

CONFEDERATE VETERANS IN OKLAHOMA

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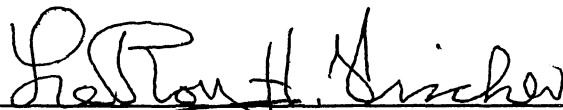
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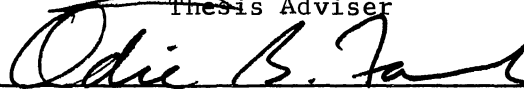
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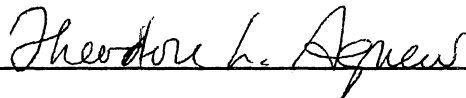
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## PREFACE

This thesis is an attempt to trace and define the place of the Confederate veteran in the history of Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, and eventually the new state of Oklahoma. Although there are scattered records of those veterans who settled in these areas, no attempt has previously been made to gather and compile their stories or define their roles in the building of the state. This is unfortunate for several reasons. First, numbers of Confederate veterans were among those most influential in affecting the transfer of Indian lands to white settlers. Second, substantial numbers of Confederate veterans established themselves in the area, providing needed services and leadership to growing communities. Finally, these men brought with them a common heritage which became fundamental to the growth and progress of the state of Oklahoma.

The impact of Confederate veterans upon the development of Oklahoma should not be underestimated. Strong fraternal organizations such as the United Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy kept them an influential and respected force well into the twentieth century. From their ranks came leaders in business, religious, and professional organizations. That many of the political leaders at all levels were also former Confederate soldiers is not surprising. These men were respected and admired by the people of Oklahoma, and they in turn contributed to their adopted state the best that they had to offer.

The author extends his appreciation to the staff of the Oklahoma State Archives for its assistance and especially to the staff of the Oklahoma Historical Society Library for its help in locating many of the primary sources used in this thesis. He also wishes to thank Dr. LeRoy H. Fischer of the Oklahoma State University History Department for his guidance and patience during the preparation of this study; he is to a great extent responsible for its completion and deserves much credit. Two other Oklahoma State University history professors also contributed substantially. They are Dr. Theodore L. Agnew, who critically and thoroughly evaluated this entire study, and Dr. Odie B. Faulk, who read it and participated in the final examination over its content. I also wish to thank my wife, whose help and understanding made this study possible.

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## CHAPTER I

### OKLAHOMA'S ATTRACTIONS FOR CONFEDERATE VETERANS

At the close of the Civil War in the United States, thousands of men were discharged from the forces of both the North and the South. Many of these were anxious to return to their homes and begin living as they had before the war. Others, however, had little to which to return because of widespread destruction in the South. Some had simply grown restless and were eager to seek new horizons; thousands of these men and their families started westward. The journey was made even more attractive because of the Homestead Act of 1862 and liberal land laws in states such as Texas. In only twenty years, from 1870 to 1890, the population of Texas grew from 818,000 to over 2,235,000. Kansas jumped from 364,000 to 1,427,000, and Nebraska from 122,000 to 1,058,000. The Dakotas increased from 14,000 to 719,000. With so many potential settlers rushing to take advantage of western land, free or inexpensive homesteads soon became scarce. This situation caused many veterans as well as other interested people to look longingly toward the rich land of Indian Territory, the area that in 1907 would become the state of Oklahoma. Good transportation in the form of railroads and the discovery of rich coal fields served to stimulate further interest and

promote Indian Territory's attractiveness.<sup>1</sup>

An abundance of good land was available in Indian Territory, despite the fact that the Plains Indians, as well as the Five Civilized Tribes, had received large cessions within its borders. The Cherokees occupied 4,420,068 acres of territory and were granted hunting rights to 6,000,000 acres in the Cherokee Outlet. The Choctaws had 6,953,048 acres, the Chickasaws claimed 4,707,903, the Creeks held 3,079,095, and the Seminoles only 365,852 acres. Much of this land was fertile, and wealthy Indian planters, like their white competitors, had before the Civil War used slave labor to till their fields. When the slaves were freed, ambitious Indians soon substituted white labor from adjoining states, since tribesmen were able to establish their own immigration policies. As a result of these practices, thousands of whites took up residence in Indian Territory.<sup>2</sup>

The introduction of white labor caused problems in Indian Territory. While it allowed Indian planters to carry on their business, it gave the whites a hold on the territory that would never be broken, although all white workers were supposed to have government permits. It was not long until the presence of white workers encouraged others to enter the territory without permits. Such persons were called "intruders." With their number growing rapidly, it was almost impossible for Indian authorities to expel them, since many claimed to be part Indian and, therefore, legal citizens. Many of these people, no doubt with the

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<sup>1</sup>Bureau of the Census, Report on the Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), Vol. I, Pt. 1, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup>J. F. Holden, "The Story of an Adventure in Railroad Building," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XI, No. 1 (March, 1933), p. 642.



consent and assistance of Indian employers needing temporary labor, simply bypassed the formality of securing legal authority and moved in. By 1893, it was estimated that there were 150,000 whites within the limits of the Five Civilized Tribes, more than double the population of the Indians. This number grew to 200,000 by the following year. This influx resulted in many mixed marriages, and there was literally nothing that could be done to turn the tide of white infiltration into Indian Territory.<sup>3</sup>

Another factor in focusing public attention on Indian Territory lands was the famous cattle drives of the late 1860's and throughout the 1870's. After the Civil War, Texans returned to find their homes and herds scarcely touched; however, there was no market for their cattle except in the North. Between them and their market lay Indian Territory. Cattle drives across the area proved that these lands had much to offer. Eventually cattlemen were able to lease the Cherokee Outlet for grazing purposes, and on October 1, 1883, \$50,000 in silver was delivered to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, to pay for these privileges for the first six months of that year. The group, known as the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, leased the land for a five-year period.<sup>4</sup>

Farmers were jealous over the cattlemen's use of the land. Finally, in 1885, farmers' pressure led President Grover Cleveland to order all cattle removed from the Cherokee Outlet, which the Cherokees were

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<sup>3</sup>Luther B. Hill, History of the State of Oklahoma (2 vols., New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1909), Vol. I, pp. 150-156.

<sup>4</sup>Joseph B. Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma (5 vols., Chicago: American Historical Society, 1916), Vol. II, p. 536.

virtually forced to sell to the federal government for white settlement. Next, the Creeks and the Seminoles ceded their claims to the Unassigned Lands, and the way was at last clear for legal white settlement in a portion of central Indian Territory. Likewise important in the eventual opening of Indian Territory lands were David L. Payne and his "Boomers," organized as the Southwest Colonization Company, with the slogan "On to Oklahoma." Through several attempts to establish settlements, prevented each time by United States soldiers, the Boomers gained staunch friends in Congress and gave Indian Territory lands nationwide publicity that undoubtedly had a great effect on their opening several years later.<sup>5</sup>

On April 22, 1889, with a proclamation by President Benjamin Harrison, the Boomers' "On to Oklahoma" became reality. At exactly 12:00 noon settlers were allowed to enter the Unassigned Lands to make their claims. By evening 100,000 inhabitants had scattered over the land, and many of these were Confederate veterans. In the next few years, thousands of other acres in Indian Territory were gradually available for settlement. In 1891, 20,000 settlers came to occupy what had previously been the Iowa, Sac and Fox, and Shawnee-Potawatomi land. The following year, 25,000 people scrambled for claims in the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation, and in 1893 the most spectacular run of all took place--the opening of the Cherokee Outlet. At least 100,000 persons took part in this run. In 1900, the Kiowa-Comanche and the Wichita-Caddo reservations were opened for settlement by means of a lottery.

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<sup>5</sup>Gaston Litton, History of Oklahoma at the Golden Anniversary of Statehood (4 vols., New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1957), Vol. I, pp. 361-373.

Gradually the remaining land throughout the future state was made available to the public through similar methods.<sup>6</sup>

Railroads played an important role in attracting Confederate veterans as well as other settlers to Indian Territory. From the territory's first railroad in 1870, the quickest and easiest means of transportation was by train. By 1872, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad had crossed the Arkansas River and was soon built southward into Texas. By 1883, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad reached to Tulsa and Red Fork, while the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad tapped the Cherokee Outlet in 1887. This railroad later extended south and became the key to the opening of the Unassigned Lands in 1889, establishing the location of many homesteads and important townsites. Railroads also brought in many whites as employees, and offered tourists an opportunity to view the rich lands of the area.<sup>7</sup>

Until railroads came to Indian Territory, little demand existed for the abundant coal deposits there. One of the first to realize the great opportunity these deposits offered was a young Confederate veteran named James J. McAlester. While attending school at Fort Smith, Arkansas, after the close of the Civil War, he was given an old geologist's memorandum book which had been kept by a government exploring party in Indian Territory years before. McAlester heard of proposed railroad construction in the vicinity of the "Crossroads," the present McAlester, Oklahoma, and determined to go into business for himself.

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<sup>6</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. II, p. 635; Litton, History of Oklahoma at the Golden Anniversary of Statehood, Vol. I, pp. 396, 400, 402.

<sup>7</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. II, pp. 625-627.

When the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad was completed, McAlester's mining operations began. The Choctaw Nation received a royalty for the coal mined, later dividing the proceeds equally with McAlester's company. Thus began a lucrative business in McAlester and an attractive source of jobs for many Confederate veterans. Other coal deposits were soon discovered in present-day Tulsa, Rogers, Wagoner, and Craig counties. By statehood in 1907, Oklahoma coal mines were producing more than one percent of the national total or 3,642,658 tons a year.<sup>8</sup>

With many Confederate veterans in search of new roots, it is understandable that large numbers were attracted to Oklahoma Territory, formed from the Unassigned Lands in 1890, and once a part of Indian Territory. Not only could they obtain land and jobs, but they had an opportunity to take part in the building of a state. Political, professional, and business leaders were needed at territorial, county, and township levels. The need was filled largely by persons of Southern background, many others being Confederate veterans.<sup>9</sup>

The new inhabitants of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory had a great deal to offer. Most were men of character, integrity, honesty, and ambition; they came from all walks of life to become part of a growing land. Many were Confederate veterans who brought their ideals and a fierce pride in the common cause for which they had fought. Scattering over the two territories, they influenced all areas of their

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<sup>8</sup> Litton, History of Oklahoma at the Golden Anniversary of Statehood, Vol. II, pp. 165-170; James J. McAlester, "Pioneering Coal Mining Industry in Oklahoma," in Joseph B. Thoburn and Muriel H. Wright, Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People (4 vols., New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1929), Vol. II, Appendix XXXVI-8, p. 879.

<sup>9</sup> Hill, History of the State of Oklahoma, Vol. I, p. 396.

development. That Indian and Oklahoma territories, and later the state of Oklahoma, appreciated its Confederate veterans can be seen in the places of leadership and honor many veterans attained in the expanding land.

## CHAPTER II

### OUTSTANDING CONFEDERATE VETERANS OF OKLAHOMA

When community and territorial leaders emerged in Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, and later the state of Oklahoma, Confederate veterans were generously represented among them. Of these prominent citizens, a few had such extensive and lasting influence on the emerging state and its people that they deserve special recognition.

One of Oklahoma's most influential and prominent Confederate veterans, Doctor Daniel Morris Hailey, arrived in Indian Territory in 1866. Doctor Hailey was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on February 9, 1841. When his parents died in a yellow fever epidemic, Hailey and his brother were taken in by an elderly aunt. After attending public school in Baton Rouge, he studied medicine at Tulane University. On June 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate States Army, Company A, Eighth Louisiana Infantry Regiment. He served as a hospital steward in northern Virginia for two years before being sent to his regiment. Records show that Doctor Hailey was wounded four times, once requiring a period of hospitalization. After being captured in 1863 by Union forces, he was turned over to Confederate officials six months later in an exchange of prisoners. On several occasions, officials tried to persuade him to return to hospital duty, but he always preferred to

stay with his regiment.<sup>1</sup>

After the Civil War, Hailey, who had no family ties, decided to head west. He boarded a river boat for Fort Smith, Arkansas, eventually securing a position teaching school in the Choctaw Nation. In 1868 he married one of his students, Helen McCarty, who was the daughter of his employer, R. S. McCarty. The Haileys soon moved to Perryville, a small settlement at the crossroads of the Texas Road and the military road from Fort Smith to points west. There Doctor Hailey opened a small store and practiced medicine. In 1872, when the railroad bypassed Perryville for McAlester, Doctor Hailey moved to McAlester and set up practice. He also opened the first drugstore in the Choctaw Nation in connection with Colonel Granville McPherson.<sup>2</sup>

That Doctor Hailey became a community leader is not surprising, since his interests lay in many different directions. He joined James J. McAlester, the town's founder, in sinking the first mine shaft into the coal veins of the McAlester area, the Number 5 Krebs mine. Hailey also discovered a coal deposit at Savanna, near McAlester, and persuaded the Jay Gould Company to begin operations there. In a short while Savanna became the largest town in the area, and Hailey, with a partner, immediately opened a company mercantile store to serve the community. In 1898, an act of Congress put coal leases in Indian Territory under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior instead of tribal officials. New leases were determined by previous production and

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<sup>1</sup>Robert L. Williams, "Dr. Daniel Morris Hailey," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XVIII, No. 3 (September, 1940), p. 215.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 216; A. D. Hefley, "The Late Judge W. E. (Bill) Hailey Remembers the Old Days," p. 1, Unpublished Paper, Possession of A. D. Hefley, McAlester, Oklahoma.

improvement records of the lessees. Hailey took advantage of this opportunity and retired from the mercantile business completely, opening mines in Haileyville and Wilburton. His firm was called the Hailey-Ola Coal Company and was still producing on a large scale in 1919, when Hailey died.<sup>3</sup>

Other McAlester enterprises can also be credited to Hailey. The first newspaper in McAlester, the Star Vindicator, began publication in 1875 with Hailey as editor and Colonel McPherson as printer and business manager. Likewise, in the early 1900's, Hailey organized and became a principal officer of the South McAlester and Eufaula Telephone Company. At about the same time, he helped set up the McAlester National Bank; he served as its vice-president for many years.<sup>4</sup>

Doctor Hailey was also active in political and civic work. His affiliation with the Democratic Party was long and active. He held numerous offices but refused payment for these services. From 1896 to 1916 he served on the committee to notify Democratic nominees for President, and in 1904, he was also a member of the committee that notified nominees for Vice-President. A member of the Masons and Shriners, Hailey successfully urged many Indians to join these organizations. At one time he held a national office in the Elks. Another of Hailey's civic projects was the Carnegie Public Library of McAlester, for which he served as a trustee for many years.<sup>5</sup>

One of the landmarks of Pittsburg County, Oklahoma, the Tobucksy

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<sup>3</sup>Williams, "Dr. Daniel Morris Hailey," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XVIII, pp. 215-216.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.; Hefley, "The Late Judge W. E. (Bill) Hailey Remembers the Old Days," p. 1; Interview with Mrs. Arthur Walcott, "Indian-Pioneer History" (113 vols.), Vol. LXVIII, No. 4115 (May 21, 1937), p. 437, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

<sup>5</sup>Williams, "Dr. Daniel Morris Hailey," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XVIII, pp. 217-218.



Courthouse, can also be traced to Doctor Hailey. Judge W. E. Hailey stated that his father built the structure in 1876 as a home for his sister-in-law, a Mrs. Chunn, who wished to move to McAlester to educate her children. The frame building was later given to the Choctaw Nation to serve as a courthouse for Tobucksey ("coal" in Choctaw) County. Located today just off United States Highway 69 in North McAlester, the old house is reminiscent of the building style of one hundred years ago.<sup>6</sup>

Hailey took the leadership in organizing the United Confederate Veterans in Indian Territory and the state of Oklahoma. From its beginning until his death, he was one of the organization's outstanding leaders. He served as commander of the United Confederate Veterans Choctaw Brigade, commander of the Oklahoma Division, and was awarded the rank of major general in the United Confederate Veterans national organization. For a number of years, Hailey was personally responsible for the publication of the Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma, a newsletter and official record of the state organization. Seven volumes, containing the only complete history of the group, were issued by Hailey and published at McAlester yearly from 1911 to 1917. In 1909, when representatives met to promote the funding and building of a Confederate veterans home in Oklahoma, Doctor Hailey was elected chairman of the board of trustees. The home was located at Ardmore, and Hailey's daughter, Mrs. Lutie Walcott, donated the land. He continued to work for the best interests of the home and its residents and to promote legislation to provide veteran benefits and pensions until

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<sup>6</sup>A. D. Hefley, "The Tobucksey Courthouse," p. 1, Unpublished Paper, Possession of A. D. Hefley, McAlester, Oklahoma.

his death.<sup>7</sup>

On October 14, 1919, Doctor Hailey died at McAlester and was buried in the Masonic Cemetery. His life-sized portrait hangs in the Oklahoma Confederate Memorial Hall of the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, with an inscription he wrote: "Private, Co. A, 8th Louisiana Infantry, C.S.A.--Commander, Choctaw Brigade, U.C.V.--Commander, Oklahoma Division, U.C.V.--Member, Board of Trustees, Confederate Home--Sovereign Grand Inspector General A. A. Scottish Rite in Oklahoma." Coming to Indian Territory when it was in a stage of rapid growth, Doctor Hailey had a large part in shaping its development and in guiding its destiny. Governor Robert L. Williams called him a "fine and distinguished citizen, the embodiment of courtesy and a typical representative of the antebellum South."<sup>8</sup>

Another influential leader in early Oklahoma was Colonel John W. Jordan. A Confederate veteran and a native of Indian Territory, Jordan returned home after the Civil War to become a cattleman, oil producer, and town builder. Jordan was born on December 9, 1843, six miles east of Tahlequah in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. His father, Levi, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, had served with the United States Army and took part in the Texas fight for independence. Jordan was discharged while stationed at Fort Gibson in the Cherokee Nation. There he married Malinda Riley, a Cherokee with some Irish blood. Leaving

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<sup>7</sup>Williams, "Dr. Daniel Morris Hailey," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XVIII, p. 218; Jemerson Moore, "The Confederate Home of Oklahoma," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXXII, No. 6 (June, 1924), p. 217; Interview with Mrs. Arthur Walcott, "Indian-Pioneer History," Vol. LXVIII, p. 439.

<sup>8</sup>Williams, "Dr. Daniel Morris Hailey," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XVIII, p. 217.

one child, Mrs. Jordan died two years later, and John was reared by his grandmother Riley. Colonel Jordan grew up in Indian Territory, attended Cherokee schools, and learned both the English and the Cherokee languages. At seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate forces under Brigadier General Stand Watie, with whom he served throughout the Civil War. On July 17, 1863, at the Battle of Honey Springs, southwest of Muskogee, Jordan was seriously wounded when a bullet passed completely through his body, leaving a hole in the back and the front of his belt. For two months, he was cared for by a resident of the area before he was able to return to his company.<sup>9</sup>

After the Civil War, Colonel Jordan went to Texas, where he worked in the cattle industry, representing several wealthy ranchers and managing their business affairs for nine years. In 1873, he returned to the Cherokee Nation and entered the cattle business for himself. Jordan became a special agent in charge of the Cherokee Outlet before its opening; he was commissioned by Federal Judge Isaac Parker to safeguard the property rights of the Cherokees in that area. Later he worked under the auspices of Robert L. Owen, the United States agent for the Five Civilized Tribes. In 1883, he moved to the Cherokee Outlet and became its first permanent settler, despite legal efforts to remove him and those who followed. Judge Parker's ruling, however, allowed Indian settlers to remain if they were residents prior to the government purchase of the Cherokee Outlet. Colonel Jordan built the first permanent house in what is now Pawnee County, and his daughter Dixie was allegedly the

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<sup>9</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. V., p. 1996.

first child born in the Cherokee Outlet.<sup>10</sup>

When the Cherokee Outlet was opened for settlement in 1893, Jordan received from the government an eighty acre allotment for which he paid \$112. He also purchased, for \$1,200, an additional eighty acres from another homesteader. He then joined forces with two other pioneers to lay out the original townsite of Cleveland, forming the Cleveland Townsite Company. Jordan then became the purchasing agent for the company and set up several townsites along the line of the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads. He continued to represent the Cherokee people's interests and manage their business competently, even securing Mexican land near Tampico for tribal purposes.<sup>11</sup>

Colonel Jordan remained on his Cleveland farm, raising cattle and later producing oil. One of the first residents to discover oil, he owned five producing wells at one time. Although Jordan was a lifelong Democrat, he never held an elected office. He was also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In 1866, Jordan had married Sarah Thompson, who died several years later, leaving two sons. Tennessee Jane Daley, who was part Cherokee, became the second Mrs. Jordan in 1882, and the couple had five children.<sup>12</sup>

Another Confederate veteran, Frederick B. Severs, became a business and community leader in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory. Severs was born in Washington County, Arkansas Territory, on August 13, 1835. His parents were early settlers in the area and ran a plantation near the border of the Cherokee Nation. Young Severs was raised in an atmosphere

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 1997; Interview with James W. Duncan, "Indian-Pioneer History" (113 vols.), Vol. CV, No. 12617 (January 8, 1938), pp. 88-96.

<sup>11</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. V, p. 1997.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid.

traditionally associated with the Southern aristocracy--culture, good times, and hospitality, which made the Severs home famous before the Civil War. He was educated at Cane Hill College, and in 1852 settled in the Creek Nation to teach school. This move began his lifelong association with the Creek tribe. Before the Civil War, Severs began a lucrative pecan business, shipping more than 60,000 pounds of nuts to other areas in exchange for merchandise, which he sold to the Indians.<sup>13</sup>

When the war broke out, Severs enlisted in the Confederate Army and was put in command of a troop of Creek Indians. His men were later attached to the First Creek Regiment and he was promoted to the rank of captain, and was second in command. Severs' military service was in Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Missouri. When the war concluded, he went to Fannin County, Texas, to live with an uncle, Tom Ballard, and teach school. However, he was soon called back to Arkansas to help restore his childhood plantation home, which had been devastated during the war. His eye for business was amazing. Necessary funds were impossible to come by, so Severs began a long trading trip to get the money and supplies his parents needed. He left Arkansas with a large wagon load of apples from the plantation. For six dollars a bushel, he sold apples and traded items as far south as San Antonio, Texas. He was so successful that he later made similar trips to Missouri and Indian Territory.

Such business integrity eventually was to make Severs the most influential businessman in the area. In 1868, Severs returned to the Creek Nation and established a store three miles west of Okmulgee. In

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<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p. 1507.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

1870, he married Annie Anderson, who was of Creek descent. He soon moved his business to town and built one of the first permanent commercial structures in Okmulgee. He began buying hides, pecans, and most local produce, as well as selling merchandise. It was not long until his small business had grown considerably and his territory extended miles in all directions. He was always a friend of the Indians, whom he felt were often mistreated by government officials, giving them countless supplies at his own expense. In 1878, Captain Severs erected the first two-story building in Okmulgee, which eventually became part of the "Severs Block." In 1911, he began the Severs Hotel in Muskogee, which opened in 1912. At the cost of \$500,000, it was one of the finest facilities in the state. He was also widely respected as a successful cattleman and rancher.<sup>15</sup>

Severs was one of only three white men ever adopted into the Creek Nation. As a member of the tribe, he enjoyed all the privileges of a full-blooded citizen, including a land allotment. He even served at one time as secretary to Chief Samuel Checote. The city of Okmulgee honored Severs as its foremost founder, calling him "the father of the city." When he died on April 23, 1912, his fortune had grown from a bushel of pecans to more than \$1,000,000. The city council of Muskogee eulogized him as one who for sixty years pursued an active, progressive, and honorable business career in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. They lauded his integrity of character, breadth of view, patriotic devotion to public duty, and blameless private life as one of the chief cornerstones upon which their city was built. They expressed deep personal

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid., p. 1508.

bereavement on the part of area residents, recognizing the loss of a generous, upright, and influential citizen who was "so helpful to his fellowman that it is impossible to set forth in this brief memorial any adequate expression of the loss we have sustained."<sup>16</sup>

John Jasper Methvin was another veteran who influenced significantly the building of Oklahoma. In 1885, Methvin came to Indian Territory with one purpose--to convert the Indians to Christianity. He was born on December 17, 1846, near Jeffersonville, Georgia. He spent his childhood on a farm and attended rural schools, with further study at the Auburn and Talmadge institutes. When he was only sixteen years old, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served for two years. Despite his service, he never liked to discuss the war, which he contended was basically senseless. When the war ended, Methvin reentered college and studied law. He was soon admitted to the Georgia bar, but spent little time in actual law practice, since his attention turned to preaching and teaching. For twelve years he served as superintendent of public instruction of White County, Georgia, and as principal of the Nachoochee and Cleveland high schools. In 1870, he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. During the school terms of 1880 to 1883, Methvin was president of Gainesville College, and he occupied the same office at Butler College from 1883 to 1885. After the term ended in 1885, Methvin accepted a position as superintendent of the New Hope Seminary, a mission school for girls in Indian Territory under the joint supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Choctaw

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<sup>16</sup>Ibid., p. 1507; Interview with Sarah B. Trent, "Indian-Pioneer History" (113 vols.), Vol. LIII, No. 8238 (August 17, 1937), pp. 451-452.

Nation. With Methvin came his wife, Emma Louise Beall, and their four children.<sup>17</sup>

That first year at New Hope was almost the last. Although there were 100 students, 82 of whom Methvin converted to Methodism, previous difficulties between church officials and tribal authorities had already caused a cancellation of the school's contract for the following year. Methvin then became an itinerant preacher, making a fact-finding trip among the Plains Indians living in western Indian Territory. Methvin discovered that, with Methodist work thus far limited to the Five Civilized Tribes, the Arapaho, Comanche, Cheyenne, Caddo, Sac and Fox, Osage, Otoe, Ponca, Kiowa, Apache, and Wichita tribes had no permanent Christian workers. He furthermore found ignorance, superstition, hatred for white men, and dislike for education characterizing most tribal members. The peyote cult, a form of worship incorporating medicine men and religious magic, was the most prevalent religion. Methvin was touched, pleaded with church officials to send missionaries, and on October 12, 1887, received that commission.<sup>18</sup>

The Methvin family prepared to make the long trip westward by buckboard, with a wagon for their belongings. The difficult journey led through swamps, streams without bridges, and the quicksands of the South Canadian River, where rescue by horsemen was necessary. The Methvins were forced to stop often for rest and repairs, so that a normal five day trip stretched into more than a month. Finally arriving at

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<sup>17</sup> Sidney H. Babcock, "John Jasper Methvin," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XIX, No. 2 (June, 1941), p. 113.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., pp.114-115; Interview with J. J. Methvin, "Indian-Pioneer History" (113 vols), Vol. CVII, No. 8186 (August 10, 1937), pp. 30-35.



Anadarko, Methvin found that he must live in a shack that had previously been a kitchen; the family spent two years and one extremely severe winter in the tiny structure. After surveying the area, Methvin decided to centralize his work among the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, the three largest and most warlike tribes. His reception was far from a warm welcome. Suspicious of all white men, the tribesmen would not cooperate at first, and Methvin found it almost impossible to get anyone to act as his interpreter. With help from an English speaking girl, Virginia Stumbling Bear, he was at last able to make some progress. The church also authorized a building program. He first built a parsonage with an annex to be used for worship.<sup>19</sup>

Personal contacts and daily visits began to pay off, and Methvin's congregation grew. Among the first of the Kiowas to be converted was their chief, To-Hau-Sen, who was greatly impressed by the preacher's assertion that his only interest was helping the Indian, not making money. Following their chief's example, many Kiowas converted, and Methvin was held in such high esteem that he was eventually elected to tribal citizenship and given a land allotment. In 1890, Methvin was given government and church approval to build a school, with the Women's Board of Missions financial support; the school was named Methvin Institute. Fifteen pupils soon increased to one hundred, and the school began to turn out leaders for the tribe and for the future state of Oklahoma. In 1904, Mrs. Methvin died; two sons had preceded her in death. In 1908, Methvin married Ida May Swanson, who had spent twenty years as

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<sup>19</sup> Babcock, "John Jasper Methvin," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XIX, p. 116; Interview with Lillian Gassaway, "Indian-Pioneer History" (113 vols.), Vol. CVIII, No. 4242 (May 27, 1937), pp. 107-114.

a teacher at the institute.<sup>20</sup>

Methvin received his last appointment as an active minister at the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South which met at McAlester, Choctaw Nation, in 1904. He was reappointed president of Methvin Institute, but a year later, he became president emeritus. In 1908 he retired from active service, but this did not mean that he ceased to work. He traveled widely as a speaker and attended all church conferences. He continued to aid the Indians in every way possible and to write for church publications and other periodicals. Three books were credited to him: Andele, a Story of the Kiowa-Mexican Captive, a novel; In the Lime Light--a Story of Anadarko, a novel; and Fig Leaves and Else and the Lone Cedar, a volume of poetry. Methvin kept his mental keenness for ninety-four years. To his death on January 17, 1941, his humor, his stories of rich experience, his poetry, his philosophy of life, his Biblical lore, and his example of living continued to inspire everyone he met.<sup>21</sup>

Clement Vann Rogers was also a Confederate veteran who widely influenced the events leading up to Oklahoma's statehood. Rogers' parents came to Indian Territory from Georgia before the main removal of the Cherokee people in 1838. They built a cabin in the Going Snake District of the Cherokee Nation, and on January 11, 1839, Clement Vann Rogers was born. Rogers' father died before he was two years old; his mother then married William Musgrove, a farmer and wagon maker. After attending a Baptist mission school near his home, the boy enrolled at the Cherokee

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<sup>20</sup>Babcock, "John Jasper Methvin," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XIX, p. 117.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid., p. 118.

Male Seminary at Park Hill. However, he was never really interested in school and soon left to work as a cowboy for Joel M. Bryan near the present site of Chouteau. In 1856, he set out on his own. He settled on the Caney River in the new Cooweescoowee District of the Cherokee Nation and began a business as a trader, also raising crops, cattle, and horses. Two years later, Rogers returned to Fort Gibson and married Mary America Schrimsher. Her gift of wit and laughter later proved to be a great influence upon their famous son, Will Rogers.<sup>22</sup>

The Civil War bitterly divided the Cherokee people. Rogers joined the Cherokee Mounted Regiment under the leadership of Stand Watie, and his wife and family were forced to flee as refugees to Texas for the duration of the war. During his military service, Rogers met William Penn Adair, a brilliant Cherokee leader. Cherokee Confederates held their own tribal Senate during the war and Rogers served on it for two years. His wartime experiences were partially responsible for his keen interest in politics in the years that followed. When Rogers returned from the war to find his home and farm in complete ruins, he moved his family to Fort Gibson and began working as a freight hauler between that place and Kansas City. Despite the hard work of driving a six-mule freight wagon, Rogers had saved enough money after four years to invest in cattle, and the family returned to the Cooweescoowee District of the Cherokee Nation.<sup>23</sup>

While living in a log cabin, Rogers and his wife planned and began the kind of house they had dreamed of before the war. Choosing an

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<sup>22</sup>Paula McSpadden Love, "Clement Vann Rogers," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XLVIII, No. 4 (Winter, 1970-1971), pp. 389-390.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid., pp. 390-392.

imposing hillside site, Rogers began the five year construction project. The Rogers cattle business grew, and in 1891 he was elected president of the Cherokee Livestock Association. Rogers' political activities had actually begun as early as 1877, when he ran successfully for judge of the Cooweescoowee District. Despite his lack of legal training, his fairness and capability won the respect of the people of his district. Rogers also served in the Cherokee Senate for five years: 1879, 1881, 1883, 1899, and 1903. The good that Rogers did for the Cherokee people cannot be overestimated. Chief C. J. Harris appointed him to represent the tribe on the federal committee which appraised the improvements made by intruders who encroached on Indian land. The work was not pleasant and lasted for two tiresome years.<sup>24</sup>

Rogers' political involvement did not thwart his success as a farmer and stockman. First to introduce wheat growing on a large scale to Indian Territory, Rogers harvested 3,000 bushels in 1895. He owned the first push binder in Indian Territory, and also built the first barbed wire fence. He practiced and advocated the value of crop rotation in increased production, and his orchards were unsurpassed. All his life, Rogers was ready to keep up with progress and initiate change. Thus, he had a strong interest in education. In 1889, he was elected president of the Claremore School Board, and shortly afterwards, donated property for a children's playground in Claremore. In 1894, he became an honorary member of the board of trustees of Willie Halsell College

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid., pp. 393-394; Thoburn and Wright, Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People, Vol. I, pp. 244-245.

in Vinita, where his son Will attended school.<sup>25</sup>

When his wife died, Rogers married Mary Bibles, and they moved into the new town of Claremore. He became one of the town's greatest boosters. When the First National Bank was chartered, Rogers became the vice-president, a post he held until his death. He owned a great deal of property in Claremore, including a livery stable and rich farm lands nearby. He always hoped his son Will would return to take over the management of his ranch. Rogers had a deep concern over the problem facing the Cherokees in dividing their common property into 160 acre tracts for each tribal member. With pressure from groups such as the "Boomers," the government was eager to complete the work quickly. In 1896, Rogers was selected to serve on the Dawes Commission, the government agency created to accomplish this task. The commission's responsibility was to make up tribal rolls and prepare for land allotment and eventual statehood for the territory. Dissension was inevitable and hot, for many Cherokees were not willing to cooperate in any way, especially by agreeing to give up their tribal government. The success of this radical measure can be attributed greatly to Rogers' farsightedness and diplomacy. He realized that with the sale of the Cherokee Outlet and the passage of the Curtis Act in 1898, the dissolution of the Cherokees as an independent government was inevitable. He further saw that the new railroads and industries made such a change advisable. Thus, he set about the difficult task to which he had been assigned, probably having more to do with its completion in 1906 than any other

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<sup>25</sup>Love, "Clement Vann Rogers," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XLVIII, p. 398.

individual.<sup>26</sup>

The achievement which Rogers prized most was his service on the fifty-five man delegation from Indian Territory to the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention which met in Guthrie in 1906. When counties were surveyed, his Cooweescoowee District was called Rogers County in his honor. In 1911, Clement Vann Rogers died. He had lived to finish most of the tasks he had begun and to see the state of Oklahoma taking shape. When writers of today search the background of humorist-philosopher Will Rogers for elements of greatness, they should not overlook the fact that he was the son of a noted father, one of the most dynamic leaders of his time.<sup>27</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who became a leader in many areas was James J. McAlester. McAlester was, among other things, most responsible for the development of the coal industry in Indian Territory. He was born on October 1, 1842, in Sebastian County, Arkansas. When the Civil War began, McAlester joined the Confederate Army and served until the close of the conflict. He fought at the Battle of Pea Ridge and was one of the escorts who accompanied the body of his commander, Benjamin McColloch, to Fort Smith for burial. When McAlester returned home at the close of the war, he found devastation and almost no opportunity for advancement because of the stifling supervision of federal officials. He decided to attend school and went to Fort Smith to live with Captain Oliver Weldon, who had once been a member of an army engineering party which had surveyed Indian Territory for a Pacific railroad route.

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<sup>26</sup>Ibid., p. 396.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., pp. 398-399.

Weldon had seen coal outcrops in the Choctaw Nation, and he had also seen an analysis of these samples, which proved to be of high quality. When Weldon became good friends with young McAlester, he told McAlester of his discovery and drew a map of the locality, urging him to secure possession of the land. McAlester had little interest in school after that, so he soon took a job with a freighting outfit and helped transport a saw mill from Fort Smith to the Choctaw Nation, located in Indian Territory.<sup>28</sup>

After McAlester arrived in 1867 or 1868--the exact date is not known--he took a job with Harlan and Rocks, a firm of Indian traders who established several trading posts in Indian Territory, including Tupelo and Stonewall. McAlester helped clear the land and erect some of the Stonewall buildings. In 1869, when he heard that the preliminary survey of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway proposed following the line of the Texas Road, he felt he had his chance. Noting that his map indicated the coal deposits were most plentiful near "the Cross-roads," he selected an exact site and laid the whole proposition before J. T. Hannaford, a prominent merchant in Fort Smith. The two formed a partnership, and McAlester took a load of lumber and supplies to Bucklucksy, later known as McAlester. The first day he sold \$19 worth of merchandise before he even unloaded the lumber. Wagon traffic was heavy and business was good; the first year's profits were about \$5,000.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Paul Nesbitt, "J. J. McAlester," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XI, No. 2 (June, 1933), pp. 758-759; Litton, History of Oklahoma at the Golden Anniversary of Statehood, Vol. II, pp. 165-166.

<sup>29</sup> Nesbitt, "J. J. McAlester," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XI, pp. 760-764; Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. I, pp. 445-448.

In 1870, McAlester bought out his partner, and two years later when the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad reached Bucklucky, officials changed its name to McAlester. That same year, McAlester married Rebecca Burney, a Choctaw Indian, making him an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation. He also secured mining rights under the provisions of the Choctaw Constitution and began operations in the present vicinity of Krebs. The coal was hauled by wagon to the railroad. The Choctaw government soon attempted to block further development and construction of a switch line to the mine. Although the courts ruled in McAlester's favor, Chief Coleman Cole took the matter into his own hands and ordered the Choctaw Light Horse, a group of tribal militia, to arrest McAlester for execution. Doctor Daniel M. Hailey was able to help him escape, and then a group of McAlester's friends went to the chief with threats which changed the Indians' minds. McAlester went to Cole himself after that and worked out an agreement whereby they divided the coal royalties equally. Relations went smoothly after that.<sup>30</sup>

McAlester had many business interests in addition to his mining investments. His mercantile business prospered so that the J. J. McAlester Mercantile Company is still operated by the family more than one hundred years after he founded it. He engaged extensively in ranching, and from 1893 to 1897 served as deputy United States marshal by appointment of the President. When Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, McAlester was elected to serve the first term as a member of the Corporation Commission. In 1911, he became lieutenant governor of the state.

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<sup>30</sup>Nesbitt, "J. J. McAlester," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XI, pp. 760-764; Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. I, pp. 445-448.



He was always active in working for the good of Confederate veterans and helped establish the Oklahoma Confederate Home at Ardmore. He took great pride in his membership in the United Confederate Veterans organization, and when he died in 1922, he was serving as Brigadier General of the Choctaw Camp.<sup>31</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who became an Oklahoma pioneer was Richard Alexander Sneed. He was born on August 28, 1845, in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. His parents were of English descent, and the family's military record dates back to the Revolutionary War when his grandfather served as a captain in the Colonial Army. His father was a captain of the home militia in North Carolina, and at sixty-four years of age he enlisted in the Confederate Army; both of his brothers also served. Sneed had spent his early life in Madison County, Mississippi, and was educated in the public schools. At age sixteen, he quit school to enlist in the Confederate Army at Canton, Mississippi. He became a private in Company C, Eighteenth Infantry Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers, Barksdales' Brigade, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. After being severely wounded and captured at Fredericksburg in 1863, Sneed was released and remained with his company as ordnance sergeant. Near the close of the war, he was again captured and imprisoned for several months until he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and set out for home.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>31</sup>Holden, "The Story of an Adventure in Railroad Building," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XI, pp. 645-646; James H. Gordon, James S. Arnote, and W. P. Freeman, "Committee Report to Judge Robert L. Williams of Lives and Activities of Former Attaches to the Eastern District Court of Oklahoma," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. V, No. 3 (September, 1927), p. 352.

<sup>32</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. III, p. 1014.

When he arrived home, Sneed realized that the old order had passed and that he must take his place in a more progressive age. He held no grudges, recognizing that his opponents had been as honest and conscientious as his comrades; thus, he began the work of rebuilding what the conflict had spoiled. In 1869, he married Annie Bullock, and they settled in Madison County, Tennessee. Five years later, he was elected circuit clerk of Madison County, an office he held for eight years. In 1884, he became secretary of the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, where Grover Cleveland received the Presidential nomination. A year later he left Tennessee for Indian Territory and settled at Fort Sill, where he began the firm of Collier and Sneed as soon as his Indian trader's license was granted. He and his partner operated the business for five years. In 1890, Sneed moved to Pauls Valley and opened a general store. During the panic of 1893, he lost everything, including his home, partly because of his generous nature. Selling goods extensively over about 2,000 square miles, he was unable to collect from many of his impoverished patrons. Thus, almost ten years after his arrival in Indian Territory, he was forced to start over again.<sup>33</sup>

The day that Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, Sneed was elected register of deeds in Comanche County, an office he held for three years. A year later he was elected president of the Lawton Chamber of Commerce, and in 1910 he became a member of the State Democratic Committee of Oklahoma. Sneed's civic organizations were numerous. He was a member of the Masonic Order, holding the offices of secretary and worshipful

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<sup>33</sup>Ibid.

master. In 1914, a dream became a reality when he was appointed superintendent of the Platt National Park, near Sulphur, Oklahoma. In 1886 Sneed had conceived the idea of establishing a health resort on an 848 acre ranch belonging to Perry Forman of Sulphur. Sneed organized and incorporated the Sulphur Springs Company and took 640 acres. The firm fenced the land and began advertising the medicinal properties of the sulphur and bromide waters of the area. This group brought the area to the attention of Congress, and in 1902 Platt National Park was created. Sneed moved to the park and devoted his time and energy to its betterment. In 1922 he was elected Oklahoma secretary of state, and became at seventy the oldest elected officer to serve up to that time at the Oklahoma capitol. Four years later he was elected to a four year term as state treasurer, announcing that he would retire at the age of eighty-four. But, in 1930, he was again elected secretary of state, beating an opponent fifty years his junior. Sneed also served for years on the board of directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society. He retired from public office when he was eighty-nine years old.<sup>34</sup>

One of the areas of service in which Sneed took great pride was his association with the United Confederate Veterans. He played an active role in founding and maintaining the Oklahoma Confederate Home. From its organization in 1909, Sneed served continuously as secretary of the board of trustees. He served as commander of the Lawton unit of the United Confederate Veterans and as judge advocate general on the staff of the state commander, Doctor Daniel M. Hailey. In 1919, when the

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<sup>34</sup>Ibid., p. 1013; Dan W. Peery, Thomas H. Doyle, R. L. Williams, and Baxter Taylor, "Resolution of Appreciation," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VII, No. 3 (September, 1929), pp. 332-333; "General R. A. Sneed Dies," Daily Oklahoman, March 16, 1936, p. 1.

state of Oklahoma created the office of commission of Confederate veterans, Sneed was appointed and served until 1923. In 1929, he was elected commander in chief of the Confederate Veterans of America at the convention in Charlotte, North Carolina. His election focused national attention on the Oklahoma division of the organization and on the state as a whole. When Sneed died in 1936, he was known as the "grand old man of democracy" in the state he had adopted. Only a month before his death, he had summed up his deep feelings: "Oklahoma is my home. Ever since that day 50 years ago when I first saw the sun sinking behind the long line of the beautiful Wichitas I have known no other."<sup>35</sup>

Hailey, Jordan, Severs, McAlester, Rogers, Methvin, and Sneed were Confederate veterans who excelled as Oklahoma pioneers. Each of these men left his mark deeply implanted in the history of Oklahoma, and their names are scattered throughout historical accounts. What set them apart from the countless other veterans who never became so noted? Each of these men was in a position to influence large numbers of people. Hailey, Severs, McAlester, and Sneed were businessmen who managed extensive empires they had built from meager beginnings. Each had such diverse interests that his reputation was built simultaneously in a number of areas. Hailey, for instance, was a noted physician, a shrewd businessman, and a respected community leader. His medical practice lent stability and security to the developing Choctaw Nation and his business ventures enticed new residents to the area. At the same time, he

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<sup>35</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. III, p. 1014; R. A. Sneed, "Reminiscences of an Indian Trader," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XIV, No. 2 (June, 1936), pp. 135-155.

became well known in civic and community circles. Severs' rise to prominence was somewhat parallel. As his holdings grew, so did his influence. McAlester, in connection with Hailey, began his empire with coal and then branched out into other business ventures. His reputation grew along with the city which he established. Sneed used his business connections to launch a political career; thus he became one of the most widely known Oklahoma pioneers. In each case, these men's reputations were built by successful ventures which paved the way for more extensive undertakings.

On the other hand, the influence wielded by Methvin, Rogers, and Jordan was of a somewhat different nature. Their reputations were built on their extensive service to others. Each was a dynamic leader who successfully championed his cause in a frontier setting. Methvin was the epitome of the sacrificing missionary. Giving up the comforts of civilization, he moved his family to the rugged western lands of Indian Territory to help improve the conditions of those less fortunate. His years of unselfish service caused him to be loved and respected by countless Indians as well as white men, and his influence reached far beyond the borders of his assigned area. Rogers and Jordan were Indians whose influence rested upon the services they rendered to their own people. Because of his perseverance, Jordan was influential in opening the Cherokee Outlet for Indian use. He continued to work for the best interest of the Cherokee people all of his life. Although Rogers was a Cherokee, his work on behalf of the Five Civilized Tribes, spread his fame throughout the area. As a member of the Dawes Commission, his diplomacy and personal influence contributed heavily to its successful efforts. Because he was so respected as a territorial leader, he was

selected to serve in the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention in 1906.

Despite the large number of Confederate veterans who settled in Indian and Oklahoma territories, few stand out in the state's history as these seven. They deserve special recognition because of their far reaching influence upon the state of Oklahoma and its people. As men of diverse interests, magnetic personalities, and a sense of civic responsibility, they helped shape Oklahoma as much as any other leadership group. They were determined, forceful, and successful. Countless other veterans, however, never achieved notoriety. They were the men who came quietly and lived unobtrusively. They diffused themselves among the populace and became ordinary citizens of the growing territories and state; yet their contributions were just as real and just as important as those who led them.

## CHAPTER III

### CONFEDERATE VETERANS HELP BUILD OKLAHOMA

While many Confederate veterans who came to Indian Territory and Oklahoma lived and died without readily traceable records of their occupations and contributions, others can be found in standard historical records. They pursued various occupations; they settled different areas; and they were known publicly to different degrees. But they all made valuable contributions to Oklahoma.

The following sketches of Confederate veterans offer a sampling of those who pursued a variety of occupations in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. These veterans had less written about them in historical records than those included in the previous chapter. Despite their obvious importance to the development of Indian Territory and the state of Oklahoma, their influence was more confined for a number of reasons. For the most part, they were less successful economically--they amassed fewer material possessions. As politicians, their importance was more localized. The few who were professional men usually confined themselves closely to their work. Sketches of forty-eight veterans follow--eleven farmers, six businessmen, seven community leaders, fourteen lawyers, six preachers, and four doctors. While their importance was probably no greater than many other veterans who settled and worked alongside them, these were those whose contributions were recorded.

Many Confederate veterans came as a direct result of the available

land. Thus, farming or ranching was the occupation of a large segment of early settlers, and Confederate veterans were no exception. Many of these men branched out into other activities after they established themselves in their new homes, but they still retained their ties to the soil. One of these was William Watie Wheeler, who was born on December 14, 1847, in Fort Smith, Arkansas. His mother was a full-blooded Cherokee and the sister of Brigadier General Stand Watie. His father was a printer by trade, who had worked closely with Sequoyah in developing the Cherokee alphabet. Although the Wheelers had originally come to Indian Territory with the Cherokee removal, factional warfare in the tribe caused them to leave the territory for Fort Smith, Arkansas, before the birth of their son. Wheeler spent his boyhood in Fort Smith, attended public schools, and worked in his father's printing office. At fourteen years of age, he joined Arkansas troops to fight for the Confederacy. He participated in battles at Jenkin's Ferry, Pleasant Hill, and Mansfield, never sustaining an injury.<sup>1</sup>

After the war, Wheeler worked for a while in a Fort Smith drug store, but soon moved to Indian Territory with his wife, Emma Carnall. He engaged in farming and trading in the Cherokee Nation until 1880, when he became a pioneer resident of Sallisaw. Although he was a prominent leader in the new town, Wheeler never let his farming interests lag. He raised stock extensively and developed one of the best orchards in Sequoyah County. When the Cherokees received their individual allotments, he was given a portion of high quality land east of the town. This brought his holdings to 1,200 acres of farm and ranch land.

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<sup>1</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. IV, p. 1527.



His civic activities were also numerous. He served as director of the Merchants National Bank of Sallisaw; owned an interest in the Sallisaw Cotton Oil Mill; held stock in the Wheeler Lumber Company; and headed the firm of Wheeler and Sons, cotton buyers and ginners. Wheeler served for nine years as president of the Sallisaw town council and was active in the Democratic Party all of his life. On February 15, 1915, he died at his home in Sallisaw.<sup>2</sup>

Robert Carr, another Confederate veteran, successfully combined farming and preaching in Indian Territory. He was born west of Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1845, of Creek parents. His father was an educated man who volunteered for Confederate service and died in 1863 in a Union prison camp. Carr attended Asbury Mission School until the war broke out, but received no further formal education. After serving in the Confederate Army, Carr began farming and raising cattle in what is now Hughes County, on a 110 acre homestead near Wetumka. For several years, Carr was sheriff--Light Horse Captain--of the Creek Nation. In 1871, he married Elizabeth Barnette and that same year joined the Missionary Baptist Church. Ten years later he was ordained as a Baptist preacher and spent the rest of his life in the ministry. For many years he traveled as a missionary among the Creeks and Cherokees and served as pastor of local missions.<sup>3</sup>

Another veteran who was attracted by farming possibilities was Andrew P. Watson. Watson was born on June 11, 1848, in Acworth, Georgia. He was educated in the common schools until the age of sixteen, when he

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., Vol. V, p. 1762.

joined the Confederate Army. During the last eight months of the war, he commanded a company of sixteen year old boys whose duty it was to occupy and protect Honeyhill, Georgia. After the war, he returned home and went with his family to Mississippi, where he spent the next thirty years. In 1900, he was attracted by the opportunities of Oklahoma Territory and settled in Shawnee. Watson immediately recognized the possibility of growing potatoes, and he soon was producing the best crops in the area. He harvested two 100 acre crops a year with an average yield of 152 bushels per acre. His extensive and superior operations eventually won him the title of "Potato King." He was elected president of the Oklahoma Potato Growers Association and placed in charge of locating out-of-state markets for Oklahoma growers. In 1907, at the time of statehood, Watson was elected a member of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, and was reelected in 1914. He was a member of the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, and was a Presbyterian. Active in the United Confederate Veterans, he served several years as the commander of the Second Brigade of Oklahoma.<sup>4</sup>

Hugh Henry was another Confederate veteran who came to take advantage of farming opportunities. He also became a civic leader in Henryetta, the town he helped establish. Henryetta, however, was not named for him. He was born in the "old stone fort" at Nacogdoches, Texas, on January 13, 1848. His mother was half Creek Indian, and both parents were Alabamans who had moved to Texas after their marriage. When Henry's mother died, his father married a woman the boy greatly disliked. At nine he ran away from home and was taken in by a family named Cannon who owned a large ranch. Henry lived with

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid., Vol. III, p. 966.

the Cannons for seven years and became quite skilled as a range hand. In 1863, he joined the John Terry Regiment of the Confederate Army, under a Captain Glasscock, and served with that unit throughout the war. After the war, in 1866, he was hired by the Cannons to drive cattle north to Kansas for \$65 a month. The next year he joined his uncle, Watt Grayson, in hunting buffalo on the open range, and then remained on his uncle's ranch until 1875. That year Henry moved to Coal Creek, Indian Territory, and worked for fourteen years as a rancher and cattleman. When the railroad came and the town of Henryetta was founded, Henry gave up ranching to move to town. He still owned 160 acres of land adjoining the town, which he began to cultivate and plant, and was hailed as the area's oldest settler. All of his life, Henry retained his accuracy with a gun and his love of the open range. Although he never had a formal education, he and his wife, Malinda Dickenson, saw to it that their twelve children received the benefits education had to offer.<sup>5</sup>

Sam Houston Hargis was still another Confederate veteran who came to Oklahoma to begin a career as a farmer. He was born in Nacogdoches County, Texas, on August 8, 1842. He received a meager common school education in eastern Texas and, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in the Confederate Army, Company D, Second Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, under Brigadier General James McIntosh. He was twice wounded, first at the Battle of Wilson's Creek and again at the Battle of Pea Ridge. His regiment later saw action in Tennessee, where he received two more injuries at the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. He also helped

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid., Vol. V, p. 1898.

in the attempt to thwart William T. Sherman's troops as they headed for Atlanta. Hargis' father had died before the war, and the young soldier set out for his mother's home in Arkansas when the fighting ceased. The farm was in ruins, so he took his mother back to Texas. He married Nancy Price and lived for a number of years along the Texas-Indian Territory border in Cooke County, Texas. There he served as a member of the 1886-1887 Texas Legislature and was the author of a law that established the first youth reformatory in the state. Soon afterwards, Hargis transferred his business interests across the border to Indian Territory near the present town of Ada, Oklahoma. In 1914, he was elected as a member of the Oklahoma Legislature, where he served on committees on agriculture and penal institutions. He also authored a bill granting pensions to indigent soldiers of the Confederate Army and their widows. He was a member of the Farmers' Union, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Masonic Order. He also served as commander of the Chickasaw Brigade of the United Confederate Veterans of Oklahoma.<sup>6</sup>

S. W. Pennel likewise influenced the direction of Oklahoma agriculture. He was born at Taylorville, North Carolina, on May 4, 1846. He enlisted in the Confederate Army while still very young and served for four years as a private in a North Carolina regiment. He was with General Robert E. Lee at the Appomattox surrender. After the war, Pennel moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he received an appointment under President Ulysses S. Grant to assist the Osage Indians in their removal to Indian Territory. He was then placed in charge of the Osage

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<sup>6</sup>Ibid., Vol. IV, p. 1428.

Reservation, where he instructed tribal members in farming techniques, and harvested one of the first wheat crops in Indian Territory. While living on the reservation, he met and married in 1873 Almyra Jones, a teacher in the government Osage Indian School. Following their marriage, the Pennells purchased a farm near the Kansas border and began farming and raising cattle on their own. He remained active in local and community affairs throughout his life.<sup>7</sup>

Samuel Benton Callahan was another veteran who came to Indian Territory to pursue farming and ranching interests. Born in Mobile, Alabama, on January 26, 1833, Callahan was the son of Scotch-Irish parents. His mother was also one-fourth Creek Indian. Callahan attended public schools in Sulphur Springs, Texas, and McKenzie College in Clarksville, Texas. After college he served as editor of the Sulphur Springs Gazette for two years. In 1857, he married Sara Elizabeth Thornberg and one year later moved to Okmulgee, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, where he engaged in cattle ranching. A member of the First Creek Regiment of the Confederate Army, Callahan attained the rank of captain before May 18, 1864, when he resigned to become a delegate to the Confederate Congress in Richmond, Virginia. After the Civil War, Callahan lived in Texas before moving back to the Creek Nation, where he located near Muskogee as a farmer and rancher. From 1868 to 1872, Callahan served as clerk of the House of Kings in the Creek National Council. He subsequently served as clerk of the Supreme Court of the Creek Nation, and in 1901 became a justice of the Creek Supreme Court. Callahan was the executive secretary to three leading principal chiefs of the Creek Nation, Samuel

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 1502.

Checote, Roly McIntosh, and Isparhecher. Callahan also was deeply interested in schools for the Indians; he was a member of the board of trustees for the International School for the Blind at Fort Gibson and he was superintendent of the Wealaka Mission Boarding School in 1894. Callahan also served as editor of the Indian Journal at Muskogee, where he died on February 17, 1911. He was well-known as the last living member of the Confederate States Congress.<sup>8</sup>

Although born in South Carolina in 1837, George W. Souter, also a Confederate veteran, was raised in Mississippi. When the Civil War started, he joined the Confederate Army and spent four years in its service. After the war, he settled in Texas, then in 1896 moved to Indian Territory. Souter located at Cleveland, where he farmed until his death in 1905. He was a lifelong Democrat and an active Baptist; he and his wife, Salina, founded the Baptist Church of Cleveland. They had six children.<sup>9</sup>

Frank Gordon, another Confederate veteran, was born on March 28, 1847. While still a young man, he enlisted in the Confederate Army. After the war, he settled for a time in Paris, Texas, but in March of 1879, he loaded his family and possessions into a wagon pulled by a team of oxen and headed for Indian Territory. The Gordons located seven miles west of the little settlement of Velma. The children attended Pike Creek School, and Gordon worked for a time as a carpenter in nearby towns as railroad construction progressed. When he drew a farm in the opening of the Cherokee Outlet in 1893, he moved with his family to

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<sup>8</sup>Muriel H. Wright, "Samuel Benton Callahan," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XXXIII, No. 3 (Autumn, 1955), p. 314.

<sup>9</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. V., p. 1835.

a location near Ponca City, Indian Territory, where he engaged in planting and raising livestock. His last years were lived in the Oklahoma Confederate Home at Ardmore, where records show that he celebrated his ninety-first birthday in 1938.<sup>10</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who looked to farming for an occupation was Richard Tittle. A native of Tennessee who had moved to Texas after his marriage to Elizabeth Farris, Tittle enlisted in a company raised in Denton County, Texas, for service in the Confederate Army. He served with gallantry throughout the war, and at its close, resumed his farming operations in Texas. In 1868 he moved to Arkansas, but two years later he removed to Indian Territory. The Tittles had a family of twelve children, reared on their farm near Webbers Falls. Tittle died at the age of sixty-seven.<sup>11</sup>

Walter A. Holford, another Confederate veteran pioneer in Indian Territory, came to work in the cattle industry. His father, Matthew, became involved in cattle drives from Texas to St. Louis, Missouri, before the Civil War. On these drives, Walter Holford gained valuable experience in the cattle industry. He enlisted as a member of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry in the Confederate Army, and served throughout the war, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Pea Ridge, and Corinth. At Pea Ridge, he was wounded in the knee and crippled for life. Following the Civil War, in 1865, he became the first white man to establish a cattle ranch in the Chickasaw Nation. Near Madill, Holford purchased cattle belonging to the Chickasaws and drove them to market in

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<sup>10</sup> Interview with Alice Cora Gordon, "Indian-Pioneer History" (113 vols.), Vol. LXXXIV, No. 10058 (February 24, 1938), p. 246.

<sup>11</sup> Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. IV, p. 1567.

Shreveport, Louisiana, and Sedalia, Missouri. It was through Holford that the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes realized that there was a market for their cattle.<sup>12</sup>

Holford's Cross J Ranch was located in a hazardous area. The Kiowas and Comanches had been raiding Texas ranchers to steal their cattle and other possessions. With Holford's ranch much closer, it became the primary target for the marauding Indians. For more than twelve years, Holford and his cowboys had to defend themselves and engaged in many battles with the Indians. Altogether, the Indians rustled over 800 head of horses and cattle from the Cross J Ranch. One skirmish between the ranchers and the Indians took place on the site of the present town of McMillan, a few miles west of the ranch. Holford and eleven of his men engaged twelve Indians, who were armed with guns and bows and arrows. Five Indians and one cowboy were killed before the Indians fled to the site of the present city of Ardmore, where another fight took place. After Holford was wounded, the Indians escaped with no further resistance.<sup>13</sup>

Holford had never dared to bring his family to the ranch because of the danger the Indians posed, but after building a colonial-style house, his family joined him. The danger was still there, however, and the family soon had to move away to safety at a nearby ranch. Even the men were forced to leave the ranch at night, doing their work during the daylight hours. Holford was courageous and never gave up his cattle ranch. He was a close friend of the Five Civilized Tribes, bragging

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<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p. 1444.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.



that he knew every man, woman, and child over ten years of age in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. He was a personal friend of the chiefs of these nations and of such notables as Quannah Parker, Santa Anna, and Big Tree of the Comanches, and Lone Wolf of the Kiowas. In 1910, Holford retired from active work; that year marked the completion of his fiftieth year in the saddle.<sup>14</sup>

Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory offered unlimited business opportunities to those with talent and initiative. With the population increasing through runs and lotteries, instant markets were created for almost every conceivable type of goods and services. Other business opportunities existed for those who wished to deal with the Indians. This promising business outlook attracted many Confederate veterans.

One such veteran was Lewis M. Spencer, who played an important role in the founding of Yukon, Oklahoma. He was born in Wilmington, Ohio, on April 17, 1842, but moved to Louisiana in 1860 on the eve of the Civil War. He joined the Confederate Army and fought valiantly for the Southern cause. After the war, Spencer went to Texas, where he and his brother, A. N., drove cattle from Texas to Kansas. It was through these drives that the brothers were attracted to Indian Territory. After working on the construction of the Choctaw Railroad in central Indian Territory, the Spencer brothers then turned their interest to developing a townsite in the area. The settlement eventually became present Yukon. Lewis M. Spencer has since been known as the founder of Yukon, because he laid out the village and built many homes which he sold on easy terms to anyone wishing to settle there. In the years after the town was established, Spencer remained in the real estate business. He was known for honesty, integrity, and hard work, and as one of the pioneers of Canadian County.<sup>15</sup>

Although James D. Scott came to Indian Territory for a land run, he eventually became a very successful businessman. Scott was born on

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., Vol. V, pp. 1977-1978.

a farm on June 20, 1839, in DeSoto County, Mississippi, the son of Felix and Sarah Scott. When the Civil War erupted, four of the Scott sons, including James, joined the Confederacy, while another fought with Union forces. James Scott fought under General Braxton Bragg in western campaigns during his first year of service, then joined General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in which he participated in many notable battles. The climax of his military experience was at Gettysburg, where he was only one of 48 survivors in his regiment of 242 men. However, he was seriously wounded and captured, and spent the remainder of the war as a Federal prisoner in Fort Delaware. After the war, Scott engaged in farming in Kentucky, Arkansas, and Kansas. From Kansas he came to the Cherokee Outlet for the run of 1893. He located at Alva, where he went into business for himself. In 1908, he erected the Scott Block, one of the most successful business structures in northern Oklahoma. With the organization of Alva as a city, Scott was honored by being chosen as a member of the first city council. In 1912, he was one of the presidential electors on the Oklahoma Democratic ticket, and later served as justice of the peace in Alva.<sup>16</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who achieved business success in Indian Territory was James R. Williamson. Williamson served under Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest during the Civil War. Subsequently he returned to his home state of Tennessee, but because of harsh reconstruction measures, moved to Arkansas. From Arkansas, he moved to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, in 1888 and established a mercantile store. After twenty years, he moved to Hominy, Oklahoma, and spent his

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<sup>16</sup>Ibid., Vol. III, p. 1165.

last days in Tulsa. In 1934, Williamson addressed the United Confederate Veterans convention at Tulsa.<sup>17</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who engaged in the mercantile business was Charles T. Ingram. He was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, on November 16, 1838, and in 1859, moved to Missouri. After the Civil War began, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Third Regiment, Missouri Infantry, Confederate States Army. He served actively until the end of hostilities. At that time, rather than surrender with his troops under the command of Major General Sterling Price, he rode south to join General Edmund Kirby-Smith's force, only to find that it was surrendering also. Ingram then made his way to Bonham, Texas, where he resumed civilian life. In 1897, he moved to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and opened a store which he operated until his death in 1908.<sup>18</sup>

Daniel Pierce Sparks, another Confederate veteran, was born near Franklin, Louisiana, on April 3, 1845. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, his father in the War of 1812, and Sparks in the Civil War. He served with the Confederacy in a South Carolina regiment for the duration of the war. He was taken prisoner near Brentville, Virginia, and sent to the Capital Prison in Washington, D. C., for ninety days, until he was released through a prisoner of war exchange. Sparks lived in Louisiana and Texas after the Civil War until 1897, when he moved to Shawnee, Indian Territory. There he established a

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<sup>17</sup>"Colonel James R. Williamson," Tulsa World, June 19, 1934, p. 7.

<sup>18</sup>R. L. Williams, "The Ingrams, Charles Thomas and Benjamin Stone, Father and Son," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XVIII, No. 1 (March, 1940), p. 102.

restaurant, and in 1899 opened a similar business in Oklahoma City. In 1912, he was elected a justice of the peace in Pottawatomie County. Sparks was a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Order of Eagles. He was especially active in the United Confederate Veterans, in which he served as commander of Camp Number 976, and as commander of the Second Oklahoma Division.<sup>19</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who came to Indian Territory was George F. Lindsay. At only fifteen years of age, Lindsay shouldered a gun and joined the Confederate forces that were defending Selma, Alabama. He was captured and taken prisoner by Federal troops, but was released when they learned his age. After the Civil War, Lindsay lived in Alabama and Texas, working in the cotton business. In 1898, he came to Oklahoma City and built an important cotton compress company. In 1902, he went into the real estate business and was elected a member of the Oklahoma City Civil Service Commission. Later he became chairman of that commission and chairman of the Oklahoma Traffic Commission. Lindsay was also appointed to the board of directors of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. He was a dedicated Democrat, a progressive, and a public spirited citizen.<sup>20</sup>

Many of the community leaders in Indian Territory and early Oklahoma were Confederate veterans. They took the lead in organizing and improving their communities through civic groups, city government, educational organizations, and other avenues of service. Through such men, both stability and progress were incorporated into the growth of

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<sup>19</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. V., pp. 1933-1934.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., Vol. IV, p. 1492.

Oklahoma.

James Orval Hall, another Confederate veteran Indian Territory settler, was born at Ringold, Georgia, on January 25, 1846. Five months before his fifteenth birthday, he joined the Confederate Army, serving under General Braxton Bragg until his capture near Atlanta, Georgia. He was taken to Rock Island, Illinois, and held in the Federal prison there for thirteen months. During the winter of 1868, he and his wife moved to Indian Territory and settled near Vinita in the Cherokee Nation. There he engaged in ranching and also became a banker. He eventually purchased stock in and participated in organizing national banks at Vinita, Miami, Pryor, Chelsea, Claremore, Tulsa, and Grove. Hall's major outside interest was the Masonic Lodge, in which he held the thirty-second degree. At the time of his death, he owned cattle ranches in Oklahoma and Texas.<sup>21</sup>

Henry L. Gooding was also a pioneer of Indian Territory and a Confederate veteran. He was born in the Choctaw Nation at Fort Towson in 1844. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he immediately joined the Confederate Army. After the war, he moved to Goodland, where he resided until his death on October 18, 1926. For nearly half a century he was a member of the Doaksville Masonic Lodge and took an active interest in the Goodland School, one of the oldest in the Choctaw Nation. Gooding was one of the able men of Indian Territory, a community builder, and a leader in all movements for the betterment of the people of his area.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>"James Orval Hall," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VIII, No. 4 (December, 1930), p. 459.

<sup>22</sup>"H. L. Gooding, Pioneer, Passes Away," *ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 1 (March, 1927), pp. 97-98.

J. S. Rhoads, another Confederate veteran, settled at Guymon, Oklahoma. He was born in Jasper County, Mississippi, on December 11, 1841, and enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of nineteen. He served the four years of the war and afterwards married Elizabeth Sanders, who bore eight children. For seventeen years Rhoads was deputy sheriff of Comanche County and was described by many as a typical Southern gentleman. He died in Guymon in 1928.<sup>23</sup>

Thomas Hiram Hubbard was also a Confederate veteran who became a community leader in Indian Territory. Born on June 30, 1845, at Halifax County, Virginia, Hubbard attended the public schools of the area and received his diploma in 1861. He promptly enlisted in Company C, Twenty-First Virginia Regiment, Confederate States Army, and served for four years. He saw action in several major conflicts and was badly wounded at Cedar Mountain. Before the war ended, he had been made a corporal. After the war, Hubbard farmed until 1871, when he moved to Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. He taught school in Coahoma for five years, then moved to Helena, Arkansas, to raise cotton. After a term of school teaching in the Texas Panhandle, he came to Indian Territory, and in 1905 was elected county superintendent of schools and moved to Cordell, the county seat of Washita County. After five years, he received a presidential appointment as postmaster of Cordell. He was a Democrat, a Presbyterian, and a Mason, and was active in civic affairs in his community.<sup>24</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who came to Indian Territory was

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<sup>23</sup>"J. S. Rhoads Dies," Panhandle Herald, June 7, 1928, p. 2.

<sup>24</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. IV, p. 1739.

Ezekiel E. Taylor who became a leader in Okfuskee County, Oklahoma. He was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 21, 1842. When the Civil War began, Taylor, his father, and two brothers, enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was in active service for three years, and finally surrendered with the troops under General Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina. After the war, he married Mary Braden, and the couple had three children. They lived in Arkansas and Texas before moving to Paden, Oklahoma, shortly before statehood. There Taylor was a carpenter and one of the leading men of the community.<sup>25</sup>

Another influential Confederate veteran was Theodore Frelinghuysen Brewer. He spent fifty years in Oklahoma as a preacher, teacher, and educator. He was born in Gibson County, Tennessee, on January 30, 1845, and in 1862 joined the Forty-Seventh Tennessee Regiment, Confederate States Army. In the Infantry service, he took part in the battles of Shiloh and Franklin, but the greater part of his war experience was in the cavalry of Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest. After the Civil War, he turned to farming and then to school teaching before entering the ministry. His preaching for the Methodist Episcopal Church South began in Tennessee and Arkansas, before moving to Indian Territory in August, 1878. According to his own notes on his life, he was sent primarily to do educational work. He became the principal and a teacher in the Asbury Mission School for Creek Indians at Eufaula, Creek Nation. He subsequently founded the Harrell International Institute, a school for girls located at Muskogee, which later became Spaulding Female College. For two years, he was president of the Willie Halsell

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<sup>25</sup>Ibid., p. 1707.

College at Vinita. Brewer was appointed by Governor Robert L. Williams to the state board of education, a position he held for twelve years.<sup>26</sup>

In September, 1882, Brewer had begun the publication of Our Brother in Red, a monthly magazine that was later issued weekly and adopted by the Methodist Indian Mission Conference. He was active in the United Confederate Veterans, attending state and national reunions regularly. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason and a hospital commissioner. Despite all of his activities, he always continued to preach his faith until his death on April 6, 1928. He had been in demand as a preacher and speaker over Indian Territory and the state of Oklahoma throughout his career; many friends who were prominent politicians often sought his judgment and opinions about public affairs.<sup>27</sup>

Still another Confederate veteran who settled in Indian Territory was Joel B. Mayes. He was born on October 2, 1833, near Cartesville, Georgia, in the old Cherokee Nation. He was half Cherokee, since his father was white and his mother Indian. In 1837, his family was forced to remove to Indian Territory. In 1855, Mayes began teaching school at Muddy Springs. He joined the Cherokee Indian Regiment of the Confederate Army in 1861 and served throughout the war. Afterwards, he returned to the Cherokee Nation, and in 1879 was appointed clerk of the district court, holding that office until 1883, when he was elected judge of the Northern Cherokee circuit. Later he was elected a supreme court justice and soon chief justice. In 1887, he became principal chief of the Cherokee Nation and won reelection in 1891. Mayes was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He died on

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<sup>26</sup>"Reverend Theodore Frelinghuysen Brewer," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. IX, No. 3 (September, 1931), pp. 350-351.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid.



December 4, 1891, at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.<sup>28</sup>

An important group of professionals who came to Indian Territory to offer their services were lawyers. Among this list of prominent attorneys were numerous Confederate veterans. These men helped to give new and growing communities a sense of order and stability. Many of them, because of their training and ability, eventually went into politics to serve in public office. Some men in this group ultimately reached high positions in the political structure of the state of Oklahoma. Others, however, who were not lawyers also held appointive or elective public offices.

Archibald Smith McKennon, a Confederate veteran who practiced law in Indian Territory, was a native of Tennessee, but moved to Arkansas while still a young boy. At nineteen, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and became a first lieutenant in the Sixteenth Arkansas Confederate Infantry; he later served as captain of that company. McKennon fought in the battle of Pea Ridge, and the siege of Port Hudson, where he was taken prisoner of war in 1863 and confined at Johnson Island. He was released in a prisoner exchange in 1864. McKennon then became sheriff of Carroll County, Arkansas, and distinguished himself in the capture of a number of outlaws. He then turned to the practice of law and became very successful in western Arkansas. In 1877, he represented Johnson County, Arkansas, in the legislature. In 1893, he gained national attention when he received a presidential appointment to the Dawes Commission, the body charged with preparing the Five Civilized Tribes for statehood. While on that commission, he distinguished himself

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<sup>28</sup>"Joel B. Mayes," *ibid.*, Vol. VI, No. 2 (June, 1928), p. 226.

for ability, impartiality, and statesmanship. He and his family moved to McAlester, Indian Territory, and lived there until his death in 1920.<sup>29</sup>

T. G. Wilkes, also a Confederate veteran who settled in Indian Territory, brought valuable counsel and mature wisdom to his position as a member of the Fifth Oklahoma State Legislature from Pittsburg County. Born in Georgia on March 4, 1839, he was the son of a farmer and part-time Baptist minister. There were no public schools available, so Wilkes obtained his education at the Cherokee Baptist College, located in Cass County, Georgia. He left school his junior year to join Company B of the Georgia Cavalry, Confederate States Army. He was promoted from lieutenant to captain and saw action in nearly every major battle in Virginia during the course of the war. After his discharge, he became sheriff of Cass County, but soon left for Texas, where he became a school teacher. He later taught in Arkansas and served as principal of the Greenwood Normal School. In 1893, he came to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and for a number of years worked as a watchman for the Rock Island Coal Company at Alderson, at the same time serving as deputy United States marshal. At Alderson, he spent five years as justice of the peace, being also elected chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for his community and later for Pittsburg County. As election inspector in 1910, Wilkes was one of the few county inspectors not arrested under the "grandfather law" for interference with Negro suffrage. In 1914, he was elected to the Oklahoma Legislature and was

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<sup>29</sup>James H. Gordon, James S. Arnote, and W. P. Freeman, "Captain Archibald Smith McKennon," *ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 3 (September, 1927), pp. 353-354.

appointed chairman of the committee on cotton warehouses and grain elevators. He also served on committees for mines, mining, and impeachment processes. A bill regulating salaries of deputy marshals was credited to Wilkes, and he was also active in promoting legislation affecting mining and other economic matters.<sup>30</sup>

Another Confederate veteran, William Jasper Farriss, was born in White County, Tennessee, December 9, 1829. His early education was in public schools, followed by four years at Burrett College, Van Buren, Tennessee. After that he studied law in White County under a Colonel Combs, a local attorney, and was admitted to the bar on January 1, 1855. He practiced in Sparta, Tennessee, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army. After three years of fighting and one wound, Farriss was appointed a lieutenant. After the war, he resumed his law practice in Sparta until December, 1905, also serving as the circuit judge for local courts. In 1905, he moved to Center, Indian Territory, but remained there only six months before locating on the present site of Stratford. He opened his office in Indian Territory and dealt mostly in civil and criminal justice until 1914. When Stratford township was organized, Farriss acted as attorney for the board of trustees and later served as city judge and clerk of the county court. He was active in the United Confederate Veterans and served as commander of his local unit.<sup>31</sup>

Thomas S. Jones, another Confederate veteran, became an outstanding

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<sup>30</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. IV, p. 1479.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid., p. 1720.

attorney in early-day Guthrie. He was born near Richmond, Virginia, on August 7, 1838. His early education was at the North Carolina Masonic Institute of Germantown, North Carolina. At only fourteen he qualified and entered the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, where he successfully completed a course in law and was admitted to the bar of Virginia. He had hardly begun practice when he enlisted in the Confederate Army, where he served on the staff of Major General Henry A. Wise as a lieutenant. In 1865, Jones came west as one of the early settlers of Cottonwood, Kansas, and set up practice in the Republican stronghold of Chase County. Surprisingly, the young Democrat was elected county attorney in 1867. He was later elected to represent his county in the state legislature, where he served with great influence on the judicial committee. In 1873, Jones moved to Dodge City, Kansas, and served as prosecuting attorney of Ford County, helping to rid the city of its criminal problems and disorderly elements. When the first Oklahoma lands opened in 1889, Jones was among those to stake a claim. He and his wife established a home in Guthrie, and he was made one of the first judges of the provisional court of that community. He became a stabilizing force in the growing town, and after statehood was elected as the first county attorney of Logan County.<sup>32</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who contributed much to Indian Territory was Thomas L. Rogers. He was born on August 11, 1837, in what is now Mayes County, Oklahoma. His parents were of Osage and Cherokee descent, and had come to Indian Territory in 1829 from Mississippi. Rogers served during the Civil War in Stand Watie's Cherokee Regiment as a

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<sup>32</sup>Ibid., Vol. V, p. 2135.

scout on the Indian Territory frontier. He also participated in an engagement at Cabin Creek and several other important military encounters. After the fighting ceased, his properties were so nearly destroyed that he took employment as a clerk in a general store and gradually began buying and selling cattle. In 1870, he married Nancy Martin of a prominent Cherokee family and the couple settled on Bird Creek in the northwestern section of the Cherokee Nation. The family finally moved to Pawhuska, where he obtained farming interests and operated a general mercantile store. Rogers served on the committee to establish a permanent reservation for the Osage tribe, and for several terms he was the supreme judge of the Osage Nation. Although he had no formal legal training, his work in the judicial affairs of the Osage Nation earned him the title of "Prince of the Osages." He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He died on January 1, 1909, in Pawhuska.<sup>33</sup>

Still another Confederate veteran who came to Oklahoma was James A. Thurmond, born in 1848 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee. Because public schools were unavailable, his early education was scanty. Only thirteen years old at the outbreak of the war, he was forced to wait three years before enlisting in Company G, Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate States Army. At the close of the war, he attended school for a time and then farmed in Tennessee until 1906. Upon coming to Oklahoma, Thurmond settled at Tushka, and erected the first cotton gin in Atoka County. He later built and operated the Thurmond Hotel. He served two terms as justice of the peace and one as municipal police judge at Tushka. In 1914, he was elected to represent Atoka County in

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<sup>33</sup>Ibid., pp. 1946-1947.

the Fifth Oklahoma State Legislature. Although he was not an attorney, his judgment and experience made him a valued legislator. He authored bills which created the office of district attorney, regulated stays of execution for criminals, restrained excessive fines by elected officials, and regulated interest rates on loans. He was a member of the Democratic Party, the Free Will Baptist Church, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. A leader in all areas of civic and community affairs, Thurmond was called by many the father of Tushka.<sup>34</sup>

James Stirman Standley, also a Confederate veteran, was born in LeFlore County, Mississippi, on March 8, 1841. He was educated in common schools near his home and later attended Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort. Graduating with honors in 1860, he immediately began reading law in the office of Daniel R. Russell in Carrollton, Mississippi. A year later he became first lieutenant of the Carrollton Rifles, Company K, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, Confederate States Army. He saw action in many battles, including first Manassas and Fredericksburg. While convalescing from a severe wound, he met and married Alice Robinson Posey in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. They remained in Mississippi until 1874, when Standley moved his family to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Settling on a farm near Canadian, he applied for and was granted a license to practice law in the Choctaw Court at McAlester, the United States Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, the United States Court in Indian Territory, and the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. He became a citizen of the Choctaw Nation and practiced law there for many years. He was best known for his representation of the

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<sup>34</sup>Ibid., Vol. IV, p. 1361.

Choctaws in the Leased District claims.<sup>35</sup>

Another veteran who came to Indian Territory was Charles A. Phillips. He was born in Grenada, Mississippi, on June 4, 1844. His early education was in the common schools of the area, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in a Mississippi regiment of the Confederate Army. He served throughout the war and was wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Afterwards he studied law at Philadelphia, and in 1870 he was admitted to the Mississippi bar. Two years later he married Kate J. Turnstall. All his life he was active in politics, serving as a county judge and a special circuit judge in Arkansas. In 1902, he moved his family to Durant, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. After statehood, he served for four years as county judge of Bryan County. He was a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He died at Durant on February 7, 1926.<sup>36</sup>

Charles Morgan McClain, also a Confederate veteran, was born on April 18, 1840, at Osceola, Missouri. After a common school education, he went to Carthage, Tennessee, to read law in his grandfather's law office and was admitted to the bar just before the Civil War broke out. He then enlisted in the Confederate Army and served throughout the war. After his discharge, he moved to Gainesville, Texas, and opened a mercantile business, which he operated until 1885. He then settled in Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, where he became a respected community leader. McClain was selected to represent his district at the

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<sup>35</sup>"Captain James Stirman Standley, 1841-1904," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. X, No. 4 (December, 1932), pp. 614-617.

<sup>36</sup>"Charles A. Phillips," *ibid.*, Vol. VI, No. 1 (March, 1928), p. 98.

constitutional convention when Oklahoma was admitted to the Union. After the constitution was ratified, he was elected register of deeds for McClain County, which was named in his honor. He was reelected in 1910, and only two weeks before his death in 1915, he was appointed chief assistant to the state game and fish warden.<sup>37</sup>

A pioneer lawyer in the central part of the state was James H. Maxey, who was also a Confederate veteran. Born at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, on December 23, 1842, he enlisted in the Confederate Army in May, 1861. By the close of the war he had risen to the rank of captain. In 1867, he graduated from the Cumberland University Law Department at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was immediately admitted to the bar. Practicing for three years in Pulaski, Tennessee, Maxey moved to Paris, Texas, in 1871 and entered into a law partnership with a cousin, Samuel Bell Maxey. He also spent several years in Howell County, Missouri, where he served in the Missouri Constitutional Convention. In 1891, he moved to Oklahoma Territory and lived briefly at Kingfisher, Norman, and Tecumseh before locating at Shawnee in 1895. He was an active worker in the Democratic Party and in 1884 he served as a delegate to its national convention. He served as United States commissioner in Tecumseh from 1893 to 1895, when he went to Shawnee to open the first bank in town. He also established banks in Geary and Weatherford. Maxey was instrumental in building the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad from El Reno to Weatherford. In 1896, he represented Oklahoma Territory at the Democratic National Convention, and upon statehood, he was selected to represent District Thirty-One at the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.

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<sup>37</sup>"Charles Morgan McClain," *ibid.*, Vol. VII, No. 3 (September, 1929), pp. 347-348.



Maxey was in poor health during the entire convention, and on December 20, 1908, he died at his home.<sup>38</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who settled in Indian Territory was William N. Littlejohn. He was born in South Carolina, on December 22, 1845, but spent most of his childhood in Texas. In 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served throughout the war with various Texas cavalry units. After the war, he spent a short time in Evansville, Arkansas, then settled in the Flint District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. He was married to Emily Adair and later to Kate Miller, both members of the Cherokee tribe. His first wife died shortly after their marriage, but the union enabled Littlejohn to become a citizen of the Cherokee Nation as an intermarried white. He was licensed to practice law in the Cherokee courts and did so for many years. He was also elected district clerk of the Flint District and later circuit judge of the Flint, Goingsnake, Tahlequah, and Illinois districts. He also owned a mercantile business in the Flint District for many years. In 1895, he moved to Brushy in the Sequoyah District, where he was elected as a delegate to the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention from District Seventy-Eight. At statehood he was elected county judge of Sequoyah County, serving two terms before retirement.<sup>39</sup>

Another Confederate veteran and well-known attorney in Indian Territory, Stockton Summerfield Fears, was born near Atlanta, Georgia, on January 4, 1839. Educated at Bethany College in West Virginia, he

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<sup>38</sup>"James H. Maxey," *ibid.*, Vol. VII, No. 4 (December, 1929), pp. 493-494.

<sup>39</sup>"William N. Littlejohn," *ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 4 (December, 1927), pp. 423-424.

graduated just in time to enlist in the Confederate Army. He served in Company E, Tenth Regiment, Georgia Infantry, in which he attained the rank of captain. He returned to Georgia to practice law after the war and married Mattie Elizabeth Tidwell. In 1889, Fears left Grayson, Texas, for Muskogee, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, where a new United States court was being opened. He practiced law in this court until his death in 1902. Throughout his career, he received admiration from friends and opponents for his strict ethics and unmatched wit. At the time of his death, Fears was recognized as one of the first citizens of the Creek Nation and Indian Territory.<sup>40</sup>

Another important veteran in Indian Territory was Clifton R. Breckenridge. His death in 1932 marked the passing of the last member of the Dawes Commission. Breckenridge was born at Lexington, Kentucky, on November 22, 1846. He served as a private in the Confederate Army and as a midshipman in the Confederate Navy. After the war, he attended Washington and Lee University in Virginia, then went to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to become a cotton planter. In 1876, he married Catherine B. Carson of Memphis, Tennessee. Before leaving Arkansas, Breckenridge served seven terms as a congressman. From 1894 to 1897 he was United States minister to Russia, before moving to Muskogee, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, as a member of the Dawes Commission. He died in 1932 in the home of his daughter in Wendover, Kentucky. He was remembered in Muskogee for his brilliant work with the Five Civilized Tribes and his wealth of reminiscences of life at the Russian Court.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>40</sup>"Stockton Summerfield Fears, 1839-1902," *ibid.*, Vol. XX, No. 3 (September, 1942), pp. 293-294.

<sup>41</sup>"Clifton R. Breckenridge, 1846-1932," *ibid.*, Vol. XII, No. 1 (March, 1934), pp. 118-119.

William E. Banks, a member of the First Oklahoma State Legislature from Jackson County, was also a Confederate veteran who came to Oklahoma in the run of 1889. Born on July 19, 1848, at Springdale, Arkansas, he came from East Texas to stake a claim near Mustang, in present Canadian County. His location was unsuccessfully contested by a Sooner; however, he did not stay long in Mustang. Before a year had passed, Banks moved to Greer County, where he was later elected to serve in the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention. His county was divided into two sections by the convention and Banks chose to name the southern portion, Jackson, after his idol, Andrew Jackson. He was later elected to represent Jackson County in the First Oklahoma State Legislature. He had served in the Confederate Army during the last two years of the Civil War, and also spent twenty-seven years as a Baptist preacher. He made his home in Hess Community, Jackson County, where he farmed until his death in 1915.<sup>42</sup>

An occupation which traditionally brought culture and education to the American frontier was preaching. Indian Territory was no exception. Many Confederate veterans were deeply religious men, and large numbers turned to the ministry after the war. Among those veterans who came to Oklahoma were a number of the clergy. Some came to help the Indians; others came to find new beginnings for themselves and their families; all of them gave a great deal to everyone they influenced.

The Reverend J. J. Read was a Confederate veteran who came to Indian Territory as an Indian missionary. He was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1843 and was educated at a plantation school. He later entered

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<sup>42</sup>"William E. Banks," *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, No. 1 (March, 1930), pp. 133-134.

Oakland College, Oakland, Mississippi, and then completed requirements for the Presbyterian ministry at the Columbia Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina. Read served for four years in the Confederate Army, and then was assigned to his first church in Texas. For about ten years he served in a large, fashionable Presbyterian Church in Houston, Texas, and during this period married Lila Porter, a leader in the religious and social circles of Austin. In 1876, Read was elected superintendent of Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. He served in that capacity for five years and then requested missionary duties among the Chickasaws. The Reads settled near Wapanucka. Read put in long hours traveling throughout the Chickasaw Nation. He held services under trees and in brush arbors until enough Indians were converted in one area to build a church. The converts sawed and hauled lumber for the building and Read supervised the carpentry. He never lost faith or let discouragement defeat him. At the time of his death, Read was respected and revered by countless Indians. He had taught and influenced some of their most outstanding leaders, including Doctor Eliphalet N. Wright, Peter Hudson, the Reverend Silas Bacon, and the Reverend William McKinney.<sup>43</sup>

The Reverend William D. Matthews, another Confederate veteran, was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, on January 11, 1846. He was a student at St. Thomas Hall Military Academy when the Civil War erupted. At only fourteen years of age, he entered the Confederate Army and served under Brigadier General John H. Morgan as a quartermaster sergeant

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<sup>43</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. III, pp. 1003-1004.

until the fighting ceased. In 1865, he returned to school for several months and then took a job as a clerk for a Memphis, Tennessee, mercantile company. He taught school in 1867 at Lafayette County, Mississippi, and studied medicine at the same time. However, he soon gave up his studies and resumed teaching. In 1871, he was licensed in a Methodist Episcopal Church South and joined the North Mississippi Conference of that church. After preaching in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri, Matthews came to Oklahoma Territory on November 2, 1899. He preached one year at Guthrie, then served short terms in Norman, Pauls Valley, Tecumseh, and Atoka. For four years he was presiding elder of the Clinton District in western Oklahoma. In 1911, he was a pastor at Purcell and spent 1912 with the Davis church. Matthews retired from the ministry in the fall of 1912. He served as chaplain of the Fourth Oklahoma State Legislature and occupied the same position at the Boys Training School of Pauls Valley for two years. In 1914, he was elected to the office of state commissioner of charities and corrections by an overwhelming 30,000 vote margin from a field of nine candidates, a testimony to his life of service and host of friends.<sup>44</sup>

The Reverend William Marshall Keith, another Confederate veteran who came to Indian Territory, was born on October 6, 1843, near Atlanta, Georgia. Although his family moved to Louisiana while he was still young, Keith returned to his grandfather's home in Georgia to attend school. Since he was in Georgia at the inception of the Civil War, Keith enlisted in a Georgia infantry regiment of the Confederate Army in 1862. After his discharge, he returned to Louisiana for a short

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<sup>44</sup>Ibid., Vol. IV, p. 1543.

time, then accepted a teaching position in Clarksville, Texas. In 1870, he came to Indian Territory and applied for a license to preach for the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Keith was appointed presiding elder of his district, a capacity in which he served for sixteen years. After a two-year stay in Paris, Texas, Keith moved to Antlers, Choctaw Nation, and operated a hotel until his death in 1915.<sup>45</sup>

The Reverend William McCombs was also a Confederate veteran who contributed greatly to Oklahoma. He spent more than half a century in ministerial service and became affectionately known to generations of Oklahomans as "Uncle Billie." He was born near Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, on July 22, 1844. His father was a Scotch Tennessean who was assigned by the government to supervise the Cherokee removal to Indian Territory; he remained with the tribe in its new home and married one of its brightest young women, Susie Stinson. She was part Creek and spoke Cherokee, Creek, and English, acting as interpreter at tribal councils. At the age of seventeen, young McCombs entered the Confederate Army's First Creek Regiment and served in this unit throughout the war. Afterwards he settled near Eufaula, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1864, he had married Sally Jacobs and was elected to the Creek House of Warriors. He served on the supreme bench of the Creek court for four years and spent six years as superintendent of the public schools of the Creek Nation. He was at one time superintendent of Eufaula schools and served as national interpreter under Chief Pleasant Porter. He became a member of the Baptist Church in 1866 and two years later was ordained to preach; at once he began work with the Tuskegee

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<sup>45</sup>"Rev. William Marshall Keith, 1843-1915," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XII, No. 4 (December, 1934), pp. 496-497.

Baptist Church in the Creek Nation. He spent the rest of his life serving the Baptist Church, but took no pay for his work. Through his influence the Creek Council donated 160 acres of land at Muskogee to the Baptist Home Mission Society for the establishment of Bacone College. He always took special pride in his work for the school. On December 28, 1929, McCombs died at his beloved Tuskegee Camp House. Only three days before, he had preached his last sermon to a packed house in the little church where he had worshipped for sixty years.<sup>46</sup>

The Reverend Sampson Theophilus Lane, another Confederate veteran, was born on a plantation in Fayette County, Tennessee, on September 26, 1839. His early education was under private tutors, but at fourteen he entered LaGrange College, Franklin County, Alabama. He also attended Emory and Henry College, Birmingham Southern College, Randolph-Macon College, and the University of Virginia. In 1861, Lane enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate Army. In 1863, he was captured near Memphis, Tennessee, and confined at Alton Military Prison in Illinois and at Fort Delaware in Delaware for the duration of the war. Before his capture, however, he had participated in fifteen important battles. After his release, Lane returned to Memphis to practice law. In 1871, he was licensed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South to preach, and three years later he entered the ministry as an itinerant preacher in the vicinity of Paducah, Tennessee. In 1875, he married Sallie Parham and began teaching school at Germantown, Tennessee. In 1888, he moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, and later became

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<sup>46</sup>"Rev. William McCombs," *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, No. 1 (March, 1930), pp. 137-139.

superintendent of a Methodist school district in nearby Booneville.<sup>47</sup>

Through the school he met many boys from Indian Territory and became interested in their people. Thus, in 1900, Lane moved to Poteau, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and began preaching in the surrounding areas. He also took a teaching position at Whitefield. He served several terms as justice of the peace in Poteau and resigned in 1932 at ninety-three years of age. For ten years he was scoutmaster of the Poteau Boy Scouts, with the distinction of being the oldest scoutmaster in the world at the time of his retirement in 1922. He also took the lead in organizing and supporting the United Confederate Veterans in his area. He retained amazing mental and physical abilities in his later years and taught Sunday school in Poteau up to the time of his death on September 26, 1933.<sup>48</sup>

A group of indispensable people in any area, no matter how remote, is its doctors. Among those physicians who settled in Indian Territory were a number of Confederate veterans. Not only did these men and their families help to populate the territory, but their presence encouraged many others to come since medical services were available. Doctors were always respected men of their communities and many times occupied positions of trust and leadership in the developing towns and cities.

Doctor L. C. Tennent, another Confederate veteran who came to Indian Territory, was a leader in the Creek Nation. Although he was born in South Carolina, he spent his childhood in Georgia. While still very young, he joined the Confederate Army and served during the entire

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<sup>47</sup>"Sampson Theophilus Lane, 1839-1933," *ibid.*, Vol. XI, No. 4 (December, 1933), pp. 1132-1133.

<sup>48</sup>*Ibid.*



war. After fighting ceased, he went to Atlanta, Georgia, to attend medical school. Immediately after graduation, he headed west to take advantage of the opportunities in Indian Territory. He settled in Eu-  
faula, Creek Nation, and began a lucrative practice. Shortly there-  
after, he married Emma Hicks McDuff, a full-blooded Choctaw. The couple  
moved to the nearby shores of the South Canadian River and built a  
sizable plantation farm. In 1882, Tennent moved his family to North  
McAlester, where he remained until his death. Throughout his years of  
practice, he was active in the medical organizations of Indian Terri-  
tory and later Oklahoma, serving as chairman of the first board of med-  
ical examiners of the Choctaw Nation. He was also active in Democratic  
Party activities and helped organize the Jefferson Club, a McAlester  
Democratic organization. He died after a stroke on October 9, 1928.<sup>49</sup>

Another Confederate veteran, Doctor William G. Blake, spent many  
years of service in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. He was born  
in 1845 at Stockton, Missouri, where his father practiced medicine for  
forty years. Blake spent three and one-half years in the service of  
the Confederate Army and was discharged with the rank of sergeant major.  
He then resumed his education at Kentuckytown, Texas, before accepting  
a teaching position in Arkansas. Blake's medical career began in 1872  
at Hinesville, Arkansas, where he practiced for ten years before moving  
to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation. Although Blake's  
Doctor of Medicine degree was not granted until 1880 by the Missouri  
Medical College, St. Louis, he spent his entire life in the study of  
medicine. As a youngster he learned from his father and in later years

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<sup>49</sup>"Doctor L. C. Tennent," *ibid.*, Vol. VII, No. 1 (March, 1929), p.  
123.

he frequently interrupted his practice to take courses at leading institutions in St. Louis, Chicago, and New York. He also invested a great deal of his earnings in the latest equipment and a first-rate medical library, both rarities in the early days of Indian Territory. His ability was recognized by local and state physicians; he served as president of the Cherokee County Medical Society for many years and was appointed health officer for the county on eight different occasions. He was a member of the Oklahoma and American Medical Societies, the Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry, and the Democratic Party. He had spent forty years practicing medicine at the time of his death.<sup>50</sup>

Doctor Benjamin Applewhite, also a Confederate veteran, came to present Oklahoma in the run of 1889. Applewhite was born on July 27, 1841, in Holmes County, Mississippi. He attended private schools and had already begun to study medicine when the Civil War commenced. On April 27, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Mississippi Infantry, taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Fair Oaks. After the war, he resumed his studies at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and later entered Kentucky University at Louisville, where he graduated in 1880. He was practicing medicine at Dexter, Texas, when he met and married Olive Rice. When the couple failed to secure a claim in the 1889 run, they settled in McAlester, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. There he became a community leader and practicing physician. Applewhite also engaged in the coal mining industry. He was a charter member of the Oklahoma Medical Association,

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<sup>50</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. IV, p. 1555.

organized in 1893, and served twice as its president.<sup>51</sup>

Another Confederate veteran who came to Indian Territory was Doctor John Threadgill. He was born at Wadesboro, North Carolina, on September 28, 1847. After attending local schools, he enlisted in the Confederate Army at only sixteen years of age. He was captured by Federal troops near Petersburg in 1865, but was released after only a three-month imprisonment. He entered the University of Alabama after the war and began studying medicine. Upon graduation in 1870, he settled in Grayson County, Texas. After ten years of practice, he moved to Taylor, Texas, to become a banker. In 1895, he moved to Norman, Oklahoma Territory, and obtained a contract to open a sanitarium for the mental patients of Oklahoma and Indian territories. He operated the hospital for six years, then moved to Oklahoma City. There he organized the Oklahoma Life Insurance Company and became its president for a short while. Next he organized and became president of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company for one year, before selling his stock and building the Threadgill Hotel. In 1913, he exchanged his hotel for Texas oil property and retired from medical practice. He was active in civic organizations, including the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Odd Fellows. Threadgill should be considered one of the men most responsible for the rapid and enterprising development of Oklahoma City. He died on May 14, 1915.<sup>52</sup>

On May 27, 1949, Oklahoma's last veteran of the Civil War--a

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<sup>51</sup>"Pioneers of Pottawatomie County," The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. IV, No. 3 (September, 1926), pp. 248-249.

<sup>52</sup>Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Vol. III, pp. 1149-1150.

Confederate--died at his home in Tulsa. This was Joshua T. Jones, born in Mississippi on July 12, 1847. At age fifteen, he enlisted in the Confederate artillery and served with Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest. After the war, he returned to Belmont, Mississippi, and looked after his mother and sister during the trying years of reconstruction. Jones then entered the ministry of the Church of Christ. He preached for forty years for the church in Alma, Arkansas, until his retirement at age ninety. Most of his productive years were spent in Arkansas, where he served as mayor of Alma, president of its bank, owner of a canning company, druggist, and president of the local school board. After retirement, he moved to Tulsa where he resided with his daughters, Mrs. E. L. Williams and Miss Mayme Jones. He died at age 101, one of the last Confederate veterans in the entire nation. He was buried on May 29, 1949, at Alma, Arkansas.<sup>53</sup>

Confederate veterans from many different walks of life came to Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, and the state of Oklahoma. Free or inexpensive land attracted thousands of men who wanted to set up farming or ranching enterprises. The rapid population growth and expanding economy also offered unlimited business opportunities for talented men; some catered to white settlers while others chose to deal with the Indians. Among those professional people who came were many Confederate veterans who became prominent attorneys, Christian ministers, and physicians. Like the businessmen, some served the growing white population, while others worked among the Indians. These and many other

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<sup>53</sup>Clarence Stewart Peterson, Last Civil War Veteran in Fifty States (Baltimore, Maryland: 1951), p. 25.

Confederate veterans were the community leaders in Indian Territory and early Oklahoma; they took the lead in organizing and improving their communities through civic groups and local government. Some of these veterans held state offices and wielded influence beyond their local communities.

## CHAPTER IV

### ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTE CONFEDERATE

#### VETERAN WELFARE

The success stories of the countless voluntary organizations in the United States indicates that Americans are a nation of joiners. By far the most widely adknnowledged joining phenomenon has historically been linked to veterans and their causes. Although the American Legion is the best example of this pattern in our present generation, the trend can be directly traced to the survivors of the Civil War, since no conflict before 1861 had produced any general organization for all its veterans. The Federal Grand Army of the Republic was by all odds the largest of all these organizations, but Southerners, nevertheless, banded together with equal enthusiasm and fervor.

Amazing numbers of Confederate veterans, who spread over the entire nation after the Civil War, managed to maintain close ties with each other. These ties were founded on their common heritage, but it was active veteran organizations that did more to sustain them than any other factor. Prior to 1889, there was no national pattern for these groups of veterans that were cropping up around the country. The Association of the Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division, and the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division, were two of the earliest and most influential organizations. Their goals were benevolent, and shortly after 1882 they had organized and established

Camp Nichols, the Louisiana Soldier's Home. The funds for this home were raised in a united effort of the local unit of the Grand Army of the Republic and the two Confederate groups. General P. G. T. Beauregard planned a mock battle which was held at the New Orleans Fairgrounds and pitted blue troops of the Grand Army of the Republic against gray troops of the Confederate veterans. The admission fee charged the public to view this spectacle supplied the funds to build Camp Nichols.<sup>1</sup>

Encouraged by the success of their efforts, the Confederate veterans of New Orleans in 1889 issued a circular which was sent throughout the United States. It began, "To all the Veteran Ex Soldiers and Sailors of the Confederate States: Comrades...we of the South should in a spirit of unity and friendship...form a federation...that all Confederate soldiers now surviving be invited to join." The circular cited three areas of work for the association. The group would promote patriotism and support of the United States, preserve the ideals of the Confederacy, and care for indigent and disabled Confederate veterans and their families. The New Orleans group also asked that delegates from all over the United States meet in their city to discuss and plan the formation of such an organization. The date set for the meeting was June 10, 1889, and further ideas and complete cooperation were solicited.<sup>2</sup>

The convention met as was recommended and formally organized, with F. S. Washington as president and J. Adolph Chalaron as secretary. The name chosen was United Confederate Veterans, and a constitution was drafted and adopted. The first annual convention was scheduled for

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<sup>1</sup>F. S. Washington, "The Organization of United Confederate Veterans," D. M. Hailey, ed., Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma (McAlester, Oklahoma: 1911), p. 5.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., pp. 5-7.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, with Jackson, Mississippi, selected for the second.<sup>3</sup>

In 1891, in order to encourage veterans to form camps quickly, the newly elected commander of the United Confederate Veterans, General John B. Gordon, issued a list of the organization's objectives. He stated that the purposes were to be strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. By uniting all the fragmented groups into a general federation, veterans felt that they could wield more power in gathering authentic data for an impartial history of the Civil War, preserving relics of the war, caring for the disabled and needy, and preserving service records of all comrades. Discussion of political and religious subjects was to be prohibited, and brotherhood and patriotism in general were to be promoted. The call was answered and groups throughout the nation began to unite.<sup>4</sup>

Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory were no exception. Accurate records of the early years of the United Confederate Veterans in the area are sketchy. The first Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory division meeting did not take place until August 6, 7, and 8, 1903, in Durant, an important town in the Choctaw Nation. The convention featured highdiving, a balloon ascension, broncho busting, roping contests, and fireworks. Railroads into Durant ran special trains for the event, charging veterans only fifty cents from any point in Oklahoma Territory or Indian Territory. Little more was recorded about Confederate veteran activities until after statehood. However, in 1911, Doctor Daniel

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., pp. 7-9.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.



Hailey, the state commander for many years, began publishing pamphlets which recorded thoroughly the activities of Oklahoma Confederate veterans. Hailey used his own funds to publish the Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma, a newsletter and official record of the state organization. In the dedication he said that his purposes were to bring together old comrades, to promote the idea of an Oklahoma Confederate Home at Ardmore, and to help gather evidence for admission to the home for those who were needy. Hailey felt that the accomplishment of these goals would be ample pay for his efforts.<sup>5</sup>

One of the first projects of the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans was to establish a home for needy comrades and their wives. On February 20, 1909, eight representatives met in Oklahoma City to map out plans for its construction in Ardmore. This group was led by Hailey and Richard A. Sneed, who were both appointed to the first board of trustees of the home. The Oklahoma secretary of state granted the group a charter, and in June, 1910, construction began. One year later the Ardmore facility was officially opened, and Oklahoma veterans joined the elite few of their comrades nationwide who had such provisions made for them and their families.<sup>6</sup>

By 1911, the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans had a strong and influential organization. Not only were they a strong force among national camps, but they attracted a great deal of local attention. The highlight of each year's work was the state convention

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid., pp. 3, 11-13; Vinita Weekly Chieftain, July 3, 1903, p. 3.

<sup>6</sup>George W. Lewis, "Brief History of the Oklahoma Confederate Home," Unpublished Report, Ardmore, Oklahoma, 1938, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

which was held in various cities around the state. In 1911, Ardmore was the host on September 6, 7, and 8. These meetings were festive and emotional, and usually included numerous speeches, recitations, picnics, and parades, as well as the necessary business meetings. The Ardmore convention began with the band playing "Dixie," which was greeted by cries, shouts, and a chorus of "rebel yells." After the meeting was called to order by Division Commander Hailey, R. H. Buret of Vinita, on behalf of Congressman H. T. Davenport, presented the group with a gavel made from old flooring taken from General Robert E. Lee's home in Arlington National Cemetery. In his annual address, Hailey praised the Oklahoma Confederate Home and those people who helped to make it possible. He called the location delightful and assured delegates that "every modern convenience has been installed and every effort made to make the declining years of our dear old comrades as cozy and comfortable as human hands can make them." He also commended the membership drives that state camps had conducted during past years, particularly because these drives resulted in a systematic search throughout the state for unknown veterans. Hailey suggested that another year of such concentrated efforts could result in a complete roster of all Confederate veterans living in Oklahoma.<sup>7</sup>

Stories about war experiences were then exchanged at the Ardmore convention, and numerous speeches were given. The usual memorial service for those members who had died during the year was conducted by D. D.

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<sup>7</sup>"Oklahoma State Reunion," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XIX, No. 10 (October, 1911), p. 468; D. M. Hailey, ed., Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma (McAlester, Oklahoma: 1912), pp. 48-51, 99-101.

Brewer of Norman, and new officers were elected: D. M. Hailey, McAlester, Division Commander; First Brigade Commander, John Threadgill, Oklahoma City; Third Brigade Commander, T. B. Hogg, Shawnee; Cherokee Brigade Commander, J. M. Lindsay and D. J. Kendall; Choctaw Brigade Commander, A. S. McKennon; Creek and Seminole Brigade Commander, W. B. Rodgers.<sup>8</sup>

On September 16, 17, and 18, 1913, the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans met at Muskogee. The group formed rank at 9:30 in the morning on a downtown street and marched parade style to the Severs Hotel Convention Hall. The Honorable S. M. Rutherford welcomed his comrades to Muskogee and concluded by reciting a poem, "The Old Confederate Bill." After the band played "Dixie" Division Commander Hailey called the meeting to order. One of the highlights of the speeches was an account given by J. M. Lindsay about his service under Stand Watie. J. J. McAlester also discussed his part in the Arkansas campaigns and introduced Mrs. Carl Hester who operated a general store at Old Boggy Depot during the Civil War. She disclosed how her store had been used as a hospital for the sick and wounded and how she had cared for many soldiers herself, using what supplies she had available.<sup>9</sup>

An interesting topic discussed at length during the Muskogee meeting was the United States history books being used in the nation's schools. T. F. Baird of Grant, Oklahoma, stated that he had made an exhaustive study of these books and found them incorrect and biased, and

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> D. M. Hailey, "Official Proceedings of the State Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Muskogee, Oklahoma," D. M. Hailey, ed., Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma (McAlester, Oklahoma: 1914), pp. 8-13, 37-47, 50-53.

completely unfair to the South. He further charged that the authors always referred to the Union Army as "our" army and the Confederate troops as "the enemy." One of the important resolutions made at the 1913 convention had to do with illegal cotton taxes collected by Southerners immediately following the Civil War. Since the United States Supreme Court had already declared the \$8,000,000 collected to be unconstitutional, the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans joined other Confederate veteran groups in endorsing a means of eliminating such inequities. They also called upon Congress to enact a bill that set aside money as a pension fund for dependent Confederate soldiers and their widows. The reunion was concluded with a parade down Broadway Street, which included horsemen, fire trucks, marching troops, automobiles, and several bands. Officers elected for the following year were: Division Commander, D. M. Hailey; First Brigade Commander, John Threadgill, Oklahoma City; Second Brigade Commander, J. L. Cotton, Shawnee; Third Brigade Commander, W. P. Francis, Altus; Chickasaw Brigade Commander, Sam Hargis, Ada; Choctaw Brigade Commander, J. J. McAlester, McAlester; Cherokee Brigade Commander, R. W. Lindsay, Chouteau; Creek and Seminole Brigade Commander, T. F. Brewer, Wagoner.<sup>10</sup>

In 1914, the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans met in Tulsa on September 8, 9, and 10. A girl's band from Broken Arrow played Confederate and patriotic songs in front of the Brandy Hotel as members gathered for opening ceremonies. The organization's sponsors, young girls similar to today's club sweethearts, were presented to the group. They were Miss Lucille Lester of McAlester, Miss

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

Bessie L. Brady of Tulsa, and a Miss Sebastian of Wewoka. Judge John A. Oliphant, a member of the Federal Grand Army of the Republic and a visitor at one session, was invited to make a short speech. He began by saying that he was glad to see everyone present, but could remember a time when their meeting would have meant trouble. He praised Confederate forces as being able to "live on nothing longer and fight on nothing harder and longer than anybody I ever saw." Oliphant concluded by praising President Woodrow Wilson, and drew loud cheers and applause from the entire audience.<sup>11</sup>

At the Tulsa meeting, Division Commander Hailey made an appeal to each Confederate veteran to get his complete war record from the War Department in Washington, D. C. Some of these records were incomplete, he pointed out, but affidavits could be secured to complete them if fellow soldiers were still living who could verify information. Hailey suggested that Indian members should follow the procedures quickly because more of their records were incomplete or nonexistent. An appeal was also made for each member to write an article about his war experiences to be published in the Confederate Veteran magazine and to be collected for an "authentic history of the war." Hailey reported on the completion of a new hospital building at the Oklahoma Confederate Home which gave them facilities to care for a considerably larger number of residents than before. Oklahoma Governor Lee Cruce addressed the group and reminded them that their civic duties were not behind them. He spoke of their strong influence upon the state of Oklahoma

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<sup>11</sup>D. M. Hailey, "Proceedings State Reunion of United Confederate Veterans at Tulsa," D. M. Hailey, ed., Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma (McAlester, Oklahoma: 1915), pp. 5-19, 35-39, 45-47, 77-84.

and its political affairs, and congratulated them on their accomplishments. After a brief report of the national convention of United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, Virginia, Hailey closed the reunion.<sup>12</sup>

Ada hosted the convention of the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans in 1915. On September 1, Hailey called the group to order and began the three-day gathering. Each camp made its customary report after a girls' string band presented several selections. There were addresses by representatives of the auxiliary organizations, the United Sons of the Confederacy and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. C. C. Williams spoke for the Sons, stating that he doubted if the world would ever see a "greater civilization than the South knew fifty years ago." Mrs. Lutie Walcott of Ardmore spoke for the Daughters. There were several other musical numbers and a poetry reading by Miss Lena West of Ada before the first day's activities closed. The convention drafted and sent a message to President Wilson concerning the war in Europe:

We the United Confederate Veterans of Oklahoma, in convention assembled at Ada, Oklahoma, this third day of September, 1915, knowing what war means, wish to express to you that we heartily appreciate your position as chief magistrate in this trying and critical hour and that we endorse and will loyally support your wish and conservative policy in maintaining the peace of our great nation toward all nations of the world.

Major General D. M. Hailey, Commander

The president responded with warm thanks for their concern.<sup>13</sup>

At the Ada convention, Hailey urged the veterans to practice and

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<sup>12</sup>Ibid.

<sup>13</sup>D. M. Hailey, "Proceedings State Reunion of United Confederate Veterans at Ada," D. M. Hailey, ed., Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma (McAlester, Oklahoma: 1916), p. 43.

and preserve the art of giving the "Rebel Yell." Calling the yell one of the most effective weapons of the Confederate Army, he suggested that fathers pass on the true art to their sons. Sam Hargis, chairman of the transportation and lodging committee for the convention, was praised for his work and congratulated for his part in passing a Confederate pension bill at the last session of the Oklahoma Legislature. Hailey reported on the national convention at Birmingham, Alabama, where 60,000 United Confederate Veterans had gathered. A tent city had been provided in Birmingham for those who preferred to rough it; others had hotel accommodations. The Oklahoma Division convention closed with a parade through downtown Ada.<sup>14</sup>

One of the biggest events in the history of the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans was the national convention of the United Confederate Veterans which was held in Tulsa in September, 1918. The announcement of the 1918 convention site was the end of a long campaign to bring the convention to Tulsa. Only three times before in the twenty-six year history of the organization had delegates gathered west of the Mississippi River: once in Dallas, Texas, once in Little Rock, Arkansas, and once in Houston, Texas. In 1916, a group of Oklahomans traveled to the Birmingham, Alabama, national reunion in an effort to have Tulsa chosen as the site of the 1917 convention. The Birmingham Age Herald, on May 17, 1916, commented on the delegation: "The Tulsa delegation, headed by the largest band in the city, appeared early and began their work, and they have with them three of as beautiful girls

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid., pp. 7-17, 25-27, 43-47, 65-67, 79-81; State of Oklahoma, House Bill No. 138, Session Laws of 1915 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Warden Printing and Publishing Company, 1915), pp. 67-73.

as one would care to look upon, as sponsors. All of the girls are Indian." The girls, Miss Bessie L. Brady of Tulsa and the Cherokee tribe, Miss Helen Walcott of Ardmore and the Choctaw tribe, and Miss Lucille Lester of McAlester and the Choctaw tribe, worked diligently among the delegates to secure votes for Tulsa as the next national convention site. Tulsa was edged out by Washington, D. C., by only one vote!<sup>15</sup>

In 1918, Tulsa at last got the convention, and plans began for what the Confederate Veteran magazine called the greatest of all Confederate reunions. In a period of three days, Tulsa citizens contributed \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the meeting. Some unique entertainment was planned by state leaders, including, visits to oil fields, the shooting of an oil well, and a real Wild West show. In the late summer of 1918, the Confederate Veteran published extensive articles concerning the upcoming reunion and the virtues of Tulsa, the "Wonder City." The magazine stated that veterans would have an agreeable surprise when they arrived at the financial capital of Oklahoma--certainly not the Cowboy and Indian town of the picture-book West. The articles praised Oklahoma's superb agricultural possibilities and its wealth of natural resources, as well as its Southern hospitality and unlimited business opportunities. They praised the Indian summer weather and the natural beauty of the town, enhanced by its handsomely landscaped homes. The Confederate Veteran gave a full-column list of specific things which the city had to offer and how many of each--from thirty churches to a

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<sup>15</sup>D. M. Hailey, "Annual Address," D. M. Hailey, ed., Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma (McAlester, Oklahoma: 1916), pp. 67-72.



cigar factory and seventy miles of paved streets. One columnist, George Lamy, called Tulsa

...the land of opportunities, but certainly not a place for weaklings. Here a man is taken at his full face value. If he has those sterling qualities of manhood--character integrity, honesty, and ambition--he can soon establish himself in this remarkable country a captain of industry, just as so many have who established their homes here and made possible the Tulsa of today.<sup>16</sup>

The railroads into Tulsa granted members of the United Confederate Veterans and their families reduced rates of one cent per mile and sent special certificates to each camp throughout the country. A large tent was erected one block from the Tulsa Convention Hall to serve as a mess hall for the delegates, and the best caterer was hired to prepare the meals. Sleeping arrangements were made both in private houses and in public school buildings with free streetcar service to and from convention headquarters. The government provided bedding. While every Oklahoma Confederate veteran must have worked hard to make the Tulsa convention a success, the reunion committee itself was probably most responsible for its smoothness. The committee included: General Chairman, Tate Brady; Vice Chairman, M. J. Glass; General Secretary, Nathan Bedford Forrest; Camp and Commissary Chairman, Orra Upp; Badges Chairman, Lee Blinton; Decoration Chairman, S. R. Lewis; Reception Chairman, R. M. McFarlin; Hotels Chairman, W. A. Vandever; Housing Chairman, Tom Hartman; Registration Chairman, W. H. Mainwaring; Information Chairman, Ben F. Finney; Medical Aid Chairman, Dr. E. Forrest Hayden; Automobile Chairman, L. N. Ewing; Entertainment Chairman, S. H. King, Jr.; Sponsors and

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<sup>16</sup>"The Reunion at Tulsa," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXVI, No. 8 (August, 1918), pp. 331-332.

Maids Chairman, A. L. Farmer.<sup>17</sup>

The national convention itself opened on September 24, 1918, with over 40,000 visitors present, 14,000 of whom were Confederate veterans. K. N. Van Zandt of Texas presided, and greetings of welcome, responses, speeches, and social meetings took up much of the first two days. On the third day the business session began and delegates passed a resolution which pledged the organization as a whole to stand behind President Wilson in winning the "war for world freedom." It further stated that "if the boys can't do it, call on us." Every speech smacked of patriotism and war fervor. Among the prominent speakers were Judge Scott Ferris and W. T. Brady of Tulsa, Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, and Judge C. B. Stuart, a former federal judge of Oklahoma. A parade was the most spectacular feature of the convention. Led by Grand Marshall D. M. Hailey, it was approximately eight miles long and required an hour to pass any given point on the route. The grand finale came when the entire procession--automobiles, horsemen, and troops--marched through the large convention hall and over the stage which covered an entire city block with a solid ramp at each end.<sup>18</sup>

The convention delegates passed a resolution of thanks to Tulsa for ably hosting the meeting. The Confederate Veteran congratulated Tulsans, noting that, although the city lacked the historic Confederate relationships that other convention sites usually had, it provided its visitors with unique and valuable experiences. A San Antonio, Texas, veteran,

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<sup>17</sup>Ibid., p. 331.

<sup>18</sup>"The Reunion in Brief," *ibid.*, No. 11 (November, 1918), pp. 467-468.

W. W. Sloan, wrote a poetic tribute, "Thanks to Tulsa," for publication  
in the magazine:

As the sun in splendor rising  
On the plains of Oklahoma,  
So the city now called Tulsa  
Rose in beauty and in grandeur  
On the flowery hills and prairies,  
Where just late the wolf and panther  
In their search for something toothsome  
Made the little hills and valleys  
Hideous with their screams and howling;  
While the Apache and Comanche  
Roamed on their savage freedom,  
Hunting deer and buffalo  
To satisfying their gnawing hunger;  
Where all nature in her quietude,  
With flowers of every kind and color,  
Bloomed and faded in profusion  
And filled the air with sweetest fragrance;  
Where the red man, son of Adam,  
With no fear of man or evil,  
Passed his days without reflection  
On the pale face's keen perception  
Of the power which lay hidden  
In the old earth's deep recesses.  
But the 'Great One,' who created  
All the mysteries of nature,  
From the very first intended  
That every element and substance  
Should be brought into subjection  
To the will of man and woman,  
Whom he placed within his garden,  
That man should there abide in comfort,  
But not in wanton idleness.  
So God put in man the element  
Of progression and advancement,  
And when he saw the land of Tulsa  
At once a great and lofty vision  
Filled his mind with inspiration  
Of a great and growing city  
Moving on to great achievement  
Of renown and worldly prestige.  
Having men of broadest culture  
And the loveliest of women,  
And from Boy Scout unto banker,  
All so very kind and generous  
As to call the Southern soldiers  
From each village and small hamlet  
In the far-famed land of Dixie  
To their happy homes and firesides.

And these old men, though their ranks are  
 Thinning fast and faster still,  
 Came far out toward the sunset,  
 Where this great and lovely city  
 Has grown up in wealth and beauty;  
 And these old men, called Confederates,  
 Have met such kind, royal greeting,  
 Such treatment as ne'er can be exceeded,  
 That they fain would take their coats off,  
 Here of their time would pass the remnant  
 With all the lovely, generous people.  
 But other scenes and ties recall them  
 Whence they came and other duties;  
 But as they go they leave behind them  
 Naught else but love and gratitude  
 To all the bright and lovely women  
 And the men so good and generous  
 Who abide in Tulsa city.  
 'May their shadows ne'er grow less!'  
 And when they come unto the crossing  
 Of the river, where the rapids  
 Flow so swiftly, may the Pilot  
 Grant them the same greeting  
 They have accorded old Confederates  
 And to his everlasting habitation  
 May receive them and grant an entrance!<sup>19</sup>

Another national organization which promoted the cause of Confederate veterans was the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The first chapter of this organization in Indian Territory began in McAlester in 1896; the Stonewall Jackson Number 40 Chapter had fifteen members and had the distinction of being the second chapter west of the Mississippi River. In 1903, the Indian Territory Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was set up when eight chapters sent delegates to Durant, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. A constitution was adopted and officers were elected under the direction of their organizational advisor, Mrs. Katie Cabell Curry of Dallas, Texas. The second convention was held at Checotah, Creek Nation, in 1904; and the third was set for Vinita, Cherokee Nation, in 1905, but was canceled due to an epidemic

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid.

and quarantine in that city. In 1906, when the group met at Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, nineteen chapters, with over six hundred total membership, were represented. When Mrs. W. T. Culbertson, Indian Territory Division Chairman, went to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, she became the group's first delegate to a national convention.<sup>20</sup>

The Indian Territory Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and not the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans, established the first Confederate home in Indian Territory. In June of 1906, ten acres of land, including some buildings, were presented to the organization by the Confederate Memorial Association to be used as a home for veterans and their wives or widows. Since the land was located at McAlester, the two local chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy were put in charge of the home, and an indigent widow who was already being supported by the Indian Territory United Daughters of the Confederacy became the home's first resident. This home was only a temporary facility, but it offered some help to those in need until the permanent Ardmore structure was completed.<sup>21</sup>

With statehood approaching, the Indian Territory Division began to consider a union of its group with the Oklahoma Territory Division. At the 1906 convention in Ardmore, a resolution was passed and a meeting of the delegation was set for October 31 of that year in the home of J. F. McMurray of McAlester. At the meeting a request was prepared and sent to the national convention the following month. No further action

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<sup>20</sup>Mrs. Herman W. Smith, "The History of the Oklahoma Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1908-1955," Unpublished Report for Daughters of the Confederacy Members, 1955, pp. 1-2, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid.

was taken until after Oklahoma statehood on November 16, 1907. On August 6, 1908, the Indian Territory Division and the Oklahoma Territory Division met in Sulphur and declared their amalgamation. A constitution was adopted and officers elected. Mrs. W. T. Culbertson became president and Mrs. W. R. Clement was chosen secretary. The Cherokee Rose became the official flower of the organization and the motto "lest we forget" was selected.<sup>22</sup>

Mrs. Culbertson served a two-year term as president. During her time in office, the group concentrated upon raising funds for the permanent Confederate veterans home by holding teas, bazaars, dinners, movies, concerts, balls, flower shows, and ice cream socials. In order to perpetuate themselves, the group also organized the Children of the Confederacy. Mrs. T. C. Harril was in charge of this new club, and four chapters were established from 1908 to 1910. They donated pictures of Southern heroes to various high schools, and helped with fund raising for the Oklahoma Confederate Home. In February, 1910, Mrs. Culbertson announced to the group that the legislature had appropriated \$20,000 a year for maintenance of the home. With the funds now certain, an Ardmore chapter member, Mrs. Lutie H. Walcott, donated approximately twenty-four acres of land for its construction.<sup>23</sup>

Mrs. W. R. Clement served as state president from 1910 to 1912. During her term, United Daughters of the Confederacy chapters throughout the state took part in furnishing the rooms of the newly completed

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<sup>22</sup>Ibid., p. 2.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid., pp. 2-3; State of Oklahoma, House Bill No. 52, Session Laws of 1910-1911 (Guthrie, Oklahoma: Leader Printing Company, 1911), pp. 24-25.

home. They also gave a huge Christmas party, complete with gifts for all of the residents. Another important project was the scholarship fund; this award was given yearly to worthy boys and girls of Southern heritage for educational pursuits. In 1912, Mrs. T. D. Davis was elected president. Three new chapters of Children of the Confederacy were organized during her tenure. A check for \$106.82 was sent to the Arlington Memorial fund and attention was turned to plans for a trans-continental highway from Washington, D. C. to the state of Washington. The road was to be called the Jefferson Davis Highway. The group also adopted resolutions concerning the illegal cotton tax which was being protested by United Confederate Veteran camps. At the national United Daughters of the Confederacy convention of 1914, Mrs. W. T. Culbertson was elected second vice-president and became Oklahoma's first national officer.<sup>24</sup>

When Mrs. Lutie Hailey Walcott became division president in 1914, Oklahoma became the only state to have a father and daughter heading its two Confederate organizations. Mrs. Walcott's father, D. M. Hailey, was then the Oklahoma Division commander of the United Confederate Veterans. During her administration six new chapters were added: Holdenville, Wewoka, Hugo, Antlers, Sallisaw, and Olustee. Funds were contributed to Shiloh and Arlington memorials, the Red Cross, and the Cunningham Memorial Fellowship. A drive was launched to erect a monument at Tahlequah for Brigadier General Stand Watie, the only Indian general in the Confederate Army and the last to surrender. Mrs. Mable Washburn, the general's niece, wrote a biographical history of her

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<sup>24</sup>Smith, "The History of the Oklahoma Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1908-1955," pp. 3-4.

uncle for the group; it was published in 1915. While Mrs. W. J. Purdy served as state president, the Shiloh monument was completed. She and twenty-one delegates traveled to the national convention at Dallas, Texas. There Mrs. Lutie Walcott was elected corresponding secretary-general. Every effort was made to help American soldiers fighting in Europe during World War I. In addition to Red Cross donations, the Oklahoma Division purchased a bed for the military hospital at Nevilly, France. They named the bed "The Oklahoma Dixie Bed."<sup>25</sup>

From 1918 to 1920, when Mrs. Czarina C. Conlan served as president, most of the organization's work was directed at helping the war effort. The Oklahoma Division made badges and garments for soldiers, and raised funds to purchase and maintain beds in military hospitals. A portrait of Stand Watie was donated to the Confederate Memorial Hall of the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City. Mrs. I. H. Harness served as division president from 1920 to 1922 and launched a drive to increase the organization's membership. Seven new chapters were added with 877 new members, bringing the state total to 1,600. One hundred and forty-nine new members were added to the Children of the Confederacy. A legislative council was appointed to attend sessions of the Oklahoma Legislature to promote physical education in schools, to upgrade the Oklahoma Historical Society Memorial Halls, and to secure the passage of Confederate veteran pension bills. Oklahoma was at last recognized as one of the ranking Southern states, and the organization was granted a general scholarship at the University of Virginia.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., pp. 6-7.



Despite the thinning ranks of Confederate veterans, the Oklahoma Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy continued to grow and remain active in many benevolent works. By 1924, the division was awarding two annual scholarships to daughters of Confederate veterans-- one to a student at the Oklahoma College for Women and the other to a student at the Oklahoma Central State College. In 1926, contributions and relief items were sent to flood victims in the Mississippi River Valley. In 1928, sales of the book, Women of the South in War Times, was a national money raising project, and Oklahoma was recognized for selling the largest number of copies. A portrait of Brigadier General Stand Watie was presented to the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Virginia, on June 22, 1932; a copy of Watie's biography was sent with the portrait. The daughters were active also in promoting accurate history texts for Oklahoma schools. In 1934, representatives attended the Oklahoma Textbook Commission meeting in Oklahoma City and were instrumental in eliminating David S. Muzzey's United States History and other "unfair histories of the South."<sup>27</sup>

One of the most important projects of the Oklahoma Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in later years was the Jefferson Davis Museum in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. Plans began in 1935 when blue prints of the old stockade were secured from Washington, D. C. These records marked the exact location of the house which Davis had occupied while stationed at the old fort. Reconstruction of the home was financed by the state organization, and the actual work was done by the Works Progress Administration. The 1938 national convention was held

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<sup>27</sup>Ibid., pp. 7-10.

in Tulsa, and a pilgrimage was made to Fort Gibson for the formal dedication of the building. Two years later a caretaker was employed, and exhibits were displayed in the two lower rooms of the structure. One room was dedicated to territorial days and the other to Civil War relics. Shortly thereafter the entire structure was destroyed by fire. A marker was also erected at nearby Oktaha, where the Civil War Battle of Honey Springs took place.<sup>28</sup>

During World War II, the daughters filled many volunteer positions. They assisted in United Service Organization centers, donated books and magazines to military hospitals, and met troop trains with gifts and food. Others became blood donors, assisted with ration cards, or collected scrap rubber and metal. In 1950, the McAlester chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with four charter members present. Only one year before, the last Confederate veteran in Oklahoma had died. Although their original work had come to a close, the United Daughters of the Confederacy continued to render valuable services to Oklahoma residents and to promote patriotism and humanitarianism in many ways.<sup>29</sup>

The United Confederate Veterans was a strong political force during the early 1900's. What had begun in 1889 as random groups of organized Confederate veterans, soon grew into national prominence as a highly organized and influential fraternal order. Satellite groups such as the United Sons of the Confederacy, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Children of the Confederacy strengthened their cause. Partly because of their large numbers and partly because of

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<sup>28</sup>Ibid., pp. 10-11.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., pp. 10-15.

their dedication, their organizations were able to accomplish a number of patriotic and benevolent projects. The contributions made to Oklahoma by Confederate organizations show a spirit typical of the post-Civil War South. Although these groups were proud of their Confederate heritage and did much to perpetuate it, they were also American patriots who pursued positive projects to aid their country in every possible way. That they cared so ably for their own is admirable, but it is also notable that they held no prejudices in helping those who were in need.

## CHAPTER V

### THE OKLAHOMA CONFEDERATE HOME

Oklahoma women of Confederate background had much to do with the unusually good provisions that the state made for its Confederate veterans. The United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1906 began a temporary establishment to house indigent veterans, their wives, and their widows; the MacAlester home was merely to serve until a permanent plant could be built. The Confederate Veteran credits the conception of Oklahoma veteran facilities to Mrs. Serena Carter of Ardmore. Mrs. Carter and her husband, Judge Benjamin Carter, were native born Oklahomans, and the judge was a Confederate veteran. While Mrs. Carter worked diligently to rally public support for such a home, both she and her husband died before actual work began.<sup>1</sup>

Definite action began on February 20, 1909, when eight Confederate veterans met in Oklahoma City to form a private corporation, "The Confederate Veterans Home Association of Oklahoma." The group was granted a charter by the Oklahoma secretary of state. Association members included John Treadgill, A. P. Watson, R. A. Sneed, J. R. Pulliam, J. M. Hall, D. M. Hailey, and Buck Rogers. On March 20, 1909, the group met as directed by William Cross, the Oklahoma commander of the United Confederate Veterans, and became the first board

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<sup>1</sup>Eugene Ray, "The Oklahoma Soldiers Home," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XIX, No. 9 (September, 1911), pp. 418-419; Smith, "The History of the Oklahoma Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1908-1955," pp. 1-2.

of trustees of the Oklahoma Confederate Home. They appointed William Cross, chairman; A. P. Watson, secretary; and J. J. McAlester, treasurer. W. F. Gilmer of Ardmore was selected as the financial agent in charge of soliciting and receiving funds for the project.<sup>2</sup>

There was much rivalry among Oklahoma cities for the location of the home. The board met on June 30, 1909, and selected a committee to examine several proposed sites. R. A. Sneed, J. R. Pulliam, Mrs. W. T. Culbertson, and Mrs. T. C. Harril were to visit and investigate the following cities: Vinita, Claremore, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Sulphur, and Ardmore. Each city was also allowed to send a spokesman to present its case to the board. N. F. Handcock reported that Muskogee would provide a ten acre site and \$3,000 cash if the home were located there. Vinita sent J. M. Orr to offer forty acres of land, an eight room house, a barn, and \$1,000 cash. Claremore offered the trustees sixty acres of land with some improvements and radium waters, along with \$1,000 cash through their representative, Thomas D. Bard. J. R. Wayne spoke for Ardmore; the city was prepared to give forty acres of land in two different locations, \$7,500 cash, and free water, gas, and electricity for five years. C. B. Emanuel of Sulphur reported that his city would contribute twenty acres of land adjoining the Platt National Park, including an artesian well. Oklahoma City, promised W. C. Richardson, would give one hundred acres of land in one location or twenty acres at another site. I. M. Putman of the capital city would also contribute \$5,000 for improvements on the land. After careful investigation, the

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<sup>2</sup>"The Confederate Home of Oklahoma," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXXII, No. (June, 1924), pp. 217, 244; George W. Lewis, Superintendent, First Biennial Report of the Trustess of the Oklahoma Confederate Home (Ardmore, Oklahoma: 1912), p. 1.

committee selected Ardmore as the most suitable site.<sup>3</sup>

On August 3, 1909, the board met and appointed D. M. Hailey, R. A. Sneed, and J. R. Pulliam to choose among several building sites offered by Ardmore. They first favored a forty acre tract near Lorena Park called the Felix West, but upon investigation they were dissatisfied with the land's title and accepted a twenty-three and three-fifth acre plot from Mrs. Lutie Hailey Walcott of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The Walcott addition was one quarter mile from the city limits. Although Ardmore gave the home free water for twenty years, the promise of cash, free gas, and free electricity was never carried out.<sup>4</sup>

On June 24, 1910, Ardmore Masons laid the corner stone, and actual construction began. Before it had proceeded far, it was clear that the cost of completion, estimated at \$25,000, would be at least \$10,000 short. The board of trustees had already taken out personal notes amounting to about \$3,000 so that construction could continue. Since collections for the home had amounted to only \$15,697, something had to be done to cover the additional expenses. Thus a petition was sent to Governor Lee Cruce that \$10,000 out of the maintenance fund granted by the Oklahoma Legislature be set aside to meet additional construction costs. Permission was granted under the condition that the corporation convey the deed of the Ardmore plant to the state of Oklahoma. On March 6, 1911, the deed was registered and the governor appointed the following board of trustees for the Oklahoma Confederate Home: D. M. Hailey,

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., pp. 4-5.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 5.

John Threadgill, George H. Bruce, J. W. Blanton, and R. A. Sneed, all Confederate veterans; also serving on the board of trustees were N. F. Hancock and Mrs. W. R. Clement of the sons and daughters associations of the United Confederate Veterans. Hailey was elected president; Threadgill became vice-president; Bruce was chosen treasurer; and Sneed was selected as secretary.<sup>5</sup>

The Oklahoma Confederate Home was officially opened in July, 1911. The United Daughters of the Confederacy chapters around the state completely furnished all of the sleeping rooms in the home. A plaque with the sponsoring unit's name and location was placed on each door. There were eight stipulations governing admission to the home as listed in the Fourth Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Oklahoma Confederate Home:

1. Residence in the state of Oklahoma for two years prior to the date of application.
2. Honorable service in the army or navy of the Confederate States.
3. Physical inability to support self or family.
4. Wife or widow of any soldier or sailor of the Confederate States.
5. A full 'Muster and Description List,' certified to under oath by applicant, identified and endorsed by two comrades. No person of unsound mind shall be admitted.
6. Certificate of judge or county clerk, that he believes applicant to be worthy of admission and that if admitted, the County Clerk will furnish transportation to the Home.
7. In counties where there is a camp of United Confederate Veterans, approved by the Commander and Adjutant of such camp and an order for admission signed by the President or Vice-President.

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid., pp. 6-7; State of Oklahoma, House Bill No. 557, Session Laws of 1910-1911 (Guthrie, Oklahoma: Leader Publishing Company, 1911), p. 376.

8. Applicant must obligate himself to perform such duties as policing the grounds, caring for the lawns, beautifying the home, and such other duties as the Superintendent or his assistant may direct.<sup>6</sup>

About eighty-five veterans, wives, and widows became the first residents. By act of the Oklahoma Legislature, the state agreed to maintain the home for twenty-five years or as long as there were eligible people in need of care. The response to the home was so great that it quickly became too small for the number who sought admission. One year after its opening, an additional \$16,500 was asked of the Oklahoma Legislature to build and equip an annex capable of housing twenty additional residents. Although the number of residents fluctuated from year to year, the decade following the home's construction saw many improvements made to keep up with the growing number of veterans.<sup>7</sup>

By 1922, the Oklahoma Confederate Home plant consisted of the main building, a hospital, an annex for twenty additional residents, three barns, a power house, and several smaller wooden structures. The main building was of gray brick, 133 by 84 feet. Two large porches were supported by four Ionic pillars. The first floor featured twenty-seven sleeping rooms, an office, a salon, the kitchen, and dining quarters. The second floor was divided into thirty rooms for residents and workers.

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<sup>6</sup>Samuel Box, Superintendent, Fourth Biennial Report to the Trustees of the Oklahoma Confederate Home (Ardmore, Oklahoma: 1918), p. 15.

<sup>7</sup>Superintendent George W. Lewis, Ardmore, Oklahoma, to Governor J. B. A. Robertson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, August 31, 1922, Oklahoma State Archives, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Clinton Orrin Bunn, ed., Revised Laws of Oklahoma 1910 (2 vol., St. Paul, Minnesota: Pioneer Company, 1912), Vol. II, Chap. 68, Article X, p. 1919; State of Oklahoma, House Bill No. 386, Session Laws of 1913 (Guthrie, Oklahoma: Cooperative Publishing Company, 1913), pp. 236-237. A list of rules, regulations, and admission procedures for the Oklahoma Confederate Home are included in Appendix A of this thesis.



A wooden addition containing five rooms was added to the west side of the building in 1922. The hospital, a 38 by 74 foot two-story brick building, provided twenty-eight semiprivate rooms. It also housed kitchen facilities and a laboratory. In 1922, it was staffed around the clock by licensed nurses, with the home physician always on call. A 32 by 79 foot brick annex was used for overflow applicants and also provided commissary space. The powerhouse was erected for \$3,000, and housed a boiler which provided an ample supply of hot water for the entire plant. One of three barns was used for hay and grain storage, one as a stable, and the other housed a dairy herd. A large orchard, corn fields, and vegetable gardens surrounded the plant. The total appraised value for the home in 1922 was \$161,000; this figure did not include the land, livestock, farm tools, touring car, or farm truck. One hundred and four residents were housed in the Oklahoma Confederate House that year.<sup>8</sup>

The Oklahoma Confederate Home was often the scene of festivities. On Sundays the veterans were usually entertained by United Daughters of the Confederacy members who held teas and special parties. The old timers enjoyed daily sessions of story telling and reliving experiences of the Civil War. The first major event in the history of the home came early in its existence. On June 20, 1912, Mrs. Susan Whittle, known as "Grandma," celebrated her one hundredth birthday. People from around the state came to the open house to offer their congratulations and best wishes. The Ardmore United Daughters of the Confederacy

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<sup>8</sup> Superintendent George W. Lewis, Ardmore, Oklahoma, to Governor J. B. A. Robertson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, August 31, 1922, Oklahoma State Archives, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

provided a cake complete with one hundred candles. Three years later, Grandma Whittle was still a resident of the home and quite a celebrity to many Oklahomans. On November 28, 1915, the Daily Oklahoman carried an exclusive interview with Mrs. Whittle and her "young" husband, Michael, who was nine years her junior. Reporter Paul Cottrell found Mrs. Whittle reclining on a feather bed that had been a present from her grandmother when Mrs. Whittle was only three years old. "This feather bed and me is gettin' mighty old," she assured Cottrell, "but my mind is pretty good to remember yet, even if my feet has gone back on me."<sup>9</sup> Her husband of sixty-four years laughed and agreed that her tongue was as long and limber as ever. Grandma Whittle recounted several girlhood experiences, including witnessing the use of whipping posts and cattle brands for punishing criminals. About the Civil War years, she recalled the deserters who sneaked home to see their families. Despite the big rewards offered for deserter information, she never turned one in since she felt sorry for the war-weary men. Grandma Whittle lived to celebrate her 106 birthday in complete contentment among those who loved and appreciated her.<sup>10</sup>

The first wedding in the house took place in November, 1912, and began a tradition which continued for years. The home's superintendent, John Galt, wrote Hailey, chairman of the board of trustees, concerning a Mr. Stoneburner of Muskogee County and a Mrs. Bolling of Capitol Hill: "Both have been here about six weeks; have fallen desperately in love

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<sup>9</sup>Paul Cottrell, "Declining Years are Filled with Cheer at Ardmore," Daily Oklahoman, November 28, 1915, Section D, pp. 1-2.

<sup>10</sup>"Where Veterans of the Lost Cause Wait for Taps," *ibid.*, February 25, 1923, Section D, p. 3.

and want the consent of yourself to marry....He is 68 years old and she is 67. The other old folks are looking forward with eagerness to the marriage and if you are favorable they will be 'one' as soon as I hear from you."<sup>11</sup> Hailey gave his permission and told Galt to kiss the bride for him. In 1923, the Daily Oklahoman reported that the home was full of prospective brides and grooms and called proposals a chief pastime among the veterans. The article named as the homes' most available bachelorette, a seventy-nine year old widow, Mrs. Sallie Williams, who was sought by almost every resident bachelor. J. T. Rosser, at eighty years of age, was cited as the home's busiest play-boy. The wedding picture of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lourimore, eighty-three and eighty-two years of age respectively, accompanied the article. The two were secretly planning a honeymoon, and Lourimore confided to the reporter, "Why, the more I see of her, the better I like her!"<sup>12</sup>

While most of the residents and workers had nothing but praise for the home, there were a few instances where problems arose. In 1920, Governor J. B. A. Robertson received a letter from W. J. Fleming, a resident, complaining of the food the residents were being served. Fleming accused Superintendent Jim Story of selling the produce they raised for his own profit and feeding the residents leftovers and canned goods. He was further upset that no cooking was allowed in the rooms or anywhere on the grounds. "There is weeks at a time that we don't see any meat," he complained, "have biskets once a day so bitter with

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<sup>11</sup> John Galt, Ardmore, Oklahoma, to D. M. Hailey, McAlester, Oklahoma, October 15, 1912, Oklahoma State Archives, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

<sup>12</sup> "Where Veterans of the Lost Cause Wait for Taps," Daily Oklahoman, February 25, 1923, Section D, p. 3.

baking powders that they burns our mouths."<sup>13</sup> How much truth the letter contained is speculation, but a clue is provided by a similar letter sent to Governor William Murray in 1932. Murray sent an investigative team to the home, which looked into all charges thoroughly. The team reported that there was no truth in any of the charges, calling them "irresponsible and without foundation." The explanation they offered was the senility and grouchy disposition of a few residents. They also found one socialist resident who opposed the governor's administration and termed several residents "old and childish." The report concluded that the residents praised the management on one hand, yet complained about certain policies on the other. "Of course we must ignore their weaknesses. That is the only evidence we find of any probable source of complaint," the team concluded.<sup>14</sup>

The home's board of trustees report to the governor for 1913 and 1914 shows that disciplinary measures had to be taken in some instances: "Under all the circumstances we consider the present happy condition of the home remarkable, and in a great measure due to the support given by the board to those in charge of maintaining discipline among this large family. We have endeavored to deal justly with those under our charge in the management of the home, and if we have erred it has been of the head, not the heart." The report went on to say that there were a few instances where rebellious and insubordinate residents were asked to

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<sup>13</sup> W. J. Fleming, Ardmore, Oklahoma, to Governor J. B. A. Robertson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, October 2, 1920, Oklahoma State Archives, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

<sup>14</sup> Executive Committee of the Confederate Home Board, Report of the Executive Committee of the Confederate Home Board (Ardmore, Oklahoma: 1932), p. 1.

leave after every other alternative had been exhausted.<sup>15</sup>

In the spring of 1918, many complaints were made to the home's board of trustees about general discontent among the residents. The 1917-1918 report to the governor disclosed that the problems had been traced to one resident, W. T. Simpson. Upon the testimony of several other residents, he was judged to be unsuitable for such regimented living quarters and was asked to leave. The board's vote was unanimous. Although such cases can be found in the records of the home, they were exceptions, and not the rule. There is much evidence that problems were minimal and that the atmosphere in general was genial and inviting. In 1927, Mrs. T. S. Jones, an Arkansas visitor to the home, was so impressed with the plant and its residents that she published an article in the Confederate Veteran praising it. She was surprised at the modern equipment and facilities, as well as the large number of residents in an area that was only tenuously a part of the Confederacy. She was, however, most impressed by the atmosphere: "They are as happy and contented as they could possibly be in their own homes. It is a home in every sense of the word....The veterans and their wives are justly proud of their home. So many of them expressed themselves to me in these words: 'We have everything heart could wish for here and are just one big happy family.'"<sup>16</sup>

In later years, many people other than Confederate veterans

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<sup>15</sup>J. C. Ijams, Superintendent, Second Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Oklahoma Confederate Home (Ardmore, Oklahoma: 1914), p. 14.

<sup>16</sup>Mrs. T. S. Jones, Sr., "The Confederate Home of Oklahoma," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXXV, No. 10 (October, 1927), p. 369; Box, Fourth Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Oklahoma Confederate Home, p. 17.

benefited from the Oklahoma Confederate Home. In 1938, the National Youth Administration repaired and remodeled the two-story brick building that was unoccupied. In the process, about \$1,200 was paid to needy youths for their work on the project. On completion, a semi-resident National Youth Administration project for girls was established in the building. In 1939, Roger S. Umphers, Oklahoma National Youth Administration supervisor, reported that the program had its quota of fifty girls participating. The girls spent two weeks of each month at the home. Four hours of each day were spent on job assignments and from four to six hours a day were used for special classes in cooking, sewing, health, and leisure-time activities. Each girl was paid \$18 per month, \$8 of which was paid back into the general expense account of the project. A boys project was also begun that year at the home. They constructed a two-story brick building which was used for a shop upon completion. In addition to the construction project, the National Youth Administration boys were hired to do emergency and repair work at the Oklahoma Confederate Home. By February of 1939, the National Youth Administration had spent \$15,860 at the home and was making plans for more elaborate projects to train young people in farming, ranching, woodwork, and mechanics.<sup>17</sup>

In 1942, early in World War II, the board of trustees of the Oklahoma Confederate Home offered its facilities to the War Department of the United States for training and housing men and women of the armed services. The few veterans, wives, and widows still residing in the

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<sup>17</sup> Roger S. Umphers, Supervisor of National Youth Administration, Ardmore, Oklahoma, to Mrs. Leota E. Edison, Director of National Youth Administration, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, February 21, 1939, Oklahoma State Archives, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

the home were moved into the south hospital building, and the other structures were turned over to the government.<sup>18</sup>

After all the Confederate veterans in Oklahoma had died, the 1949 Oklahoma Legislature opened the home to Oklahoma veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. The home continued to be controlled and maintained by the state of Oklahoma, but the name changed to Oklahoma Veterans Home. The deed specified that the state was to care for Confederate veterans' widows as long as they lived and needed assistance. In 1955, there were twelve widows remaining. A building was set aside for them, with medical care provided. A new superintendent's home was erected, and other improvements were made. At that time there were about 150 residents.<sup>19</sup>

Although the Oklahoma Legislature regularly appropriated funds for the maintenance of the Oklahoma Confederate Home, a new dimension was added in 1915, when Representative Sam Hargis, a Confederate veteran, introduced a bill in the legislature providing for a pension of \$10 per month to all dependent Confederate veterans, their wives, and their widows who were incapacitated by age or disease. Residents of the Oklahoma Confederate Home did not receive this \$10.00 pension, however. Confederate veterans in Oklahoma were very fortunate to have not only a home for themselves, their wives, and their widows, but also a pension. The bill was approved by the governor on February 24, 1915, and was put

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<sup>18</sup> Resolution of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Confederate Home (Ardmore, Oklahoma: April, 1942), pp. 1-2.

<sup>19</sup> Smith, "The History of the Oklahoma Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1908-1955," p. 24; State of Oklahoma, Senate Bill No. 221, Session Laws of 1949 (Guthrie, Oklahoma: Cooperative Publishing Company, 1949), pp. 620-622.

into effect ninety days after the legislature adjourned. Most Southern states did not offer their veterans nearly as many benefits as Oklahoma. Although all had homes for their Confederate veterans, only four, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, and Oklahoma, provided homes for wives and widows of veterans. As a result, many needy veterans from other states never took advantage of the homes provided, since it meant leaving their wives behind.<sup>20</sup>

Oklahoma joined Florida and Missouri in providing the largest Confederate pensions. Although \$10 per month was not much, it was much better than the \$2.50 that Virginia gave. By July 1, 1917, 3,492 applications for pensions were acknowledged, and the legislative appropriation was raised from \$48,000 to \$150,000. By 1920, the amount was \$375,000 annually, and pensions were designated as class "A" or class "B". Group "A" received \$15 per month and group "B" continued to receive \$10. All pensions were paid quarterly. Benefits were also extended to pay all Oklahoma Confederate Home residents \$5 monthly from the pension fund. By 1935, another pension raise had been given to Confederate veterans, but the number had dropped considerably. The Oklahoma Public Welfare Department reported three Confederate veterans in 1949 receiving pensions: James R. Arnn, Marlow, Oklahoma, age 101, \$27.00 per month; Joshua T. Jones, Tulsa, Oklahoma, age 100, \$27.00 per month; and John Shepard, Confederate Home, Ardmore, Oklahoma, age 101, \$5.00 per month. All of these veterans died in 1949; but Jones outlived the others. Fourteen Confederate widows were also enrolled; nine in

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<sup>20</sup>State of Oklahoma, House Bill No. 138, Session Laws of 1915 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Warden Printing and Publishing Company, 1915), pp. 67-73.



the Confederate Home received \$5.00 per month and five in private homes received \$20.00 per month.<sup>21</sup>

Many Confederate leaders from throughout the South were amazed at the considerations Oklahoma gave its Confederate veterans. Despite the fact that Indian Territory was not a significant part of the Confederacy, Confederate veterans, wives, and widows were treated better in Oklahoma than in most states of the deep South. Much credit should be given to active veteran groups such as the United Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, but most of it can be attributed to attitudes of the people of the state regarding their Southern heritage. The support and contributions of the masses made most of the benefits possible. Mark Cunningham, a United Confederate Veteran representative, returned from an Oklahoma tour with high praises. He was amazed at the abundance of individual contributions to the Oklahoma Confederate Home fund and the complete cooperation of the legislature.

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<sup>21</sup>D. M. Hailey, Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma (McAlester, Oklahoma: 1916), p. 62; "Oklahoma to the Front," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXIII, No. 4 (April, 1915), p. 151; William D. Matthews, "Oklahoma's Veterans of the Sixties," *ibid.*, Vol. XXIX, No. 5 (May, 1921), p. 198; Perry M. DeLeon, "What the South is Doing for Her Veterans," *ibid.*, Vol. XXIII, No. 6 (June, 1915), p. 225; State of Oklahoma, House Bill No. 403, Session Laws of 1917 (Guthrie, Oklahoma: Cooperative Publishing Company, 1917), pp. 388-390; State of Oklahoma, Senate Bill No. 407, Session Laws of 1921 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Harlow Publishing Company, 1921), p. 81; State of Oklahoma, House Bill No. 246, Session Laws of 1935 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Harlow Publishing Company, 1935), pp. 248-249; William D. Matthews, "Pensions Allowed by Oklahoma," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXV, No. 9 (September, 1917), p. 394; Virgil L. Stokes, Director of Public Welfare, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to Walter L. Hopkins, Adjutant-in-Chief of Sons of Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Virginia, March 19, 1949, Oklahoma State Archives, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

"This spontaneous liberality augurs well for establishing Oklahoma's place in line with the older Southern states," he said, "and it is gratifying to Confederate comrades everywhere."<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>"A Well-Reported Interview by the Ardmore Morning Star," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XIX, No. 10 (October, 1911), p. 472. A table comparing Confederate veteran benefits of fifteen Southern states is included in Appendix C of this thesis.

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Immediately following the close of the Civil War, many veterans were in search of new locations to make fresh starts. For large numbers of these men, homes and farms or businesses had been completely destroyed. The pillage was especially great in the South, and in many cases efforts at rebuilding were hampered by harsh reconstruction policies and officials. Still other veterans had simply grown restless during the long war and were ready to seek new lands and opportunities. Because of these factors, many Western states grew rapidly during the decades following the war. Veterans and their families were eager to take advantage of free or inexpensive lands available in states such as Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas, and finally in Indian and Oklahoma territories, present Oklahoma.

For those interested in farming, the territories offered rich fertile land. That the United States government had allocated Indian Territory to the Five Civilized Tribes was only a temporary deterrent to non-Indian settlement. Even before public pressure brought about the dissolution of tribal governments and land holdings, many non-Indians had become entrenched in the affairs of Indian Territory. In most cases, tribal members did not object. Cattle drives across Indian Territory also created interest in homesteading within its borders, and soon groups like David Payne's "Boomers" were openly advocating the

homesteading of non-settled Indian lands. In 1889 the first land run took place, and by 1900 the rest of the area had been made available for homesteading through runs or lotteries. Many of those who took advantage of these opportunities for settlement were Confederate veterans.

Two other important factors in attracting Confederate veterans to Indian and Oklahoma territories were the railroads and the discovery of coal. The first railroad in Indian Territory was completed only seven years after the Civil War. From that point on, they crept quickly across the future state of Oklahoma in all directions, providing convenient and inexpensive transportation to all areas. Their construction offered jobs for veterans, and travelers were made aware of the great potential Indian Territory held for future development. The coal industry in Indian Territory was closely aligned with its railroads. Before their construction, there was little demand for the coal that was abundant in several areas of the territory. Farsighted men like James J. McAlester and Daniel M. Hailey developed thriving mining operations which offered job opportunities to many Confederate veterans and contributed immeasurably to the territory's growth.

Despite the fact that Confederate veterans dispersed across Indian Territory and pursued varied occupations, they became and remained a vital and united force in the development of Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, and eventually the state of Oklahoma. A strong Confederate veteran organization deserves much of the credit for this phenomenon.

Following the example of other southern states, Oklahoma veterans banded together late in the 1800's to work for their common good. The accomplishments of the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans, such as higher Confederate pensions and better facilities for

care of Confederate indigents, can be attributed to several factors. First of all, the organization was blessed with outstanding leadership. Men such as Hailey and Richard A. Sneed were dynamic and able citizens who were widely respected and admired by veterans and others alike, and they also had considerable financial means at their disposal. The manner in which requests for legislative and public support were received can in part be attributed to the economic climate of the state. Although Indian Territory had been completely devastated by the Civil War like most states of the South, she added large and diverse populations in the decades following the war. This condition, when combined with other factors, brought relative prosperity to the new state of Oklahoma and made possible substantial Confederate veteran support.

The Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans kept alive the spirit of the South and at the same time promoted vigorous territorial and state pride. While the organization was largely social on the local level, the group functioned on the state level as a benevolent and civic force that wielded considerable power. Many benefits were granted to Confederate veterans living in Oklahoma that bested the efforts of most states in the deep South. One of the most important projects of the group was the Oklahoma Confederate Home at Ardmore. When its doors opened in 1911, it was one of the most modern and best equipped facilities of its kind. Veterans and their wives or widows who were in need of adequate housing and care were accepted as residents of the home, which was operated through appropriations of the Oklahoma legislature as well as by private donations. Residents enjoyed the atmosphere and the security of the institution and, in return, contributed to its maintenance. They raised a vegetable garden and

tended a large orchard, milked several cows, and cared for hogs and chickens to supplement the home's menus. The home continued to house Confederate veterans and their wives or widows as long as any were living. After that, in 1949, the facilities were opened to veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. The Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans also assisted in securing pensions for Confederate veterans in the state. Although an initial allotment of \$10 per month appeared small, no other Southern state provided a larger amount.

From the beginning, the growing territory that became Oklahoma depended upon Confederate veterans for a significant segment of its leadership. Not only were men such as Hailey and McAlester leaders in the United Confederate Veterans, but they rendered invaluable services to their communities and their state. Hailey and McAlester developed mining industries that drew in other residents, and at the same time held important civic positions in the southeast portion of the state. Sneed provided leadership in the central part of the state, and as late as 1929, he was still serving as state treasurer. Because of his outstanding contributions to the state, he became affectionately known as "The Grand Old Man of Oklahoma." Other veterans, such as John W. Jordan, provided leadership in ranching and farming. Leaders such as John J. Methvin pioneered the state's religious development and also contributed immensely to educational advancements. Undoubtedly these men and other outstanding Confederate veterans provided leadership at a time when Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, and finally the new state of Oklahoma were in critical stages of development. However, most of the Confederate veterans who came to Indian Territory never received wide

recognition. These men and their families entered the ranks of the state's population and began pursuing unobtrusive lives. That they never became famous is of little consequence. Their very presence lent a measure of stability and, at the same time, progress to the growing territories and state.

Confederate veterans came to Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory for different reasons and pursued various occupations. A great number came directly as a result of the land. Thus, farmers and ranchers accounted for a large segment. Some came to work with the Indians. Business opportunities were almost unlimited in the area, and those with talent and initiative took advantage of the thriving economy. Furthermore, many of the lawyers who set up practice in the future state of Oklahoma were Confederate veterans. These men rendered professional services that were essential for community growth and harmony. Other veterans came to enter religious work. Whether they worked among the Indians or in communities or towns, they brought with them culture, education, and a concern for mankind. A number of the pioneer physicians in Indian Territory were also Confederate veterans. These men not only bolstered the population growth by bringing their families to the state, but their presence made the area more attractive to others.

Although these Confederate veterans in Indian Territory and Oklahoma came from many different walks, each brought with him a common heritage. They were Southerners with the values and principles associated with their cause. Whether the Confederate veteran became an outstanding leader or lived a life of relative obscurity, he was usually a man of integrity, honesty, and ambition with a strong sense of commitment to his adopted territory and state. The contributions these

men made varied, but the overall effect of the Confederate veteran on the development of Oklahoma cannot be overestimated. Without their presence, Oklahoma would not have progressed as quickly and as steadily as it did, for many Confederate veterans were young men with the zeal of youth, one of the most important qualities in the state's progress. However, regardless of age, occupation, or civic position, each Confederate veteran contributed something worthwhile to Oklahoma and helped build a united state out of the factions and segments that comprised Indian and Oklahoma territories. Indeed, Oklahoma's rapid progress was amazing. In 1918, when the United Confederate Veterans held their national convention at Tulsa, the Confederate Veteran expressed the surprise most people felt upon observing the tremendous strides that had been made in only eleven years of statehood: "Those who have known nothing but the deliberate ways of older states may expect to have our eyes opened in amazement from the first to the last of the visit."<sup>1</sup> Much of this advancement can be attributed to Oklahoma's ex-Confederate leaders and citizens.

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<sup>1</sup>"The Veterans' Reunion," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXVI, No. 8 (August, 1918), p. 332.



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- "Charles Morgan McClain." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VII, No. 3 (September, 1929), pp. 347-348.
- "Reverend William McCombs." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VIII, No. 1 (March, 1930), pp. 137-139.
- Matthews, William D. "Oklahoma's Veterans of the Sixties." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXIX, No. 5 (May, 1921), p. 198.  
This article reported benefits Oklahoma granted to its Confederate veterans.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Pensions Allowed by Oklahoma." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXV, No. 9 (September, 1917), p. 394.  
This article reported pensions given by Oklahoma to its Confederate veterans.

"James H. Maxey." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VII, No. 4 (December, 1929), pp. 493-494.

"Joel B. Mayes." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VI, No. 2 (June, 1928), p. 226.

Moore, Jemerson. "The Confederate Home of Oklahoma." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXXII, No. 6 (June, 1924), pp. 217-244.

This article reported the organization and operation of the Oklahoma Confederate Home.

Nesbitt, Paul. "J.J. McAlester." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XI, No. 2 (June, 1933), pp. 758-764.

"Oklahoma State Reunion." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XIX, No. 10 (October, 1911), p. 468.

This article reported on the 1911 Oklahoma convention of the United Confederate Veterans at Ardmore, Oklahoma.

"Oklahoma to the Front." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXIII, No. 4 (April, 1915), p. 151.

This article reported benefits given to Confederate veterans by the state of Oklahoma.

Perry, Dan W., Thomas H. Doyle, R. L. Williams, and Baxter Taylor.

"Resolution of Appreciation." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VII, No. 3 (September, 1929), pp. 332-334.

This article gave factual information about the life of Richard A. Sneed.

"Charles A. Phillips." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VI, No. 1 (March, 1928), p. 98.

"Pioneers of Pottawatomie County." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. IV, No. 3 (September, 1926), pp. 248-249.

This article gave information about the life of Benjamin Applewhite.

Ray, Eugene. "The Oklahoma Soldiers Home." Confederate Veteran. Vol. XIX, No. 9 (September, 1911), pp. 418-419.

This article reported the organization and operation of the Oklahoma Confederate Home.

"J.S. Rhoads Dies." Panhandle Herald, June 7, 1928.

"The Reunion at Tulsa." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXVI, No. 8 (August, 1918), pp. 331-332.

This article reported the events of the United Confederate Veterans' national convention at Tulsa in 1918.

"The Reunion in Brief." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXVI, No. 11 (November, 1918), pp. 467-468.

This was a concise account of the national convention of the United Confederate veterans at Tulsa in 1918.

"General R. A. Sneed Dies." Daily Oklahoman, March 16, 1936.

Sneed, Richard A. "Reminiscences of an Indian Trader." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XIV, No. 2 (June, 1936), pp. 135-155.

This article gave a firsthand account of some of the important events in the life of Richard A. Sneed.

"Captain James Stirman Standley, 1841-1904." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. X, No. 4 (December, 1932), pp. 614-617.

"Surviving Confederate Veterans." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXX, No. 10 (October, 1922), p. 363.

This article compared the veteran population of several Southern states.

"Dr. L. C. Tennent." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. VII, No. 1 (March, 1929), p. 123.

"The Veterans' Reunion." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXVI, No. 8 (August, 1918), p. 332.

This article gave information about the United Confederate Veterans' national reunion at Tulsa in 1918.

Vinita Weekly Chieftain, July 3, 1903.

This article reported the first official meeting of the Oklahoma Division of the United Confederate Veterans.

"A Well-Reported Interview by the Ardmore Morning Star." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XIX, No. 10 (October, 1911), p. 472.

This article dealt with Oklahoma's treatment of Confederate veterans.

"Colonel James R. Williamson." Tulsa World, June 19, 1932.

"Where Veterans of the Lost Cause Wait for Taps." Daily Oklahoman, February 25, 1923.

This article gave information concerning the organization and operation of the Oklahoma Confederate Home.

Wiles, Edmond R. "A Survey of Confederate Pension Lists." Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXX, No. 15 (October, 1922), p. 363.

This survey compared benefits granted by Southern states to their Confederate veterans.

Williams, Robert L. "Dr. Daniel Morris Hailey." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XVIII, No. 3 (September, 1940), pp. 215-218.

\_\_\_\_\_. "The Ingrams, Charles Thomas and Benjamin Stone, Father and Son." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XVIII, No. 1 (March, 1940), pp. 102-104.

Wright, Muriel H. "Samuel Benton Callahan." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. XXXIII, No. 3 (Autumn, 1955), pp. 314-315.

## Books

Hailey, Daniel M. ed. Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma. McAlester, Oklahoma, 1911.

\_\_\_\_\_. Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma. McAlester, Oklahoma, 1912.

\_\_\_\_\_. Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma. McAlester, Oklahoma, 1913.

\_\_\_\_\_. Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma. McAlester, Oklahoma, 1914.

\_\_\_\_\_. Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma. McAlester, Oklahoma, 1915.

\_\_\_\_\_. Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma. McAlester, Oklahoma, 1916.

\_\_\_\_\_. Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma. McAlester, Oklahoma, 1917.

These volumes were useful in tracing the activities of the United Confederate Veterans of Oklahoma as well as the lives of many individual members.

Hill, Luther B. History of the State of Oklahoma. 2 vols., New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1909.

These volumes gave information about the growth of Oklahoma following the Civil War.

Johnson, Roy M. Oklahoma South of the Canadian. 3 vols., Chicago: S. J. Clark Publishing Company, 1925.

These volumes provided information about Oklahoma following the Civil War.

Litton, Gaston. History of Oklahoma at the Golden Anniversary of Statehood. 4 vols., New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1957.

These volumes gave a general history of Oklahoma following the Civil War as well as providing a source of biographical sketches of Confederate veterans in Oklahoma.

Peterson, Clarence Stewart. Last Civil War Veteran in Fifty States. Baltimore: 1951.

This source provided information about Oklahoma's last Confederate veteran, Joshua T. Jones.



Thoburn, Joseph B. A Standard History of Oklahoma. 5 vols., Chicago: American Historical Society, 1916.

These volumes were helpful in giving a general history of the state following the Civil War and also for providing biographical sketches of many of Oklahoma's Confederate veterans.

\_\_\_\_\_ and Muriel H. Wright. Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People. 4 vols., New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1929.

These volumes gave a general history of the state following the Civil War and also provided biographical sketches of some of Oklahoma's Confederate veterans.

**APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX A

### RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE OKLAHOMA CONFEDERATE HOME<sup>1</sup>

#### Meetings and Officers of the Board

Regular meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the Home on the first Tuesday of March and September of each year. There shall be adjourned meetings of the Board at such times and places as may be designated by the Board and called meetings at such times and places as designated by the President.

#### Officers of the Board

The officers of the Board shall be a President and Vice-President, who shall preside in the absence of the President; a Secretary, who shall make a record of all meetings held by the Board and such officers shall be elected at the meeting of the Board the first Tuesday in March. The President of the Board shall, upon confirmation of the Board of Trustees, appoint an Executive Committee consisting of three members of the Board, who shall meet once every three months at the Home for the purpose of transacting all such business as the Board may order, by by-laws or otherwise; said appointment to be made at the annual meetings in March of each year. Said committee shall have supervision

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<sup>1</sup>George W. Lewis, "Brief History of the Oklahoma Confederate Home," Unpublished Report, Ardmore, Oklahoma, 1938, pp. 11-19, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

of the Home and its officers and it shall be their duty to see that officers of the Home faithfully perform their respective duties, and to see that the property of the Home and members of the Home are properly looked after and cared for, and to advise with and direct the officers of the Home. They shall make a report to the Board at its regular meetings, and meetings that may be called, showing the condition of the Home and its members and make such recommendations as they may deem proper for the best interest of the Home.

#### Order of Proceedings at Board Meetings

1. Calling roll and noting absences.
2. Reading, correcting and approving minutes of previous meeting.
3. Report of standing and special committees and Executive Committee.
4. Report of officers of the Home.
5. Communications read and disposed of.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business, including election of officers.
8. Conduct of the Home.
9. Resolutions. At the March meeting, the Board shall elect a Superintendent, who shall be a married man, and a Matron, who may be the wife of the Superintendent, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified, providing that the Board shall have the right to remove any elected officer whenever they deem it necessary for the best interest of the Home.

### Superintendent

The Superintendent shall have charge of all the real and personal property of the Home and be responsible for its care and preservation and shall have control and management of the farm and shall make requisitions to the State Board of Public Affairs for all supplies necessary for the Home, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the Board or Executive Committee. He shall employ such help as may be necessary for the keeping up of the Home. Such employees shall be so contracted with as to retain the right to discharge them at any time. The Superintendent shall be furnished with living quarters and provisions for himself and family free of charge. He shall receive a salary fixed by the Board payable on or before the 10th day of each month. He shall make a written report to the Board at the March and September meetings.

### Matron

The matron of the Home will have direct supervision over the dining room and kitchen; responsibility for the neatness, cleanliness and order will rest upon her. She shall also have charge of the linen room and goods stored therein. She shall also have charge of the institution during the temporary absence of the Superintendent. All clothing for the female members must be issued only on the Matron's requisition, approved by the Superintendent. She shall receive a salary fixed by the Board, payable on or before the 10th day of each month.

### Physician

The Physician shall give careful attention to the health of the

members, and see that any that are sick are properly cared for and nursed, and have the proper food and diet, and shall have control and be responsible for the sanitary condition of the Home. He shall make reports to the Board as to the health and condition of the members, and make such suggestions as he may deem for the best interest of the Home. He shall make requisitions to the State Board of Public Affairs for all medicines; all requisitions must be approved by the Superintendent. It shall be his duty to recommend to the Superintendent a suitable person as head nurse. He shall receive a salary fixed by the Board, payable on or before the 10th day of each month.

#### Employees

Employees of the Home are required to render efficient and faithful service, commensurate with the compensation received, and are expected to observe the rules and regulations of the Home. Employees must not leave the Home during work hours, except by permission of the Superintendent.

#### Rules for Visitors

All persons visiting the Home or the members of the Home are requested to report to the Superintendent or his Assistant; and only in exceptional cases, and by authority of the Superintendent or Matron, will visitors or other non-members be permitted to take meals there. The Superintendent must see that this rule is strictly enforced.

These rules are not intended to prohibit the members of the Home from exercising their just privileges, but to keep the Home in a clean and sanitary condition, and, from past experiences, we presume it will

be impossible for these rules to be made effective without the assistance of the members themselves, which is reasonable to expect; for it is their Home, provided for them by the State of Oklahoma, and it is for their health and comfort that these precautions are taken; and it is a duty born of gratitude that should appeal to them to assist those in charge in keeping the Home clean and sanitary.

#### How to Obtain Admission to the Home

To obtain admission to the Home, applicants must file with the Superintendent a written application on the form blank provided for that purpose by the Board of Trustees. Write to the Superintendent for one of these blanks.

1. Every Veteran in the Home, and every Veteran who may hereafter be admitted into said Home, shall subscribe to these rules in a book kept for that purpose by the Superintendent. The refusal on the part of any Veteran of the Home to comply with the provisions of this rule shall cause his suspension for a specific time or dismissal from the Home.

2. Intoxication and gambling are strictly prohibited. Any member or employee bringing liquor or intoxicant in the buildings or on the grounds will be punished, and repeated infractions of this rule will be followed by the summary discharge of the offender or offenders from the Home.

3. No Veteran will be permitted to sell, exchange or give away any article of clothing or property furnished by the Home. All clothing so furnished shall remain the property of the Home and is not to be removed from the Home by the wearer without special permission of

the Superintendent or Assistant during his absence.

4. Willfully damaging the furniture or any part of the Home or any property pertaining thereto, spitting on the floors of the rooms, walls, stairways, hallways, porches and other buildings at the Home is strictly prohibited.

5. Using profane, obscene or abusive language, quarreling, fighting or disorderly conduct is prohibited, and no member will be allowed to carry about his person or have in his quarters or about the Home, under any pretext, any deadly weapon, whether concealed or displayed.

6. Each Veteran shall keep his person, bedding and quarters clean, and shall bathe and wash himself at least once a week if his condition will permit it, and his hair and beard must be kept trimmed and in good order.

7. Veterans shall observe proper respect in addressing officers of the Home and be polite and courteous to each other. Discourteous or disrespectful language or conduct toward the Superintendent or any other officer or visitor, disobedience of any orders, or refusal to perform duties assigned them, will be punished.

8. Water, sweepings or refuse of any kind must not be thrown from the doors or windows, but put in places designated by the Superintendent. No nuisance shall be committed in or about the buildings.

9. No member shall absent himself from the Home without a written permit from the Superintendent.

10. Any member or members writing or circulating false or scandalous reports or using abusive language concerning members of the Board or any officer of the institution or member of the Home, shall be subject to immediate dismissal.



11. No member of the Home or visitor will be permitted to visit the Hospital without permission of the Surgeon, Superintendent or the Head Nurse.

12. No member of the Home will be permitted to marry and remain in the Home without permission of Board of Managers. Any member of the Home who marries a person outside of the Home forfeits his right to remain in the Home.

13. No food shall be carried away from the kitchens or dining halls to the rooms, except by permission of the Superintendent or Matron, and the members shall not be allowed to visit the kitchens for the purpose of procuring food from the cook or otherwise. The supplies purchased for the Home must be carefully used for the benefit of those belonging to it.

14. Any Veteran who may have cause for grievance must apply in writing to the Board of Managers for redress.

Violation of any of the foregoing rules will subject the offender to restraint, a reprimand or dismissal from the Home, at the discretion of the Board of Managers.

#### STATUTES

##### Home Established--Persons Admitted

The Institution provided for under the articles of incorporation of the Confederate Veterans Home Association, Carter County, Oklahoma, is hereby created and made a Charitable Institution of the State of Oklahoma, to be known as the Oklahoma Confederate Home, and said property as hereinafter described and provided for is accepted and taken over in the name of the State; and the State agrees to maintain said home

for a period of twenty-five years or for so much of said time as the State has citizens who need and are entitled to the care of such Home, when the conditions and stipulations herein provided for have been complied with, as follows:

The Board of Trustees of said Confederate Home, hereinafter provided for, shall cause to be built and erected, the necessary buildings, at a cost of not less than twenty thousand dollars for the care of indigent and disabled soldiers and sailors who enlisted and served in the Army or Navy of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War and during the World War of 1917 and 1918, and also for the aged wives and widows of such soldiers and sailors. In consideration of this action upon the part of the state, the Board of Trustees shall convey to the State all the property now owned or to be owned and held or to be held under its corporate franchise procured from the State and as contemplated in this article consisting of not less than twenty acres of land with buildings, together with all improvements and property thereon and also all the emoluments, gifts and donations to said Home and the deed therefor; and after being duly recorded the deed thereto, together with the abstract therefor, shall be filed with the Secretary of State; said title to be free from all encumbrances of any nature whatever to the State,

#### Officers--Qualifications--Appointment--Term

The control and management of said home, located as above described, shall be vested in a Board of Trustees composed of seven (7) members, each residing in the state, and five (5) of the members, as far as practicable, shall have served as a soldier in the army or as a

sailor in the navy of the Confederate States of America, during the Civil War, and one member shall be a member in good standing of the organization known as the United Sons of Confederate Veterans of Oklahoma, and one member shall be a member in good standing of the organization known as the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Oklahoma, and the same shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the State of Oklahoma.

The Governor, as soon as this act shall have taken effect, shall appoint seven (7) members, four (4) of whom shall hold for a term ending on the first Tuesday of February, 1915, and the other members for a term ending on the first Tuesday of February, 1913; and their successors in office shall hold for a term of four (4) years. When vacancies occur they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for any unexpired term; meetings of said Board of Trustees shall be at the Oklahoma Confederate Home, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, twice a year, on the first Tuesday in March and September; and the members of the board shall be allowed, out of the funds appropriated under this article, their actual expenses. The treasurer shall receive as full compensation for his services, the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) per year.

#### Failure to Qualify--New Appointment

The Secretary of State shall furnish a certificate to each member of the board of trustees within ten days of his appointment, notifying him that he has been appointed; and if any member fails for a space of thirty days to inform the governor of his acceptance, then his appointment shall be void and his place shall be filled as heretofore provided in cases of vacancies.

## APPENDIX B

### A LIST OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS IN OKLAHOMA<sup>1</sup>

Abercrombie, A. J.	Adcock, James A.	Akins, James G.
Ablenathy, J. W.	Adkins, J. M.	Alberty, Andrew
Ables, A. J.	Adkins, J. W.	Alcorn, W. W.
Adair, John	Adneal, J. M.	Aldridge, B. A.
Adair, R. W.	Aduddle, G. A.	Alexander, G. A.
Adams, Francis M.	Agnew, W. W. S.	Alexander, J. A.
Adams, J. A.	Aikins, Sidney	Alexander, J. B.
Adams, J. F.	Aikins, W. M.	Alexander, J. R.
Adams, W. M.	Akers, Johnson B.	Alexander, J. W.
Adcock, Benjamin	Akin, L. T.	Alexander, R.

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<sup>1</sup>This list of 3,774 Confederate veterans who lived in Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, and the state of Oklahoma was compiled from the following sources: D. M. Hailey, ed., Confederate Veteran Association of the State of Oklahoma (McAlester, Oklahoma: 1911-1917), throughout; Joseph B. Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma (5 vols., Chicago: American Historical Society, 1916), throughout; Joseph B. Thoburn and Muriel H. Wright, Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People (4 vols., New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1929), throughout; Gaston Little, History of Oklahoma at the Golden Anniversary of Statehood (4 vols., New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1957), throughout; Index to Applications for Pensions from the State of Oklahoma Submitted by Confederate Soldiers, Sailors, and Widows (Special Publication No. 2, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Oklahoma Genealogical Society, 1969), throughout; "State of Oklahoma, Department of Oklahoma, Confederate Home, Ardmore, Oklahoma," Bulletin (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Oklahoma Genealogical Society, 1959), pp. 1-3; "Indian-Pioneer History" (113 vols.), Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, throughout; Necrologies, The Chronicles of Oklahoma, throughout.

Alexander, W. A.	Anderson, M. C.	Arnold, J. N.
Alkin, Sidney	Anderson, Marcus	Arnold, T. D.
Allen, C. A.	Anderson, N. B.	Arnold, T. H.
Allen, E. A.	Anderson, R. W.	Asbill, J. H.
Allen, G. J.	Anderson, T. T.	Ashby, Stump
Allen, H. H.	Angle, A. R.	Ashford, James W.
Allen, J. A.	Angell, A. R.	Ashford, John A.
Allen, J. P.	Anglin, W. T.	Ashford, T.
Allen, Levi	Anthony, J. T.	Ashley, H. S. P.
Allen, W. J.	Apple, B. C.	Ashlock, G. W.
Allen, W. S.	Apple, R. C.	Ashworth, F. L.
Allford, T.	Appleby, A. M.	Askew, A. C.
Allison, John R.	Appleby, James B.	Askew, John
Alston, P. B.	Applewhite, B. L.	Askew, N. J.
Altman, W. H.	Archer, George B.	Askew, W. D.
Alvid, A. F.	Archer, J. F.	Aslnoud, J. H.
Amason, C. D.	Armstrong, J. C.	Aspley, F. M.
Amason, W. T.	Armstrong, J. D.	Astley, F. M.
Amerson, J. M.	Armstrong, J. F.	Atchley, G. W.
Anderson, Alvin	Armstrong, J. W.	Ateu, W. H.
Anderson, C. O.	Armstrong, N. W.	Atkins, W. T.
Anderson, D. P.	Armstrong, T. T.	Atkinson, T. Y.
Anderson, E. C.	Arnett, B. F.	Attaway, R. D. S.
Anderson, H. G.	Arnett, L. T.	Atterbury, W. M.
Anderson, J. C.	Arnett, M. L.	Atterbury, W. N.
Anderson, J. F.	Arnn, James R.	Ault, W. H.
Anderson, T. J.	Arnold, J. M.	Austin, M. S.

Autrey, R. M.	Baker, R. D.	Barnes, Albert S.
Avery, C. M.	Baker, Samuel	Barnes, E. W.
Avery, J. J.	Baker, T. J.	Barnes, J. B.
Avery, James T.	Baker, W. J.	Barnett, G. M.
Aycock, F. M.	Baldwin, Samuel T.	Barnett, J. M.
Aycock, Jasper	Ball, J. W.	Barnett, J. W.
Bacon, Amon H.	Ball, W. F.	Barnett, James
Bacon, John F.	Ballard, S. E.	Barney, Charles
Bailey, A. J.	Balleg, H. L.	Barr, G. W.
Bailey, B. H.	Balton, S. L.	Barr, Robert
Bailey, G. T.	Bancan, L. C.	Barrett, A. G.
Bailey, John M.	Bancher, J. C.	Barrett, J. A.
Bailey, Lewis J.	Band, T. F.	Barrett, R. B.
Bailey, W. A.	Banks, W. E.	Barrett, R. H.
Bailey, W. P.	Banley, J. H.	Barry, S. S.
Bailey, W. T.	Bard, J. T.	Barter, R. H.
Baird, J. W.	Barefield, C.	Barton, Joshua
Baird, W. G.	Barefoot, J. W.	Barton, L. C.
Baise, J. B.	Barger, Robert S.	Barton, W. B.
Baker, G. M.	Barker, J. E.	Barton, W. H.
Baker, I. J.	Barker, J. M.	Bass, J. H.
Baker, J. D.	Barker, T. L.	Bass, J. M.
Baker, J. S.	Barley, J. H.	Baswell, B. B.
Baker, James A.	Barley, W. P.	Bates, W. N.
Baker, John L.	Barnard, A. G.	Batsel, P. T.
Baker, John W.	Barnard, Keeny	Batterson, M. B.
Baker, Martin V.	Barnes, A. L.	Baugh, J. F.

Baughn, H. H.	Beggs, E. L.	Bible, G. P.
Bauldwyn, E. B.	Belew, Sam	Bible, Lewis
Bavar, J. T.	Bell, J. H.	Bice, J. P.
Baxter, Elias	Bell, J. M.	Biddles, R. M.
Bawner, H. C.	Bell, James E.	Bidle, H. J.
Bayley, A. G.	Bell, James R.	Bigelow, A. B.
Bayse, W. C.	Bell, Lucien B.	Biggs, A. H.
Beak, J. F.	Beller, J. P.	Biles, W. A. C.
Beall, T. W.	Bellew, J. B.	Billings, J. C.
Beam, R. T.	Benge, G. C.	Billings, S. L.
Beam, Rufus M.	Bennett, I. M.	Billingsley, Clayton
Beams, W. H.	Bennett, J. N.	Billingsley, T. C.
Bean, R. T.	Bennett, J. S.	Bingham, K. P.
Bean, W. H.	Bennett, James H.	Bird, Charley
Beard, T.	Benton, Peter	Bies, G. A.
Bearden, T. C.	Berry, C. M.	Birdwell, John H.
Bearden, Uyley	Berry, F. C.	Bishop, J. B.
Bearden, Wiley	Berry, L. A.	Bishop, S. B.
Beatty, W. W.	Berry, M. A.	Black, C. T.
Beaumgardner, J. R.	Berry, T. F.	Black, W. P.
Beck, Dave	Berryhill, J. T.	Blackburn, F. J.
Becket, James	Berryman, J. M.	Blake, W. G.
Beeding, J. G.	Best, C. M.	Blalock, J. R.
Beeler, J. W.	Betts, R. D.	Blankenship, S.
Beeler, John B.	Bevel, W. W.	Blansett, J. D.
Beene, S. W.	Bewley, J. H.	Blanton, J. W.
Beesley, W. W.	Bibb, S. T.	Blanton, T. W.

Blanton, W. M. H.	Bonels, J. B.	Bracket, D.
Blassingame, James	Bonnell, W. A.	Braddock, W. M.
Blaylock, Giles D.	Booba, W. W.	Braden, A. J.
Bledson, J. D.	Books, J. L.	Bradley, Charles L.
Bledson, M. S.	Bost, T. W.	Bradley, F. E.
Blevins, A.	Boswell, T. G.	Bradley, H. H.
Blevins, H. D.	Bottoms, J. K.	Bradley, John T.
Blevins, S. E.	Bottoms, P. L.	Bradley, W. M.
Bloakeny, W. F.	Bottoms, Presley	Bradshaw, C. W.
Blount, B. F.	Bottoms, S. S.	Bradshaw, J. H.
Blunt, A. G.	Bough, J. A.	Brady, Charles
Bobbitt, W. T.	Bounds, W. T.	Brady, F. E.
Bodie, T. V.	Bourgeois, J. D.	Brady, J. H.
Bogan, H. S.	Bowen, M. C.	Brady, W. J.
Boger, W. M.	Bowen, Moses M.	Brady, W. T.
Boggs, A. C.	Bowen, W. P.	Braid, P. B.
Bohanan, T. T.	Bowling, J. W.	Brains, D. M.
Bolen, J. B.	Bowman, J. H.	Braken, H. A.
Bolen, J. R.	Bownman, W. E.	Bramell, J. R.
Bolin, Joseph	Box, Sam	Brandenburgh, J. W.
Boll, W. W.	Boyd, A. W.	Brannon, A. J.
Bomner, E. B.	Boyd, J. F.	Branton, L. J.
Bonberons, I. H.	Boyd, Robert	Branum, M. J.
Boncher, J. C.	Boyd, Roland	Braziel, R. H.
Bond, R. M.	Boyd, W. A.	Breckenridge, C. R.
Bond, Thomas J.	Boynton, F. M.	Bremer, C. D.
Bone, Matthew	Bracket, Adam	Brewer, B. F.



Brewer, D. D.	Brown, J. M.	Buckanan, George C.
Brewer, J. C.	Brown, John T.	Buckanan, John B.
Brewer, J. H.	Brown, K. J. K.	Buchanon, R. J.
Brewer, J. W.	Brown, Morris	Buckner, C. P.
Brewer, T. F.	Brown, R. T.	Buford, H. C.
Brice, W. P. M.	Brown, Robert	Buckston, W. M.
Bridge, H. C.	Brown, S. G.	Budgett, J. W.
Briggs, L. L.	Brown, Samuel	Bugg, D. M.
Briley, John	Brown, Thomas P.	Bugh, J. F.
Brindridge, J. M.	Brown, W. J.	Buie, N. M.
Briscoe, W. J.	Brown, W. H. C.	Bull, Jesse M.
Britt, E.	Brown, W. N.	Bull, T. D.
Brock, J. F.	Brown, William J.	Bullard, E. A.
Brock, W. J.	Browning, D. B.	Bullard, John M.
Brodnick, W.	Browning, Jeremiah	Bullard, Levi
Brogdon, Newton	Bruce, Charles H.	Bunch, J. T.
Bronaid, Jasper	Bruce, G. H.	Bunger, R. C.
Bronk, C. J.	Bruce, I. W.	Burch, A. J.
Brooks, L. L.	Brumley, J. B.	Burch, W. H.
Brooks, N. J.	Brundage, J. M.	Burgess, J. J.
Brooks, W. H.	Bruton, E. W.	Burgess, J. T.
Brookshire, T. P.	Bryan, B. P.	Burgess, Jess B.
Brother, A. J.	Bryan, Gabriel M.	Burgess, L. B.
Brown, A. A.	Bryan, W. E.	Burgess, T. M.
Brown, A. R.	Bryan, W. R.	Burgham, K. P.
Brown, F. A.	Bryant, James M.	Burgman, J. M.
Brown, Francis M.	Bryant, T. B.	Burnett, J. E.

Burnett, Nash	Byers, T. J.	Campbell, J. L.
Burnett, Samuel J.	Byrnes, Thomas T.	Campbell, L. C.
Burnett, Ed	Bynum, Bailes P.	Campbell, M.
Burns, Cornelius	Byrd, L. S.	Campbell, Pleasant
Burns, H. A.	Byrd, Robert	Canada, B. C.
Burns, Houston	Byrd, William L.	Canchell, A. F.
Burns, J. L.	Byron, J. N.	Candler, J. J.
Burns, James B.	Cagle, Anderson	Candy, Samuel
Burns, T. L.	Cahles, Gaston P.	Cannon, Alfred
Burrell, Noah	Cain, J. P.	Cannon, G. W.
Burress, Houston	Cain, J. W.	Cannon, James
Burton, B. F.	Cain, R. F.	Cannon, W. S.
Burton, Jacob S.	Caldwell, David R.	Cantrell, B. C.
Burton, M. H.	Caldwell, F. M.	Cantrell, George
Burton, R. C.	Calhoun, C. B.	Cantrell, J. L.
Bush, A. W.	Callahan, J. M.	Cany, Hares K.
Busley, J. S.	Callahan, S. B.	Capps, Hillery
Busley, L. S.	Calley, J. M.	Carder, N. I.
Busley, S. S.	Calmes, Henry	Cardell, W. N.
Bussey, Dempsey	Calvert, D. V.	Cargile, L. L.
Butler, Nathan	Calvert, J. W.	Caring, J. T.
Butt, F. A.	Cameron, B. R.	Carleton, H. B.
Butt, J.	Camp, Abner	Carlisle, J. B.
Butts, F. A.	Camp, J. H.	Carmichael, S. R.
Buxley, J. H.	Camp, Joseph M.	Carnes, J. A.
Buzbee, J. T.	Campbell, Alex	Carpenter, A. H.
Byars, H. C.	Campbell, G. W.	Carpenter, L. B.

Carpenter, Thomas H.	Casey, F. M.	Cherry, J. F. D.
Carr, J. K.	Cash, F. M.	Chesney, S. O.
Carr, R. P.	Caslor, J. O.	Childers, James C.
Carraway, John B.	Cass, Maurice	Childers, William
Carriker, J. W.	Cassity, James A.	Childes, A. F.
Carroll, Alfred Miles	Casten, A. J.	Childress, A. B.
Carroll, Charles W.	Cates, J. C.	Childress, J. C.
Carroll, F. J.	Cauley, W. C.	Childress, S. V.
Carroll, G. F.	Caulk, M. M.	Childs, A. H.
Carroll, W. G.	Caulver, H. G.	Childs, H.
Carson, R. D.	Cauthron, J. D.	Childus, Robert P.
Carson, William M.	Caxlish, W. H.	Chin, T. R.
Carson, William R.	Cease, B.	Chisler, G. W.
Carthel, J. F.	Ceene, J. L.	Chism, G. W. R.
Carter, A. W.	Chadix, William H.	Chitty, L. C.
Carter, B. W.	Chafin, J. P.	Choat, Thomas D.
Carter, C. B.	Chamber, B. G.	Choat, W. N.
Carter, E, P.	Chambers, J. F.	Choate, G.
Carter, Elbert	Chambers, John S.	Choffin, A. J.
Carter, H. S.	Chambers, Robert G.	Christen, B. W.
Carter, John H.	Chandler, B. G.	Christinson, R. T.
Carter, R. H.	Chandler, James	Christopher, C. H.
Carter, Rae	Chappelle, T. M.	Christopher, J. S.
Carter, Sam H.	Chappelle, William R.	Clark, George W.
Carter, Thomas Jeff	Charter, William	Clark, Ishman J. H.
Carter, W. S.	Chastain, E.	Clark, J. H.
Casebolt, Robert	Cheek, Green	Clark, J. J.

Clark, J. W.	Coffee, J. M.	Condry, C. K.
Clark, M. T.	Coffee, T. A.	Cone, W. B.
Clark, Milton A.	Coffey, A.	Conn, J. M.
Clark, R. B.	Cogdell, Richard	Conn, William H.
Clark, Sam	Cohee, F. M.	Connally, H. W.
Clark, William H.	Cocker, Calvin	Connally, S. H.
Clayton, Thomas M.	Colbert, Humphrey	Connelly, B. M.
Clem, A. J.	Colbert, Salathiel	Connelly, Pete
Clements, J. J.	Cole, W. P.	Connors, C. C.
Clemon, John Harvey	Coleman, J. H.	Connor, J. M.
Clendennin, C. A.	Coleman, R. B.	Conway, H. J.
Clifford, Franklin A.	Collins, J. M.	Cook, E. S.
Cline, Amon	Collins, J. P.	Cook, Frank
Cloud, William A.	Collins, J. R.	Cook, Isaac
Clowny, H. P.	Collins, James G.	Cook, J. B.
Clyborn, John H.	Collins, Thomas W.	Cook, J. J.
Cobb, J. W.	Colman, L. H.	Cook, J. L.
Cobb, R. B.	Colvert, D. V.	Cook, J. P.
Cochel, Absalom	Colwell, D. S.	Cook, S.
Cochran, B. B.	Colwell, J. S.	Cook, Thomas C.
Cochran, J. K.	Colwell, James A.	Cook, Thomas J.
Cochran, Pickney	Colwell, Thomas	Cook, W. H.
Cochrell, A. M.	Colwig, Anderson F.	Cook, W. M.
Cochrell, J. M.	Commings, N.	Coonrod, F. M.
Cock, Harmon	Conan, Andrew	Cooper, George M.
Coe, W. A.	Conan, R. H.	Cooper, J. M.
Coffee, Calton	Conards, H. W.	Cooper, John G.

Cooper, Joseph S.	Coudry, Harry C.	Cravems, C. T.
Cooper, O. M.	Coulter, J. M.	Crawford, H. C.
Cooper, William B.	Coumpton, Henry	Crawford, J. M.
Cooper, W. L.	Countess, Ezra	Crawford, Johnson
Coowell, D. F.	Coughran, M. J.	Crawley, Vincent
Cope, J. M.	Counings, David	Creat, B. S.
Copeland, Alex	Countryman, J. C.	Creel, Anthony
Copeland, B. F.	Courtney, G. J.	Crenshaw, W. M.
Copeland, G.	Covey, L. E.	Crews, William
Copeland, J. B.	Cowan, B. A.	Criel, A.
Copland, Joseph H.	Cowan, J. K. G.	Crisler, G. W.
Corey, Ed	Coward, I. M.	Crisp, W. M.
Corgill, J. A.	Cowen, Bailey Peyton	Criswell, J. S.
Corn, J. M.	Cowen, J. G.	Crockee, W. C.
Cornelius, John	Cowherd, W. T.	Cross, John
Cornish, G. W.	Cowling, A. F.	Cross, G. W.
Corntassell, John	Cox, J. B.	Cross, William
Cornwell, George E.	Cox, J. R.	Crosley, M.
Cosper, J. B. M.	Cox, W. R.	Crosley, W.
Coston, Samuel H.	Cox, W. T.	Crosslin, John
Cothron, W. H.	Coydell, Richard	Crosslin, W. H.
Cotton, A. L.	Coyle, E. G.	Crow, A. M.
Cotton, J. L.	Crabtree, J. L.	Crow, Issac Newton
Cotts, W. R.	Crabtree, Reese	Crowder, J. A.
Couch, C. C.	Craddock, J. D.	Crowder, W. M.
Couch, J. C.	Craig, R.	Crowdus, H. W.
Couch, M. W.	Cranners, Z. T.	Crump, W. G.

Crumpacker, John	Dallas, J. B.	Darnut, H. C.
Crunk, Dock	Dallas, T. B.	Darr, J. A.
Cruse, R. A.	Dalton, G. L.	Dashner, G. H.
Cullen, Cicero	Damron, K. S.	Daucer, Stephen P.
Cullen, J. W.	Dance, J. L.	Daugherty, M. H.
Cullom, Harvey	Dandridge, J. M.	Daugherty, W. M.
Cumbie, J. T.	Daniel, F. G.	Daughty, H. C.
Cummings, G. R.	Daniel, J. R.	Daughty, Van S.
Cummings, R. W.	Daniel, J. S.	Daulton, W. M.
Cunard, S. C.	Daniel, John W.	Davenport, C. K.
Cunningham, J. L.	Daniel, Joseph	Davenport, W. B.
Cunningham, J. M.	Daniel, Mark	Davidson, J. H.
Cunningham, J. S.	Daniel, Nadee	Davidson, James L.
Cunningham, J. W.	Daniel, T. J.	Davidson, W. H.
Cunningham, L. W. N.	Daniel, W. A.	Davidson, W. J.
Cunningham, M. A.	Daniel, W. H.	Davis, A. B.
Cunningham, O. J.	Daniels, I. J.	Davis, A. H.
Cunningham, William	Daniels, Joseph	Davis, B. J.
Curb, A. M.	Daniels, Munia	Davis, C. D.
Curl, W. G.	Daniels, W. I.	Davis, David
Currey, Sam	Dankee, L. R.	Davis, E. R.
Curterds, J. R.	Danley, E. L.	Davis, F. E.
Daggy, W. H.	Dannenberg, William	Davis, F. H.
Dailey, John	Danon, G. W.	Davis, Francis M.
Dailey, W. W.	Darkins, S. D.	Davis, Frank M.
Daily, F. A.	Darnell, D. C.	Davis, Henry
Daleson, E.	Darnell, LaFayette	Davis, Isaiah T.

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Davis, J. C.	Deatheridge, M. G.	Dobbs, J. O.
Davis, J. M.	Deaton, E.	Dobbs, W. D.
Davis, J. S.	Decker, H. E.	Dobson, Daniel C.
Davis, J. W.	Deekes, G. W.	Dobson, E. E.
Davis, Jessee	Delaniac, J. R.	Dodgin, W. H.
Davis, John W. O.	Delarc, J. N.	Dodson, D. S.
Davis, Joseph L.	Dennis, J. W.	Dodson, T. T.
Davis, M. D.	Denny, H. D.	Dodson, T. W.
Davis, Matthew J.	Denton, Elijah	Dodson, W. J.
Davis, N. J.	Denton, T. J.	Dodson, W. T.
Davis, Perry	Derr, F. A.	Doles, R. A.
Davis, Richard	DeShago, J. Allen	Domenberg, J. H.
Davis, Rufus S.	DeShazo, G. L.	Donald, C. C.
Davis, T. B.	Deskin, Samuel R.	Donald, D. R.
Davis, W. H.	Dice, F. H.	Donehoo, M. W.
Davis, W. Z.	Dickson, J. L.	Donham, John T.
Davis, Walker S.	Dickenson, M. J.	Donson, E. E.
Davis, Walls	Dickinson, L. B.	Dooley, D. J.
Dawson, B. D.	Diggs, Ramson	Dorsey, D. J.
Dawson, D. D.	Dilday, J. H.	Dorsey, G. K.
Dawson, F. M.	Dill, E. D.	Dorsey, J. A.
Dawson, J. D.	Dillbeck, James	DoSane, F. M.
Dawson, S. D.	Dinning, Robert D.	Douthit, H. A.
Dawson, Zackariah	Dishmon, C. C.	Douglas, Henry
Day, J. R.	Disiago, F. M.	Douglas, Jesse
Dean, F. M.	Dismukes, A. B.	Douglas, S. A.

Douglas, S. H.	Dumas, A. W.	Eaton, W. L.
Dover, Augustus	Dumert, J. L.	Eavens, W. R.
Dover, C. M.	Duncan, G. W.	Ebert, Joseph
Downing, J. M.	Duncan, J. R. P.	Eddleman, D. J.
Downs, J. S.	Duncan, L. F.	Eddleman, J. P.
Doyle, John	Duncan, W. L.	Edens, James
Doyle, L. M.	Dunford, P. P.	Edens, William
Doyle, T. A.	Dunn, T. A.	Edmonds, C. N.
Doyles, J. G.	Dunn, W. J.	Edmons, T. S.
Draggoo, E. M.	Dunnigan, S. W.	Edmonson, W. L.
Drake, John P.	Dunning, James E.	Edmonston, William
Drake, P. J.	Dunway, Frank	Edwards, E. A.
Drandenburg, J. W.	Durant, A. S.	Edwards, James A.
Draughan, J. T.	Durham, S. C.	Edwards, John A.
Drekham, J. H.	Durham, W. H.	Edwards, M. M.
Drennan, J. O.	Durkee, L. B.	Edwards, T. S.
Driggs, R.	Dyer, J. L.	Edwards, Thomas
Driver, J. B.	Dyer, W. H.	Edwards, W. A.
Drummond, W.	Dyer, W. T.	Eggleston, J. E.
Dudley, B. W.	Dyer, William J.	Eiffect, Henry
Dudley, J. W.	Dysart, William A.	Eiffert, John H.
Dufenderfer, J. M.	Earl, W. H.	Elder, Thomas
Duke, Bartlett S.	Early, Preston	Elenbury, J. E.
Duke, T. A.	Eason, Rice	Eliason, R. H.
Duke, W. A.	Eastham, Henry C.	Elinburg, J. C.
Duke, W. H.	Eaton, A. M.	Elkins, W. F.
Dulard, P. R.	Eaton, G. W.	Ellington, George R.



Elliot, B. F.	Ervin, A. J.	Farmer, Alonzo
Elliott, G. W.	Ervin, Able	Farmer, Andrew J.
Elliott, H. C.	Ervin, B. F.	Farmer, B. F.
Elliott, Joseph P.	Erdner, M. P.	Farmer, Burk P.
Elliott, T. B.	Estes, B. J.	Farmer, J. N.
Elliott, W. P.	Estes, Cicero	Farmer, James Young
Ellis, B. S.	Estes, D. J.	Farran, J. D.
Ellis, George D.	Estes, Robert	Farrell, William
Ellis, J. F.	Eubanks, J. W.	Farris, D. B.
Ellis, J. L.	Eubanks, William	Farris, J. N.
Ellis, L. T.	Evans, F. E.	Farris, James
Ellis, Thomas	Evans, George Henry	Farris, T. B.
Ellis, Z. T.	Evans, J. H.	Farris, Tom
Ellison, F. M.	Evans, J. W.	Farris, W. J.
Elliss, F. B.	Evans, James M.	Farrow, G. W.
Elms, H.	Evans, John M.	Faudsey, R. B.
Elvington, A. A.	Evans, Nathaniel H.	Faulkner, D. M.
Ely, D. M.	Evans, Thomas B.	Faulkner, L. A.
Embry, J. W.	Evans, W. A.	Fears, S. S.
Emerson, Charles A.	Evans, W. C.	Fears, T. E.
English, A. J.	Evans, W. F. C.	Fears, W. B.
English, Joseph	Evans, Z. T.	Featherston, F. C.
Enloe, J. J.	Everett, J. B.	Feilder, Robert D.
Enloe, Joll S.	Everton, William P.	Felton, Howell
Eoff, W. B.	Falls, Noah W.	Ferguson, E. P.
Epperson, W. M.	Fanon, George W.	Ferrell, B. C.
Ervin, A. H.	Fargo, Charles A.	Ferrell, H. A.

Ferrell, Q. H.	Flatt, A.	Forsythe, W. J.
Ferris, Scott	Fleming, W. J.	Foster, E. T.
Ferris, W. J.	Fletcher, F. T.	Foster, G. W.
Ficklin, E. D.	Fletcher, G. F.	Foster, J. E.
Fields, Bud	Fletcher, W. R.	Foster, W. W.
Fields, Elijah	Florence, J. K.	Foster, William M.
Fields, G. W.	Florence, W. L.	Foulkes, E. T.
Fields, R. D.	Florence, W. M.	Foulks, J. A.
Fields, Thomas	Florida, J. K.	Foulter, A. H.
Fields, Walter G.	Flott, Albert	Foushee, W. T.
Fincher, E. W.	Flowers, J. C.	Fowler, A. N.
Findlay, Sam	Flowers, W. F.	Fowler, George T.
Finlay, J. H.	Floyd, J. A.	Fowler, George W.
Finley, H. M.	Floyd, John M.	Fowler, Joseph
Fisher, J. C.	Floyd, T. R.	Fowler, W. R.
Fisher, James	Floyd, W. D.	Fowler, W. T.
Fisher, N. B.	Flurry, W. E.	Fox, M. A.
Fisher, Samuel Henry	Fobb, Joseph	Fox, M. H.
Fisher, W. H.	Folks, Elijah C.	Fox, William B.
Fite, J. L.	Folson, D. H.	Foyil, Alfred
Fite, W.	Folsom, E. A.	Franklin, L. O.
Fitzgerald, Abner T.	Folsom, J. C.	Franklin, R. C.
Fitzgerald, C. B.	Folsom, Ruben	Franklin, W. J.
Fitzgerald, C. W.	Fond, G. F.	Fraser, J. Crockett
Fitzgerald, Coleman	Forbes, J. N.	Fraser, J. D.
Fitzgerald, T. B.	Forbett, Hugh	Francis, W. P.
Flanagan, R. H.	Forest, W. G.	Frazier, W. M.

Freeman, Chester H.	Gains, John	Garton, H. A.
Freeman, Joseph P.	Gaither, W. J.	Gasaway, Henry C.
French, F. M.	Galbret, J. E.	Gassett, D. W.
French, J. T.	Gallege, J. W.	Gault, John L.
French, Joseph H.	Gallin, George W.	Gault, M. P.
Frenslly, B. F.	Gambill, A. N.	Gaunt, William J.
Frevitt, Tolbert F.	Gambill, J. H.	Gaylor, T. C.
Frey, James A.	Gambrell, Nathan	Gaye, P. H.
Friddell, James E.	Gamel, Henry H.	Geers, Charles W.
Fried, Samuel	Gammell, L. N.	Geinn, J. V.
Frizzell, W. P.	Ganeen, L. A.	Gentry, D. P.
Frosker, W. H.	Gann, W. A.	Gentry, Isaac S.
Frost, J. W.	Gant, David C.	Gentry, W. B.
Fryar, M. T.	Garden, Alexander	George, John H.
Fuller, F. M.	Gardinei, Zach	George, R. A.
Fuller, J. W.	Gardner, Jack	George, S. B.
Fuller, R. H.	Garmany, W. H.	Gibson, Charles
Fullerton, Robert	Garner, A.	Gibson, J. T.
Fulsom, A. E.	Garner, D. G.	Gibson, John A.
Fulton, D. E.	Garner, S. C.	Gibson, Lewis
Fulton, William	Garner, W. S.	Gibson, M. T.
Funk, Ben	Garrett, J. G.	Gilbert, J. L.
Furezzelle, W. P.	Garrett, R. F.	Gilbert, William
Furgerson, A. G.	Garrett, W. F.	Giles, William D.
Furham, J. F.	Garreston, J. P.	Gillerstrap, L. W.
Furtune, J. A.	Garrison, Robert B.	Gillespie, J. M.
Gabbert, Jeff	Garrison, Will D.	Gillespie, J. O.

Gilliam, C. F.	Goggin, John H.	Granbury, A.
Gilliam, M.	Goins, James	Grandel, M. E.
Gilliam, T. J.	Goins, Ruben	Grant, L. P.
Gilliam, W. H.	Gooch, James	Grant, S. T.
Gilliam, W. L.	Gooding, H. L.	Grantham, Joe P.
Gillian, W. H.	Gooding, J. L.	Grathener, J. J.
Gillilend, Henry	Gooding, L. F.	Graves, E. E.
Gillilend, Samuel	Goodlow, R. G.	Graves, Henry C.
Gillmore, G. A.	Goodlow, R. H.	Graves, James E.
Gillmore, W. R.	Goodman, J. B.	Graves, John G.
Gillom, C. F.	Goodman, Luke C.	Gray, David A.
Gilmer, W. F.	Goodner, G. O.	Gray, J. H.
Gilmore, W. K.	Goodson, N. G.	Gray, J. W.
Gilstrap, R. W.	Goodson, W. G.	Gray, Jack
Ginn, M.	Goodwin, D. P.	Gray, O. J.
Givens, J. W.	Goodwin, T. H.	Grayson, T. J.
Givens, L. A.	Goodwin, William J.	Grayson, T. O.
Givens, William H.	Gordon, Frank	Green, G. H.
Gladden, A. W.	Gordon, George W.	Green, J. E.
Gladwell, D. R.	Gore, L. W.	Green, J. M.
Glass, Ebb	Gossett, T. J.	Green, John G.
Glenn, Charley	Gower, F. E.	Green, Perry M.
Glenn, J. A.	Graham, C. C.	Green, R. B.
Godfrey, Ansely	Graham, G. H.	Green, William
Godfrey, J. W.	Graham, J. P.	Greenlee, T. M.
Goder, J. D.	Graham, John	Greenwood, T. W.
Godsil, J. J.	Graham, T. C.	Gregson, G. W.

Greson, W. S.	Hale, H. M.	Hamm, N. C.
Griffin, W. L.	Hale, J. M.	Hammett, J. H.
Griffith, J. W.	Hale, John R.	Hammitter, F. H.
Griggs, S. Caudy	Hale, W. F.	Hammond, T. D.
Grigsby, H. L.	Haley, J. M.	Hammonds, J. T.
Grimes, E. T.	Halford, J.	Hammonds, P. H.
Grimsley, James	Halford, W. A.	Han, Y.
Grimsley, W. L.	Hallander, J. L.	Haney, William
Grist, John M.	Hallmark, Elijah	Hanks, G. W.
Groves, W. M.	Halloway, Frank	Hanks, R. T.
Gulick, John Thomas	Halsey, A. M.	Hanna, Charles
Gunes, E. I.	Hall, J. M.	Hannah, T. C.
Gunis, John	Hall, James O.	Hannah, W. C.
Guthrie, W. C.	Hall, Jesse F.	Hannan, T. W.
Guy, W. M.	Hall, John W.	Hanson, Ed
Haggard, Charles A.	Hall, Joseph O.	Hardcastle, J. F.
Haggers, W. H.	Hall, L. H.	Harden, D. S.
Haile, S. S.	Hall, R. M.	Harden, J. J.
Hailey, Daniel M.	Hall, Thomas G.	Harden, J. M.
Hainer, D. J.	Hall, W. T.	Harden, O.
Hainey, E. D.	Hall, William H.	Hardiman, J. F.
Hairston, B.	Hallman, John P.	Hardiman, T. E.
Hakrecter, W. H.	Hally, J.	Hardin, D. F.
Halbud, James J.	Hambrick, Frank	Hardin, George
Halcomb, Thomas	Hamilton, George	Hardin, J. J.
Hale, B. F.	Hamilton, R. H.	Hardin, Joe Roam
Hale, David D.	Hamlin, J. J.	Hardin, M. G.

Hardin, W. J.	Harrington, Lafayette	Harrison, W. F.
Harding, J. L.	Harrington, W. J.	Harson, Ed
Hardy, A.	Harris, A. F.	Hart, A. W.
Hardy, C. H.	Harris, A. J.	Hart, Aaron
Hardy, H. C.	Harris, C. B.	Hart, J. S.
Hardy, J. C.	Harris, Calvin	Harton, L. F.
Hardy, R.	Harris, H. D.	Hartgraves, W. L.
Hargis, Abe	Harris, H. H.	Hartin, M.
Hargis, J. A.	Harris, H. J.	Hartley, J. R.
Hargis, Sam H.	Harris, J. B.	Harvey, Archibald
Hargrove, W. J.	Harris, J. C.	Harvey, J. D.
Harlass, William	Harris, J. D. A.	Harvey, N.
Harlen, M.	Harris, J. M.	Haskell, J. T.
Harlids, N. S.	Harris, J. N.	Haskins, James M.
Harmon, J. H.	Harris, James	Hast, A. M.
Harney, J. D.	Harris, N. H.	Hasty, W. R.
Harney, J. J.	Harris, P. C.	Hatch, Durant
Harp, M. R.	Harris, P. W.	Hately, Robert
Harp, W. W.	Harris, W. T.	Hathcoat, W. C.
Harper, G. W.	Harris, Wiley	Hattox, P. H.
Harper, Garland	Harris, William J.	Hault, W.
Harper, W. T.	Harrison, C. W.	Hawkins, C. H.
Harper, W. V.	Harrison, H. F.	Hawkins, C. M.
Harrell, W. J.	Harrison, J. A.	Hay, A. W.
Harrelson, W. C.	Harrison, J. H.	Hayden, W. M.
Harrill, H. E.	Harrison, J. P.	Hayes, Albert P.
Harrill, W. J.	Harrison, W. D.	Hayes, J. K.

Hayes, W. B.	Hendricks, G. W.	Higgins, David M.
Haynes, S. N.	Henrdicks, J.	Higgins, J.
Haynes, W. R.	Hendrix, G. W.	Higgins, William F.
Hayslen, W. M.	Hendrix, L. D.	High, R. M.
Hazelwood, J. H.	Hendrow, W. H.	Hight, R. E.
Head, E. E.	Henry, Amos	Hightower, John
Heald, C. J.	Henry, Hugh	Hightower, William W.
Healy, Robert	Henry, M. A.	Hill, B. F.
Heard, P. M.	Henry, T. H.	Hill, B. L.
Heard, S.	Hensel, J. W.	Hill, Charles D.
Heater, P.	Henshaw, M. L.	Hill, F. O.
Heath, W. C.	Henson, W. L.	Hill, George B.
Hedge, F. M.	Herbert, Lafayette	Hill, J. C.
Helm, James B.	Herndon, J. E. Jr.	Hill, J. M.
Helms, D. M.	Herndon, Thomas	Hill, J. T.
Helms, Z.	Herring, Daniel	Hill, Jackson
Hembree, J. M.	Herring, E.	Hill, James A.
Hemphill, J. J.	Herring, W. J.	Hill, James R.
Henderson, A. B.	Herrod, S. J.	Hill, James W.
Henderson, J. D.	Herron, George T.	Hill, Joe W.
Henderson, John	Hess, W. C.	Hill, Joseph T.
Henderson, Robert	Hester, Charles B.	Hill, M. T.
Henderson, T. B.	Hickman, Sam	Hill, W. V.
Hendley, J. B.	Hickman, T. J.	Hill, William J.
Hendren, W. H.	Hickman, William J.	Hilliard, B. E.
Henrdick, F. D. G.	Hicks, W. D.	Hilliard, Robert A.
Hendrick, J. L.	Hict, William	Hilton, S. W.

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Hiner, Isaac G.	Holden, J. P.	Hopkins, W. A.
Hines, H. E.	Holder, B. B.	Hopkins, William W.
Hines, H. F.	Holder, Isaac J.	Horsman, B. M.
Hines, Milburn	Holdridge, J. T.	Horton, Alexander
Hinnard, L. S.	Hogtoater, Sunday	Horton, Morton
Hitt, Ben L.	Holford, Walter A.	Hosey, George A.
Hix, James	Holiday, W. F.	Hoskins, J. M.
Hix, William	Holland, A. L.	Hough, William J.
Hockersmith, E. G.	Holland, A. M.	Houghton, R. K.
Hocket, J. E.	Holland, H. L.	House, Thomas B.
Hockinsmith, Henry H.	Holland, W. C.	Houser, E. A.
Hodges, C. A.	Holland, W. M.	Houser, Josiah
Hodges, J. M.	Hollander, J. F.	Houser, T. H.
Hodges, J. P.	Holleman, L. F. A.	Houser, W. H.
Hodges, Samuel C.	Hollenbeck, J. A.	Houser, W. S.
Hodges, W. P.	Holliday, L. A.	Houston, Burns
Hoff, Will	Holt, J. P.	Houston, Thomas H.
Hogan, G. W.	Holt, P. D.	Howard, J. F.
Hogg, T. B.	Holt, Thomas	Howard, J. N.
Hogland, Tom	Holt, W. J.	Howard, J. W.
Holbrook, J. R.	Holt, William	Howard, Steven
Holbrook, W. H.	Homes, C. W.	Howard, William H.
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Holcombe, A. J.	Honea, Joseph W.	Howell, J. K.
Holcombe, Jesse T.	Honey, J. T.	Howell, James D.
Holden, A. T.	Hooper, W. L.	Howell, Thomas



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Hubbard, T. H.	Humphrey, Benjamin	Jackson, Andrew C.
Huddleston, James P.	Humphrey, Charles	Jackson, C. C.
Huddleston, Lou	Humphrey, Colbert	Jackson, David
Hudgins, John L.	Hunter, A. R.	Jackson, F. M.
Hudson, E.	Hunter, J. H.	Jackson, J. B.
Hudson, L.	Hunter, J. M.	Jackson, J. D.
Hudson, Louis B.	Hunter, P. L.	Jackson, J. M.
Hudson, T. A.	Hunter, T. A.	Jackson, J. V.
Hudspeth, Ayers G.	Hunter, W. H.	Jackson, M. Z.
Huff, Dick J.	Hurst, M. D.	Jackson, R. B.
Huff, John	Hurt, A. J.	Jackson, R. E.
Huffman, J. W.	Huston, A. J.	Jackson, R. R.
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Hughes, A. S.	Hyde, John A.	Jackson, Thomas A.
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Hughes, I. H.	Inalls, W. H.	Jacobs, B. R.
Hughes, M. C.	Ince, R. R. W.	Jacobs, Ponce
Hughes, Miles	Iney, John H.	Jacobson, C. C.
Hughes, Thomas M.	Ingle, Jacob O.	James, F. C.
Hulen, B. S.	Ingle, William A.	James, G. W.
Hulen, Hasney	Ingram, Charles T.	James, J. C.
Hull, G. H.	Irvin, W. A.	James, J. T.
Hultsman, B. N.	Isaacs, John	James, Pleasant
Humett, J. M.	Isaacs, Johnston	James, W. G.

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Jameson, J. M.	Johnson, M. J.	Jones, C. G.
Jeans, J. L.	Johnson, R.	Jones, C. W.
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Jenkins, J. J.	Johnson, T. W.	Jones, George W.
Jenkins, John M.	Johnson, W. C.	Jones, Isaac
Jennings, W. J.	Johnson, W. G.	Jones, J. O.
Jernigan, R. C.	Johnson, W. O.	Jones, J. R.
Jestis, A. H.	Johnson, W. R.	Jones, J. S.
Johns, Jesse J.	Johnston, A. M.	Jones, John E.
Johnsey, John W.	Johnston, Charles F.	Jones, Joshua T.
Johnson, C. P.	Johnston, D. M.	Jones, Oscar F.
Johnson, Cave	Johnston, D. S.	Jones, P. A.
Johnson, Charles M.	Johnston, F. E.	Jones, P. H.
Johnson, Christopher C.	Johnston, J. B.	Jones, R. A.
Johnson, G. W.	Johnston, J. R.	Jones, R. F.
Johnson, H. L. W.	Johnston, O. N.	Jones, Richard Polk
Johnson, J. A.	Johnston, R. E.	Jones, Robert W.
Johnson, J. B.	Johnston, R. W.	Jones, S. P.
Johnson, J. C.	Johnston, Simon	Jones, T. B.
Johnson, J. C. W.	Johnston, T. R.	Jones, T. S.
Johnson, J. F.	Johnston, W. H.	Jones, W. G.
Johnson, J. L.	Johnston, W. M.	Jones, W. H.
Johnson, J. W.	Jolly, Rich M.	Jones, W. J.
Johnson, James E.	Jolly, Thomas J.	Jonet, C. H.

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Jordan, Alex	Kelly, W. J.	Kilpatrick, J. H.
Jordan, G. M.	Kemp, G. H.	Kilpatrick, James E.
Jordan, G. M.	Kendall, D. J.	Kilpatrick, John
Jordan, John M.	Kendall, J. S.	Kilpatrick, W. S.
Jordan, John W.	Kendrick, Edward	Kimball, C. A.
Jordan, M. C.	Kendrick, Jacob C.	Kimball, J. J.
Jordan, W. C.	Kendrick, W. T.	Kimblin, J. N.
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Joyner, W. A.	Kennedy, J. L.	Kimbrough, Robert
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Justus, Aubrey M.	Kerr, J. W.	King, G. W.
Kane, R. S.	Kersey, Andrew J.	King, J. E.
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Karr, J. L.	Kesterson, John	King, L. M.
Karnes, G. H.	Ketchum, J. T.	King, M. V.
Kates, J. C.	Key, David	King, W. R.
Keem, W. S.	Key, Robert M.	Kinney, H. B.
Keinbell, G. B.	Keyes, J. M.	Kinser, C. S.
Keith, W. M.	Keyer, Osman	Kirley, A.
Kelley, E. H.	Kibbrell, E. S.	Kirby, E. C.
Kelley, Henry C.	Kidd, W. A.	Kirby, Sam M.
Kelley, M. J.	Kiffer, Henry	Kirkbridge, John
Kelly, H. H.	Kiker, A. J.	Kirke, W. F.
Kelly, Henry C.	Killiam, J. W.	Kirkes, R. M.
Kelly, T. M.	Killpatrick, A. H.	Kirkpatrick, W. T.

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Kitchens, T. J.	Lane, J. L. B.	Lawrence, T. M.
Kithens, W. L.	Lane, John P.	Lawrimore, Menda
Kizer, G. L.	Lane, P. D.	Lawson, Emley
Klutts, John	Lane, S. T.	Lawson, J. B.
Knight, Edward	Langford, A. B.	Lawson, Jasper W.
Knight, J. B.	Lankford, C. F.	Lawston, A. J.
Knight, John	Lankford, D. G.	Lay, C. F.
Knight, Lewis W.	Lankford, D. M.	Laynon, J. S.
Knox, W. A.	Lankford, R. B.	Leach, A. L.
Kolk, J. L.	Lankford, S. T.	Leach, J. S.
Koon, J. G.	Lard, T. M.	Leach, J. W.
Kunley, B.	Larnes, J. K.	Leatherman, Frank M.
Kuykendall, A.	LaRue, J. K.	Leadford, John C.
Kuykendall, B.	Lassater, J. C.	Lechliter, J. A.
Labit, Franks S.	Latham, J. N.	Ledford, I. C.
Lacy, E. P.	Latham, J. R.	Ledford, T. C.
Lacy, J. W.	Latham, William	Lee, D. C.
Lafayette, Harrington	Latta, F. J.	Lee, H. C.
Lambert, James Irvin	Latta, Felix	Lee, J. J.
Lamkin, E. E.	Laughlin, W. J.	Lee, J. T.
Lamkin, K. B.	Laundrum, W. H.	Lee, M. L.
Lancaster, A. P.	Laurence, J. A.	Lee, Stephen
Lancaster, Jesse	Lawe, J. D.	Legon, R. D.
Landers, G. L.	Lawley, W. B.	Legue, E. R.
Landrun, J. H.	Lawrance, J. J.	Lemmons, F. H.

Leonair, T. H.	Lindsey, J. C.	Loflin, H. A.
Leonard, J. H.	Lindsey, J. J.	Logan, John
Lerner, Z. T.	Linn, L. C.	Logan, Robert D.
Leshee, John	Linsay, E.	Logan, W. H.
Lessley, A. J.	Linsay, George F.	Logan, W. K.
Lester, Archie V.	Lipscomb, J. S.	Loggins, Joe Berry
Levine, J. W.	Lipscomb, R. H.	Lokey, John W.
Lewis, D. T.	Lipton, T. M.	London, R. H.
Lewis, Elijah C.	Lisendy, Lewis B.	Long, G. D.
Lewis, G. P.	Lish, John	Long, H. T.
Lewis, G. W.	Litchfield, J. W.	Long, Richard
Lewis, George H.	Little, E. T.	Long, Rube D.
Lewis, Isaac	Little, James M.	Long, S. T.
Lewis, James L.	Little, John	Long, Sike
Lewis, L. S.	Little, John W. N.	Long, Sol
Lewis, Martin	Little, William	Looney, Guy
Lewis, T. C.	Littlejohn, N. B.	Lossiter, F. A.
Lewis, W. H.	Littlejohn, William N.	Lourimore, M.
LeWright, E. M.	Littletown, J. B.	Love, John W.
Lide, J. N.	Littrell, A. J.	Love, W. R.
Light, J. Y.	Litz, J. R.	Lovell, H. P.
Ligon, J. K.	Livermore, M.	Lovett, H.
Lillard, John H.	Lloyd, D. S.	Loving, T. J.
Lilley, Douglas R.	Loard, W. C.	Lowe, G. M.
Lindsay, J. M.	Locke, V. M.	Lowe, George W.
Lindsay, R. W.	Lockett, J. F.	Lowe, J. M.
Lindsey, Brainaid	Lockey, J. W.	Lowery, A. G.

Lowery, A. S.	McAlester, S. M.	McClellan, A.
Lowery, M. J.	McAhear, William P.	McClendon, J. M.
Lowery, Robert	McArther, Duncan	McClinton, D. K.
Lowery, Robert J.	McArthur, T. H.	McClown, T. W.
Lowery, William H.	McBee, Carroll B.	McClung, Dickinson
Lowrart, W. B.	McBee, William C.	McClure, W. A.
Loyd, J. L.	McBride, N.	McClure, W. N.
Loyd, J. M.	McBride, W. D.	McClure, William J.
Lucas, E. R.	McBryde, C. C.	McCluskie, M.
Luck, G. W.	McCain, C. N.	McCullister, J. N.
Lucy, Henry	McCain, Rufus A.	McCombs, William
Luther, G. W.	McCalib, John W.	McCord, L. P.
Lyday, James H.	McCall, A. W.	McCorkle, W. F.
Lykens, David J.	McCandlas, A.	McCorly, M. W.
Lykens, E. T.	McCandless, C. R.	McCormick, J. M.
Lynch, A.	McCann, Andrew	McCorory, G. C.
Lynch, Adam	McCann, H. M.	McCown, George W.
Lynch, J. T.	McCann, John B.	McCoy, John
Lynn, H. W.	McCanoë, J. E.	McCoy, L. S.
Lynn, James P.	McCarty, K.	McCoy, P. W.
Lynn, S. D.	McCarty, M. W.	McCracker, E. M.
Lyon, D. M.	McCarty, T. V.	McGully, I. H.
Lyon, G. G.	McCauley, George F.	McGurd, L. P.
McAbee, Warren F.	McCauley, W. J.	McCurty, T. J.
McAdams, Moses	McClain, C. M.	McDavid, A. G.
McAfee, Andrew L.	McClain, H. W.	McDaniel, B. F.
McAlester, J. J.	McClain, Joe	McDaniel, C. V.

McDaniel, J. A.	McGinniss, John C.	McLaughlin S. B.
McDaniel, Thomas L.	McGlothin, J. D.	McMahan, Allen D.
McDaniels, C. F.	McGowan, Y. M.	McMahan, T. A.
McDaniels, Pete,	McGráw, John C.	McManus, A. J.
McDonald, G. W.	McGuire, D. W.	McMasters, T. H.
McDonald, J. A.	McGuire, J. F.	McMasters, Travis C.
McDonald, J. H.	McGuire, J. T.	McMillion, T. F.
McDonald, J. J.	McHenry, Joe W.	McMillon, William F.
McDonald, M. G.	McIntyre, J. F.	McMinn, T. A.
McDonald, R. A.	McJones, Will	McMinn, T. F.
McDonald, Stephen	McKaskle, W. F.	McMullen, G. A.
McDonald, W. C.	McKay, A. C.	McMullin, Henry
McDonald, W. T.	McKee, William J.	McNutt, W. P.
McDonald, William	McKeays, J. T.	McPetridge, W. D.
McDougal, J. W.	McKeloy, D. F.	McPherson, J. W.
McDougal, John B.	McKelvey, B. F.	McQueen, William M.
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McElmurray, John M.	McKenny, W. A.	McWhorter, S. F.
McElroy, William W.	McKenzie, Aaron	McWilliams, Audrey
McEwen, E. C.	McKinley, T. C.	McWilliams, M.
McFall, S. G.	McKlemony, L. C.	McWilliams, Thomas
McFeely, John	McKnight, E. H.	McWilliams, W. M.
McGee, Calls	McKoshe, M. F.	Mabry, David P.
McGee, Dave	McLain, C. M.	Maddox, J. H.
McGee, G. W.	McLain, Wiley	Maddox, J. M.
McGehee, Alex	McLaughlin, Elijah	Maddox, M. M.
McGinniss, Charles	McLaughlin, John	Maddox, Raymond

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Magness, J. H.	Martin, A. E.	Matthews, W. D.
Mahaffy, H. T.	Martin, Alex	Maupin, C. S.
Mailer, Reuben	Martin, D. H.	Maurice, J. L.
Mainus, B. W.	Martin, H. P.	Maurice, J. Z.
Majors, Thomas	Martin, J. C.	Mav, G. H.
Malcom, A. J.	Martin, J. H.	Maxey, James H.
Mallory, D. M.	Martin, John D.	Maxey, W. M.
Malock, W. A.	Martin, Joseph J.	Mayberry, S. M.
Mam, T. W.	Martin, M. C.	Maybry, S. W.
Manes, J. E.	Martin, Walter S.	Mayes, C. C.
Manes, T. A.	Martindale, John W.	Mayes, J. B.
Manes, T. S.	Martindale, M. L.	Mayfield, D. B.
Manes, V. S.	Martini, D. H.	Mays, David
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Mann, Tranquillus A.	Massey, H.	Mays, Sam
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Marcun, A.	Masters, J. B.	Medeans, R. A.
Maretle, J. A.	Masters, J. R.	Medlock, A. D.
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Marlar, Ruben	Match, W. A.	Meek, Thomas J.
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Marriot, W. N.	Mathews, Andrew	Mellinaux, J. T.
Marryman, T. E.	Mathews, J. W.	Melton, A. J.
Marsh, W.	Mathias, C. C.	Melton, W. T.
Marshall, J. H.	Matory, W. M.	Meons, James



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Merrell, Robert	Miller, M.	Mitchell, W. G.
Merritt, Tandy	Miller, Nathan	Mitchell, W. M.
Merryan, T. E.	Miller, R. F.	Mitchell, William C.
Messer, J. M.	Miller, S. C.	Mitchem, J. M.
Methvin, J. J.	Miller, S. E.	Mock, T. M.
Meyers, J. H.	Miller, S. W.	Molan, J. J.
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Michell, A. G.	Miller, William M.	Monk, D. W.
Mickels, J. N.	Mills, Albert G.	Monks, J. H.
Mieburn, J. E.	Mills, J. F.	Monkress, James H.
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Milford, William A.	Milton, W. P.	Montgomery, James
Mill, M. V.	Milton, W. T.	Montgomery, William
Mill, W. J. V.	Minn, J. V.	Moody, F. C.
Miller, D. F.	Minnick, G. W.	Moon, J. C.
Miller, G. W.	Mitchel, J. D.	Moon, J. E.
Miller, George	Mitchel, William	Moon, S. E.
Miller, George F.	Mitchell, A. J.	Mooney, Abraham
Miller, H. C.	Mitchell, B. B.	Mooney, G. C.
Miller, Isaac	Mitchell, B. F.	Mooney, James E.
Miller, J. A.	Mitchell, B. S.	Moore, Albert W.
Miller, J. I.	Mitchell, G. W.	Moore, Alex
Miller, J. L.	Mitchell, J. C.	Moore, B. E.
Miller, J. T.	Mitchell, Joel A.	Moore, F. A.
Miller, John	Mitchell, R. H.	Moore, F. H.
Miller, John M.	Mitchell, S. H.	Moore, G. F.

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Moore, J. A.	Morgan, John	Morton, T. M.
Moore, J. J.	Morgan, John A.	Morton, W. Y.
Moore, J. K.	Morgan, Lone	Mosely, J. F.
Moore, J. M.	Morgan, O. S.	Mosely, S. W.
Moore, John	Morgan, R. C.	Mosely, Sam
Moore, R. A.	Morgan, Soloman	Moses, Joseph
Moore, R. B.	Morgan, T. B.	Mosley, E. C.
Moore, R. T.	Morgan, Taylor	Moss, A. A.
Moore, Samuel E.	Morgan, W. E.	Moss, Edgar R.
Moore, Thomas P.	Morgan, W. P.	Moss, D. G.
Moore, W. J.	Morgan, W. S.	Moss, J. E.
Moore, W. T.	Morphis, J. L.	Mote, G.
Moore, William W.	Morris, Hugh	Motley, George W.
Moorey, James W.	Morris, James T.	Mott, William
Moran, J. P.	Morris, John	Moyle, Henry
Moran, W. H.	Morris, Robert G.	Mulbish, J. W.
Moreland, E. E.	Morris, T. D.	Mulkey, J. T.
Moreland, J. F.	Morris, William H.	Mulky, Louis A.
Moreland, J. J.	Morrise, J. B.	Mull, W. F.
Morgan, A. C.	Morrison, D. W.	Mull, W. T.
Morgan, A. H.	Morrison, George W.	Mullen, J. P.
Morgan, C. W.	Morrison, John	Mullen, M. M.
Morgan, H. E.	Morrison, W. E.	Muller, A. M.
Morgan, J. A.	Morrow, B. F.	Muller, R. F.
Morgan, J. P.	Morrow, George G.	Mullons, Clement G.
Morgan, J. W.	Morse, J. M.	Munger, J. E.

Munn, B. A.	Nash, B. F.	Nichols, J. A. W.
Munn, F. J.	Nash, Burnett	Nichols, R. J.
Munger, J. E.	Nation, W. W.	Nicholson, J. W.
Murphy, John	Naubon, Butler	Nicholson, N. P.
Murphy, W. T.	Naylor, J. D.	Nickell, J. A.
Murray, T. F.	Neal, W. C.	Nims, R. S.
Murray, W. E.	Neel, W. H.	Nix, Hugh
Murrh, J. J.	Neeley, J. B.	Noble, Wiley
Muse, J. A.	Neeley, T. F.	Noel, J. R.
Musgrove, F. M.	Neidifer, Freeman	Nole, W. H.
Musgrove, L. B.	Neidifer, Sam	Nolend, R. P.
Myers, H. A.	Neinn, B. A.	Nolend, T. B.
Myers, J. A.	Nelen, G. B.	Norris, J. W.
Myers, T. J.	Nelms, J. J.	North, G. W.
Myers, T. P.	Nelson, C. Z.	Northcut, E. L.
Myes, M. H.	Nelson, D. M.	Northcutt, Isaac B.
Nainivood, T. T.	Nelson, E. L.	Norton, T. H.
Nalley, J. F.	Nelson, R. A. J.	Null, W. H.
Names, J. L.	Nelson, Wiley	Oail, Thomas J.
Nance, J. H.	Nervell, R. D.	O'Brannon, W. A.
Nance, J. L.	Neogg, Thomas	O'Bryan, Jordan H.
Napier, J. L.	Nettles, H. K.	O'Bryan, S. L.
Narman, J. S.	Newby, Jesse S.	O'Bryan, T. D.
Narstheross, J. M.	Newman, J. T.	O'Cleary, D. S.
Narsworthy, J. A.	Newman, M. L.	O'Connell, C. M.
Nash, A. B.	Newport, A. M. C.	Oden, Peter
Nash, A. F.	Ney, David	Odmeal, J. M.

Odneal, T. M.	Page, J. C.	Parsons, J. Z.
Offut, Sam R.	Palke, Sam	Parsons, S. R.
Ogle, J. W.	Palmer, Charles M.	Pate, J. M.
Ogrin, I. H.	Palmer, J. R.	Pate, L. L. Jr.
O'Harra, James	Palmer James M.	Patrick, J. O.
O'Kelley, Thomas H.	Palmer, W. H.	Patterson, M. B.
Oldham, G. W.	Palmer, William C.	Patterson, P. P.
Oliver, Eli M.	Pandleton, Hiram	Patton, C. R.
Ollphant, A. J.	Parchman, W. C.	Patton, D. C.
Orand, Thomas	Parker, B. S.	Patton, E. C.
Ormsby, Felix	Parker, D. E.	Patton, George E.
Orrell, M. L.	Parker, J. F.	Patton, J. H.
Ortwill, S. A.	Parker, James	Paul, John
Owen, T. F.	Parker, Joe	Pauley, R. E.
Owens, W. J.	Parker, John H.	Pay, William Harney
Owens, W. L.	Parker, M. D.	Payne, E. D.
Owings, A.	Parker, N. S.	Paynes, John
Owensby, F. M.	Parker, Robert	Paynes, Moses P.
Oxby, H. C.	Parker, T. H.	Peak, H. C.
Oxley, Presley	Parker, W. T.	Pearson, J. M.
Pace, Hiram B.	Parkins, G. C.	Pearson, John C.
Pace, J. B.	Parks, D. T.	Pearson, William H.
Pack, A. C.	Parks, Sam	Pedigo, W. J.
Pack, John A.	Parnell, Benjamin	Pelago, W. W.
Pack, T. A.	Parnell, Jesse M.	Pegg, R. A.
Paden, Benjamin F.	Parris, Wage	Pelwer, S. H.
Padgett, E. C.	Parsons, J. W.	Pemberton, A.

Pendergrass, J. F.	Phillips, Charles H.	Pittman, G. W.
Pendergrass, W. L.	Phillips, James	Pitts, L. W.
Pendleton, J. F.	Phillips, L. H.	Pitts, T. M.
Penn, R. G.	Phillips, L. R.	Pitts, V. H.
Pennel, S. W.	Phillips, S. E.	Plochback, James H.
Pennington, A. C.	Phillips, W. H.	Platt, C. J.
Pennington, A. D.	Pickens, H. H.	Poage, John A.
Pennington, B. C.	Pickens, J. W.	Poe, C. H.
Pennington, J. G.	Pidge, W. J.	Poff, B. H.
Penny, Son	Pierce, G. W.	Poindexter, Coalby
Pentegrant, W. L.	Pierce, J. T.	Poindexter, W. A. J.
Peppers, A. J.	Pierce, John W.	Pointdexter, J. B.
Perrin, Charles T.	Pigg, R. A.	Polk, C. A.
Perry, B. L.	Pike, J. L.	Polk, Taylor
Perry, C. V.	Pilgrim, R. L.	Pollard, J. M.
Perry, J. M.	Pilkington, John	Pollard, Samuel
Perry, Miles W.	Pimson, W. A.	Pollock, F. M.
Perry, S. A.	Pinchback, James H.	Ponder, P. L.
Peters, J. L.	Pinkerton, R. F.	Pool, J. O.
Peters, J. M.	Pinson, B. F.	Pope, L. W.
Petitfils, P. M.	Pinson, J. D.	Pope, T. C.
Pettit, Frank	Pipkins, K. R.	Popjoy, C. J.
Pettit, S. V.	Pirkey, J. H.	Porter, Charles T.
Phaup, T. M.	Pitch, A. M.	Porter, D. W.
Philips, S. T.	Pittil, Frank	Porter, W. P.
Phillips, B. F.	Pittman, D. H.	Posey, George
Phillips, Charles A.	Pittman, F. M.	Potter, Cyril

Potts, R. B.	Pritchard, E. E.	Raims, W. T.
Potts, Z. T.	Proctor, J. H.	Rainey, B. F.
Pounds, G. W.	Protut, R. F.	Rainwater, G. W.
Pounds, W. T.	Proyor, M. T.	Rajh, W. J.
Powell, A. N.	Pruett, Henry D.	Raley, James
Powell, G. L.	Pruitt, B. H.	Ralph, M. M.
Powell, J. H.	Pruitt, H. G.	Ramey, B. F.
Powell, Thomas A.	Pruitt, Jesse B.	Ramey, W. H.
Powell, W. H.	Pryer, J. D.	Randall, J. M.
Powers, A. L.	Pulley, W. C.	Randolph, C. M.
Powers, A. M.	Pulliam, J. R.	Randolph, D. W.
Powers, W. H.	Pumphrey, W. A.	Randolph, G. W.
Powers, W. M.	Purcell, Hannibal B.	Randolph, H. C.
Powers, W. S.	Purdue, C. P.	Randolph, W. C.
Pratt, A. L.	Putnam, J. A.	Raspberry, Richard J.
Pratt, B. H.	Pyeatt, W. H.	Rash, Joseph
Prenitt, B. F.	Quarrels, William	Rawdon, John
Prentice, H.	Queen, George	Rawls, D.
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Preston, J. P.	Rabon, Jesse	Ray, G. W.
Price, Allen	Rabon, Thomas	Ray, J. F.
Price, J. F.	Rader, John H.	Ray, J. W.
Price, R. L.	Ragan, J. F.	Ray, W. H.
Price, R. W.	Ragsdale, W. F.	Ray, W. S.
Price, W. D.	Raims, M. M.	Rea, W. C.
Prigmore, D. H.	Raimes, R. P.	Read, J. J.
Primrose, W. H.	Raims, S. T.	Read, W. H.

Reagan, J. M.	Remington, J. E.	Richardson, N. R.
Reagan, M. V.	Renfi, J. W.	Richaso, J. A.
Reagan, William R.	Renfree, J. M.	Rich, A. M.
Reams, Wesley M.	Renfro, J. L.	Richey, J. S.
Reamsey, J. W.	Renfro, W. H.	Richey, Robert A.
Reathy, J. M.	Renfrow, Mark	Richey, S. T.
Reaves, G. W.	Reynolds, D. S.	Richey, S. W.
Rector, J. H.	Reynolds, E. C.	Richley, I. B.
Redford, Aaron	Reynolds, Granville	Richmond, H. E.
Redwine, S. B.	Reynolds, H. J.	Ricks, J. H.
Reece, Rudy A.	Reynolds, J. E.	Ricks, Sam W.
Reed, Charles H.	Reynolds, J. H.	Riclauss, J. S.
Reed, D. W.	Reynolds, J. T.	Riddle, George W.
Reed, James H.	Reynolds, John P.	Ridge, W. G.
Reed, M. L.	Reynolds, M. C.	Ridge, William C.
Reed, Robert	Reynolds, N. C.	Ridley, R. C.
Reed, W. W.	Rhoads, J. S.	Riely, J. W.
Reeves, H. W.	Richard, S. A.	Rigby, P. H.
Reeves, John	Richards, S.	Riggs, G. M.
Reeves, Littleton	Richards, W. T.	Riggs, G. W.
Reeves, R. T.	Rice, V. S.	Riggs, H. W.
Reid, Anderson	Rice, W. P.	Riley, J. W.
Reid, Charles W.	Richardson, H. E.	Rimel, Isaac
Reid, W. W.	Richardson, H. F.	Riner, J. W.
Reinhart, E. C.	Richardson, J. M.	Riner, R. N.
Reinhart, J. D.	Richardson, John J.	Riner, Robert M.
Remel, Isaac	Richardson, M. M.	Ritter, E. V.

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Roach, William H.	Robertson, J. W.	Rogers, J. R.
Roan, A. F.	Robertson, Jasper	Rogers, K. L.
Roan, S. F.	Robertson, John T.	Rogers, M. C.
Robbins, N. W.	Robertson, S.	Rogers, R. L.
Robbins, S. H.	Robinson, E. A.	Rogers, T. L.
Robbs, C. M.	Robinson, F. G.	Rogers, W. B.
Robbs, C. W.	Robinson, George F.	Rogers, W. F.
Roberson, John M.	Robinson, I. I. H.	Rogers, Z. A.
Roberts, Alex	Robinson, James D.	Rogue, E. T.
Roberts, Calvin	Robinson, James R.	Roland, William
Roberts, E. W.	Robinson, Jolly H.	Rolater, J. C.
Roberts, F. H.	Robinson, Mike	Rollens, G. W.
Roberts, G. W.	Robinson, N. A.	Rollensbury, A. G.
Roberts, George M.	Robinson, N. U.	Rollins, J. C.
Roberts. J. M.	Robinson, S. D.	Rollins, J. E.
Roberts, J. W.	Robinson, Thomas J.	Rollins, Thomas J.
Roberts, James H.	Roddie, M. L.	Rome, A. F.
Roberts, James W.	Rodgers, Adam	Roody, W. L.
Roberts, M. V.	Rodgers, G. M.	Rook, B. F.
Roberts, Milton G.	Rodgers, James R.	Roop, J. A.
Roberts, Morrison	Rodgers, Stanford	Rope, J. A.
Roberts, Richard	Rodgers, W. B.	Roper, D. C.
Roberts, S. F.	Rogers, A. W.	Rose, H. C.
Roberts, T. J.	Rogers, Alex	Rose, H. M.
Roberts. T. N.	Rogers, Clement V.	Rose, J. P.
Roberts. W. T.	Rogers, D. R.	Rose, Robert J.



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Rosenberry, J. J.	Rutherford, S. M.	Sanger, E. E.
Ross, A. B.	Ryan, J. D.	Sanglory, J. A.
Ross, W. H.	Ryan, J. W.	Sans, William B.
Ross, W. S.	Rulston, David S.	Sansing, C. J.
Rosser, Ben H.	Sadler, J. L.	Sargent, J. S.
Rossin, Elias	Sagass, William H.	Sargent, W. B.
Rotenberg, J. J.	Sager, W. F.	Sarratt, L. D.
Rottenburg, A. T.	Sagnose, Robert D.	Satterfield, B. B.
Rowe, James	Sahman, James B.	Satterfield, E. M.
Rowell, D. F.	Salmon, James B.	Saunders, J. S.
Rowland, William	Salter, E. A.	Saunders, Theodore
Rozceman, J. W. N.	Salter, John W.	Saundors, W. H.
Ruby, D. T.	Satterwhite, I. C.	Savage, H. H.
Ruby, D. W.	Sampson, J. P.	Savage, J. H.
Rue, W. B.	Sampson, Louis T.	Savage, J. R.
Rumph, D. M.	Samuels, Fielding	Sawyer, A. A.
Runes, R. T.	Sanders, E. M.	Sawyer, Alfred C.
Runhardt, J. D.	Sanders, J. F.	Sawyer, F. M.
Runnells, James	Sanders, J. P.	Sayers, J. H.
Rushing, Jackson	Sanders, M. M.	Scallen, J. H.
Russell, C. B.	Sanders, R. J.	Scarborough, T. J.
Russell, J. M.	Sanders, R. W.	Scarbourough, J. T.
Russell, J. R.	Sanders, Theodore	Schothlin, George
Russell, Perry	Sanders, William H.	Scott, Boston
Russell, S. H.	Sanderson, S. A.	Scott, J. S.
Russell, Sam T.	Sanford, G. W.	Scott, J. T.

Scott, James D.	Sewell, J. T.	Shepherd, Sam M.
Scott, John M.	Sexton, J. A.	Shepherd, William
Scott, R. C.	Seymour, James A.	Sheppard, D. P.
Scott, R. H.	Shadrick, J. D.	Sheppard, S. H.
Scott, Sparrel	Shady, M. M.	Sherfield, T. S.
Scott, W. E.	Shafter, John F.	Sheriff, J. N.
Scott, W. S.	Shanklett, D.	Sherrin, J. W.
Scott, W. Y.	Shannon, W. M.	Sherwood, W. H.
Scott, William C.	Shapley, J. C.	Shields, J. M.
Scrogins, J. J.	Sharrock, A. N.	Shields, John H.
Scruggs, George S.	Sharrock, T. W.	Shields, R. J.
Seago, Joseph E.	Sharrow, P. J.	Shipley, W. P.
Seale, Thomas L.	Shaver, David H.	Shirley, R. H.
Seales, Robert	Shaw, E. W.	Shocklett, B. D.
Seals, F. L.	Shaw, S. T.	Shockley, L. B.
Sergeant, Wilburn	Shaw, Silas P.	Shoma, J. M.
See, William	Shaz, George C.	Shomton, T. J.
Selby, J. D.	Shearers, John	Shorad, W. H.
Self, F.	Sheets, J. A.	Show, Silas P.
Self, V. G.	Shelton, D. J.	Shrum, John
Self, W. A.	Shelton, Elijah	Shubert, R. L.
Sella, M. A.	Shelty, W. F.	Shuckland, D. L. G.
Selvedge, W. H.	Shepard, Robert	Shuford, P. T.
Selvidge, W. R.	Shepherd, E. B.	Shuler, A. J.
Sentell, J. D.	Shepherd, John	Shults, W. H.
Sentell, R. A.	Shepherd, M. A.	Shumate, Kindley
Severs, F. B.	Shepherd, P. S.	Silk, Levi

Silridge, J. H.	Skinner, James W.	Smith, K. M.
Simmons, A. W.	Skirvan, R. C.	Smith, K. T.
Simmons, J. A.	Skyeon, P. C.	Smith, K. W.
Simmons, Marcus A.	Slate, W.	Smith, L. A.
Simmons, W. J.	Slater, J. H.	Smith, L. D.
Simmons, W. P.	Sloan, A. T. A.	Smith, L. R.
Simmons, W. T.	Sloan, W. J.	Smith, McCoy
Simpson, A. H.	Smart, S. J.	Smith, Martin C.
Simpson, J. A.	Smart, T.	Smith, R. A.
Simpson, J. R.	Smith, A. J.	Smith, S. H.
Simpson, Joseph	Smith, A. P.	Smith, T. J. C.
Simpson, R. H.	Smith, B. F.	Smith, W. A.
Simpson, W. S.	Smith, Calvin	Smith, William M.
Simpson, William T.	Smith, D. P.	Sneed, R. A.
Simonton, C. C.	Smith, F. A. S.	Snodgrass, E. L.
Sims, C. C.	Smith, F. J.	Snow, M. H.
Sims, Eli	Smith, Frank	Snyder, Frank H.
Sims, I. J.	Smith, G. W.	Snyder, W. M.
Sims, T. I.	Smith, H. J.	Solomon, Frank
Sin, J. M. D.	Smith, H. W.	Sorrells, H. J.
Singleton, J. A.	Smith, Harley T.	Sorrells, Henry J.
Singleton, J. C.	Smith, Harrison	Sorreles, E. D.
Singleton, J. M.	Smith, Inmon	Souter, G. W.
Sirmans, W. H.	Smith, J. D.	Southerland, Henry
Skaggs, Frank M.	Smith, J. M.	Sparks, C. W.
Skaggs, James	Smith, J. W.	Sparks, D. P.
Skinner, James D.	Smith, John B.	Sparks, John H.

Sparks, Thomas	Stanley, C. C.	Stockton, J. C.
Spaulding, J. A.	Stanfield, Spivey W.	Stokes, J. C.
Speaks, Henry	Stanford, J. W.	Stokes, J. G.
Spears, D. J.	Staples, B. F.	Stone, W. P.
Speck, J. W.	Stark, J. H.	Stoney, G. W.
Speegle, D. L. H.	Stark, S. B.	Story, L. M.
Speer, C. A.	Starr, J. T.	Stout, G. B.
Spencer, John E.	Steed, J. C.	Stout, G. W.
Spencer, L. M.	Steelman, J. W.	Stout, J. M.
Sperris, John L.	Stein, J. B.	Stout, John
Spinks, J. B.	Sterdy, J. M.	Stovail, J. B.
Spirey, Jacob L.	Stewart, J. R.	Stradman, John A.
Spolock, E.	Stewart, J. S.	Street, George M. D.
Springs, I. T.	Stewart, J. W.	Strong, W. F. M.
Stafford, W. J.	Stewart, Josh	Stroup, D.
Stag, George C.	Stephens, John	Stroup, H. D.
Stagg, T. P.	Stephens, Lee	Struckland, B. S.
Stake, John G.	Stephens, W. E.	Strut, J. J.
Stalcup, J. F.	Stephenson, S. H.	Strutman, Emmett
Stalcup, P.	Stevens, George M.	Stuart, C. B.
Staley, Charles	Stevens, John C.	Stuart, J. R.
Stalling, Charles	Stevens, John W.	Stuart, P. W.
Stamey, D. M.	Stevenson, J. K.	Stuckey, E. W.
Stamps, J. C.	Stinson, A. W. D.	Stuckey, S. A.
Standley, J. S.	Stipp, John	Stuckey, T. W.
Standridge, J. Henry	Stitson, Gus	Stultz, G. W.
Staney, D. W.	St. John, W. J.	Stutlon, Riley

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Suggs, P. B. W.	Taylor, E. E.	Tepler, T. D.
Sullivan, C. C.	Taylor, Ezekiel S.	Terry, George W.
Sullivan, H. P.	Taylor, F. H.	Terry, H. W.
Sullivan, W. S.	Taylor, G. W.	Terry, W. G.
Summers, M. P.	Taylor, J. K.	Terry, W. W.
Suner, Z. T.	Taylor, J. T.	Tevebough, J. F.
Surface, Jacob	Taylor, James W.	Thomas, A. W.
Sutherland, Henry	Taylor, N. B.	Thomas, Franklin R.
Sutton, N. E.	Taylor, Richard	Thomas, J.
Sutton, W. L.	Taylor, Robert R.	Thomas, L. Whit
Swager, A. C.	Taylor, T. T.	Thomas, M. C.
Swan, A. K.	Taylor, W. D.	Thomas, Nicholas
Swearington, A.	Taylor, W. H.	Thomas, R. A.
Sweeden, Henry	Taylor, W. M.	Thomas, Samuel
Sweet, N. S.	Taylor, W. P.	Thomas, William H.
Sweet, S. J.	Tatum, S.	Thomason, C. E.
Swenee, J. J.	Tatum, William	Thomason, E. M.
Sykes, E. F.	Teaney, J. D.	Thomason, W. J.
Synder, W. M.	Tearo, Thomas B.	Thompkins, J. J.
Taddock, J. W.	Tecklin, E. D.	Thompson, A. C.
Tallioferro, R. D.	Tedford, J. W.	Thompson, A. M.
Talkington, G. W.	Tedford, T. C.	Thompson, D. M.
Talley, Allen	Tedwell, M.	Thompson, David G.
Tardy, H. C.	Templeton, W. W.	Thompson, F. M.
Tarkett, Hugh S.	Tennent, L. C.	Thompson, G. W.
Tarphy, Samuel S.	Tennant, Louis	Thompson, J. H.

Thompson, James	Tipton, P. M.	Trotter, Joseph G.
Thompson, M. B.	Tipton, P. W.	Trout, J. T.
Thompson, N. G.	Tishal, P. B.	Trout, J. V.
Thompson, R. I.	Tittle, Richard	Trouth, J. H.
Thompson, R. L.	Todd, Alfred D.	Troutman, J. B.
Thompson, W. A.	Todd, C. B.	Trow, John S.
Thompson, Zach	Todd, F. L.	Truit, R. H.
Thorn, W. H.	Todd, Jarret	Tucker, C. H.
Thornton, A. C.	Towney, W. D.	Tucker, E. J.
Thornton, J. C.	Townley, William D.	Tucker, J. B.
Thorp, D. P.	Townsend, Andrew	Tucker, J. P.
Threadgill, J. B.	Townsend, W. A.	Tucker, L. N.
Threadgill, John	Townsey, S. T.	Tucker, R. H.
Throckmorton, C. V.	Tracy, N. F.	Tucker, S. H.
Throever, J. W.	Traile, J. B.	Tucker, Samuel
Thurmond, J. A.	Trammel, J. R.	Tull, William
Tibbs, D. C.	Trantham, J. W.	Tulley, Charles B.
Tidwell, P. D.	Treadway, H. C.	Tunson, A. S.
Tiger, A. F.	Treadwell, J. T.	Turkett, J. W.
Tiger, Moty	Tredwell, W. A.	Turkett, William M.
Tine, John	Trent, W. W.	Turketta, J. R.
Tinker, Samuel	Trepleen, J. P.	Turley, R. D.
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Tipp, J. C.	Trimble, J. H.	Turner, G. W.
Tippa, George W.	Triplett, Jones P.	Turner, J. D.
Tippins, L.	Trippa, J. J.	Turner, J. H.
Tipton, David	Trippit, J. A.	Turner, J. R.

Turner, M. F.	Van Zandt, S.	Wagoner, P. M.
Turner, Robert	Varner, Ranson	Waids, J. R.
Turner, T. W.	Vaughn, Enas	Wainscott, J. E.
Turner, Thomas	Vaughn, F. M.	Wait, George
Turnham, W. H.	Vaughn, J. L.	Walchubbee, Levi
Turvin, Elijah	Vaughn, P. H.	Walden, G. W.
Tuttle, John	Vaughn, Taylor	Waldraven, M. C.
Tuttle, William	Vaughn, W. H.	Waldrup, J. A.
Tuvin, T. A.	Vaughn, Zimri H.	Walk, J. H.
Tye, A. J.	Venable, Samuel	Walker, A. D.
Tye, J. H.	Venable, Thomas	Walker, Anderson L.
Tyson, G. G.	Venderslice, James	Walker, C. F.
Underhill, Daniel F.	Vest, Columbus M.	Walker, Fred
Underwood, J. C.	Vickers, James A.	Walker, J. A.
Utyman, J. M.	Vines, John A.	Walker, N. C.
Vails, William B.	Vonoy, G. C.	Walker, Nathaniel
Van, D. W.	Wade, D. H.	Walker, S. B.
Vanable, Ben	Wade, D. W.	Walker, Sam
Vance, George M.	Wade, L. R.	Walker, T. B.
Vance, J. T.	Wade, W. D.	Walker, W. A.
Vanderpool, E. S.	Waddell, N. A.	Walkerford, J.
Vandiver, R. E.	Waddle, J. H.	Wall, Charles A.
VanHorn, A. R.	Waddle, Moses D.	Wall, Samuel
Vannay, C. C.	Wadsworth, Caddo	Wallace, L. M.
Vanover, Samuel	Wagoner, D. W.	Wallace, M. H.
Van Piper, H. W.	Wagoner, George W.	Wallace, R. M.
Vanson, L. D.	Wagoner, J. T.	Wallace, Shadrick

Wallace, W. M.	Watie, A.	Webber, F. M.
Waller, H. M.	Watkins, Andy	Webster, Daniel
Waller, O. B.	Watkins, E. W.	Webster, G. T.
Walton, J. B.	Watson, Andrew P.	Webster, Thomas
Walton, J. L.	Watson, J. J.	Webster, W. W.
Walton, J. N.	Watson, J. P.	Weborn, Abel
Walton, J. P.	Watson, T. F.	Weenis, Henry F.
Wammack, J. S.	Watson, T. R.	Wegnor, G. W.
Wamsley, S. B.	Watson, T. W.	Weir, N. M.
Ward, George M.	Watson, Thomas N.	Welborn, John W.
Ward, H. T.	Watt, Johnson	Welch, John E.
Ward, J. A.	Watts, Robert	Welch, S. E.
Ward, M. C.	Watts, J. L.	Welch, Thomas G.
Ward, T. A.	Watts, S. M.	Welch, William A.
Ward, Thomas B.	Wayman, F. L.	Wellboin, W. M.
Ward, William D.	Wayman, P. L.	Wellingham, Needham
Ware, Y. W.	Weast, Columbus	Wells, Charles
Warfey, W. M.	Weatherford, H. T.	Wells, G. G.
Warley, B. R.	Weatherford, J. L.	Wells, Joseph C.
Warner, John	Weatherford, William J.	Wells, Thomas G.
Warrell, Harvey	Weathford, T. J.	Welter, J. M.
Warren, L. O.	Weaver, Cornelius	West, B. F.
Warren, M. M.	Weaver, J. W.	West, F. J.
Warrick, John M.	Webb, J. H.	West, J. M.
Washburn, A. G.	Webb, Louis L.	West, J. W.
Washburn, C. C.	Webb, Van Buren	West, James S.
Waterfield, R. P.	Webb, W. W.	West, Plesent



West, T. C.	Whitlock, W. P.	Willeford, J. C.
Westmoreland, J. B.	Whitmore, J. W.	Williams, B. B.
Weston, Harvey S.	Whitmore, R. M.	Williams, E. R.
Wheeler, M.	Whitten, D. H.	Williams, George
Wheeler, S. D.	Whittenberg, James A.	Williams, J. A.
Wheeler, William H.	Whittington, P. M.	Williams, J. C.
Wheeler, William W.	Whittle, M. C.	Williams, J. F.
Whisenhunt, A. D.	Wickett, Lemuel	Williams, J. H. E.
Whisenhunt, G. A.	Wiggins, E. J.	Williams, J. P.
Whitaker, J. P.	Wigginton, W. H.	Williams, J. R.
White, B.	Wilbanks, William F.	Williams, J. S.
White, Charles L.	Wilberly, S. M.	Williams, J. W.
White, Frank	Wilberly, W. L.	Williams, James M.
White, George	Wilberly, W. S.	Williams, Lister
White, H. C.	Wilcan, B. F.	Williams, M. M.
White, J. F.	Wilcan, J. F.	Williams, T. J.
White, J. G.	Wilcox, W. S.	Williams, W. A.
White, J. M.	Wilkinson, Isaac G.	Williams, W. L.
White, James W.	Wilkinson, W. W.	Williams, W. W.
White, Jasper	Wilker, T. G.	Williams, Wilburn S.
White, Joseph	Wilkerson, Ambrose H.	Williamson, James R.
White, P. A.	Wilkerson, E. R.	Willis, F. T.
White, R. J.	Wiley, J. W.	Willis, H. T.
White, V. M.	Wilkes, T. G.	Willis, N. C.
White, W. P.	Wilks, J. J.	Willis, S. P.
White, Will H.	Willard, B. C.	Willis, Thomas T.
Whitehurst, C. J.	Willborn, W. K.	Wilson, D. C.

Wilson, Henry W.	Wofford, J. M.	Woods, L. M.
Wilson, J. J.	Wofford, James G.	Woods, M. R.
Wilson, J. K.	Wolf, Marion	Woods, W. L.
Wilson, J. W.	Wolfenburg, W. S.	Woodwine, W. H.
Wilson, K. L.	Womack, Kintchen R.	Woody, Robert
Wilson, Robert H.	Woodmore, Thomas Q.	Woolf, B. F.
Wilson, N. V.	Woodring, Joseph	Woolfolk, S. H.
Wilson, S. G.	Wood, C. K.	Woolsey, I. P.
Wilson, W. G.	Wood, D. W.	Wooten, J. W.
Wilson, William H.	Wood, J. C.	Wooten, L. M.
Wimberly, E. G.	Wood, J. R.	Worley, S. E.
Wimberly, G. A.	Wood, J. S.	Worley, S. W.
Windhap, B. F.	Wood, J. T.	Worley, W. M.
Willoughby, T. H.	Wood, J. V.	Worrell, James
Winford, B. F.	Wood, J. W.	Wreen, W. W.
Winford, Berry T.	Wood, J. Z.	Wright, Coolect
Wingate, C. F.	Wood, Jesse Jordon	Wright, D. H.
Winn, R. M.	Wood, John W.	Wright, E. M.
Winn, R. W.	Wood, L. H.	Wright, G. H.
Winneger, W. P.	Wood, Thomas H.	Wright, J. E.
Winningham, H. G.	Woods, A. L.	Wright, J. W.
Wisdon, D. M.	Woods, C. M.	Wright, L. G.
Wisdom, J. M.	Woods, J. G.	Wright, M. L.
Wise, H.	Woods, J. H.	Wright, William
Wisener, B. F.	Woods, J. W.	Wright, William A.
Witt, Jeremiah	Woods, James P.	Wyant, J. C.
Witherbee, F. G.	Woods, L. G.	Wynew, W. S.

Wynn, Jasper

Wynn, W. V.

Wyont, John T.

Yagus, Y. S.

York, J. H.

Yost, Jim W.

Young, Giles R.

Young, J. W.

Young, John

Young, R. T.

Young, T. J.

Young, W. M.

Young, William H.

Youngblood, T. W.

Younger, J. T.

Younger, R. T.

Youst, R. A.

Zellemu, A.

APPENDIX C

CONFEDERATE VETERAN BENEFITS IN FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES<sup>1</sup>

	Year Home Established	Inmates in Home, 1914	Appropriations for Home, 1914	Pensions First Paid	Pensions Paid 1914	Annual Pensions to Veterans and Widows	Expended for Pensions and Home Since 1865	Veterans on Pension Rolls	Widows on Pension Rolls
Virginia	1884	274	\$ 50,000	1888	\$ 540,000	\$ 30	\$ 6,645,000	9,207	5,013
North Carolina	1891	160	35,000	1885	450,000	32	6,000,000	9,274	6,242
South Carolina	1909	90	16,600	1887	258,528	36	3,625,000	4,130	4,732
Georgia	1901	132	30,000	1889	1,125,000	60	17,750,000	10,000	7,000
Florida	1891	23	5,850	1885	624,000	120	6,514,000	2,646	2,542
Alabama	1902	86	12,000	1889	925,000	64	10,718,000	8,000	6,500
Mississippi	1904	220	40,000	1888	450,000	40	5,504,000	9,635	Both sexes
Louisiana	1882	125	48,000	1898	550,000	96	3,567,000	3,234	2,256
Texas	1891	365	96,000	1899	850,000	90	6,300,000	18,000	Both sexes
Arkansas	1891	108	37,500	1892	625,000	50	5,500,000	4,985	4,985
Kentucky	1892	210	38,850	1913	281,000	120	985,000	1,800	900
Tennessee	1889	92	16,000	1891	800,000	100	7,500,000	5,094	3,189
Maryland	1888	87	15,500	None	None	None	360,500	None	None
Oklahoma	1911	95	17,500	1915	None	120	125,000	None	None
Missouri	1895	309	60,000	None	None	None	30,000	None	None
West Virginia	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total	---	2,376	\$518,000	----	\$7,473,528	----	\$81,823,000	86,005	43,359

<sup>1</sup>Perry M. DeLeon, "What the South is Doing for her Veterans," Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXIII, No. 6 (June, 1915), p. 225.

VITA

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Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Arts

Thesis: CONFEDERATE VETERANS IN OKLAHOMA

Major Field: History

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, July 21, 1948, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tommy C. Lashley.

Education: Attended elementary school and high school in Muskogee, Oklahoma; received the Bachelor of Arts degree in history from Oklahoma Christian College in April, 1970; completed requirements for the Master of Arts degree in history from Oklahoma State University in July, 1975.

Professional Experience: History teacher at McAlester High School, McAlester, Oklahoma, 1972-1975.