodge, No. 4, then located at Boggy Depot, but since moved to Atoka. In 1885 he withdrew from that lodge, and is now a charter member of No. 20, located at Lehigh. In 1888 he became Grand Master.

In 1876 Mr. Rennie joined the Odd Fellows, Caddo Lodge, No. 1, and became a charter member of Tishomingo Lodge, No. 2, in which he filled all the offices, including that of Noble Grand. He is now a member of Thos. Wiley Lodge, No. 6, of Lehigh.

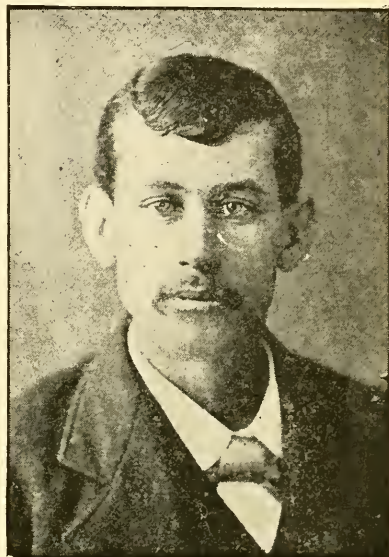
The subject of this sketch is a brother of Hon. Alex. Rennie, who has filled nearly every important office in the Chickasaw Nation except Governor, and who is looked upon as one of the wealthiest men to be found in the Indian Territory.

JOHN WILLIAM BURKS.

[CHICKASAW.]

This gentleman was born in the month of May, 1858, at Gainesville, Texas, and is the son of Dr. W. S. Burks, of Paul's Valley. He was educated at Bryan, Texas, and Paris, Texas, at which places he remained for five years.

In 1881 he married Hannah Waite, sister of Hon. Fred. T. Waite, of Paul's Valley, and moved to his present home in the valley twelve months afterward. In 1886 he was elected Repre-



JOHN W. BURKS.

sentative of Pickins county, and was the first white man ever appointed by the Speaker of the House to escort the Governor to his inauguration. In 1887 he held the post of Permit Inspector, and was Deputy Collector the year following. In 1888 he was again elected to the House, but like other white citizens, suffered disfranchisement at the hands of the Byrd party.

Mr. Burks has twelve hundred acres under cultivation and gives work to some forty renters. He has recently opened a law office and is practicing at the bar of the Chickasaw courts.

Mr. Burks has five children—Tuleika, Vera, Royden, Willie and Rowena, the oldest eight years and the youngest eight months old.

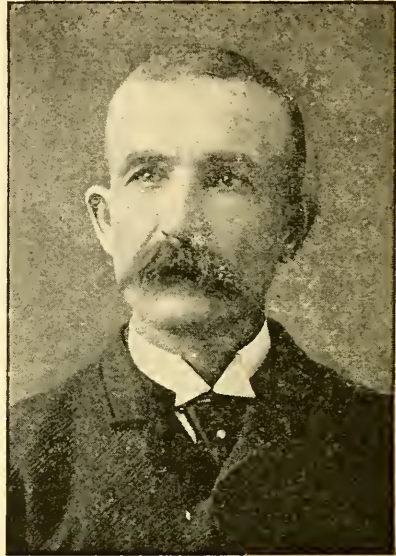
FRANK M. FOX.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, and educated at Weatherford and Bryan, Texas. He came to the Indian Territory in 1870, and commenced farming in the vicinity of Atoka. Two years afterward he married Miss S. G. Priddy, daughter of Col. James Priddy, of Stringtown, and went into the stock business at Stonewall; after which he returned to Atoka and embarked in the mercantile line. Moving from that point after twelve months, he reopened in Caddo and remained there for ten years. Thence he moved to Gainesville, Texas, and in 1887 settled in Purcell, where he now resides.

Mr. Fox has seventeen hundred acres under cultivation close

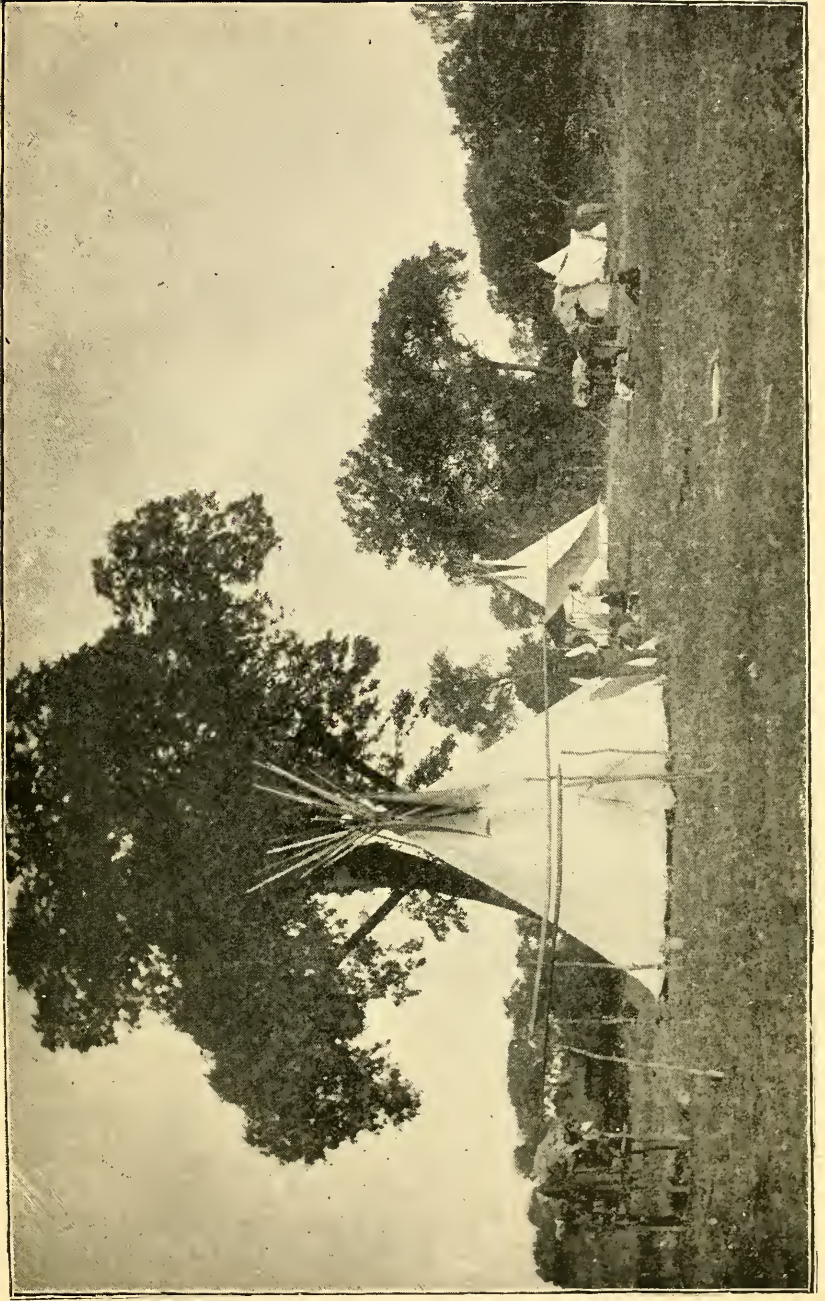
to Ardmore, and gives employment to forty men. He is one of the owners and procured the charter for the Ardmore Coal Co. mines, which cover an area of four thousand acres of coal lands. He has also one hundred



F. M. FOX.

and fifty head of stock cattle and is agent for two large tobacco factories—the Robarts factory, of Henderson, Ky., and the Wellsville factory, of Wellsville, Mo. He also represents the Wherry Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis.

Mr. Fox was chairman of the National Progressive Convention, held at Purcell in the summer of 1890.

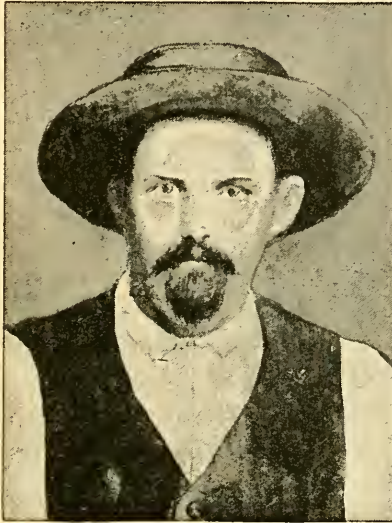


Apache Camp.

GEORGE A. YARBOROUGH.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch is the son of Jas. J. Yarborough, of Alabama, who came to Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, in 1871, and died three years afterward on what is now called the



G. A. YARBOROUGH.

Randolph farm, where his widow still resides. George was born in Panola county, Texas, in September, 1849, where he went to school, his education being completed at Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas. In October, 1872, he married Battie S. Love, the daughter of Hon. Samuel Love, Supreme Judge of the Chickasaw Nation, and residing in

Panola county, Indian Territory, since 1844.

George Yarborough was elected to the Senate in 1885, and held the office one term. In 1886 he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court. In 1889 his wife died, leaving seven children—Francis, Emmet, Ida Virginia, William Henry, Ella Gertrude, Minnie May, George Augustus and James Hercules, the oldest being seventeen years and the youngest one and a half years.

The residence at present occupied by Mr. Yarborough is situated on the Double Springs and Tishomingo road, near the head of Rock Creek, and is one of the finest sites for a ranch in the Nation. He has a number of stock cattle and one hundred acres under cultivation.

Mr. Yarborough is a strong member of the progressive party, and would favor the equal allotment of land in severalty.

BOOKER JAMES.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch, now deceased, was born in Mississippi in 1822, and emigrated with the rest of his people to the Chickasaw Nation. He commenced his career as a farmer and stock-

raiser close to Boggy Depot, and in 1858 moved to what is now known as the Booker James place, some ten miles from Lehigh. He married in 1857, the issue of this union being five



children, three of whom are living—Walton, Margaret, now Mrs. Allen, and Alice.

Mr. James was a wealthy and influential Chickasaw, although he kept aloof from public life as much as he could, being wholly devoted to stock-raising and agriculture. As good men were scarce, however, his people elected him three or four times as Representative of his county,

which office he filled with credit and honor.

Upright, liberal and benevolent, Mr. James was greatly esteemed by the white race, as well as his own people, and his death caused universal sorrow throughout both nations. He departed this life February 7, 1890, leaving behind him a record that his children should never cease to be proud of.

WM. N. PRICE.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in Henry county, Tennessee, and came to Tishomingo the year succeeding the war, after having served in Walker's Division, Eleventh Texas infantry.

Mr. Price, now one of the most extensive and most practical farmers in the Indian Territory, commenced his career by freighting from Tishomingo and Boggy Depot to Fort Smith. In 1872 he married, and the following year purchased a small holding on the now celebrated "Sorghum Flat," the most fertile as well as the most picturesque valley in the Chickasaw country, and which contains a basin of cultivated land comprising one thousand acres, through which the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe

railroad shapes its course. The valley is enclosed by the lofty Arbuckle range, a semi-circle of



W. N. PRICE.

green-clad summits, belted with dense timbers, whose dark foliage forms a splendid contrast to the lighter verdure above and the swaying yellow corn in the vale beneath. Mr. Price has nearly fourteen hundred acres under cultivation, besides a gin and supply store, which, together with a United States postoffice, are situated close to the railroad on his property. He was married to Tobothia Humes in 1886, and has two sons, Nelson, aged seventeen years, and Ellis, eight years.

MRS. EULA MYERS.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch is the daughter of Hon. Holmes Colbert, one of the leading Chickasaws, and Elizabeth Lare, whose family is also highly distinguished. Miss Eula was born in July, 1869, in Panola county, and was educated at Bloomfield Academy, Chickasaw Nation. She married J. F. Myers April 14, 1887, and is now living with



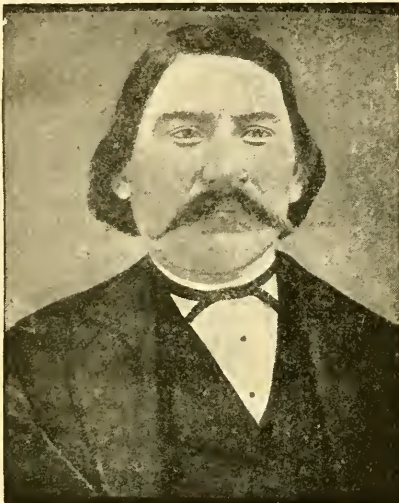
MRS. EULA MYERS.

her husband, a leading business man. She is pretty, vivacious and intelligent, possessing many accomplishments and social virtues. Her portrait as above is taken in native Indian costume.

HON. T. A. McCLURE.

[CHICKASAW.]

This highly esteemed representative of his race was born in Mis-



TECUMSEH A. M'CLURE.

issippi about the year 1830, being of the house of Mo-suck-cha. He emigrated with the first group that left the old State. His mother being left a widow, married Smith Paul soon after their settlement on Blue Creek (Smith Paul is the only white man now living who emigrated with the Chickasaws). Tecumseh was therefore taken in charge by his step-father and placed at school at Boggy Depot, boarding the while at the residence of Colonel

Guy. Later he was transferred to the school at Post Oak Grove, now known by the name of Emmet. In 1862 he married Mary, daughter of Aho-che-tubbe, of the house of Metapo. Her mother's name was Suth-a-hacha and her grandfather was Captain Ala-pam-bay.

In 1865, after having spent the years of the war in the Sax and Fox country, Mr. McClure and his family settled in Paul's Valley close to Smith Paul, who had been there since 1859. In those days game was very plen-



MRS. M'CLURE.

tiful, and Tecumseh being a great hunter, killed numbers of deer, antelope and buffalo. But

civilization has wrought a vast change, and the hunting ground is now metamorphosed into a field of corn and cotton, of which the subject of our sketch owns at least one thousand acres and pays permits for about thirty hands.

In recollection of the olden days Mr. McClure is about building a deer park, and has already commenced collecting a small stock of those animals.

The subject of our sketch has never voted but three times, having kept out of politics till 1886, when he was elected to the Senate and became its President the first year. In 1890 he was called upon to be a candidate for Governor, but refused the nomination.

Mr. McClure has six children, all of whom are well educated. They are named Janeson, Selina, Melinda, Imon, Edward and Abbie, the oldest being twenty-six and the youngest ten.

Tecumsch McClure is beloved and respected by all—his record is without a blur or blemish.

WILLIS B. LOWRANCE.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in August, 1830, the son John

Lowrance, of Rowan county, North Carolina. The subject of this sketch spent many years of his earlier manhood in Tarrant county, Texas, where at the conclusion of the war, being opposed to secession, he was ap-



pointed district clerk, justice of the peace and treasurer of the board of public schools. In 1876 he came to the Indian Territory, and one year afterward purchased the Boiling Springs place from James Harris Guy. The springs are located close to Buckhorn Creek, and the location is one of the best in the Nation, being remarkably healthy, while the soil is most productive. Mr.

Lowrance has five hundred acres under cultivation.

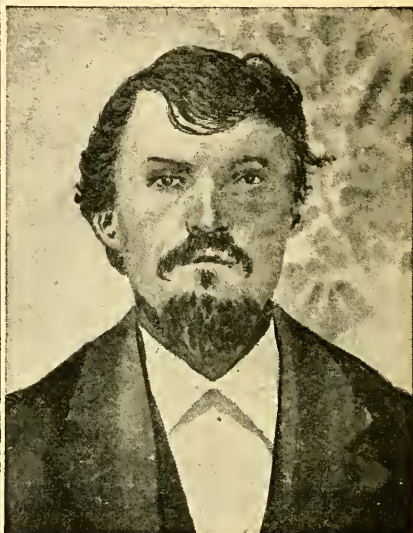
In 1863 he married Adelaide Lowrance, and in 1877 became a citizen by marrying Mary, daughter of Peter Fletcher, a half-breed Chickasaw, by whom he has three children, viz: Robert Haines, aged twelve years, Oscar and Bertie. At the age of fourteen Mr. Lowrance joined the Cumberland Presbyterians, but has since become a worker in the Methodist church; is superintendent of Sabbath Schools (there being a membership of fifty at the Boiling Springs) and is ever zealous in the service of Christ. Since his arrival in this country Mr. Lowrance says that the falling-off in the full-blood population is almost incredible.

JOSEPH M. FRANKLIN.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born at Milam, Mo., in December, 1854. Joseph was the son of Edmond Franklin, one of the earliest settlers of Missouri, and who came to that country with a little colony from Kentucky. Early in 1865 Joseph emigrated to Burnett county, Texas, and in 1874 to Panola county, Indian Territory, where in the year following he married Tinnie

Colbert, daughter of Sam Colbert, and by this union became a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. After marriage Mr. Franklin started farming in Pickins county, close to Berwyn, which place he parted with on the death



HON. JOSEPH M. FRANKLIN.

of his wife in 1877. Moving to Panola he soon located at Pleasant Valley, where he now resides. In 1880 he married Eliza R. Shelton, daughter of J. J. Shelton (one of the earliest of Texas pioneers) and in 1884 was elected member of the House of Representatives, where he served honorably and intelligently for three terms and was again re-elected in 1889. On this occa-

sion, however, he served but eleven days, until he was expelled from the House as a disfranchised citizen. In 1889 Mr. Franklin was a candidate for attorney general, and received the popular vote, but was counted out by the opposite faction, and his place filled by Ben Kemp. On July 21 last, at the progressive convention held at Tishomingo, Joseph Franklin was once more nominated as attorney general, and it may be added that no man in the Nation is better adopted to this responsible office than the present nominee of the progressive party.

GEORGE H. TRUAX, M. D.

[CHICKASAW.]

THIS gentleman is the son of Dr. J. B. Truax, who was surgeon in the British army in the Crimean war. George was born in March, 1855, at Whitley, Ontario, Canada, and educated at McManus University. He graduated in medicine in 1875 at Cincinnati in Florida University; practiced in Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas the Indian Territory, and came to Stringtown, Indian Territory, in 1879. After the death of his first wife, Dr. Truax married Mary C. Colbert, daughter of George W. Colbert, of Nelson;

after which he moved to Stonewall and devoted some of his time to farming and stock-raising.

The Doctor has five hundred and fifty acres of land under fence, and gives work to four hands annually. He has re-



G. H. TRUAX, M. D.

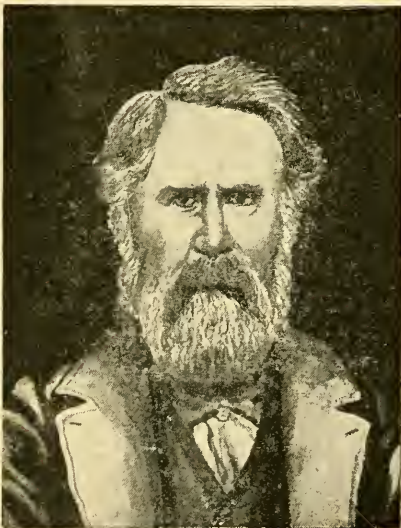
cently opened a large drug store in Stonewall, where he now keeps the U. S. postoffice. He has three children, one by his first wife, named Maggie A., aged eight years, and by his second wife, Arthur Cleveland, aged three years, and Pearl, one year.

Dr. Truax has the chief practice in the Stonewall district, which he attends to with unflinching energy.

MAZEPPA TURNER.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born May 8, 1840, in Greensville county, Virginia, and came of Scotch origin. He was educated in De Sota county, Mississippi, and came to the Choctaw Nation, settling close to Stringtown in 1870. While in Shelby county, Tennessee, ten years previously, he had married Laura J. Johnson, whose mother was a Chickasaw, and whose brother, up until his death a few years ago, was a member of the Chick-



MAZEPPA TURNER.

asaw Cabinet, and always a leading citizen.

Mr. Turner moved to the

Washita country in 1878, since which time he has been diligently increasing his landed rights



MRS. MAZEPPA TURNER.

until he can now boast of possessing at least seven hundred acres of first class soil under good cultivation. He pays annual permit for twenty-five renters. Besides this he owns some seventy-five head of horses and cattle, and has at least three hundred hogs. Mr. Turner has always avoided politics, though he never failed to support the principles of administration laid down by Governor Cyrus Harris, whom he looks upon with good reason as the greatest man and the best ruler that ever governed

the Chickasaws. During the war the subject of this sketch served in the Second Tennessee Cavalry, under General Forrest, and fought at Shilo, Chickamauga, Selma and numerous other engagements, being twice slightly wounded.

In 1889 he joined the Masonic order, Dougherty Lodge, and is now Pilgrim Chief of the Oriental Order of the Palm and Shell. He is a good christian, and a devout student of nature.

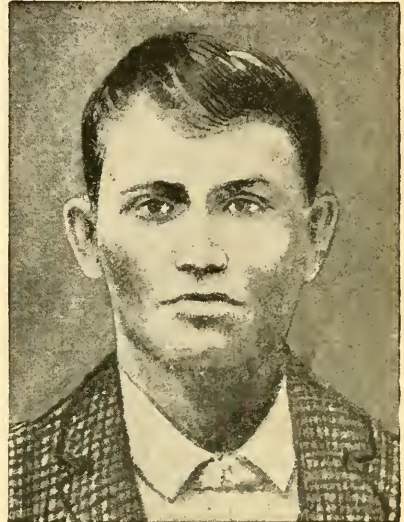
Mrs. Turner, whose portrait is here produced, belongs to one of the leading families of the Nation, being a cousin of the late Holmes Colbert and niece of Frazier McLish.

JAMES M. HARRIS.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch is the second surviving son of the late and much lamented Cyrus Harris, first governor of the Chickasaw Nation. When quite a boy, James went to school at Boggy Depot, and from thence to Prof. O. P. Starks, of Paris, where he remained but one session, after which he was sent to the Chickasaw Male Academy (then under the charge of Professor Harley) for six years, where his education was completed. In 1882 he

was appointed Supreme Clerk under Judge Samuel Love, and in 1884 became permit collector during the Wolf administration. In 1886 he was appointed National Auditor by Gov. William



JAMES M. HARRIS.

Guy, which office he held with credit until its expiration.

He married Tennie Brown, daughter of Governor Brown, in 1884, and resided with his father for over a year. His residence is now at Mill Creek, while he owns a fine farm at Buckhorn, but spends the greater portion of his time attending to stock. Mr. Harris is gifted with refined tastes, and like his father, a natural musician.

WILLIAM HULL.

[CHICKASAW.]

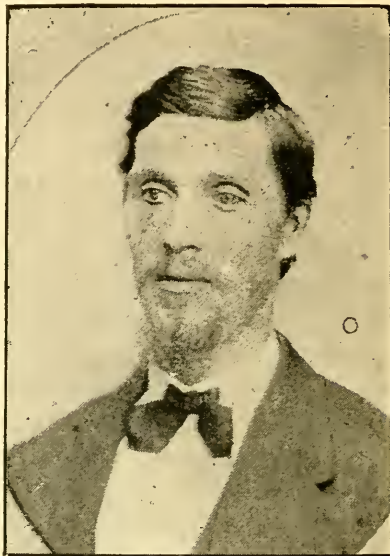
This gentleman was born in Liverpool, England, in 1844, came to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in 1869, where he was soon placed in charge of the Indian Agency Work Shops, and retained the position of government blacksmith until 1873. Three years afterward Mr. Hull obtained a right in the Chickasaw Nation, through his marriage with Tippie Paul, daughter of Smith Paul, the wealthiest and most influential of his people at that period. Mrs. Hull, whose



MRS. WILLIAM HULL.

portrait is here given, when quite a girl, was more than once forced

to fly from Paul's Valley with her parents to seek shelter at Fort Arbuckle, from the Chey-



WILLIAM HULL.

ennes and Kiowas. In those days many white men were killed by the hostiles, and the massacre of nearly three fourths of the Tonkaway Nation, not far distant from the Valley, by the Indians, is fresh in the memories of several of the Paul family. Mr. Hull, since his marriage, has devoted himself almost wholly to farming, and has now thirteen hundred acres of good land under cultivation, upon which he has ten families located. He is an energetic farmer and takes pride

in having one of the finest orchards in the Nation.

Mrs. Hull is a descendant from the house of Im-mo-suck-cha, her mother's name being Allata-teche. With a view to perfecting the education of her eldest daughter, Tamsey, Mrs. Hull sent her to England, where she remained five years at a Liverpool seminary, and there acquired a thorough knowledge of several of the arts and sciences. Miss Tamsey Hull is the only young lady among the Chickasaws who has been educated in the old continent.

EDWARD COLLINS.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, in 1849, and came to Panola county, Chickasaw Nation, in 1854. He went to school in Grayson county, Texas, and after the death of his father, in 1866, he entered the employment of Dr. Burks, tending the stock at his ranch on Glass' Creek. Afterward he lent his services to Captain Watkins in the same capacity for two years, and in 1874 married Elsie McKinney, niece of Mrs. Alex. McKinney, of Stringtown. In 1879 he moved

to his present farm, near Fort Washita, where he has two hundred acres of good land under cultivation.

During Guy's administration (1886 to 1888) he served as member of the House of Repre-



EDWARD COLLINS.

sentatives, but is averse to pushing himself forward for political aggrandisement. He has five children — Mattie, Louisiana, Tom, Charlie and Edward, the oldest being eleven years of age, a young girl of great promise.

Mr. Collins had three brothers, all of whom were citizens of the Nation, but John was unfortunately accidentally shot two years ago.

TANDY C. WALKER.

[CHICKASAW AND CHOCTAW.]

THIS gentleman was born in July, 1840, in Sans Bois county, and is a son of Louis Walker, a Choctaw, and Mary Cheadle, a half-breed Chickasaw. He was educated at Skullyville, and moved to South Canadian in 1858. At the opening of the war he joined Colonel Carroll's regiment in Arkansas and fought at Wilson's Creek and other engagements; after which he acted as a scout for Colonel Cooper. In 1863 he was elected Captain and Provost Marshal for General Hine-



TANDY C. WALKER.

man, and toward the close of the war fell back among the ref-

ugees on Red River. In 1865 he married Isabella Cochran, the daughter of Robert L. Cochran,



was delegated to the Treaty of Amnesty at Fort Smith. While at Canadian in 1874 he was elected Sheriff to fill an unexpired term. In 1877 he was elected Representative of his county in the Choctaw Council, and shortly afterward, in company with Robert Reams, J. J. McAlester, Bill Pursley and others, got into trouble with Governor Cole, but finally carried Esq.; after which, in company with Sabe Love and others, he the point at issue. In 1879, owing to a personal difficulty

with John Morrison, which ended in a tragedy, Tandy left Canadian and settled close to Stone-wall, where in 1881 he was appointed Captain of Militia by Governor Overton. In 1886 he was elected to the Chickasaw Senate, and after the expiration of his term acted as National Permit Collector till 1890.

The subject of this sketch was a strong supporter of Gov. Wm. Byrd till his party disfranchised the white man, after which, not seeing his way clearly to the final result of this action, he rose boldly and walked out of the ring. Whether he was right or wrong remains to be proven.

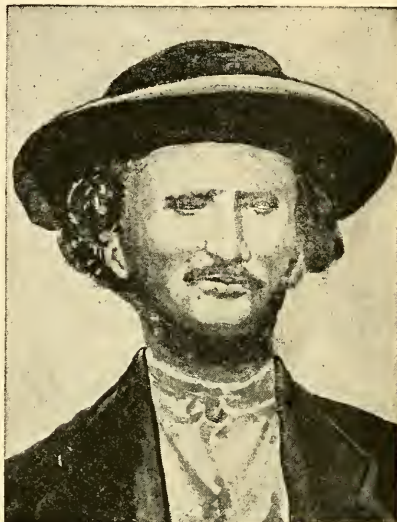
Mr. Walker has a fine farm and a large stock of cattle. His family is nine in number—Robert, Theodore, Annie, Jack, Centennial, Cornelius, Ida, Grover and Miamie.

J. H. EASTON.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was born in Albemarle, Virginia, and came to the Chickasaw Nation in 1860. At the opening of the war he was elected Captain of Company H, Chickasaw cavalry, under Col. Lem Reynolds, and was in action at Elkhorn, Newtonia, Mazzard Praire, Bird Creek and Round Mound, dis-

banding his company at Fort Washita in 1865. In 1867 he married Margaret Taylor, a widow, by whom he has four children—Josephine, Gracie, Henry and Franklin, the oldest being eighteen and the youngest



J. H. EASTON.

ten years of age. In 1887 he moved from Tishomingo, where he had been doing business, to his present home at Emmet. He is now engaged in a small mercantile business, and has besides some fifty acres of land under cultivation.

Mr. Easton has never run for office nor interfered in politics in the slightest degree, and though he has been a juror for many years, he has never been a witness.

C. E. GOODING.

[CHICKASAW.]

THE subject of this sketch was the only son of Lem Gooding, of Portland, Maine, whose latter years were spent in the capacity of Indian Trader at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, and afterward

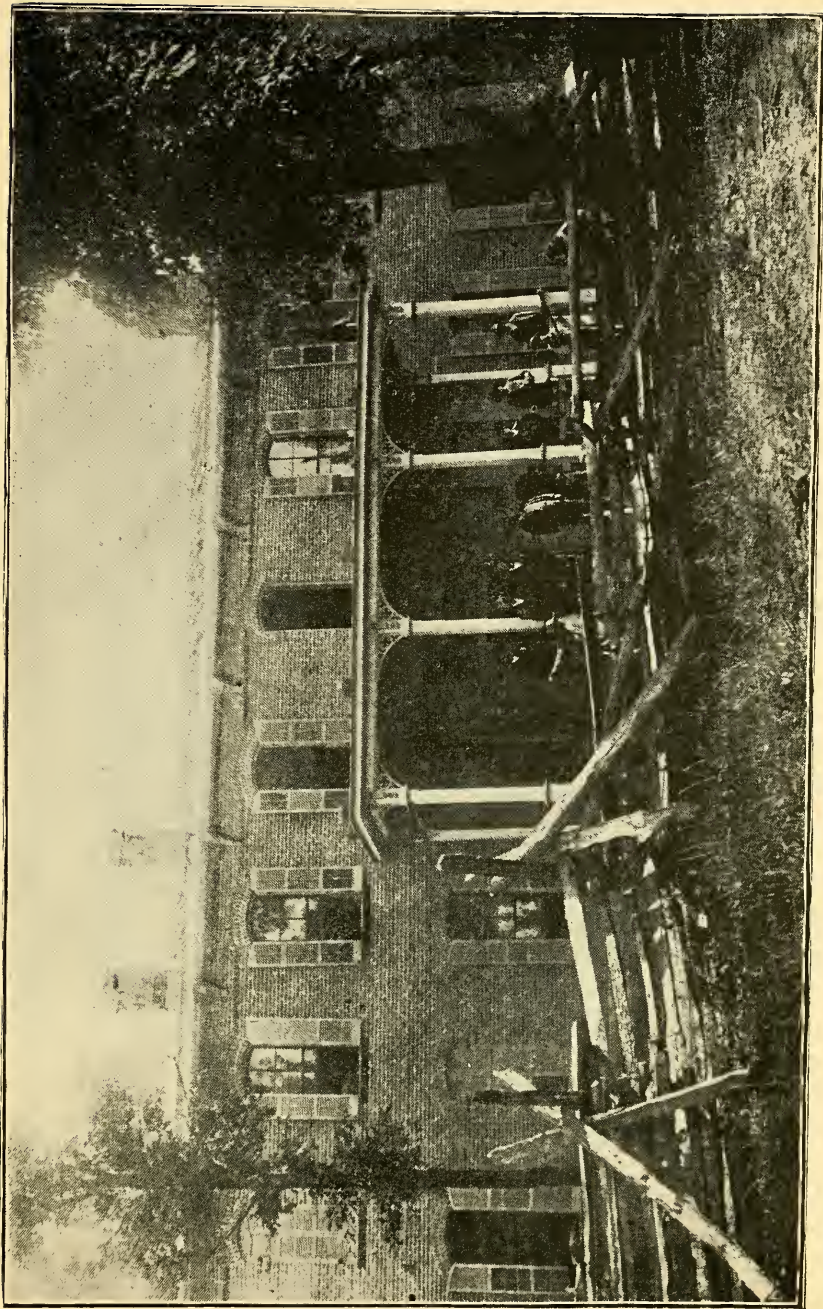


C. E. GOODING.

at old Fort Washita, Chickasaw Nation. He was born in 1833 and came to the Territory when only twelve years old. At an early age the enterprising young man commenced trading on his own account, and in February, 1858, married Mrs. M. T. Frazier, daughter of James Allen, of Tockpulla, Mississippi. Soon afterward he opened a large farm

at Sivell's Bend, where he hired a number of negroes. On the termination of the war he established a trading post, or business house, at carriage Point, but soon afterward moved to Panola county, wherein 1865 he was elected County Judge; the following term Clerk of the Supreme Court; and later on, during the administration of Governor Overton, he was called to the Cabinet, where he occupied the position of National Secretary. During the Burney administration he again came to the front, this time as National Treasurer, and at the expiration of his term bade farewell to politics. In 1867 he became a Free Mason, and at the time of his death was Past Grand Master and had taken every degree but the thirty-third. In 1880 he began studying for the ministry, and in 1884 was ordained in the Methodist church. He died in June, 1888, after a lingering illness which baffled all medical skill.

Mr. Gooding was beloved by all and respected by everybody, and his influence was widespread. He left four children—Frank, aged thirty; Mollie Godfrey, aged twenty-eight; Emma Watkins, aged twenty, and Lemuel, aged seventeen.



Chickasaw Male Academy.

THE WILD TRIBES OF THE SOUTH WEST.

SOME LEADING MEN AND WOMEN OF THE KIOWA, COMANCHE, WICHITA, CADDO AND THE OTOE TRIBES.

GRANNY HOUSTON.

THE portrait given on page 63 is taken from a photograph of Granny Houston, the squaw of Gen. Sam Houston. She is now with the Kiowa Indians near Anadarko, and claims to belong to that race, though this is hardly probable, from the fact that Gen. Houston became associated with her in the vicinity of the Canadian river in the eastern portion of the Choctaw Nation, while the Kiowas at that period were inhabiting Southern Colorado, New Mexico and Western Texas, and not at all disposed to intermarriage or cohabitation with white men settled so far east of their hunting grounds.

Granny Houston is probably a Cherokee from her own evidence and that of some of the ancient aborigines of the western reservations, she was born about

the year 1781, which makes her 109 years of age, at least eight years older than Aunt Sally Albersson, of Colbert, Chickasaw Nation. Granny Houston states that she lived with the great Texas patriot both on the Canadian and close to Caddo, now on the M., K. & T. Railroad, and that he was a kind and gentle husband, and a good hunter, always keeping the wigwam well supplied with game and fish. She is in good health, able to converse when she will, and is much esteemed by the Wichitas and other wild tribes.

QUANAH PARKER.

[COMANCHE CHIEF.]

THE portrait cut of Quanah Parker, given on page 95, taken from a photograph by Wm. L. Sawyers, is admirably true to life. Quanah is the son of a

Comanche chief, his mother being a captive white woman named Parker, carried by the Indians from the Texas county which now bears her name.

Though the subject of this sketch is dark in complexion, yet it will be observed by his portrait that he possesses the retroussé nose, that is seldom if ever met with among the aborigines, thus proclaiming him to be the possessor of a certain portion of white blood. Quanah, within the past twelve or fifteen years, has been on peaceable terms with the government, and is now a wealthy Indian. In 1877 he was sent out by the United States officials to bring in the hostiles from Western Texas, which country they had been devastating for several years. Buffalo hunters were then numerous on the border, and to these he exhibited a letter from the post commander at Fort Sill representing his mission, and requesting them to treat him with courtesy. Armed with these credentials, he succeeded in bringing in the hostiles, not, however, until they had succeeded in capturing and driving out of Western Texas every respectable piece of horseflesh within their observation. Mr. Parker is now a wealthy and high-

ly respected citizen, his influence extending to no less than five living wives, distributed among his various "tepees" throughout the reservation. The town of Quanah in North Western Texas takes its name from the subject of this sketch.

COMANCHE MEDICINE MAN.
THE Indian name of this great medicine man, whose portrait will be found on page 271, has escaped the memory of the compiler. He is, however, a great official in his tribe, being endowed, they believe, with a superhuman skill in the construction of certain compounds, and the consultation with Oracles and Omens that enable him to either bring about events, or prophecy concerning their fulfillment. In cases of sickness he works rather on the credulity of the patient than on his vital organs; wizard-like employing spells and incantations in preference to herbs and decoctions. The latter, however, are used on some occasions. In past years the Comanche medicine man consulted his oracles before any serious enterprise was undertaken. If the medicine worked satisfactorily the council plans would result in success and were therefore adopted. On the

other hand if the great Esculapius announced "bad medicine" the project was invariably abandoned or postponed until a more adventitious period. Should the medicine man fail in his prognostications, he not only lost prestige in his tribe, but ran the risk of death-sentence as a false prophet. Before the battle of Dobej Walls, a short time after the war, the Comanche medicine men bespoke a great victory for the three hundred warriors who undertook the siege of that stronghold, which was then defended by Billy Dixon (a U. S. scout) and about ten hunters. The enterprise resulted in the repulse of the warriors with great loss in killed and wounded, while the besieged lost but one man, who was outside the defense when the attack was made. Since that event the medicine men, heretofore infallible, have never quite regained their supremacy. The crosses and religious ornaments worn by the subject of this sketch are supposed by the wearer to exert a potency in the achievement of certain ends.

KO-MUL-TAH.

[KIOWA CHIEF.]

THE gorgeous head-dress of eagle feathers worn by Ko-mul-tah,

(whose portrait appears on page 159), proclaims his superior rank. His bow in readiness for immediate action illustrates the love of warfare which is a leading characteristic in this chieftain. His countenance is a strong indication of that warlike disposition which belongs to his race, and no Indian on the reservation feels more acutely his position of dependence. Let Ko-mul-tah loose in Western Texas with a hundred braves well mounted and well armed, as in days gone by, and you will gratify the very height of his ambition, for in him are concentrated the fires and passions of an unconquered race.

THE DANCING CHIEFS OF CADDO NATION.

JOHN WILSON and his companion on the left, a half-breed, whose portraits appear on page 191, represent the dancing chiefs of the Caddo Nation. "Dancing Chief" is a very important office in this tribe, and one which appears to command respect as well as admiration. Apart from the war dance, which is now seldom resorted to, it is customary for two or more tribes to meet, one tribe exhibiting its skill for the amusement of the other. A

graceful athletic dancer is therefore much esteemed by the Indians, and supremacy in the art gives rise to much good-humored competition.

John Wilson's costume, though fantastic, is quite picturesque. Around his ankles are fastened a band of bells various in symphony, which announce his approach from a considerable distance. He is a pleasant, intelligent fellow.

WILD HORSE.

[COMANCHE.]

THE portrait of Wild Horse, which appears on page 223, will be easily recognized by a few of the old Texas rangers who have come in contact with that very ferocious gentleman between the years of 1865 and 1880. Wild Horse had a peculiar attraction for Wise, Jack, Young and other counties in that section, and frequently raided Fort Richardson, stealing the stock within pistol shot of the post. The last raid into Wise county, marked by the massacre of three women, a mother and two daughters in Sandy Creek, in 1874, was attributed to Wild Horse, who knew every secret path in the wilderness between Fort Sill and Bridgeport on the Trinity. From

the years 1876 to 1880 this chief was forced to confine his hostilities to the hunters who guarded the frontier line from Red River in Greer county to Fort Concho.

WHITE HORSE.

[CHIEF OF THE OTOES.]

THE portrait of White Horse, which appears on page 111, is a true representation of the Otoe Chief, clad in his costume of cloth, dashed with silver, and wearing around his neck treaty medals which mark him to be an Indian of much distinction in his tribe, which is now reduced to a mere remnant. White Horse is a man of great intelligence, with a knowledge of human nature which is rarely equaled, even among people who are noted for their sagacity in this respect. He is also benevolent and peace-loving, ever foremost to settle disputes, which are wont to spring up among the Indians in his neighborhood.

CORA CARUTH.

THIS lady, whose portrait appears on page 143, is fairer than others of her tribe, yet withal she is a full-blood of the Wichita race. At an early age she was sent east, where she received an ex-

cellent education. Being naturally bright and ambitious, Miss Cora immediately fell in with the customs and society observances of her white sisters. She is looked upon with something akin to pride by the older members of the tribe, while the young warriors are her devoted slaves. Cora Caruth is now acting interpreter for the Wichitas at Anadarko.

COMANCHES BUTCHERING CATTLE.

THE scene, on page 240, represents the Comanches butchering the cattle supplied them by the government on ration day, one beast being allowed to so many Indians, according to the size of their families. The Comanches are great lovers of flesh, having not as yet become accustomed to the use of vegetable or farinaceous diet, so that on ration day they are usually in a voracious state, their stomachs being sufficiently empty to render uncooked meat a very palatable morsel. One of the delicacies of the Comanche bill of fare is a "slunk" (unborn) calf or colt, the mother being very frequently killed to furnish them with this revolting feast. The Comanches,

however, are not by any means as repulsive in their habits as some of the other tribes, whose methods of living are often decidedly obnoxious to the more refined and less barbarous of the aborigines.

BIG TREE.

[KIOWA CHIEF.]

THE portrait of this chief, given on page 175, is taken from a photograph of Big Tree, at one time a great chief of the Kiowas. Many a heart and home in Texas were devastated by the ruthless hand of this relentless desperado, whose only peace was in warfare, at which he excelled above all others of his tribe. In 1871, in company with Satanta, a Comanche chief, he brought his career to a climax by attacking a government train on the military road between Jacksborough and Fort Belknap and massacring the entire party save one, who is said to have escaped by flight. The writer of this sketch passed there a short time after the bloody event and found the spot strewn with the carcasses of men and horses and the debris of burned wagons. This act so exasperated the government that every possible step was taken

for the capture of the hostile leaders, which resulted in their arrest in 1873. Big Tree and Satanta were thereupon sent to the Texas State Prison at Huntsville on a life sentence. Satanta refused to work and committed suicide, while Big Tree, by good behavior and a display of industry and some energy in the manufacture of elm chairs, was liberated from durance vile and permitted to return to his reservation. Big Tree, however, is under a cloud and is looked upon as a disgraced chief. If he had killed himself as did his companion, his name would have still been dear to his old comrades in arms; but to have borne the yoke of the white man and accepted his humiliating terms of freedom appears to have rendered him singularly unpopular. Being released on good behavior, he is liable to re-arrest should he in the future render himself obnoxious by the violation of law.

LAURA.

[KIOWA.]

THE portrait of Laura, given on page 79, one of the Indian women that you constantly notice in the Kiowa camp, is Laura. She has an honest, pleasant countenance and eyes which

meet yours with less timidity than most of her sisters. The combination of moccasin and parasol indicates the wavering between barbarism and civilization, which is apparent in the costumes of many Indians accustomed to contact with the whites. Laura is pretty and will converse with the white man within the limit of her vocabulary, if he knows how to approach her properly.

KIOWA PAPOOSE.

THIS picture, given on page 287, illustrates the method adopted by the wild tribes for carrying their infants, or papooses. The box or cradle is strapped on the woman's back, who bears the burden without any apparent inconvenience. The papoose cradle is of superior and expensive workmanship, being closely and handsomely beaded, which denotes the superior rank of its owner.

APACHE CAMP.

THE portrait found on page 303 illustrates an Apache hunting camp visited by the photographer during the absence of most of the braves, who are abroad hunting for venison and other game.

