



Dead Fred



Joe Bott, founder of Dead Fred presenting at 3rd Annual Pittsburg County CSI Lock-In

Every year since it's inception, CCGS members have attended the Pittsburg County CSI Lock-In in McAlester, Oklahoma and this year was no exception. Members Billie Heath, Cecilia Finch, and April Makerney were the attendees this year and boy did we have a blast.

One program in particular featured at this year's lock-in that we wanted to be sure and let you know about was the website, Dead Fred.

According to Joe Bott, founder of Dead Fred, "Dead Fred is a website that reunites orphaned vintage photographs with their rightful heirs."

Launched in March 1991, Joe and his team of colleagues hunt down old photos and post them to the website. If there is any information written on the photo they include that as well, including any photographer information. If no information is available the photos are still uploaded in hopes someone can identify them.

In just a few minutes of browsing the website, I had already located two photos of my Cornelison family. How great is that!

As the website gained popularity people starting sending photos directly to Joe to add to the website. Joe says, "I get photos in the mail every week."

So if you search the site and don't find any family be sure to check back on a regular basis as

photos are continually being added.

Individuals can register on the website for free and upload their own family photos. This allows you to share your known photos in one location with family members and possibly to receive help in identifying your unknown photos.

So while you wait for someone to upload photos of your family you don't have now is a good time for you to upload some of your own photos that someone else may be waiting for.

You just might find some unknown cousins down the road and who doesn't need a few more cousins?

Have a bunch of photos and you don't want them or even know who they are? If you don't have family to give them to for heaven's sake please don't throw them away!

Send them to Joe!

Dead Fred
P.O. Box 6937
Springdale, AR 72766-6937

<http://www.deadfred.com>

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We need to
haunt the house
of history and
listen anew to
the ancestors
wisdom.

— Maya Angelou

Chahta Anumpa (Choctaw Language)

Choctaw Language Rules

Rule 10

Before t, ch, and l, nasalization is written as n.

ofunlo - screech owl

tanchi - corn

pinti - mouse

ikonla - neck

anchi - quilt

sinti - snake

Rule 11

Otherwise, nasalization is written by underlining the nasalized word.

osi - eagle

A - yes

pa - here

kowi - forest

amo - cutting

ahli - true

aki - my father

shaffe - shave

shoshi - bug or worm

ma - there

haklo - hear

ukof - persimmon

paki - grapes

Q - question marker

Click on any of the Choctaw words in red above to hear an audio clip
from ChoctawSchool.com
(Courtesy of Choctaw Nation - used with permission)

Upcoming Events



Research Library

The Choctaw County Genealogical Society maintains a Research Library in the Heritage Room of the Donald W. Reynolds Library at 703 E. Jackson Street, Hugo, Oklahoma. The Heritage Room is available during library hours. We do ask that you sign in at the library front desk as well as sign our guestbook located on the Society desk. No food or drink is allowed.

Children under the age of 12 who enter the Heritage room must be under constant supervision of an adult. Children are not allowed to handle any genealogical materials or equipment in the Heritage room. Children are required to be respectful of other researchers by not being loud or otherwise disruptive. Any child being loud, using Heritage room research materials or equipment, or disruptive in any way will be asked to leave the Heritage room.

October (Hohchvffo Ishitini Hvshi - Little Famine Month)

- 3rd - CCGS Meeting, 6:30 p.m.
- 9th - Cemetery Workday 10:00 a.m.
Restland Cemetery
- 10th - Columbus Day
- 31st - Halloween

November (Hohchvffo Chito Hvshi - Big Famine Month)

- 7th - CCGS Meeting, 6:30 p.m.
- 13th - Cemetery Workday 10:00 a.m.
Ft. Towson Cemetery
- 24th - Thanksgiving Day

December (Koi Chito Hvshi - Big Panther Month)

- 5th - CCGS Meeting, 6:30 p.m.
- 11th - Cemetery Workday 10:00 a.m.
Ft. Towson Cemetery
- 25th - Christmas Day

Library Hours	
Monday, Tuesday & Thursday	9am - 7pm
Wednesday & Friday	9am - 6pm
Saturday	9am - 2pm
Sunday	Closed

Veteran Spotlight



Jimmy Ray Vinyard

Vietnam

Jim Vinyard

contributed by The Hugo Daily News

Funeral services for Jim Vinyard of Boswell will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday, June 28, 2006 at Goodsprings Presbyterian Church in Boswell with Rev. Herbert Wharton officiating. Interment will follow in Goodsprings Cemetery.

Mr. Vinyard died June 25, 2006, at Choctaw Memorial Hospital in Hugo. He was 61. He was a manager at United Sewing Factory in Dallas, and a veteran of the U.S. Army. He was a member of the Boswell Assembly of God Church

He was born November 11, 1945 in Benton, Ark., and had lived most of his life in Boswell. He married Rita Gail Stevens on March 8, 2004 in Durant. Jim loved the outdoors, especially fishing and hunting and sitting outside with his grandchildren. He enjoyed watching football and was a big O.U. fan. He was preceded in death by his parents, and a sister, Jan Vinyard.

SURVIVING RELATIVES: His wife, Rita Vinyard; two sons, Jimmy Ray Vinyard of Farmington, Ark. and Martin Stevens of Boswell; two stepsons, Robert Stevens and Alen Stevens, both of Boswell; three daughters, Tina Peters of Idabel, Jennifer Vinyard of Boswell and Natasha Vinyard, of Boswell; three stepdaughters: Robin Acuna of Olney, Texas, Melissa Stevens of Durant and Stephanie James of Boswell; one sister, Glenda Roberson of Boswell; numerous grandchildren, several nieces and nephews along with many other relatives and friends.

The family received friends from 6-8 p.m. Tuesday, June 27, 2006 at the funeral home.

Miller & Miller Funeral Home of Boswell.

Charles Fanning Stewart Family

Parents of Charles Fanning Stewart

Thomas Stewart & Maria Fanning

Parents of Tryphena Wall

Noah Wall & Lucretia "Lucy" Folsom

Charles Fanning Stewart

B. 10 Feb 1814,, Connecticut
D. 21 Jul 1855, Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, I. T.
Buried: Unknown

Tryphena Wall

B. 10 Jan 1824,, Mississippi
D. 27 Jun 1849 Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory
Burial: Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory

Married:

9 May 1842 Pine Ridge Mission, 2 miles north of Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory

Children:

Charles Stewart

B. Abt. 1843, Choctaw Nation, I.T.
D. Abt. 1864?
Buried: Unknown
Spouse: Unknown

Lavinia Stewart

B. Dec 1846 Choctaw Nation, I.T.
D. 1926
Buried: Bokchito Cemetery,
Bokchito, Bryan, Oklahoma
Spouse 1: Charles H. Lewis
Spouse 2: William R. Senter

Maria F. Stewart

B. 21 Mar 1845, Mayhew, Choctaw Nation, I.T.
D. 31 Mar 1931
Concord, Merrimack, New Hampshire
Buried: Mt. Auburn Cemetery (cremated)
Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts
Spouse: Isaac Newton Berry

Henry Stewart

B. 28 Oct 1848 Choctaw Nation, I.T.
D. 29 Aug 1879
Fort Smith, Sebastian, Arkansas
Buried: Unknown
Spouse: Elizabeth (Maddock) Gregg

Tryphena picked her best friend, Juliette, as second wife before her death.

Juliette Slate

B. Abt. 1819,, Connecticut
D. Af. 1885
Burial: Unknown
Married: Nov 1849

Children:

Arthur Francis Stewart

B. Abt. 1851 Choctaw Nation, I.T.
D. Af. 1883
Buried: Unknown
Spouse: Mary Louise Aylsworth

Alice Stewart

B. Abt. 1855 Choctaw Nation, I.T.
D. Af. 1913
Buried: Unknown
Spouse: John J. Points

Featured Family-cont'd



CHARLES FANNING STEWART



MRS. MARIA F. BERRY

BORN AT MAYHEW, CHOCTAW NATION, MARCH 1845, DIED APRIL 1881



Tryphena (Wall) Stewart's Headstones
Fort Towson Cemetery, Fort Towson, Choctaw, Oklahoma
Photos courtesy of Kenny Sivard



LAVINIA STEWART LEWIS

Portraits of Charles, Maria, and Lavinia from Chronicles of Oklahoma.
Vol. 9, No. 2
June 1931

Featured Family - cont'd

Chronicles of Oklahoma

Vol. 9, No. 2

June 1931

Tryphena

Muriel H. Wright

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One beautiful summer day a number of years ago, while on the way to visit Old Boggy Depot with a friend, Mrs. Mary Locke Archer, the conversation drifted to some of the historic sites in the former Choctaw country. Among those she had visited, Mrs. Archer mentioned the old cemetery at Doaksville and how she had been impressed with one of the marble tombstones bearing the simple inscription, "Tryphena's Grave." Since that memorable summer day, the writer, also, has visited old Doaksville and has heard several other persons speak of the silent marker standing in its midst. "Tryphena's Grave." What romance the lack of other words conveys! But in some way, the delicate sentiment implied by the inscription on the stone made the question, "Who was Tryphena?" seem blunt and harsh in any attempt to solve the mystery of the rare spirit that rested there. A kind Providence might consent to let us know her sometime in the future.

The seasons passed, then one day, two years ago this past spring, the writer was reading the school reports contained in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1841. In a letter written by Rev. Cyrus Byington, missionary to the Choctaws, appeared the remark that, aside from the teachers in the mission schools, there were three teachers, within the bounds of the nation, holding appointments from Captain William Armstrong, agent for the U. S. Government. These three teachers had furnished Mr. Byington with the following data:

Stations - Teachers -Term Time - Scholars in day Sch. - Scholars in Sab. Sch.

Eagleton - Miss Lavinia Pitchlynn - 7½ months - 25 - 30

Good Water - Mrs. Philena T. Hotchkin - 10 " - 19 - 20

Mayhew - Miss Tryphena Wall - 10 " - 23 - 45

Mr. Byington continued his letter with this statement:

"It gave me pleasure to visit the three last schools, and I trust it will not be deemed improper for me to remark that I think the teachers were devoted to their work and exerted themselves according to the best of their skill."

Just preceding Mr. Byington's letter in the Commissioner's Report appeared the following letter:

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Mayhew, August, 1841.

Sir: This year I have not had many scholars. Some have quit school, and others do not attend regularly. Those that have attended regularly have made good proficiency in their studies, and those that have not attended regularly have not improved as much as I could wish. Some have been detained from school on account of sickness, and others have been kept at home to work. By boarding six, I have had, including all, twenty-four. In history 2, English grammar 1, arithmetic 11, geography 8, writing 11, reading in Testament and spelling 14, words of three syllables 2, words of three and four letters 4. I think the scholars have learned well, notwithstanding we have not had a supply of books. If you could forward us some books, they would be very acceptable.

We have a Sabbath school, which has been attended regularly, ever since I commenced teaching, by the scholars and a good many of the adults. This increasing disposition to learn to read is encouraging. This school was closed on the 10th of July, and will commence on the 10th of September.

Most respectfully, &c.,

Tryphena Wall.

Capt. Win. Armstrong, &c.

Miss Tryphena Wall, a teacher in the employ of the U. S. Government! Could this be our "Tryphena?" The Wall family was well known among the citizens of the Choctaw Nation.

Early in February, 1930, Mrs. Jessie E. Moore handed a letter to the writer, addressed to her by Mrs. Dora Lewis Gaines, of Abilene, Texas. Mrs. Gaines wrote that Alvin Rucker's article on Rev. Allen Wright, in the "Oklahoman" had given her great pleasure and had called to mind a photograph that she had of the old Wheelock Church which had been erected through the efforts of Rev. Alfred Wright, the noted missionary to the Choctaws, many years before the Civil War. Before closing her letter, she remarked, "Perhaps my grandmother, Tryphena Wall Stewart, a Presbyterian, and buried at Ft. Towson, 1849, (Choctaw by blood) might have attended services there at some time. She was called a missionary to her own people, married at Pine Ridge Mission."

So our "Tryphena" was Mrs. Tryphena Wall Stewart. If this introduction was surrounded by a quiet dignity, we loved her the more for that. Mrs. Gaines' letter was answered and there followed other letters from her and her aunt, Mrs. Maria Stewart Berry, Tryphena's eldest daughter-

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ter who was living at Concord, New Hampshire.¹ Besides the personal notes and reminiscences from Mrs. Berry, other interesting data have been discovered in historical records, in addition to eight letters written in the Indian Territory between 1841 and 1855, which were recently sent the writer by Mrs. Annie Eden, of Eufaula, Oklahoma, another of Tryphena's grand-daughters and a sister of Mrs. Gaines.²

Featured Family - cont'd

Tryphena, the daughter of Noah and Lucy (Folsom) Wall,³ was born in the Choctaw country in Mississippi, about 1824. Tryphena is from the Greek and means "delicate or dainty." It is to be found in Romans 16:12, where Paul said, "Salute Tryphena and Tryphosa, who labor in the Lord." The name seems to have been appropriate for our Tryphena, as it was said she was a charming, sweet child and remarkable as a woman not only for her personal

1 Maria Fanning Stewart Berry was born at Mayhew, Choctaw Nation, in March, 1845. After the death of her mother, she made her home with her step-mother's niece at South Manchester, Connecticut. She received better opportunities in education than most young girls of that time, as she attended an academy at South Manchester, where she specialized in music. She had a sunny, vivacious disposition, was a good singer, and was popular with both young people and old people. After her marriage to Isaac Newton Berry, her home was at Holyoke, Massachusetts, where she reared a family of three sons. Her spare time was devoted to her flower garden where she grew beautiful roses with which she is said to have won many prizes. In 1897, she became a communicant in the Christian Science Church and afterward was a successful practitioner in that faith. Her last years were spent among the happy and cheerful surroundings of The Christian Science Home of Concord, New Hampshire, where she passed on the latter part of April, 1931. Mrs. Berry took great interest in recalling reminiscent bits of her early life at old Mayhew, so it is a deep regret to the writer that she could not have lived to read the story of her mother, Tryphena Wall Stewart, as it appears in CHRONICLES. With her passing, not only another one of the Oklahoma pioneers who knew this country before the Civil War but also another rare spirit, who exemplified much goodness and kindness in this world, has left us.

2 James W. Lewis, of Ada, and Charles S. Lewis, of Tushka, Oklahoma, are brothers of Mrs. Gaines and Mrs. Edens. A third brother, Rush C. Lewis, lives in Abilene, Texas. They are the children of Lavinia Stewart Lewis, the second daughter of Charles Fanning and Tryphena Wall Stewart.

3 Lucy or Lucretia was the daughter of Nathaniel Folsom who was born in Rowan County, South Carolina, in 1756. Nathaniel Folsom and his two brothers were the Fathers of the Folsom family among the Choctaws. He settled in the nation about the time of the American Revolution and married two sisters, both of whom were full-blood Choctaws. The first marriage was with Aiah-ni-chih Ohoyo.—Record of the Reunion of the Descendants of John Folsom, immigrant, held at Exter, New Hampshire, 1915.

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beauty but also for her lovely character. It is to be regretted that there is no photograph of her, known to be in existence, so only the story of her life can present her likeness to those who would know her.

When Tryphena was four years old she began attending school at Mayhew Mission, founded in 1820 by Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, senior missionary to the Choctaw Nation, laboring under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Sometime after the main immigration of the Choctaws to the Indian Territory, Noah Wall brought his family to this country, finally locating about five miles west of Clear Boggy River, in what is now Bryan County, on the road between Fort Towson and Boggy Depot.⁴ A church was organized by Rev. Kingsbury, near Mr. Wall's place, in 1839, and was named Mayhew, probably on account of the associations that the latter's family had had with the old mission by the same name back in Mississippi. Some months later, a school was opened at Mayhew, Tryphena Wall being employed as the teacher by Captain William Armstrong, U. S. agent to the Choctaws. On May 9, 1842, Tryphena married Charles F. Stewart, at Pine Ridge Mission, two miles north of Doaksville.

Charles Fanning Stewart was born at North Preston, Connecticut, in February, 1814. At the age of sixteen, he entered the employ of a wholesale merchant by the name of Polk, in New Orleans. With the final removal of the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Cherokees to the West, there were exceptional opportunities for merchants in the Indian Territory, since a limited number were to be granted the right to set up trading establishments by securing permits from the U. S. Government. Young Stewart remained in the employ of Mr. Polk until he was twenty-one. Some time later he set out for the Indian Territory after having been engaged to clerk in a trading establishment at Doaksville, a thriving village in the Red River region of the Choctaw Nation. In the spring of 1841, he wrote the following letter to his mother, who lived in Norwich, Connecticut. Although there are some slips in the spelling and punctua-

4Major General Ethan Allen Hitchcock mentioned having stopped at Wall's place five miles west of the crossing on Boggy River, in 1841.—A Traveler in the Indian Territory, edited and annotated by Grant Foreman, p. 171.

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tion, yet the letter was written in beautifully even script. What is most important of all, it shows the young man was thoughtful and generous and full of the vigorous spirit of life on the frontier:

Doaks Ville
Choctaw Nation West Apr. 17, 1841.

Dear Mother,

To attempt a sufficient apology for so long neglecting to write you would be usefefs for mother I have done very wrong in thus neglecting the kindest parent that a son could wish for but I am determined to be more faithful in the future. The fact is I am thrown entirely out of the pale of white society and I have almost forgotten that I am a white man myself. Doaks Ville is some sixty miles west of the Boundary line between

Featured Family - cont'd

the United States and the Indian country. It is six miles north of the Red River which forms the line between us and Texas. Fort Towson is only half a mile from us which affords the only white society we have except the few there is in this place. Our trade which is very extensive is confined to the Red Men of the forest who look upon us as intruders but treat us friendly out of fear as for my own part they treat me in every way as though I was one of their own people I never have had the first hard word with one of them I speak the Chickasaw and Choctaw language quite well and on the whole enjoy myself far better than you would suppose as for my marrying one of them I never have nor would I on any consideration although I could marry the richest and most beautiful of them tomorrow if I would but there is a natural dislike implanted in the heart of the Red Man and the white that can never be obliterated. My salary is Twelve Hundred Dollars a year and my Expenses borne except clothing which is much better than I could do in the States we have none of the vanities or fashions of civilized life to contend with the Indians are living almost in a perfect state of nature and we out of choice follow nearly the same course. Mr. Tims one of the men I am living with is now in New York purchasing a stock of goods I sent Fifty dollars by him to leave with I & S Brewster for you and told him to collect fifty more in New Orleans which I had due me there and to leave that with them also for you making one hundred if he should not get that in New Orleans I will send it to you by the first opportunity for mother although you may not think so there is nothing that gives me more heart felt pleasure than to be able in some measure to relieve your necessities for you are most dear to me I only wish that I were only able to set you and all the children entirely out of the reach of want nothing could give me more pleasure it was my intention to have come home this summer but Mr. Tims trip to New York prevented it but I intend if I should live to go home one year from now. We are hourly expecting war to break out among the Wild tribes above us there is now about six hundred U. S. Troops on their march for that section and should war ever be declared we shall have a very bloody one. don't be alarmed for the fighting will not come nearer us they will break back for the Rocky Mountains. My health at present is very good but for the last year I have had a good deal of sickness I should have been very glad to have gone home this season for it appears almost a dream to me that I was once surrounded by the friends and neighbors of my birth place in a civilized land. And now Mother I must ask you on receipt of this to write me

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and write everything you think would interest me one thing in particular that is about Mary Morris if you can hear the least thing of her write it for I still feel a deep interest in that young lady. Give the kindest remembrances to all the children as well as all of the friends and should you need more money for your own use tell me of it for as long as I can obtain any you shall share it with me write me more minutely how the children are situated tell James if I can get a place for him in the South I will do so with pleasure but if he can get a place in Western New York he had better go there the South won't do for all young men money is not so easily made as many suppose.

Believe me dearest Mother to be
Your affectionate Son

Chas. F. Stewart.

In spite of the declaration to his mother not to marry an Indian, the young man changed his mind the next year and married Tryphena, if not the most beautiful and the wealthiest, at least one of the most charming and popular Choctaw girls in the country.⁵ It is interesting to note at this point that the General Council of the Choctaw Nation had passed a law in 1840, providing that no white man should be allowed to marry in the Nation unless he had lived within its limits for two years. The intent of the law was that such a person should establish his character and standing in his community before he would be allowed a license to be married either by the authorities of the Nation or by a minister of the gospel. With his marriage to Tryphena, Charles Stewart was entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen in her nation.

The settlement of the Chickasaws in the Choctaw country, the permanent location of Fort Washita on the Washita River, and the increase of travelers to the Republic of Texas along the road that passed Noah Wall's house had made Mayhew an important stopping place, since it was just west of the crossing on Boggy River and on the route from Fort Smith to Beal's Ferry on Red River. Mr. Wall had opened a tavern at Mayhew, which, by 1842, afforded a profitable location for a store. This was young Stewart's opportunity. In the same spring that he and Tryphena were married, he bought a stock of goods from his old employer, Mr. Polk, of New Orleans, and set up a general merchandise establishment at Mayhew.

From the heading of another letter, dated April 19,

⁵James Stewart, a brother of Charles F. Stewart, was a teacher in the schools of the Choctaw Nation in about 1848.

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1843, written to his mother in Connecticut, there seems to have been an attempt to change the name of Mayhew to Albion. Mr. Stewart wrote in part as follows:

I was very glad when I heard that Mrs. E. M. Kingsbury was going north and intended seeing you on her way she has been like a mother to me ever since I have been in this Nation she will give you all the minutia of news but fearing she will not see you I will give you some of the most important matters first as it is on my mind we are looking every day for an heir, whether a son or a daughter we don't say if a son his name will be Charles if a daughter it will be Mariah after you we have been building a fine house and have just got to living in it it is on the public road leading from Fort Towson to Fort Washita half way from each it is thought to be one of the handsomest places in this District today I commenced cutting timber for a new store house my old one was too far from the house it was broken open a few weeks since and some \$250 worth of goods taken out I have not been able as yet to find the Thief. The stock of goods I brot here last Spring I have sold and have done very well, but it has taken nearly all of the proffits of my businefs to get fixed for living and we are just getting comfort-

Featured Family - cont'd

able yet and shall have to spend a good deal yet before I get through. I hope if I am prosperous to have everything comfortable about me soon I have just bot two verry good negroes a man and woman. They cost me Eleven Hundred Dollars it was more money than I ought to pay out of my business but I was obliged to have them to help me and my wife I have about seventy five head of cattle about fifty five of hogs and ten head of horses which if I have luck with them in a short time will make me a large stock I sent by my friend Mr. Tims last week for another stock of goods he will be in New York sometime in May I have had for the last six months to exert myself to the uttermost to get along I have had to attend to my store and all of my building myself which has kept me on the go all the time. But on the whole I am doing verry well the only thing I regret is not having married sooner for when I was single I sought every means but the rightto make me happy without success I now am happy and contented I have a most excellent wife who I love most dearly and enough to live comfortably and what more ought a man to have to make him happy except favour with God and that I often wish I had although I live a wicked life still I think a great deal about the future state and often wish I was a Cristian And what can I say to my dear Brothers and Sisters I love them most dearly and often verry often wish that I could see them I hope they are all doing verry well I feel a deep interest in their welfare I have done verry wrong in not wrighting to them but it was not because I did not love them. I ought to send you some money by Mrs. Kingsbury but mother it is almost impossible for me to do it at present. I sent you fifty dollars last December which I hope has made you comfortable and if you can get along untill next fall I will send you more I have spent a great deal of money the last year which has involved me but if I am prosperous I shall get along and be easy in a short time * * *

Two years later, Mr. Stewart wrote in a chatty, humorous vein to his brother. In those days, envelopes were not in use, so the body of the letter was folded and sealed

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with sealing wax. On the left-hand corner of the folded sheet (instead of a stamp) appears "From C. F. Stewart P. M.," with a proud flourish of the pen. On the right-hand corner is "Mayhew C. N. June 11 1845," followed by the address, "Thos. C. Stewart Esq. New Orleans La." On the inside of the letter, one may read as follows:

Mayhew Choctaw Nation
West of Arkansas June 11 1845

Dear Brother,
Can you forgive me for not writing before for I am verry guilty but you know I never was fond of writing

I suppose Henry has told you much of me Since his visit to me last Summer he is I fear not what he should be there is much about him I cant fellowship but I hope for the best I herd from a Traveler the other day that his [?] was H Stewart on a Steam Boat in the Mobile and New Orleans trade I hope it is not so. Since his visit here some changes have taken place with me last fall I purchased the Tavern and the Tavern belonged to my father-in-law I have rented out the Tavern and

have opened my House to the public it is the best stand in the country being half way from Fort Towson and Fort Washita between which two posts there is a large amt of travel the road building from Washita to Fort Smith is to be turned so as to pass by my place I am still doing a very good business selling goods I have just got my goods purchased for me in New York last October but the prices I sell at pays for the delay You will see by the backing of this letter that I am P. M. for this place which appointment was obtained for me by a Friend in Washington last winter I have Five likely negroes which make plenty of help about my House And have one of the largest stocks of cattle, horses and hogs in the country numbering about 4 to 500 head and on the whole am a tolerable big bug for this country.

I herd by Mr. Hotchkins who visited Mother last Summer from this country that you were on there making large splurges also James with his Piano by the by this thing of knowing how to tutch the strings of a piano is verry assential to a man of businefs or poloticks he will make a man before his Mamma in your next letter tell me something of him I have just finished a long letter to Mother I have not herd from her since last fall I have hands now at work building me a Barn and an addition to my House which when completed will be some Pumpkins I am contemplating a visit home in the Spring if I can raise the wind sufficiently high but there are so many sudden changes in this country that I may be disappointed but I shall try hard to go. Brother I am verry anxious to see you and your wife Tryphena often speaks of you nothing would give us more pleasure than a visit from you this summer we have a fine boy about two years old Charles after his daddy and a fine daughter ten weeks named after our dear mother I have one of the best of wives and am living as happy as a lord write me soon and tell me all you know of home and what you are doing if anyone in New Orleans enquires after me give them a bit there are some of the Fellows I would be glad to see Tryphena sends much love to you and your wife remember me to her

Your Brother
C. F. Stewart

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It is evident that Charles Stewart was happy and prospering at Mayhew. The tavern was a comfortable resting place for many a weary traveler, for in early days, a well kept inn on the frontier was more than a commercial hostelry. It was a haven and a hospitable home to the wanderer in the wilderness. Among the visitors at the tavern were said to have been congressmen, army officers, and two prominent men each of who was afterward elected as president of the United States. Large parties of hunters and traders, exploring expeditions, many a company of U. S. troops, and trains of covered wagons bound for Texas frequently camped in front of the Stewart store to restock their supplies for the long journey ahead of them toward the west.

A year after Mr. Stewart had written Thomas, his brother, in New Orleans, a letter from his sister in Connecticut and a package of photographs of her and her mother and sisters was

Featured Family - cont'd

received at Mayhew. That of Anna Stewart was particularly beautiful. It fascinated Tryphena who saw in the face a counterpart of her own little girl. Holding it at arm's length she studied it thoughtfully, then suddenly said, "Just look!"

Glancing up from the midst of his sister's letter and seeing the graceful, unconscious pose of his lovely wife intent on the photograph of the beautiful Anna, was too much. He burst into tears.

Tryphena sent a letter of acknowledgment for the pictures. It was written in delicate, even script expressive of tender sentiment and warm affection for the mother and sisters back east. There were details of the children. "Bub," little Charles, could talk quite plainly and knew half the alphabet. "Sis," the baby Maria, was ten months old, could walk all about the place, and tried to say "pa and ma." Tryphena went on to say,

I often wish I could see you all but I am afraid that we never shall see each other. I heard that H. wanted to come out here, it is not too late yet, if you should ever come you would find a home, br.—and Sister. I thank you a thousand times for your likeneffsefs, for whenever I think of you now, it seems as if I can see you at the same time. Charles says to tell you he has a pretty little Fice dog, he calls beauty, he says he loves his Grandma and Aunteys, too. I expect his Papa will send, or take him to the north, when he is old enough to leave his Mamma, and home, he looks like he was three years old, he is a smart

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little boy. Sometimes he brings some wood in, and will say "Mama I am going to make a fire for you." And Sis tries to sing whenever she hears some of us singing. I wish you could see her, she is a little beauty. I expect husband will write some in this letter, so I must draw to a close. * * * I send a great deal of love to you and to all the Family.

I am your very affectionate Daughter & Sister,

Tryphena W. Stewart.

On the page below this signature, appears the husband's message. In hauling rock to build a chimney, he had severely injured the forefinger on his right hand, which had kept him from writing. There had been hopes of going north but he had been at great expense in improving his home and store. He had also purchased another negro man. Until he could send more, he hoped his mother would enjoy some comfort from eighty dollars being forwarded to her through Rev. Anson Gleason whom he esteemed as a father. With inquiries after the welfare of his relatives and friends in Connecticut, he closed saying, "Following is Charles' letter." Beneath his name at the bottom of the page, crumbling and yellowed by the passage of almost a century, can be seen the curves and angular strokes of "Bub's" pen in childish scrawl.

Children, husband, home, and church were Tryphena's life. One time in spring, when the woods near Mayhew were misty pink with redbud, dotted here and there with drifts of snow-white plum blossoms, she and "Bub" and "Sis" set out on a long walk in search of a nest of wild turkey eggs to set under a hen. Bub was volubly enthusiastic over the quest while Sis

poked about in the leaves with a long stick that she carried in her chubby hands. With the discovery of a prize nest, came the joyous return of the trio to the baby, Lavinia, who had been left at home.

Tryphena took an interest in the welfare of the negro slaves and taught them not only to read and write but also in a religious way. The first slave man, Charles, who had also been named after his master, had a fine voice and, for a time, was allowed to start the singing in the monthly church meetings at Mayhew.⁶ However, the plan did not

⁶Mrs. Berry wrote that she remembered seeing the old ex-slave, Charles Stewart, when she came to visit the Indian Territory in 1888. At that time he was a very old man and was still working as a preacher in the Presbyterian Church, among the freedmen of his vicinity. He is said to have lived in the vicinity of Mayhew for many years.

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work, Tryphena confiding in Father Kingsbury that Charles was beginning to feel his importance too much. So the meetings were held without any assistance in the singing after that. But Charles remained master of ceremonies in the large smoke-house in the Stewart's back yard, where he tended the little fires of corn cobs and hickory sticks for smoking the rows on rows of bacon and hams that hung in several tiers to the roof above.

Although his relatives back east had been ready to disown Charles F. Stewart for marrying an Indian girl, yet his loving comments about her as his wife, her own affectionate letters, and the glowing accounts of her loveliness given by the brothers who visited Mayhew and the friends who journeyed back to New England, finally won them. The descriptions of Tryphena's character and beauty remained a tradition in the Stewart family ever afterward. Many years later, when Maria, (Mrs. Berry) was growing up, her Aunt Arianna said, "Maria, you must hold your head high for your mother was a beautiful woman!"

Seven years after Tryphena's marriage, a dark shadow rested on the happy life at Mayhew, when she succumbed to a lingering illness and died on June 27, 1849. She left behind four little children,—Charles, Maria, Lavinia, and Henry. Father Kingsbury, Tryphena's old friend and counsellor, wrote the following sketch in her memory:⁷

Died in this village on the 27th of last month, Mrs. Tryphena Wall Stewart, wife of Charles F. Stewart, aged about twenty-five years.

For some months past, Mrs. Stewart had been in declining health and some two or three weeks ago, she came to Doaksville with her husband and two of her children, that she might enjoy the advantage of medical attendance. But it soon became evident to her friends, that it was too late. Disease had too strong a hold on her frail system, to be arrested. She came to make her grave in our midst, while her bereaved husband

Featured Family - cont'd

has had to make his lonely journey back to his desolate home without her.

It is a common fault to lavish indiscriminate praise on the dead. Examples of female excellence, however, are so precious in this land, that we must not let them descend to the tomb unnoticed.

Mrs. Stewart was an ornament to her sex, and to her nation. She was an example of the happy influence of early religious training. At the age of about four years, she commenced attending school at Mayhew,

7A copy of the above obituary as written by Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury was sent the writer through the kindness of Mrs. Fanny P. Berry, of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

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one of the mission stations in the old Choctaw nation, and continued her attendance until the school closed, previous to the removal of the Choctaws to their present country.

The instruction she received at school was well improved, and produced a happy effect. One very important trait of character displayed in the early years of Mrs. Stewart was her cheerful and ready obedience to those under whose care she was placed. It is not recollected that during the whole time of her attending school at Mayhew, she needed to be corrected for obstinacy of temper or disobedience.

While attending school at Mayhew, both her parents became pious. From that time their precepts and example, were united with those of her teachers, to train their beloved daughter to paths of virtue and piety. Happily for her she was disposed to listen to their instructions.

After the removal of her father and the family to this country, Tryphena was under the instruction of the excellent Mrs. Barnes of Eagle Town.

At the age of about fifteen, she united with the Presbyterian Church at Mayhew, on the Boggy. Making a profession of religion was, with her, a serious and solemn duty; and she did not as some others unfortunately have done, after the lapse of a few months or a few years, give up her Savior and return to the world. She felt that she could not break her covenant engagements with Him who had died that she might live. She was assailed by temptation as were others, but she persisted in following her Savior.

She was one of the first of the Choctaw females, who engaged in the arduous work of instructing the youth of her own nation. And so well did she succeed in the work, that for a time she was employed to teach one of the public schools with a liberal salary.

About eight years since she was married to Mr. Stewart. It was in these new relations of a wife and a mother that her character appears to the greatest advantages. It was here that she was able to put in practice those principles she had

learned from the gospel.

In her habits she was strictly domestic. She made her house a happy home for her husband and family. Here the weary traveller found a comfortable resting place; and those engaged in publishing the Gospel to her people received from her husband and herself a welcome reception. She seemed always to appreciate the visits of her pious friends.

It has been our intention to present the character of our deceased friend, as standing pre-eminent, when compared with those who from infancy, have enjoyed the advantages of an enlightened Christian society. But considering all, the disadvantages of her situation and the general standing of female attainments in this country, we consider the example of Mrs. Stewart, as deserving and honorable distinction.

There is however, one particular in which her example will bear a favorable comparison, with that of mothers in any country; we mean in training her children. She has been called to leave them, four in number, at a tender age, but they exhibit evidence of faithful, judicious parental training; as rare as it is excellent.

She considered it no mark of kindness or affection in a parent to indulge children in what would not be for their own good.

Like the mother of the immortal Washington, she taught her children obedience. This obedience was always cheerful and prompt; without murmuring or fretfulness.

Seldom in any country have we seen a family of little children better trained. Were all parents to pursue the same course, teachers

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would find little difficulty in governing their pupils and when they left school, there would be good reason to hope that they would be a comfort to their parents and a blessing to the community.

As Mrs. Stewart drew near to the close of life, she manifested a deeper interest in the spiritual welfare of her friends.

Having herself obtained sweet consolation and peace through the Savior, she was desirous that others should be partakers of the same consolation. She said it was sweet to lie in the arms of Jesus, and to have no will of her own. She was willing to live or die as it pleased him. She took great delight in uniting with pious friends, in prayer and praise. With much entreaty she besought those who were living in the neglect of religion, to seek an interest in Him who died for sinners. It is to be hoped that her affectionate exhortations will not soon be forgotten.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord"

In a letter dated July 10, 1849, Choctaw Nation, Charles F. Stewart wrote his mother. "My dear, dear Tryphena is gone—and to use her own expression—gone 'to sleep in the arms of Jesus,' and her spirit is now in heaven. She died as an infant falling into a sweet sleep." But the simple inscription, "Tryphena's Grave," on the marble at Doaksville, remained his only expression to the outside world.

Featured Family - cont'd

Mr. Stewart kept up his business interests at Mayhew. During her last illness, when she realized her end was near, Tryphena had asked a friend, Juliette Slate, a missionary from Connecticut, to marry her husband that her children might be reared by a Christian mother. This marriage took place in November, 1849.

Mayhew continued to grow in importance. In 1851, the Choctaw General Council established the district court ground in Pushmata District near Charles F. Stewart's home. He himself was deeply engrossed in his business. There was his purchase of the "Steamer Sun" on Red River not only to carry his own freight upstream from New Orleans but to trade between that port and the landings in the Indian Territory and Northern Texas on the Upper Red River. A notice of the "Steamer Sun" is to be found in the files of "The Northern Standard," published at Clarksville, Texas, one of the earliest newspapers in that region. Clarksville was located about fourteen miles from Rowland Landing on the Texas side of Red River, most of the river news appearing in "The Northern Standard" being gleaned from that point. The issue of this paper for March 5, 1853, contained the following:

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Red River

The river at our landing and above is falling. The Sulphur, however, still pours a heavy body of water into it below, being overflowed from hill to hill.

The Steamer Sun, with a load of cotton, from below here, sunk, a few days since at the lower end of Black Bayou, completely stopping navigation for the time and preventing the two or three boats, expected here, from getting up. The Echo, sunk last Friday, in the lake. She ran on a snag; had a load of cotton from Jefferson. At last advice efforts were making to raise the Sun, whether they have succeeded will be known in a few days. If not, she will have to be destroyed at once, to allow the passage of the boats.

One time Mr. Stewart's return home from a trading trip was delayed when the "Steamer Sun" struck a sandbar. As he sat on the deck patiently waiting the work of shoving her off the bar, the humor of his situation struck him and he sent word home, "I am waiting for the Sun to rise!" In July, 1853, he was aboard the Steamer "R. M. Jones" bound for New Orleans. He wrote his wife, Julia an affectionate letter, in which he said he was glad he had made the trip, as it gave him time on board ship for reflection. He regretted that he had been too deeply engrossed in his business to the exclusion of his family. He assured her his stay in New Orleans would be short and that he longed for the time when he could return and devote himself more to his home.

Life at Mayhew reflected the spirit of the growing West. Trains of covered wagons continued to restock their supplies in passing down the road, bound for Texas and on to California. "Weary travelers" still stopped to rest at the tavern. The slave, Charles, remained faithful to the little fires of corn cobs and hickory sticks in the smokehouse. Then suddenly one day, a year or two after the news item about the "Steamer Sun" had appeared in Clarksville's "Northern Standard," Stewart's store at Mayhew burned. Old Charles ran to the aid of his master but for all their frantic efforts nearly everything was lost. Mr. Stewart strained his side in rescuing his safe from the flames and never recovered from the over exertion. He lingered as an invalid for several months, during which his Choctaw friends came to visit him, often bearing little gifts as expressions of their friendliness and sympathy in his trouble. After his death, Mrs. Stewart disposed of her large property holdings, old Charles and his wife and the

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other slaves being purchased by Sampson Folsom. She then departed for a new home in the North. She never failed in teaching her stepchildren, whom she loved as her own, to revere the memory of their father and their beautiful mother. Last year Tryphena's granddaughter, Dora Lewis Gaines, composed the following lines as a tribute to her life and that of her friends:

How precious is the memory
Of our illustrious dead,
The lives they lived, and suffered—
The Cause for which they bled.

How precious are the records
Saved thro' the dust of time,
Mute messages that linger
From your mother and mine.

How precious our forefathers
Who worked and blazed the way,
And made our Christian Nation
Just what it is today!

Oklahoma Historical Society, "Chronicles of Oklahoma," database (<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/Chronicles/index.html>) : accessed 2 Oct 2016), "Tryphena" by Muriel H. Wright; Vol. 9, No. 2, June 1931, p. 180-194.

Featured Family - cont'd

90

Name, ... Mrs. Maria F. Berry

Place of Death, ... Concord N. H.

No. 233 Pleasant Street

Ward, ... 7 Village,

How long a resident,

Previous residence,

If death occurred at an institution give name of same
... Christian Science Home

How long an inmate, Since June 10, 1929

Where from, ... Oklahoma

Date of Death: Year, 1931 Month, Mar Day, 31

Age: Years, 86 Months, Days, 10

Place of Birth, ... Oklahoma

Date of Birth: Year, 1845 Month, Mar Day, 21

Sex, ... F Color, ... W } Married, Single, W
Widowed or Divorced

Occupation, ... Retired

Cause of Death, Probably Chronic
Myocarditis.. Duration, ?

Contributing Cause, ... Arteriosclerosis

..... Duration,

Name of Father, ... Charles F. Stewart

Maiden Name of Mother, ... Tryphone Wall

Birthplace of Father, ... Norwich Conn.

Birthplace of Mother, ... Mississippi

Occupation of Father, ... Merchant

[Record continued over.]

12699

Deceased was wife of

Widow of ... Isaac N. Berry

.....

Name of physician (or other person) reporting said
death ... Loren A. Sanders

P. O. Address, ... Concord N. H.

Place of Interment, ... Watertown Mass.

Date of Interment, ... April 3, 1931

Name of Cemetery, ... Mt. Auburn

Undertaker ... Kilkenny & Galpin

P. O. Address, ... Concord N. H.

The State of New Hampshire

I hereby certify that the above death record is
correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Clerk of ... Concord N. H.

Maria F. (Stewart) Berry Burial Record

"New Hampshire Death Records, 1654-1947," database with images, FamilySearch
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FSVF-HCM> : 12 December 2014), Marie F. Mrs. Berry, 31 Mar 1931; citing
Concord, Merrimack, New Hampshire, Bureau Vital Records and Health Statistics, Concord; FHL microfilm 2,025,960.

Featured Family - cont'd

Choctaw Nation. Choctaw Roll.
(Not including Prothon.)

CARD NO. _____
FIELD NO. 25112

RESIDENCE: Blau COUNTY: Blaine
POST OFFICE: Blaine

Dawes' Roll No.	NAME	Relation-ship to first Person Named.	AGE	SEX	BLOOD	TRIBAL ENROLLMENT.			TRIBAL ENROLLMENT OF PARENTS					
						Year.	County.	No.	Name of Father.	Year.	County.	Name of Mother.	Year.	County.
10564	<u>Lavinia S. Stewart</u>	<u>Daughter</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>1/6</u>	<u>Blaine</u>	<u>11606</u>	<u>John S. Stewart</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>Blaine</u>	<u>11607</u>	<u>Martha Stewart</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>Blaine</u>
10565	<u>James S. Stewart</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>1/6</u>	<u>Blaine</u>	<u>11607</u>	<u>Martha Stewart</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>Blaine</u>	<u>11606</u>	<u>John S. Stewart</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>Blaine</u>
10566	<u>James S. Stewart</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>1/6</u>	<u>Blaine</u>	<u>8211</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
10567	<u>James S. Stewart</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>1/6</u>	<u>Blaine</u>	<u>8212</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
10568	<u>James S. Stewart</u>	<u>Son</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>1/6</u>	<u>Blaine</u>	<u>8215</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
9														
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18														

ENROLLMENT
OF NOS. 1 & 2
APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY
OF INTERIOR. FEB 4 1903

Date of Application for Enrollment: Nov 28 1902

O. O. Arthur, Sec'y

Lavinia (Stewart) Senter Dawes Application - (fold3.com)

Why Henri Stewart was Hung.

We received a call to-day from Dr. Neely Thompson, late editor of the Caddo, I. T., *Free Press*, who gave us his version of the causes leading to the murder of Dr. J. B. Jones, for which Dr. Henri Stewart, brother of Arthur Stewart, our townsman, was executed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, to-day. Dr. Henri Stewart had been arrested once for burglary at Denison, Texas, and twice in the Territory for horse-stealing and peddling whisky. Dr. Jones in all these cases was instrumental in causing his arrest. Wiley Stewart was his cousin, a boy of 18 years. He also had been arrested through information furnished to U. S. Marshals by Drs. Jones and Thompson. This was the only provocation they had received.

On the morning of Friday, August 19, 1878, both men came early to town. They had evidently come from Denison, full of its whisky, and were accompanied by two Texas desperadoes, one of whom, Texas Dick, was wanted for murder in Trinity county. They rode around the town, firing of their pistols, and threatened to kill any one who opposed them. Early in the day, Henri Stewart, who was the leader of the party, informed a stock dealer, who at once informed Dr. Jones, that they intended to kill him. He evidently disbelieved it, for at the time of his

death he was unarmed, standing near the postoffice building waiting for his mail. Dr. Neely Thompson stood within a few feet of him. The two Stewart's rode up, and Wiley exclaimed: "You reported me to the Marshals, damn you." Dr. Jones simply replied, "I want no trouble with you." Without further words, Dr. Henri raised his pistol and fired, shooting Dr. Jones through the hand. Wiley had turned his horse to ride away, but seeing the shot was ineffectual, wheeled and fired with his shot gun, striking Jones in the shoulder, severing the jugular vein and producing almost instant death.

Dr. Stewart was a very bright, intelligent man, and a physician of ability. He had been in very prosperous circumstances, and had an interesting family up to two years ago. He was respected generally, and had a large and lucrative practice. Becoming acquainted with some fast friends in Texas, he grew dissipated in his habits, neglected his practice, and finally, under the influence of evil companions, took the road that ended to-day at noon on the gallows. He was the handsomest man in the Territory, and had the address of a cultured gentleman until he took to drink. It may be proper to state—many having wondered that he should be hung, not having fired the fatal shot—that he was tried as being *particeps criminis* to the crime. The U. S. court at Fort Smith has no jurisdiction of lesser crimes against the person than murder. If he was not guilty of this, he would have to be acquitted entirely. This fact no doubt worked to his disadvantage, especially as the real criminal had escaped, and the jury thought the law must have a victim.

Featured Family - cont'd

While the crime of murdering Dr. Jones seems clear from every source, the reasons why and the level of Henri's involvement appear to be in a bit of conflict, at least in the eyes of his brother, Arthur Stewart.

The article at the left, implies Henry left his wife and joined a gang committing robbery and peddling whiskey among other things.

The book, "Hangin' Times in Fort Smith: A History of Executions in Judge Parker's Court" by Jerry Akins states, "...For some reason Stewart gave up the life of a doctor and turned to a life of crime. The Elevator even reported that it was said that he traveled with Sam Bass and his train robbers in Texas. Whatever the reports of his life of crime, it is true that he and his cousin, Wiley Stewart, were arrested in mid-1878 on a charge of introducing whiskey into the Indian Territory. They applied to Dr. Jones of Caddo, Choctaw Nation, to get their bond, and when he refused, they threatened revenge. A short time later, while they were drinking, they rode into Caddo and confronted Jones at the railroad depot. While they quarreled with Jones, Henri shot a finger on Jones's left hand with his revolver Wiley Stewart then shot the doctor with his shotgun. The Weekly Independent reported, "The shot was fired at such short range that the wound inflicted was only about the size of a silver dollar, and some of the shot passed entirely through his body." In the same paragraph that described the shooting, The Independent described the exciting tale of escape that no other newspaper mentioned and that paper did not mention in any other edition, and is probably the product of the reporter's overactive imagination. After the shooting, "They rode off, made a circuit of the town, returned and defied the 71 crowds assembled at the scene of tragedy. The Chickasaw sheriff and posse pursued and overtook them on the open prairie, when bloody fight ensued. The murderers severely wounded a number of the pursuing party and killed two of their horses and escaped. Henri was finally arrested in Missouri, but his companion in crime is still at large."

George Maledon Interview - Fort Smith Hangman

"The nicest man I ever pulled a black cap over was Dr. Henry Stewart, who was hung in 1879, I think, for the murder of Dr. Jones at Caddo, Choctaw Nation. He was a polished gentleman in appearance, and well educated. He displayed extraordinary nerve all the way through, asked no special favors, and complained at nothing. On the gallows he had little to say and was much less nervous than those who surround him.

Chicago Daily Tribune (Chicago, IL) 25 Sep 1887

The Atchison Daily Globe (Atchison, KS) Monday, 25 Aug 1879

THE LITTLE GLOBE

HOWE & Co.,
520 Commercial Street, Up Stairs.

MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1879.

A Mournful Journey.

A. F. Stewart, of the European Hotel and restaurant, left this afternoon by the Pacific on a journey so mournful that the sympathy of every good man will involuntarily go out to him. His favorite brother, the companion of his boyhood, and whose cheery laugh sounds down every passage of the old home where they were born, is to be publicly executed next Friday afternoon by the military authorities at Fort Smith, and at the special request of the doomed man, he goes to be with him until the black cap is drawn—until the boat of the grim ferryman grates on the shores of his eternity. Mr. Stewart's grief is the harder to bear because of a firm conviction that his brother Henri is innocent, and we wish we could extend to him the sympathy we feel; we wish the friendly spirit of Atchison could accompany him on his lonely journey, and follow him to the meeting in the cell, and walk with him to the gibbet on the black Friday that he contemplates with such terror.

A little over a year ago, Wiley Stewart, a cousin of the two unhappy brothers, shot and instantly killed Dr. Jones in the streets of Caddo, Indian Territory, in the presence of fully a hundred persons. Dr. Henri Stewart, who is now offered as an atonement, was not within a hundred yards of the tragedy, but as every true man would have done, he assisted his cousin to escape. There is a long and interesting story of the flight of Wiley's escape and Henri's capture—

their horses having been shot from under them in the woods, and in the general melee. Wiley got away, leaving his friend to be carried back in shackles. Under the law of the Indian Territory, Dr. Stewart has laid himself liable to the death penalty in assisting the murderer to escape, and he was tried, convicted, and condemned to the gallows. He having been a prominent and law abiding citizen, the verdict was regarded as unnecessarily severe, and nine of the twelve jurymen that found him guilty of assisting in the escape, signed a petition to the President asking for a full pardon. Our citizen interested Senator Ingalls and Governor St. John in the case, and there was strong hopes of a reprieve, until this morning a fat official letter was received from Washington announcing that he must die. Accompanying it was a note from the doomed Henri. "Come to me, Arthur," he wrote, "and see that I die a christian, and an innocent man."

From what our citizen told us this morning, we are certain that Dr. Stewart had been a good brother to him, and that they have loved each other as brothers seldom do. We know nothing of the facts except as narrated by him, but we believe that he must have been a noble fellow, and that he is not deserving of death for aiding his hot headed cousin to escape, who shot Dr. Jones because he refused to attend his wife during confinement, and thus allowed her to become a cripple for life because of a grudge he happened to owe the Stewarts

A. F. Stewart reached Fort Smith last night at six o'clock. The execution of his brother takes place to-morrow at high noon, within the walls of the fort, and only a very few will be admitted. It is understood that our citizen will go on the gallows with his brother, and assert his belief in his innocence until the fatal trap is sprung.

The Atchison Daily Globe (Atchison, KS) Thursday, 28 Aug 1879

Featured Family - cont'd

Arthur was a prosperous restaurant owner in Atchison, Kansas and took his brother's execution very hard. Before even leaving Fort Smith, he sent the following message back home.

A. F. Stewart has telegraphed back to have his restaurant sold as soon as possible, which has led to the inference that he intends to leave the country.

Atchison Daily Globe, 27 Aug 1879

But his townspeople supported him and encouraged him to stay.

Several persons have expressed a fear that A. F. Stewart, feeling himself disgraced by the execution of his brother, may sell out and leave town, thus depriving Atchison of an excellent citizen. We sincerely hope that such fear is groundless. He has gained the respect of all who have come in contact with him, and he will continue to command that respect. There is not a man in Atchison who is unwilling to take him by the hand when he returns and extend him sympathy. This is the last allusion we shall ever make to the unhappy occurrence, and we hope it is the last ever made by anybody.

Atchison Daily Globe, 30 Aug 1879

A. F. Stewart went to St. Louis yesterday. We are pleased to learn that he has reconsidered his intention of leaving Atchison.

Atchison Daily Globe, 8 Sep 1879

However, just a little over a month later....

M. L. Walker, of Winchester, Kansas, and a brother to our lawyer citizen, has bought A. F. Stewart's restaurant, and all of his tenement houses. Mr. Stewart has bought one of the largest restaurants in St. Louis, and will remove to that city.

Atchison Daily Globe, 22 Oct 1879

The following is an article in The Galveston Daily News (Galveston, TX) Friday, 5 Sep 1879, page 1. The newsprint is difficult to read hence the transcription.

Romantic History

Career of Dr. Henri Stewart, who was Hanged August 29.

The Denison News has some notes on events connected with the sojourn at that place of Dr. Henri Stewart, lately hung at Fort Smith, for murder committed in the Indian territory, at the same time with Colorado Bill, a noted desperado. In the eyes of the general public both were men of the same stamp, but there was a marked difference in their antecedents, as will be shown after quoting some of the notes of the Denison papers.

About three years ago two young ladies stood on the banks of Red river at Rock Bluff ferry, waiting to be ferried over to the Texas side. The river was very much swollen from recent freshets. The ferryman told the young ladies that it was extremely hazardous to attempt to cross the river, and advised them to tarry a few days in the territory, but the young ladies were impatient, and told the ferryman that they were willing to attempt the passage. While the young ladies and the ferryman were discussing the danger of crossing, a young man on horseback rode up to the ferry, dismounted and, learning the state of affairs, volunteered to take the young ladies over the river. After a great deal of difficulty and some danger, they crossed over safely. He was as gallant and interesting as the most accomplished city beau and it was with feelings akin to regret that they parted from him, however, not before extending a polite invitation if he should ever visit Denison to call at a residence on west Main street. Several days after this incident one of the young ladies returned to her home in the territory, and was quite surprised to receive a letter from her gallant escort, expressed in eloquent and courteous language. The correspondence was carried on at intervals of several weeks, and then suddenly ceased on the part of the stranger. One Sunday morning the Denison Cresset contained the ac-

Featured Family - cont'd

count of the burglary of the liquor establishment of F. C. J. Lebermann. A young man named Henri Stewart was arrested as the suspected party and placed in the city jail, where he remained for some time, and was finally released on giving bond.

This appears to be about all the story that is connected with Denison, but the papers of that place evidently knew but little of the hero who ended his career under the gallows as an outlaw and murderer. A Little Rock letter gives the following account of him:

The circumstances of the murder of Dr. Jones by Henri Stewart, as testified to by witnesses at the trial, are as follows: As Dr. Jones was walking up and down the railroad platform at Caddo, waiting for the postoffice to open, Henri and Wiley Stewart, cousins, rode up on horseback. Wiley, who was somewhat intoxicated, began cursing Jones, charging him with informing on Henri and himself for introducing whiskey into the Territory. Jones made some reply, which in the confession was not understood by any of the witnesses, and Henri raised his revolver and fired on Jones, the shot taking effect in Jones' hand. Wiley immediately drew his shot-gun and lodged a whole load of buckshot in the doctor's neck, and he fell dead. At the report of the gun, his horse jumped and threw Wiley to the ground, but he caught and mounted his horse, and the two rode off, making a circuit around the town. Being reinforced by a desperado known as "Texas Dick," they came back to within forty or fifty yards of the scene of the murder; brandished their weapons and defied the whole crowd to attempt their arrest. They then rode off in a westerly direction. Soon afterward an official of the Chickasaw nation gathered a posse, followed, and coming upon them the next day, a fight ensued, in which one of the horses of the Stewarts was killed. The party, however, successfully resisted the officers and escaped. That night a horse was stolen in the neighborhood, and the same horse was afterward traced to Vinita, where Henri had sold it and then taken a train for Missouri. Wiley has never been apprehended. Henri went to Alba, Jasper county, Mo., where his family resides, and was soon afterward arrested, tried and convicted of murder. The trial took place at the May term of the United States court, and he was sentenced to be hanged on August 29. His relatives and friends went to work to secure a pardon or commutation of sentence. They obtained the signatures of eight members of the jury which convicted him to a petition to the president for his unconditional pardon. The president, however, refused to interfere. In an interview with the Sun's correspondent Henri denied participating in the murder. He said he was Wiley at the platform talking with Dr. Jones and went there to get him to come away; that he was behind Wiley when he fired his pistol, and fired it into the ground to attract Wiley's attention, thinking that at the crack of the pistol Wiley would wheel his horse and then he would get him to ride away. He acknowledges that he accompanied Wiley in his flight, defied the crowd that had assembled about Jones' body after the murder, and that he resisted the Chickasaw officers who pursued them. The condemned man gave to the correspondent a history of

his career, which has been a remarkable one. He said he was born in Mayhew, Choctaw nation, on October 28, 1848. He was the youngest of four, the issue of a marriage between Chas. F. Stewart, of Scottish parents, and Tryphenia Wall, one-eighth degree of Choctaw blood, springing from the Fulsom family of Choctaws. His mother died in the spring of 1849, and his father afterward married Miss Juliet Slate, a missionary at Fort Townson, I. T. The living issue of this later marriage are Arthur F. and Alice E. Stewart. The former is in business at Topeka and Atchison, Kansas, and the latter is living with her mother at Manhattan, Kansas. After his father's death in 1855, his stepmother moved with the children to Connecticut, near Hartford, and Henri was placed in school with the ultimate object of being educated for the medical profession, which course was pursued at Hartford and completed in the medical department of Yale at New Haven. At the early age of 18 [or 19] he obtained a position as ship surgeon on board of the Santiago de Cuba, [unreadable] between New York and Aspinwall. He was afterwards transferred to the Oregonian, of the "opposition line," running between Panama and San Francisco, continuing in that capacity until the spring of 1868, when he obtained a similar position with the Pacific steam navigation company, then [unreadable] a line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso. His first few months were spent on the through line of steamers, which only stopped at Callao, Peru. Wishing to see more of the country of the Pacific coast of South America, he obtained a transfer to the "intermediate line," running between the same places, but calling at all the seaport towns and going up the principal rivers.

"While with this company," he continued, "my time was about equally divided between duty on sea and visiting the towns far in the interior of the South American republics. On one occasion I visited Sorata, beyond Lake Puno, and on my return to Arica, on the southern coast of Peru, I arrived in time to narrowly escape being crushed to death by falling buildings in the terrible earthquake of August 13, 1868. Many people were killed on that occasion, among the number Capt. Dory of the United States storeship lying in that port. His wife was in the hotel, while he was playing billiards on the opposite side of the [unreadable]. When the first shock was felt they both rushed out to meet each other, but were overtaken by the falling buildings, and buried in the ruins only a few feet apart. His ship was dashed to pieces in the harbor. Other vessels were washed ashore, among the number the United States ship Wateree, which was lifted bodily by the great tidal wave and carried over 1000 yards north of the city and landed on the plain. Soon after this I went to Valparaiso and resumed my old position, continuing until the steamship Magellen started in the fall of 1869, for Northampton, England, upon which vessel I took passage. That fine steamship's fate was to run upon a rock near the eastern entrance of the strait of Magellen, and

Featured Family - cont'd

became a total wreck; but as we were not far from the main land all hands were saved, and in a few weeks I was on my way to Rio Janeiro. I remained on the Atlantic coast of South America long enough to visit all the towns as far north as Clara. I then went to the West Indies and visited many points there, among the different islands, on a vessel engaged in carrying [unreadable] to the [unreadable, possibly Cubans], a business that was to me financially successful.

"In June, 1870, I returned to Hartford, but remained there a few days only. Then I went to New York and sailed on a vessel bound for Genoa, Italy, from which point I traveled north through Germany, and returned to New York again on January 1, 1871. In four days more I was in Manhattan, Kansas, where my mother, brother, and sister had moved to. I remained there that year, and while there united with the congregational church. In the fall of 1872 I located to Kansas City, where I remained until March, 1873. Then I went to Oswego, Kansas, and while there married the widow of the late J. W. Gregg, an extensive cattle dealer of Illinois. In June 1874, I moved to the Choctaw Nation, within thirty miles of where I was born, where I remained up to the time of the crime for which I stand convicted, with the exception of nine months spent in Texas after my family moved away. My wife moved to Alba, Jasper County, Missouri, in May, 1877, where she still lives. I have no children; two were born to us, but both are dead. I have a sister living near Nashville, Tennessee, and one a Holyoke, Massachusetts. I practiced medicine while living in the nation. I deny the circulated reports that I have led a wild and reckless life since coming west, and that I was one of the notorious Sam Bass's gang. I admit that I have introduced liquors into the Indian country contrary to law. I have been arrested three times on this charge and escaped from the officers each time. Twice I successfully resisted the officers with a shot-gun. This is the extent of my reckless career. The liquor I introduced into the country was for use in my practice as a physician."

The Leavenworth Times (Leavenworth, KS), 22 Aug 1878

man whom it was hard to spare.
An Oswego Thief Commits a Murder.
[Parsons Sun, 17.]
We see by the *Indian Journal* that on Tuesday last, Dr. J. B. Jones, an accomplished and successful physician, of Caddo, I. T., was murdered at the railroad depot by House Stewart and Wiley Stewart.
House will be remembered by the people of this county as the graceless scamp who married the widow Gregg, of Oswego, spent her property and ran away to Caddo. In 1873 he was tried in the District Court at Oswego for stealing several dirt scrapers from a party at Montana.
It was proven, we remember, that he started from Brady's hotel at Labette at nightfall, with his team, in the direction of the scrapers, was seen in their immediate neighborhood, was tracked thence home, and the scrapers found in a neighboring hay-stack. He was acquitted. He had eminent counsel to defend him.

Testimony Taken By The Subcommittee of the Committee on Territories

[From the Caddo Free Press, August 9, 1878. —Extra]

Horrible Tragedy — Another Murder Added To The Long List of Crimes Committed in Caddo — Dr. J. B. Jones Deliberately Assassinated — The Murderers Escape, As Usual.

Yesterday, at about half past 2 o'clock, Dr. J. B. Jones, a prominent physician of this city, was brutally assassinated near the depot building, while waiting the distribution of the mail.

He was walking on the platform near the southern end of the building, when he was accosted by young Wiley Stewart and Henri Stewart, who were on horseback. Henri Stewart was armed with a Winchester repeating rifle, and Wiley with a double-barreled shot-gun, and both had revolvers.

The first words from Wiley to Dr. Jones were, "You reported me to the marshals, you s—n of a b—h!" The doctor replied that is was not so. Wiley continued asserting it, and also applied many abusive epithets. The conversation was very brief, not exceeding three minutes, when, without a word of warning, Henri Stewart drew his revolver and fired, wounding Dr. J. in the forefinger of the right hand.

Young Wiley turned his horse immediately, but seeing that the shot had not been effective enough, turned in his saddle, and, taking aim at Doctor Jones with his shot-gun, said, "I'll give you another, G—d d—n you," and fired, the shot taking effect in the left shoulder and neck, severing the jugular vein and ranging downward, two shot coming out of the back below the shoulder-blade.

The doctor fell on his back, only exclaiming, "O Lord! O, Lord!" and was dead in an instant. The assassins then, seeing that they had accomplished their work, rode slowly off toward the Congregational Church.

Both men were drunk, and it was first thought that the act was not premeditated, but recent developments go to show that the plan was made to murder several other citizens and raid the town.

It was also supposed that no one but the two Stewarts were in the party, but it is known now that several desperadoes from Texas were here to take part in the affair; it is believed that two of them are still here, and they are closely watched. If the fact of their connection with this gang is satisfactorily proven, *their trial will follow their execution.*

Washington: Government Printing Office, *Reports of the Committees of the Senate of the United States for the Third Session of the Forty-Fifth Congress, 1878-1879*; digitized book (<https://books.google.com> : downloaded 1 Oct 2016), p. 782.

Featured Family - cont'd

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STATE OF KANSAS, }
COUNTY OF LABETTE. }

Office of Probate Judge of Said County.

Be it Remembered, That on the 11 day of October A. D. 1873 there was issued from the office of said Probate Judge, a Marriage License, of which the following is a true copy:

Marriage License.

Labette County, State of Kansas, Oct. 11 A. D. 1873

To any Person Authorized by Law to Perform the Marriage Ceremony, Greeting

You are hereby authorized to join in Marriage
of *Henri Stewart*
of *Riley County* aged *29* and *Elizabeth Gregg*,
of *Labette County* aged *32* and of this License you will make due return to
my office within thirty days.

SEAL: *S. L. Boultin* Probate Judge.

And which said Marriage License was afterwards, to-wit: on the 17 day
of *October* A. D. 1873 returned to said Probate Judge, with the following Certificate
endorsed thereon, to-wit:

STATE OF KANSAS, }
Labette County, }
1 }
John F. Hill do hereby certify, that in accordance with the authori-
zation of the within License, I did on the 12 day of *October* A. D. 1873
in a *public* *place* *in* said County, join and unite in Marriage the within named *Henri*
Stewart and *Elizabeth Gregg*

Witness My hand and seal this day and year above written.

ATTEST: *S. L. Boultin* Probate Judge. *John F. Hill*

Marriage Record of Henri Stewart and Elizabeth (Maddock) Gregg - 12 Oct 1873, Labette County, Kansas
Kansas County Marriages, 1855-1911 (FamilySearch.org)

This featured family was compiled by April Makerney.
If you'd like to see your family featured in a future issue,
contact April Makerney at choctawcountyokgensoc@live.com.

Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Jackson

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 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 Rock, 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

Biographical Sketches

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 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.

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.



Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation

CHOCTAW NATION

Indian Territory

Post Office	First Postmaster	Date of Appointment
Miller Court House	J. H. Fowler	September 5, 1824
Fort Towson (Changed to Doaksville Nov. 11, 1847)	George C. Gooding	September 7, 1832
Choctaw Agency (Changed to Scullyville August 16, 1860)	F. W. Armstrong	June 26, 1833
Eagle Town	Loring S. Williams	July 1, 1834
Fort Coffee	James O. Scott	April 20, 1835
Spencer Academy	William Wilson	January 22, 1844
Mayhew (Discontinued March 29, 1892)	Charles F. Stewart	February 5, 1845
Wheelock	Henry K. Copeland	March 21, 1845
Doaksville (Late Fort Towson)	Joseph R. Berthelet	November 11, 1847
Boggy Depot (Changed to Council House Feb. 6, 1872)	William R. Guy	November 5, 1849
Gaines Creek	Henry Harder	January 7, 1850
Armstrong Academy	Philip P. Brown	November 19, 1850
Luk-fah tah	Emilius G. Corder	February 14, 1853
Toboxky (Discontinued March 22, 1878)	Gray E. Scales	September 18, 1857
Hochubbee	Samuel M. Willard	January 12, 1858
Harris' Mill (Late Mineral Hill) (Discontinued July 2, 1866)	Henry C. Harris	April 5, 1859
Scullyville (Late Choctaw Agency)	Francis E. Williams	August 16, 1860
Skelton Depot	Miss Emma DeHart	February 4, 1867
Spring Bluff	Hettie O. Semple	November 20, 1867
Atoka	Carrol S. Davis	January 23, 1868
Red Oak	Thomas Edwards	March 11, 1868
Scalesville (Changed to Buckluxy March 1, 1870)	William T. Davis	December 8, 1868
Brushy	F. Schmallfield	July 23, 1869
Pryor's Creek	Rufus N. Denton	August 19, 1869

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

Buckluxy (Late Scalesville)	William T. Davis	March 1, 1870
Munna (Discontinued March 6, 1872)	Samuel Garland	October 7, 1870
Pauls Valley (Now in Chickasaw Nation)	J. C. D. Blackburn	August 21, 1871
Goodland	Francis A. Black	August 21, 1871
Oak Lodge	Henry W. Fannin	December 22, 1871
Council House (Late Boggy Depot) (Discontinued January 31, 1879) (Re-established May 16, 1879)	Miss Martha E. Davis	February 6, 1872
New Boggy Depot (Changed to Boggy Depot Dec. 26, 1883)	Joseph J. Phillips	March 22, 1872
Caddo	W. S. Burks	December 19, 1872
McAlister (Changed to McAlester Nov. 12, 1885)	Samuel A. Rosse	March 31, 1873
South Canadian	R. D. Burton	May 29, 1873
Bennington	William J. B. Lloyd	August 7, 1873
Mountain (Discontinued May 6, 1886; mail to McAlester)	Martha J. Edwards	October 10, 1873
Big Tusk	George W. Riddle	October 27, 1873
Blue (Discontinued March 22, 1878) (Re-established Oct. 15, 1891)	James B. Atkinson	July 1, 1874
Pleasant Ridge	William Bryant	July 1, 1874
Rogers Station (Discontinued Nov. 13, 1878)	Burton Doyle	July 1, 1874
Stringtown (Changed to Sulphur Springs July 9, 1877)	James D. Garner	August 17, 1874
Bermington (Discontinued Oct. 10, 1878)	W. M. Gardner	May 11, 1875
Limestone Gap	Charles LeFlore	January 26, 1877
Sulphur Springs (Late Stringtown) (Changed to Stringtown July 23, 1877)	William F. Haynes	July 9, 1877
Stringtown (Late Sulphur Springs)	William F. Haynes	July 23, 1877
Wadeville (Discontinued May 14, 1883; mail to Mountain Fort, Arkansas)	Alfred Wade	November 19, 1877
Lukafata	Charles J. Gaffney	December 20, 1877

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

Durant Station (Discontinued April 20, 1881)	A. E. Folsom	February 20, 1879
Okshawali (Discontinued April 20, 1881)	B. F. Locke	March 14, 1879
Brazil Station	Mrs. Phoebe Welch	April 11, 1879
Caney Switch (Discontinued July 23, 1879)	H. H. Cockerill	July 11, 1879
Sans Bois	Green W. McCurtain	September 1, 1879
Tuskhela (Discontinued August 2, 1880)	Mrs. Louisa Parrish	September 1, 1879
Shawnee Creek (Discontinued Dec. 29, 1880)	Isaac McClure	September 23, 1879
Durant's Station (Discontinued May 3, 1881)	Dixon D. Durant	September 23, 1879
Short Mountain (Late Scullyville County Discontinued Feb. 18, 1880)	Eli E. Mitchell	October 3, 1879
Hoyt City (Late San Bois County Discontinued Sept. 2, 1880)	James T. McTouland	November 3, 1879
Brooken	Daniel M. Hailey	January 26, 1880
Savanna	Daniel M. Hailey	January 26, 1880
Pocola (Late Scullyville County)	George W. Hickman	February 15, 1881
Green Hill (Late Scullyville County Changed to Grover Feb. 12, 1886)	James C. Kennedy	February 15, 1881
Kully Chaha	A. F. Ross	February 15, 1881
Monroe	Simon M. Griffith	February 25, 1881
Cache (Late Scullyville County)	Henry M. Russell	March 10, 1881
Nelson (Late Kiamitia County)	Joseph N. Smith	March 10, 1881
Uno (Late San Bois County discontinued Oct. 3, 1881)	Isabella O. Matthews (Mrs.)	March 23, 1851
Kiowa (Late Atoka County)	Lafayette Hamilton	May 6, 1881
Opposum (Late Skullyville County discontinued Feb. 20, 1882)	Mrs. Sarah A. Kelly	June 23, 1881

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

Oklahoma (Changed to Whitefield Nov. 27, 1888)	Thompson C. McKinney	December 21, 1881
Kuli-chuk-chu (Changed to Kuli Inla)	Lewis Teel	January 18, 1882
Durant	Orville C. Butler	March 8, 1882
Lehigh (Late Atoka County)	Brady S. Thompson	April 4, 1882
Annette	Walter D. Parks	April 26, 1882
Armstrong (Discontinued Oct. 30, 1883; Mail to Caddo)	William W. Richards	April 26, 1882
Kuli Inla (Late Kuli-chuk-chu) (Kuli Inla Discontinued April 24, 1883, mail to Walnut Grove, Texas) (Re-established June 2, 1883) (Changed to Kulli Inla March 4, 1886) (Changed to Shawneetown August 16, 1892)	Lewis Teel	August 7, 1882
Wapanucka (Late in Chickasaw Nation)	Frank P. Wells	March 5, 1883
Boggy Depot (Late New Boggy Depot)	George B. Hester	December 26, 1883
Tuskha Homma (Name changed to Tushkahomma Oct. 28, 1891)	Henry T. Jackman	February 27, 1884
Tamaha (Discontinued Nov. 16, 1886; Mail to Blaine) (Re-established March 6, 1888)	John E. McBrayer	April 17, 1884
Longview	Aurilla G. Oakes	May 26, 1884
Maxey (Changed to Caston Nov. 5, 1887)	Wm. A. Welch	June 2, 1884
Etna (Discontinued June 3, 1885; mail to String- town)	William H. Isherwood	August 7, 1884
Cowlington	Sterling P. Jobe	August 27, 1884
Blaine (Late Pocola; Discontinued Jan. 5, 1885)	Charles W. Banks	October 1, 1884
Cedar (Discontinued Oct. 29, 1885; papers to Doaksville)	John S. Rushing	October 22, 1884
Kavanaugh (Changed to Kennedy May 16, 1889)	James F. Kennady	November 11, 1885

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

McAlester (Late McAlister)	James J. McAlister	November 12, 1885
Gertrude (Discontinued Feb. 1, 1887; Mail to Stringtown)	Gertrude L. Westbrook	January 11, 1886
Yarnaby (Late in Chickasaw Nation)	Ambrose Powell	January 22, 1886
Krebs	James D. Moody	February 10, 1886
Grover (Late Green Hill) (Discontinued Feb. 25, 1888; mail to Cameron)	Theodore D. Smith	February 12, 1886
Kulli Inla (Late Kuli-chuk-chu and Kuli Inla) (Changed to Shawneetown Aug. 16, 1892)	James L. Bryarly	March 4, 1886
Ola (Discontinued Jan. 28, 1891; mail to Krebs)	William G. Baird	May 1, 1886
Hatobi (Changed to Smithville May 1, 1890)	Franklin L. Moore	September 13, 1886
Nashoba (Discontinued May 16, 1887)	Robert S. Rowling	September 13, 1886
Winston (Discontinued May 16, 1887)	Charles Winston	September 13, 1886
Bokoshe	William A. Sanner	September 29, 1886
Lary (Discontinued Sept. 7, 1887)	Thomas L. Ward	November 11, 1886
Antlers	Ella Colbert	August 26, 1887
LeFlore	Richard A. Walker	August 26, 1887
Kiamichi (Discontinued July 17, 1890; mail to Tushka Homma) (Re-established Jan. 8, 1891)	John W. Robinson	September 27, 1887
Cavanah (Discontinued May 23, 1888) (Re-established Oct. 29, 1888)	Samuel P. Glenn	October 10, 1887
Poteau	Robert T. Forbes	October 27, 1887
Caston (Late Maxey)	William A. Welch	November 5, 1887
Talihina	Andrew A. Muse	November 30, 1887
Albion	Charles F. Igo	December 6, 1887
Standley	William G. Martin	December 6, 1887
Cameron	William E. Green	January 21, 1888

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

Tamaha (Re-established)	John E. McBrayer	March 6, 1888
Thurman	Carl G. Rodman	March 20, 1888
Kully Chaha (Late Sugar Loaf County) (Discontinued Feb. 25, 1888; mail to Cameron) (Re-established March 24, 1888)	Albert J. Slator	March 24, 1888
Caney (Discontinued Dec. 24, 1889; mail to Caddo) (Re-established March 27, 1891)	William F. Kelly	June 20, 1888
Alikechi	John Wooley	July 13, 1888
Minko (Discontinued Dec. 13, 1888)	William M. Keith	August 23, 1888
Nail	L. Maynard	October 13, 1888
Summerfield	Lily Sexton	October 13, 1888
Cavanah	Samuel P. Glenn	October 29, 1888
Whitefield (Late Oklahoma)	William S. Hall	November 27, 1888
Kosoma	Ernest E. Ragland	November 28, 1888
Grant	Basil L. Gooding	January 31, 1889
Kennady (Late Kavanaugh)	James T. Kennady	May 16, 1889
Leader	George W. Scales	September 18, 1889
Liddle (Changed to Coalgate Jan. 23, 1890)	Francis M. Madden	September 18, 1889
Butler (Discontinued March 19, 1891; mail to Standley) (Re-established April 15, 1891)	Charles L. Nevins	November 8, 1889
Cale	John C. Womack	November 30, 1889
Bryan (Discontinued Oct. 7, 1893; papers to Braidwood)	Luke W. Bryan	December 12, 1889
Coalgate (Late Liddle)	Francis M. Madden	January 23, 1890
Bengal	Asa B. Griffin	January 24, 1890
Scipio (Discontinued Sept. 11, 1890)	Joseph T. Bevill	January 24, 1890
Burgevin	John T. Burgevin	January 31, 1890
South McAlester	William Noble	February 5, 1890
Alderson	John R. Frazer	March 5, 1890

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

Hartshorne	Henry Martyn	March 5, 1890
Smithville (Late Hatobi)	Joshua M. Smith	May 1, 1890
Panther	Joseph W. Kober	June 11, 1890
Russellville	Joseph Nees	June 19, 1890
Milton	James C. Smith	June 20, 1890
Okolona	George G. Miller	June 25, 1890
Rodney	Thomas H. Ash	June 30, 1890
Enterprise	William C. V. McCarty	June 30, 1890
Gilmore	John R. Williams	June 30, 1890
Wister	Isaac M. Willis	June 30, 1890
Hoyt	Campbell Russell	August 19, 1890
Braden	John W. Stallcup	September 1, 1890
Wade (Discontinued April 23, 1891) (Re-established Aug. 7, 1894)	Felin LeFlore	October 24, 1890
Wilburton	William R. Guin	January 2, 1891
Kiamichi (Re-established)	(No record)	January 8, 1891
Indianola	James H. Bynum	January 16, 1891
Cartersville	Towns C. Daniels	January 28, 1891
Fanshawe	Charles A. Welch	March 13, 1891
Bell	James N. D. Campbell	April 13, 1891
Butler (Re-established)	Oren O. Keithley	April 15, 1891
Golconda	John M. Leutz	April 25, 1891
Huddleston	James L. Fisher	April 30, 1891
Chickiechockie (Discontinued March 29, 1892)	Alpheus Wright	June 17, 1891
Iron Bridge (Changed to Ironbridge)	Martin W. Newman	June 25, 1891
Braidwood (Changed to Pocohontas May 11, 1895)	James T. Sutton	July 11, 1891
Harrison (Changed to Shady Point Dec. 11, 1894)	James B. Jones	September 17, 1891
Blue (Re-established)	Phillip L. Cain	October 15, 1891
Tuskhomma (Late Tushkahomma)	John W. Sohmer	October 28, 1891
Baird	Wilson D. Baird	January 28, 1892
Kolb (Changed to Reichert May 7, 1892)	Philip Kolb	February 5, 1892
Byrd (Changed to Owl June 6, 1894)	Nathaniel A. Lee	March 3, 1892

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

Star	James B. Beckett	March 14, 1892
Bourland (Discontinued Sept. 7, 1895; papers to Allen)	Daughrity D. Mullins	March 29, 1892
Phillips (Discontinued Dec. 28, 1892; papers to Lehigh)	Henry L. Phillips	April 2, 1892
Allen	John T. Gilmore	April 9, 1892
Elzey	J. Buford Adkinson	April 30, 1892
Newman (Changed to Stigler May 3, 1893)	Joseph S. Stigler	April 30, 1892
Reichert (Late Kolb)	William Reichert	May 7, 1892
Garland (Discontinued April 1, 1893; papers to Newman)	Joseph Garland	May 10, 1892
Tuklo (Discontinued April 25, 1893; papers to Tuliys, Texas)	John McHenry	May 14, 1892
Ward	James A. Riggs	June 20, 1892
Feathertown	Lucius C. Featherston	June 23, 1892
Hoyaby (Discontinued Jan. 16, 1894; papers to McAlester)	Joseph H. Elliott	June 23, 1892
Vaught (Discontinued Sept. 28, 1892)	James O. Ormsby	June 23, 1892
Shawneetown (Late Kulli-Inla)	Robert M. Love	August 16, 1892
Tatapa (Discontinued)	Jesse H. Hardaway	September 16, 1892
Longtown	Stephen R. Talkington	January 27, 1893
Stigler (Late Newman)	Joseph L. Stigler	May 3, 1893
Gowen	Nathaniel P. Conway	January 13, 1894
Utica	Wilber F. Whaley	February 14, 1894
Garvin	James W. Kirk	February 19, 1894
Gordon	Marcus K. McElhannon	March 5, 1894
Jackson	George F. McGahey	March 17, 1894
Roberts	James Roberts	March 23, 1894
Lodi	William W. Francis	March 23, 1894
Tucker	Jefferson D. Shaw	March 30, 1894
Dexter	Ambrose E. Elliott	March 31, 1894
Hamden	William W. Gardner	March 31, 1894
Citra	Thomas J. Brown	April 10, 1894

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

Coosa (Discontinued June 4, 1896; papers to LeFlore)	Robert P. Harris	April 14, 1894
Walls	Benjamin F. Walls, Sr.	April 17, 1894
Harris	Clarence B. Aydelette	May 22, 1894
Guertie	James S. Rayden	June 15, 1894
Fowlerville	Nathaniel W. Fowler	July 7, 1894
Couser	Jane Couser	July 7, 1894
Owl (Late Byrd)	Erie Self	July 10, 1894
Albany	Joseph N. Thompson	July 10, 1894
Folsom	Christopher C. Featherstone	July 13, 1894
Farmers	Jarett F. Carter	August 3, 1894
Damon	Benjamin F. Johnson	August 6, 1894
Wade (Re-established)	Cyrus Bates	August 7, 1894
Bokchito	William R. Senter	August 11, 1894
Fagan	John C. Wishart	August 17, 1894
Simpson	Joseph Childers	August 22, 1894
Witteville	Gerhard H. Witte	August 22, 1894
Hochatown (Discontinued March 21, 1895; papers to Eagletown)	Ebenezer N. Lee	September 5, 1894
Tandy	John H. Brunson	September 17, 1894
Hickman	Bradford Maupin	October 3, 1894
Choate	Mary E. Choate	November 6, 1894
Shady Point (Late Harrison)	Sarah E. Lippard	December 11, 1894
Goodwater	William J. Whiteman	December 19, 1894
Janis	David H. Dickerson	December 29, 1894
Hoyuby (Changed to Stuart April 14, 1896)	Thomas L. Wood	January 26, 1895
Phillips (Re-established)	Archibald B. Cameron	February 11, 1895
Reynolds (Discontinued Sept. 23, 1896; papers to Kiowa)	Minnie Cooper	February 19, 1895
Oconee	William M. Norman	March 7, 1895
Riverview (Changed to Calvin June 24, 1895)	John M. Walburn	March 21, 1895
Pocahontas (Late Braidwood)	John M. Taylor	May 11, 1895
Quita	Joseph L. Pendergraft	May 18, 1895
Ego (Discontinued Nov. 18, 1895)	William A. Glenn	June 7, 1895

Early Post Offices & Postmasters of Choctaw Nation - cont'd

Juletta	Robert D. Phillips	June 8, 1895
Calvin (Late Riverview)	John M. Malburn	June 24, 1895
King (Discontinued Dec. 30, 1895)	Mary Y. King	July 10, 1895
Hugh (Discontinued Jan. 15, 1896)	Wade Keith	September 5, 1895
Lona	George W. Flud	September 6, 1895
Bower	Daniel C. Beattie	September 6, 1895
Dwight	John S. Adams	October 4, 1895
Kullituklo	Sidney J. Herndon	October 22, 1895
Thomasville	Marcus L. Thomas	January 25, 1896
Armstrong (Re-established)	William B. Maupin	February 15, 1896
Ti	William D. Tomlin	March 6, 1896
Lyceum	Nell M. Wakefield	March 23, 1896
Coulter (Discontinued Oct. 16, 1896; papers to Stringtown)	George W. Henderson	March 23, 1896
Page	Charles A. Stewart	April 6, 1896
Stuart (Late Hoyuby)	William L. Wooley	April 14, 1896
Vireton	Henry E. Miller	May 1, 1896
Nixon	John W. Jones	May 2, 1896
Lowell (Discontinued June 20, 1896; papers to Page)	Marquis L. Harris	May 11, 1896
Heavener	Simon H. Woods	May 12, 1896
Legal	William Johnson	June 1, 1896
Clear Creek	William T. Graham	August 4, 1896
Houston	William T. Armstrong	August 14, 1896
Muse	Marion S. Carver	October 1, 1896
Lenox	Lizzie M. Wood	October 2, 1896

Oklahoma Historical Society, "Chronicles of Oklahoma," database (<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/Chronicles/index.html> : accessed 2 Oct 2016), "Early Post Offices of Oklahoma" by Grant Foreman; Vol. 6, No. 1, March 1928, p. 5-11.

Obituaries

Bobbye Jean (Shaw) “Granny Bob” Majors

contributed by The Hugo Daily News

Funeral services for Bobbye Jean (Shaw) “Granny Bob” Majors of Valliant were held at 2:00 p.m. Sunday, September 4, 2005, at Slim Church of Christ in the Slim Community with Bro. Jim Honeywell officiating. Interment was in Moran Cemetery in Valliant.

Mrs. Majors died September 1, 2005, at her home. She was 65. She was a homemaker and a member of the Slim Church of Christ.

She was born October 16, 1939 in Rufe, the daughter of Roy and Maye (Stidham) Shaw and had lived in Valliant most of her life. She loved to play cards, and go fishing. She lived life to the fullest and was always full of spit and vinegar. She loved her family very dearly. She married Bill Majors in Tucumcari, New Mexico on December 11, 1958. He preceded her in death in 1999. She was also preceded in death by her parents, two brothers, Leroy Shaw and Rickye Shaw one granddaughter; Lily Belle Sterling.

SURVIVING RELATIVES: two sons: David Hicks and his wife Linda of Valliant, and Mark Hicks of Valliant, two daughters; Phyllis Newman, her husband David of Wright City, and Lisa Sterling of Kansas City, Kan., one brother; Duane Shaw of Valliant, two sisters; Priscilla Whitmire of Savoy, Texas, and Bettye Ruth Jeffers of Oklahoma City, Okla., eight grandchildren; Clissa Guthrie, Diane Guthrie, Colby Hicks, Casey Hicks, Heather Caughlin, Sara Hicks, David Hicks, Jr. and Seth Sterling, two special friends; Linda and Sharon along with many other relatives and friends.

The family received friends, Saturday September 3, 2005 at the funeral home.

Miller & Miller Funeral Home -Valliant, Okla.

Paid announcement.

Adeen Dennis

Death of Little Miss Adeen Dennis

The Soper Democrat August 26, 1926 - transcribed by Ron Henson

Adeen, the 29 months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R.H. Dennis died at the family home in West Soper at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the Soper Cemetery, conducted by Rev. Walter D. Thompson, pastor of the Baptist Church. Cause of death was given as whooping cough and dysentery. She had been sick about 10 days.

Lucille Hayes

DEATH OF LUCILLE HAYES

The Soper Democrat May 26, 1927 - transcribed by Ron Henson

Lucille, the 11 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayes, died at Seminole, Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Cause of death was given as measles and congestion. She had only been sick a few days.

The body was brought to Soper this afternoon where the funeral service was held at the Methodist church, Rev. A.W. Blackford conducting the service. Interment was in the Soper cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes lived in Soper for several years and have many friends who sympathize with them in their sad hour.

Obituaries

Timothe Wayne Weatherford

contributed by The Hugo Daily News

Funeral services for Timothe Wayne Weatherford of Hugo were held at 2 p.m. Wednesday, September 8, 2004, at First Baptist Church in Hugo with Rev. Doug McClure and Rev. Bob Thornburgh officiating. Interment was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Mr. Weatherford died Friday, September 3, 2004, in Sobol. He was 32.

Timothe Wayne Weatherford was born on July 24, 1972 in Paris, Texas, to Gerald and Sharon (Taylor) Weatherford. He married Jackie Lloyd in Hugo on September 9, 2002. Timothe had lived in this area all of his life. He was a welder and had worked for K.B.I. Construction Co. He will truly be missed by all who knew and loved him. He was preceded in death by his mother, his grandparents, Mona Lanelle Taylor and Juarez Grant, and his great-grandparents.

He is survived by his wife, Jackie of the home; one son, Zane Weatherford of the home; three daughters, Taylor Weatherford of Carrollton, Texas, and Brittney & Katelyn Pyle of the home; parents, Gerald & Brenda Weatherford of Hugo; grandparents, Jimmie & Minnie Weatherford, Johnny & Gerene Taylor and Bill & Barbara Grant, all of Hugo; one brother, Chad Weatherford of Swink; four sisters, Kristinia Fischer of Lone Star, Texas, Shelly Lester of Blossom, Texas, Amanda Bazor of Marietta, and Jennifer Henry of Austin, Texas.

The family received friends on Tuesday evening, September 7, 2004, from 6-7 p.m. at the Prater-Lampton-Mills & Coffey Funeral Home Chapel in Hugo.

Prater-Lampton-Mills & Coffey Funeral Home.

Etta Alford

1932

Mrs. Etta Alford was buried Mar. 3

Ex-service man's wife died at Hugo Wednesday, March 2nd

Mrs. Etta Alford, 33, who died at her home in Hugo Wednesday afternoon, March 2nd, was buried at the Springs Chapel cemetery Thursday afternoon. Funeral services, conducted by Rev. Whitley, were held at the residence.

The deceased was born in Kentucky in 1897. She was married to Chas. Alford in 1912 at Sawyer. To this union four children were born and all are living at this time.

Surviving relatives are her husband, Chas. Alford, four children, Estell, Forest, Bessie and Letha; three sisters, Mrs. Bessie Greer, Shawnee; Mrs. Effie Smith, Wade; Mrs. Maude Wells, Wade; and one brother, W.J. Brown, Shawnee.

Pallbearers were Roy Vanderpool, Safford Chaney, A.C. Cooley, R.F. Henshaw, Horace Pardue and E.N. Roberts. The first five men were ex-war buddies of Mr. Alford's.

Mr. and Mrs. Alford formerly resided at Clebit, where they were in charge of the hotel of the Choctaw Lumber Company, removing to Hugo several months ago.

Mr. Gable

Fort Towson Enterprise – April 10, 1914 – transcribed by Ron Henson

Mr. Gable was killed this morning while taking the false work out of a cellar near Hankin's ferry. The roof caved in, crushing him.

Obituaries

Tom Ingram & W.M. Morris

Fatal Shooting At Hugo

The Ft Towson Enterprise November 25, 1910 – transcribed by Ron Henson

One of the most deplorable tragedies in the history of the city occurred on the corner of Duke Street and Broadway last Monday evening at ten minutes to six o'clock in which two prominent citizens of Hugo lost their lives, two homes were rendered fatherless and deep grief caused to families and friends.

Last March, Tom Ingram was shot and seriously wounded by Dr. W.M. Morris under circumstances known to all Hugo people. Since that time there has been no reconciliation between the two men, and those who knew them best were always expecting the trouble would be renewed whenever the two men came face to face.

Monday evening the meeting took place. Dr. Morris had just stepped out of the hardware store at the corner of Broadway and Duke and started towards the corner. On the corner Mr. Ingram was standing talking to Si Keyes. As soon as the doctor and Ingram discovered that they were near each other, it is said that Ingram started to draw his pistol, saying that he was going to unload on the doctor, but there are conflicting stories as to what really took place, except the shooting. At any rate Dr. Morris was the first to fire, the two men being at close range and the first shot taking effect in the right breast of his adversary. As soon as the shot rang out, Mr. Keyes seized Dr. Morris and the doctor fired another shot, which missed the mark. In the struggle with Mr. Keyes the doctor was thrown or fell down and while in this position, it is claimed, the rapid fire of Ingram's pistol did the work, the doctor receiving three wounds, one in the right arm, one in the cheek and one in the back.

After the shooting Ingram started around the corner and fell into the steps leading up behind the Oklahoma State Bank where people ran to his assistance. Dr. Morris made his way across the street to the drug store and from there to the office of Dr. Shull, where his wounds were dressed and where he died at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. Ingram was taken into the office of Dr. John, where his wounds were given proper attention, and was carried to his home at 7 o'clock, where he died at 8:30, only living about two hours.

There was great excitement on the streets up to a late hour and everyone was asking for the latest news concerning the wounded men, and groups were standing along the streets discussing the affray.

The bodies of both men were prepared for burial and both sent to their old homes in Texas on the same train for interment, that of Dr. Morris going to Wolf City while the body of Mr. Ingram was sent to Greenville, both towns being in the same county in Texas.

Mr. Ingram leaves a wife and two sons, the Morris family consisting of the widow and three small children in a home recently completed at the foot of Broadway.

The families have many friends here and in their Texas homes who deplore the affair that has caused so much grief. – Choctaw Herald.

Mrs. George Pritchard

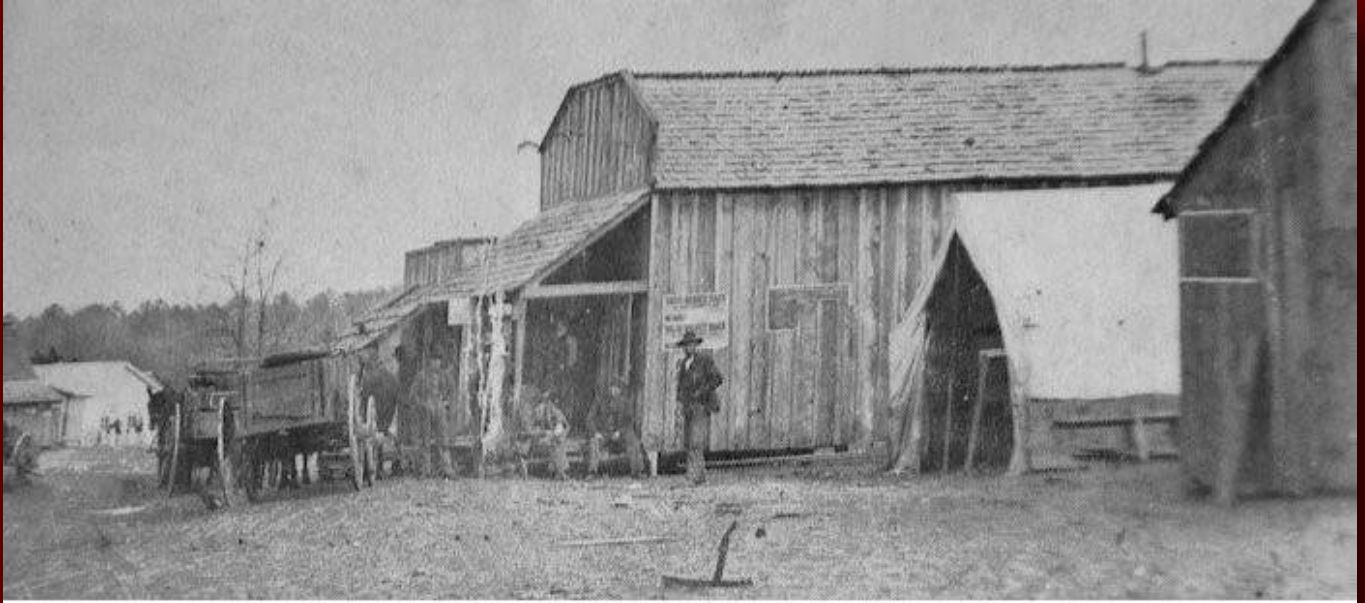
Mrs. Pritchard Dies

The Ft Towson Enterprise December 2, 1910 – transcribed by Ron Henson

At her home near Fort Towson Wednesday night, Mrs. George Pritchard, after a lingering illness, passed out of this life.

Her life was gentle, but like the still waters, it was deep. In her heart of hearts she carried those she loved and her hand was never weary. Her step never failed in ministering unto, caring for, waiting upon those who were in any way dependent upon her.

Choctaw County Recollections



Doaksville, I.T. 1890

contributed by Orville Kaley



Hall Mercantile Co. - Ft. Towson
went bankrupt by 26 Jan 1915

Can You Identify These People?



Cemetery Project Update

Cemetery	Enumerated & Photographed by CCGS
Good Springs	8 Jun 2014
McKee	14 Sep 2014
Shoat Springs	12 Oct 2014
Mt. Olive	8 Nov 2014
Woodlawn	7 Dec 2014
Soper	12 Apr 2015
Gay	8 Nov 2015
Bluff	8 Nov 2015
New Bluff	8 Nov 2015
Baxter - Allen	8 Nov 2015
Restland	10 Jan 2016 (partial)
Sawyer	7 Feb 2016

CCGS member Sydney Groat has also donated recent enumerations and photographs for the following cemeteries...

Nelson Indian, Hart Indian, Terry Hill, Spring, Spring Hill, Dixon Chapel, Homer's Chapel, Schooler Lake, Crosley and Cloninger

Cemetery Project Schedule

Fourth Quarter 2016

October - Restland

November - Ft. Towson

December - Ft. Towson

Those that would like to join us during our cemetery gatherings can meet us at the Hugo library parking lot at 10:00 a.m. Everyone is welcome to join us and you do not have to be a member of the Society to help. For more information email us at choctawcountyokgensoc@live.com or visit the project page on our [website](#).

All cemetery gatherings are weather permitting. Cancellation notices will be emailed (to members) and posted in our Facebook group.

If we finish the designated cemeteries and there is enough time left in the day, we may go to Mt. Olivet cemetery.



**CHOCTAW COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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choctawcountyokgensoc@live.com

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Mission Statement

The Choctaw County Genealogical Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the collection, preservation and education of genealogical and historical information of Choctaw County, Oklahoma.

Society members provide these services through volunteer work. The Society maintains a research library to aid those researching their family genealogy. We also serve the community through projects such as our Cemetery Project and our Veteran Tribute Project.

Please visit our [website](#) for more Society information.

Click here to download our [membership application](#).

Join us on Facebook.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/choctawcountyokgensoc>

We're on the web!

www.okgenweb.net/~ccgs2

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