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GOVERNOR JAMES B. A. ROBERTSON



# OKLAHOMA

A HISTORY OF

## The State and Its People

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By

JOSEPH B. THOBURN

*and*

MURIEL H. WRIGHT

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VOLUME IV

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LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

New York

1929









Walter Muller

**EDWARD B. ROLL**, Republican nominee for clerk of the Woodward County Court, enjoys the esteem and friendship of a great many people of varying political faiths throughout the county and beyond its confines, for he has had business contacts all over Kansas and Oklahoma for many years, while his term as postmaster of Woodward left few individuals in Woodward County unfamiliar with his name at least, if not his face.

Mr. Roll was born January 20, 1856, in southwest Missouri, the son of Stephen B. Roll, a native of New Jersey, and Marguerite (McKee) Roll, born in Ireland. Stephen B. Roll served as county judge of Dallas County, Missouri, for two terms, later engaging in mercantile operations. There were four sons and one daughter: 1. Edward B., the subject of this sketch. 2. Fanny, widow of George O'Bannon, of Buffalo, Missouri. 3. Madison, deceased. 4. Thomas, deceased. 5. Walter.

The eldest son of the family, Edward B. Roll, was reared by an aunt in Quincy, Illinois, where he attended the public schools. In 1881, he went to Caldwell, Kansas, where he worked on a cattle ranch for two years, then came to Oklahoma as foreman of a large ranch. His early ranching experiences made Mr. Roll one with the cattle men who then constituted the chief element of the new State and, able to understand them and sympathize with their problems, he was given a large share of the country trade when, for the five years after coming to Woodward, he operated a mercantile establishment. During Governor Barnes' administration Mr. Roll received the appointment as postmaster of Woodward, and discharged his public duties with efficiency and dispatch during his term of service. For the succeeding eighteen years he was a traveling representative of a Wichita wholesale grocery company and upon his retirement from that occupation, has had more time to devote to politics, which has always constituted one of his chief interests. For many years he has been an influential member of the Republican organization of Woodward County. Mr. Roll is Presbyterian in his religious faith, is a member of the United Commercial Travelers, and for thirty-seven years has been affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Roll married Agnes Welsh, of Mattoon, Illinois, April 2, 1892. They are the parents of one daughter, Cecil, wife of Louis Charoz, of Akron, Ohio.

**WALTER MILLER**, of Ponca City, was born abroad, but was reared and educated in this country. He has taken full advantage of the opportunities his new country has offered. Beginning as a machine hand he has engaged in numerous occupations and capacities, and has grown steadily through the medium of them all. He is a director of one of the largest oil companies in Oklahoma, and has for years held positions of steadily increasing responsibility. His life has been full and varied, and has been marked by a talent for hard work through all its chapters. He is regarded as an authority on refining and on petroleum in general, and numerous papers by him have been listened to by technical societies and published among their transactions or as reprints.

Walter Miller was born in Canton Aargau, Switzerland, on March 4, 1881, son of John Rudolph and Lena Miller, natives of Switzerland. After being brought to this country, he attended public school

and added to his education by correspondence and extension work. For several years he was a machine hand and operator, until he became a letter carrier and then a blacksmith's helper. He was for several years a stenographer, bookkeeper and accountant. He has been in the petroleum refining business since 1909; eight years with the Tidewater Oil Company, starting as field clerk and becoming processing superintendent; then leaving to take a position as general superintendent with the Pierce Oil Refineries, with headquarters in Tulsa. He was manager of the Cosden & Company's refining operations from the latter part of 1917 to the beginning of 1920, and was two years in consulting refining, with headquarters in Tulsa. He has since been vice-president and manager of refining for the Marland Refining Company, as well as director of the Marland Oil Company. He has written extensively on oil refining and is regarded as an authority on the subject. He has contributed from fifteen to twenty papers during the last twenty years on subjects relating to the petroleum industry and on the technology of refining, which have been presented at meetings of technical societies and have been published either separately or as part of the proceedings and transactions of these societies.

Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, and in religion belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the American Chemical Society; of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgist Engineering; of the American Society of Chemical Engineers; a Fellow of the Institute of Petroleum Technologists of Great Britain; and a member of the American Society for Testing Materials. He belongs also to the Chemical Club of New York City; the Tulsa Country Club; the Rock Cliff Country Club of Ponca City, and the Chamber of Commerce, Ponca City.

Walter Miller married, on January 1, 1900, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, Katherine May McNair, daughter of Robert and Katherine McNair, who were born in the northern part of Ireland. There have been three children of the marriage: 1. Katherine May, born in 1900. 2. Walter, born in 1903. 3. Ruth Pitman, born in 1905.

**JOHN B. SIEGLINGER**, cerealist at the United States Agricultural Field Station at Woodward, Oklahoma, has a position that is of importance because of the vast farming territory his station serves and because of the enormous value to Oklahoma farmers of the grain, sorghum and broom corn crops. To such good purpose has he conducted his efforts since his appointment in 1915 that he has won the co-operation and loyal support of the agricultural men in furthering any project he initiates, and much good work has been done in the improvement and introduction of new varieties of grain, sorghum and broom corn.

Mr. Sieglinger was born at Newton, Kansas, August 24, 1893, the son of Fred and Hannah (Bearsley) Sieglinger, both of whom came from Illinois to Kansas where the father first engaged in mercantile operations and later went upon a farm. The family home was later moved to Stillwater, Oklahoma. Mr. Sieglinger is one of two children, his sister Leona being the wife of Robert Spillman of Beeville, Texas. The subject of this sketch had the



early part of his grade school work at Newton then, with the opening of new territory, in Oklahoma, the family came to Kiowa County, where he completed his elementary work. He went, then, to the college at Stillwater, where he distinguished himself scholastically to the extent that he was awarded a fellowship at the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, in 1913, and there was given a master's degree in 1915. His appointment to the field station at Woodward came in October of that year. Mr. Sieglinger belongs to the Oklahoma Historical Society and in addition to building for the future of the State's agricultural interests, devotes much of his time to compiling and aiding in the preservation of records of a Commonwealth rich in Indian lore and tales of pioneer adventure and hardship, as well as an amazing economic development in more recent years. He is a well-known figure about Woodward, and can always be depended upon to aid in better movements in the town whether or not they have any relationship to his own particular field.

Mr. Sieglinder married Helen M. Knox, of Massachusetts, March 1, 1916. They are the parents of three children: John Harris, Helen K., and George Frederick.

**CLINTON O. SHAFFER** represents one of the influential business men of Arnett, who is conducting farming on a small scale along with his insurance business. His father, William Shaffer, was by trade a carpenter, and after his marriage to Ellen Bobb, who was like himself a native of Pennsylvania, they moved to Harrisonville, Missouri, where he found opportunity for applying his trade. In 1903, they came to Oklahoma, and settled in the town of Guymon, Beaver County. Ellen (Bobb) Shaffer is now deceased. She was the mother of the following children: Clinton O., who is the subject of this review; Mary, who died in 1926; and Pearl, who became the wife of William N. Mitchell, of Arnett.

Clinton O. Shaffer came to Ellis County, Oklahoma, in the year 1900, and filed a claim two miles west of the town of Arnett. For eight years he operated his farm land, meeting with the usual degree of success, then he bought the local telephone business, which system he operated until 1928, when he started the insurance business. This business is proving quite profitable to him, and allows him time to devote to the operation of a small farm. A public-spirited citizen, he is always ready to lend his services where he believes them to be of value to the community. He is now serving as constable of the town of Arnett. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Shaffer's wife, Lucy Myers, whom he married August 23, 1893, was a native of Germany. They have a family of six children: 1. Vera, their eldest child, is the wife of C. N. Twaddell, of Amarillo, Texas. 2. Edith, a twin, is the wife of Albert Hathaway, of Clinton, Oklahoma. 3. Edna, the other twin, is unmarried, and resides at home. 4. Wilford. 5. Grace. 6. Lorene, are the three youngest and reside at home. They also had a son William, who is now deceased.

**CLYDE THEODORE GILLEY**—Called to Sharon in 1927 to assume duties as Superintendent of Schools of the Fourth District, Mr. Gilley has had a splen-

did training for the position. He was born in Garfield County, August 2, 1902, one of a large family. His parents were George W. and Sarah (Bunyard) Gilley. The elder Mr. Gilley was a farmer and came to Oklahoma in 1899 to settle from Missouri, where he and his wife were both born. He acquired large tracts of land and farmed intensively, bringing up his large family and seeing them settled in the world. There were eight children: 1. Grant, now living in Nash. 2. Nellie, the wife of R. C. Kent, of Nash. 3. Stella, who has married C. A. Day. 4. John W., also located in Nash. 5. Martha, who is the wife of George E. Roderick. 6. Myrtle, who lives on the home farm. 7. Clyde Theodore, the subject of this sketch. 8. Gus G., who remains on his father's farm.

Clyde Theodore Gilley started his education in the one-room grade school of Garfield County, and then went to the high school at Nash for two years. Two more years were spent at Jefferson, and then he matriculated at the Oklahoma Baptist University at Shawnee, graduating from that fine institution in 1922. Throughout the last three years at college he paid his own way by teaching. In 1927, he came to Sharon as superintendent. Mr. Gilley takes an interest in county affairs and shows himself always ready to give his influence and energies to the fostering of any measure that tends to the betterment of the community, whether educationally or politically, although it is natural that the educational field should receive his keenest attention. He has affiliated himself with the Masonic order, and is a member of the Baptist church.

On May 22, 1926, Mr. Gilley married Edith Butler, also a graduate of the Oklahoma Baptist University.

**E. P. WILLIAMS**—One of the energetic and prominent business men of Sharon is E. P. Williams, who has built up by unrelenting energy and keenest ambition, a fine garage and wholesale oil business. He came to this State after his discharge from military service and all his adult business life has been centered in Sharon. Always showing great interest in the civic problems of the town and immensely interested in its growth towards civic importance, Mr. Williams may well be counted as a valued citizen.

E. P. Williams was born in Republic County, Kansas, December 2, 1881, the only child of George W. and Hattie (Walker) Williams, the latter a native of Missouri. The elder Mr. Williams was born in Virginia, and was a blacksmith by trade. E. P. Williams had enlisted for military service while still living in Kansas, and was in Company M of the Twenty-first Kansas Volunteers. Upon the termination of his service, he received his honorable discharge and came to Oklahoma and engaged in farming until 1909. At about that time he received the federal appointment as postmaster of Heckberry, and when that post office was moved to Sharon, he retained the position and held it for ten years. In 1915, he devoted some of his energies to an agency for Ford cars, and gradually built up a thriving and prosperous business in the wholesale oil field, combining this with an up-to-date garage business. Mr. Williams is a Republican in his political convictions and supports that party's nominees and principles. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist church.

On March 5, 1902, E. P. Williams was married to Elizabeth Scheurmann, and by this union there were







Wm Chadwick

three children: 1. George, who has settled in Tulsa. 2. Louis, living at Stillwater, Oklahoma. 3. Granville, who lives at Sharon. Mr. Williams married (second) Emma Roan, September 5, 1919. There have been three children of this marriage: Harriett, Altha Jane, and Paul.

**HARRY L. WILSON, M. D.**—A tale of adventure could be written of the life of Dr. Harry L. Wilson. Captured by Indians, he came to know of their ways, and to regard them with affection; then, captured by a white man of few scruples, he opened a new chapter of existence, and finally, through circumstance, entered the profession of medicine, at which he has been engaged continuously since 1901. Though he has since retired from active practice, he maintains medical supervision over a number of his older patients, and gives more time to general affairs. He is one of the leading figures in the city of Woodward, where he has lived since 1903.

Dr. Wilson was born at Elkhart, Indiana, March 17, 1855, son of Malon and Judy (Rits) Wilson, his father having been a native of Ohio, and his mother of Pennsylvania. He was sixth-born in a family of ten children. When he was five years of age, during a raid of the Sioux Indians, he was captured and was, indeed, in danger of life. But a squaw intervened, rescued him from death, and in her fashion acted toward him as a mother. He was with the Indians nine years, quite happily, until the age of fourteen. At this time a horse buyer purchased of the Sioux a herd of ponies, and prevailed upon the Indians to permit Dr. Wilson and an Indian lad to go with him as assistants, to help drive the ponies to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In due course the buyer dismissed the Indian lad, but refused to permit the white youth his freedom, having designs of his own upon his service. The buyer actually kidnapped him, and took him about the country exhibiting him, with his long hair, and telling of his long captivity and of his life with the Indians. An uncle, meanwhile, in Iowa, heard of this exploitation, and succeeded in getting Dr. Wilson out of the situation. He took him to his Iowa farm. But Dr. Wilson still had—and for that matter always has borne in his heart—a great love for the Indians; and this led to his running away from the uncle's farm. He took the longest route to the Indians, however, drifting to Illinois and Chicago. There a physician, by the name of Wilson, took an interest in him, and put him in a medical school, whence Dr. Wilson graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thus he found himself after a hectic youth on the threshold of a suitable career at last.

In 1901, Dr. Wilson went to Eggsa, Kansas, and practiced medicine there until 1903, when he came to Woodward. Here he quickly built up an extensive practice, which he maintained with augmented professional reputation and success until recent years, now being, as noted, in virtual retirement. He has contributed liberally to all worth-while projects intended for the benefit of Woodward and its people, and has legion friends. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Wilson married (first), in 1891, Nannie Bell, who died, leaving a daughter, Iva, now the wife of Albert Hickey, an oil operator, of Wewoka, Oklahoma. Dr. Wilson married (second), in April, 1907, Emma Oberg, of Nebraska. They have a comfortable home in Woodward.

#### **DR. WILLIAM MARTELLO CHADWICK—**

As a leader in his profession of orthopedics, Dr. William Martello Chadwick is well known throughout Oklahoma and other Southwestern and Middle States. He is the son of Warner W. Chadwick, a native of Holland and a grand-nephew of Sir Andrew Chadwick. His mother is Isabel S. Chadwick. His father holds the responsible position of conductor on the New York Central Railroad, one of the largest railroad systems in the United States.

William Martello Chadwick was born at Spenceport, New York, on December 19, 1863. His education has been thorough and extensive. He was first a student at Sibley University of New York, and in 1881 entered the Union University of Amsterdam, Holland, which awarded him the degree of Doctor of Orthopedic Pediatry. His experience in the practice of his profession has been at Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, and Dallas, Texas. In 1907, he organized the Southwest Pediatry Association and is State chairman of the National Association of Chiropractic, secretary and treasurer of the Southern Association of Chiropractic, and secretary and treasurer of the Exchange Club. In politics he is a Democrat. His military service has been with the National Guard of the State of New York. His fraternal and social affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, where he has attained degrees in both the York and the Scottish Rites. A member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he also belongs to the Cosmopolitan Club, Exchange Club, Men's Dinner Club, Oklahoma Pediatry Association, Southern Pediatry Association, National Association of Chiropractic, and the Episcopal church. He is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Oklahoma City.

On November 25, 1920, Dr. William Martello Chadwick married Fern Gibson, a native of Kentucky, daughter of James J. Gibson and Virginia Gibson of Covington, Kentucky. The marriage took place in Oklahoma City. They have two children: 1. Ralph Martello, born October 27, 1921. 2. Fern Maurine, born December 7, 1922.

**JONAS R. CARTWRIGHT**—As postmaster of Shattuck, Jonas R. Cartwright received his first appointment to this office from the late President Warren G. Harding, and was reappointed by President Calvin Coolidge. Mr. Cartwright has been identified with the postal service of this community for the greater part of his residence here, having come to this city in 1913. He has been tireless in his efforts to give the people of this vicinity the most efficient, courteous service in the various departments of the post office, as well as in the collections and mail deliveries throughout the district served by the local force. Mr. Cartwright was born in Indiana, August 12, 1876, son of William and Susana (Shields) Cartwright, both of whom were natives of Indiana. William Cartwright was active in agricultural affairs for many years, and was also the local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in his community.

Jonas R. Cartwright is the fifth of a family of ten children and he was educated in the public schools of Indiana, leaving school when still a boy to make his fortune in the world. He went to Texas and there obtained a place on a large ranch where he worked long and hard, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the stock-raising industry. He later became a foreman of the ranch and directed its many ac-



tivities in that capacity for four years. In 1913, Mr. Cartwright came to Shattuck and became the local cashier for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company. Some time later, he became connected with the local post office as clerk, continuing as government employee until President Harding appointed him postmaster of Shattuck, which honored position he still fills to the satisfaction and convenience of the entire community. In all local matters, Mr. Cartwright takes an active part, being particularly prominent in fraternal circles as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Modern Woodmen of the World; and the Lions Club.

Jonas R. Cartwright married, May 5, 1907, Laura Fleena, who was born in Indiana.

**LEE IVAN SEWARD**—As mayor of Arnett, Lee Ivan Seward has distinguished himself as head of the municipal government of one of Oklahoma's most progressive cities. Mr. Arnett in addition to his civic connection, is one of the leading men in newspaper circles in this section of the State, being actively identified with the publication of the Ellis County "Capital Weekly." This mirror of public opinion is an honest, fearless organ and its policies have always been in favor of the best interests of State and people.

Mr. Seward was born in Marceline, Missouri, October 3, 1894, son of John I. and Elizabeth (Dennis) Seward, his father having been born in Kentucky and his mother in Missouri. John I. Seward was a mining engineer for many years and was killed in a mine accident in Colorado. He and Mrs. Seward were the parents of two children: 1. Lee Ivan, of whom further. 2. Margaret, who died in infancy. Mrs. John I. Seward came to Pawnee with her son in 1905 and was associated with John Shepler in the publishing business, now being active in the management and operation of the Ellis County "Capital Weekly," having come to Arnett in 1910.

Lee Ivan Seward was educated in the public schools of this State, and after high school accepted the position of assistant postmaster at Arnett, remaining in this capacity for two years. He then engaged in the publishing business with his mother, and together they edit and control the principal journal of this county. Mr. Seward and his mother have always realized the powerful influence of the press in the life of a community and they have earned the highest praise and esteem of all their fellow-citizens for the excellent, constructive part their paper has taken in the progressive advance of this county. Mr. Seward was elected mayor of Arnett by an overwhelming majority and his tenure of office has been characterized by an era of civic development and worthy achievements. He has received the fullest coöperation of his people who have recognized and appreciated the energy and careful thought he has given to this city's welfare. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the recent World War, he enlisted in the Evacuation Medical Corps, No. 19, on May 27, 1918, and went overseas with the Army of Occupation, remaining in Europe from February, 1919, until July, 1919, when he sailed for home and was discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas, in August, 1919, with the rank of first-class sergeant.

Lee Ivan Seward married, June 5, 1917, Mary Naomi Miller, who was born in Arkansas.

**RUSSELL R. MYERS**—The family of which Russell R. Myers is a member had its foundation in Oklahoma three years after the opening, when his father, Err Myers, took a homestead near McLoud. From that year (1892) to the present (1928) members of the family have contributed liberally, to the fullest of their abilities and in their several lines of endeavor, to the advancement of the commonwealth. Err Myers was a contractor and builder for many years, and now makes his home in Oklahoma City. He married Mary H. Rice, as himself a native of Ohio; and of their union were born children: 1. Oril M., wife of Frank Case, her death having occurred at Wilson, Oklahoma, in 1915. 2. Oscar T., of Oklahoma City. 3. Walter E., of Omega, Oklahoma. 4. Thomas S., of Oklahoma City. 5. Mabel M., a teacher, at Hurley, New Mexico. 6. Russell R., of whom we write.

Russell S. Myers, youngest child of Err and Mary H. (Rice) Myers, was born January 26, 1903, at McLoud. He attended the schools of that community, graduated from high school with markings of scholastic excellence, and, having chosen the career of teacher, entered Central State Teachers' College, of Edmonton, Oklahoma, where he studied for a time. Later, he transferred to Oklahoma University, whence he graduated in 1924. Meanwhile, for a year prior to graduation, he had received his first teaching experience. After graduation he taught at Arcadia, then for three years at Hennessy, coming to Fargo as Superintendent of Schools in 1928. In this responsible position he is doing a notable work for the educational system of Fargo, and is accounted one of the city's progressive, useful citizens. He is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, being a thirty-second degree member; is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, and is a communicant of the Methodist church.

Russell R. Myers married, August 15, 1928, Lena May Carruth, of Texas, daughter of Dr. J. A. Carruth, pastor of the Methodist church, at Wetherford, Oklahoma.

**OMAR E. NULL**, of Arnett, is one of Oklahoma's influential citizens who, for many years, was a leader in the political and civil affairs of this State, being prominently active both before and after it received the honor of Statehood. Mr. Null has been engaged in the abstract business since 1902 and has been steadily successful in this branch of endeavor. He came here first in 1894 when this section was still a territory, and he has aided considerably in building up the great commonwealth which is the pride of all its citizens. Mr. Null was born in Muncie, Indiana, May 23, 1862, son of George A. and Mary A. (Miller) Null, his father being a native of Ohio, and his mother born in Ohio, married again after his father's death, in 1865. George A. Null was active for the entire period of his career in agriculture in Indiana. He and Mrs. Null were the parents of two children: 1. Omar E., of whom further. 2. Ollie, married Tobe Main, of Muncie, Indiana.

Omar E. Null was educated in the public schools of Indiana, the first school which he attended being known as the Null School because it was situated on his father's land. It was a primitive, country school, and the pupils sat on rough, log benches. In 1877, Mr. Null's stepfather took up a claim near Udall, Kansas, and the family resided there for some time. About 1885, Mr. Null rented a farm near





*Harry Craigie*



Udall, Kansas, and engaged in farming there, being thus occupied for ten years. In 1894, he and his family came to Oklahoma, and settled about six miles southwest of the present site of Arnett, there being no towns in this vicinity at the time. There he took up a homestead grant which he still owns and to which he added from time to time by various purchases until he now has a total of seven hundred and twenty acres of fine land, specializing particularly in cattle-raising of the short-horn variety. In 1896, Mr. Null put up a certified copy of the field notes of Day County, which is now Ellis County. From 1897 until 1900, he served as deputy county clerk and in 1902 was appointed department clerk of the Federal Court located at Grand, and he was active in this office at the time Oklahoma was elevated to the rank of Statehood. He was elected to the office of clerk of the District Court at Statehood, having been returned to office at every election from 1907 until he gave up his political duties in 1915. During his many years of service in governmental affairs, Mr. Null gave himself to all matters with sincere interest and unselfish energy, working always for the good of his commonwealth and the welfare of its people. In business connections, he has been very active since 1902 in the abstract business, which he started at that time in association with J. C. Wright at Grand. He later bought out Mr. Wright's interests, and has continued to conduct this business with offices both in Grand and in Arnett. Mr. Null is one of Arnett's outstanding citizens and takes a constructive part in all municipal campaigns and projects. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious adherence is given to the Presbyterian church.

Omar E. Null married, March 15, 1885, at Udall, Kansas, Malissa Walck, and to this union were born six children: 1. Chester A., treasurer of Ellis County (see a following biography). 2. Laura A., married E. E. Plank of Booker, Texas. 3. Ida M., married G. C. Cooley, of Niles. 4. Weaver F., deceased. 5. Zella V., married A. R. Vincent of Arnett. 6. Robert, died August 31, 1928.

**CHESTER A. NULL**—In the political life of Ellis County, Chester A. Null is a well-known figure in his activities as county treasurer. Mr. Null has held this responsible office since July, 1923, and prior to that time had gained much valuable experience in other civic connections as well as in his father's abstract office. Since taking up his duties as treasurer of this county, he has steadily and consistently built a record of worth-while achievements which have met with the highest approval of the citizens of this county.

Mr. Null was born in Kansas and came to Oklahoma with his parents in 1894. He was educated in the public schools of this State, and graduated from the Alva High School with the class of 1902. He then entered his father's abstract office in which he has ever since retained an active interest. For two years he served as deputy county clerk of Ellis County and in July, 1923, took up his official duties as County Treasurer. A man of thorough business and financial ability, Mr. Null is the natural choice for this position as he has demonstrated by his many accomplishments which have benefited the people of this county. Mr. Null is the son of Omar E. and Malissa (Walck) Null (see a preceding biography).

He is a prominent member of the Republican party and a staunch advocate of its principles, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Chester A. Null married (first), in 1907, Walcie Jenkins, who died in 1919, and they had two children, Juanita and Bernard. Mr. Null married (second), in 1920, Eulah A. Halbert, who was born in Missouri.

**HARRY CRAGIN**—A brief perusal of the career of Harry Cragin of Ponca City, gives one the impression of a man who does things. His preliminary education ended with high school, and he was launched into the business world at a comparatively early age. He was born in Massachusetts, but his father moved to Oklahoma when he was quite young, and was there engaged in the cattle business. From the cattle business Harry Cragin was drawn into the lumber industry and soon showed that he had chosen well, for his success in that field has been great and progressive. But he has taken a prominent part in public affairs also, and has been elected mayor of Ponca City. He was prominent in war activities also, and was at the head of several drives. His associations and social connections enable him to touch life at many points, and he is generally recognized as one of the most prominent and active business men of Ponca City.

Harry Cragin was born at Athol, Massachusetts, April 18, 1879, son of Rodney D. and Jennie Cragin. His father was in the cattle business in Oklahoma before the "opening." Harry Cragin received a high school education, and in course of time went into the lumber business in Oklahoma. He became vice-president of the American Lumber Company, a position he has held for twelve years. He started the Harry Cragin Lumber Company in Ponca City in 1921, and at present operates nine yards in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas. He is president, general manager, and owner of the company. Mr. Cragin was mayor of Ponca City during 1920-1921, and has attended several State Republican conventions. During the participation of the United States in the World War, he engaged in numerous civil activities connected with it, being also appointed chairman of the War Savings Stamp drives.

His affiliations with the Masonic Order include membership in the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a director of the Southwestern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas, and belongs to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is past president and director.

Mr. Cragin married, in 1902, at Kremlin, Oklahoma, Carrie Kyle, daughter of W. T. Kyle, of Wichita, Kansas. There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Eleanor, born July 20, 1905. 2. Lucile, born February 2, 1908.

**JAMES A. THOMPSON**—Every community has its leaders. In Fargo, James A. Thompson, postmaster, is one of these, actively interested in and a worker for the municipal progress. He was born on a farm in Macom County, Missouri, October 3, 1881, son of John and Hattie (Fletcher) Thompson. His mother was born in England, and his father in Ohio,

moved thence to Missouri, and John Thompson now (1928) continues engaged at agriculture, on a farm in Macon County, Missouri. Hattie (Fletcher) Thompson died in January, 1926. James A. Thompson was second-born in a family of eight children.

While he attended public school, James A. Thompson assisted his father with cultivation of the home acres, and after completion of studies continued so engaged in agriculture. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Fargo, perceived the excellence of lands hereabouts, reasoned that the town would grow and values increase, and took up a homestead six and a half miles to the north of the community proper. After he had proved up on the claim, however, he sold the land, purchasing a second tract of three hundred and sixty acres, eight and a half miles north of town, which he continues to operate at a nice profit. In 1928, he was appointed postmaster, this honor having been at the expressed wish of the Fargo Chamber of Commerce and the town authorities. Appointment was in order to fill out an unexpired term. Though he fills the office unusually well and with notable efficiency, Mr. Thompson continues to manage his half-section farm, and considers that his chief source of occupation and revenue. He is well known to the people of Fargo and the countryside, who come to him for counsel on many problems which they face. The light of his experience has assisted numbers of persons to increased prosperity. His geniality and worthy character have brought him numerous friends. Fraternally, Mr. Thompson is actively affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Rebekah Chapter in the latter order. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Thompson married, September 6, 1905, Zella M. Hamrick, native of Indiana.

**JOHN W. FOSTER**—Broad experience over widely separated territories brought to John W. Foster a thorough knowledge of realty dealing before he came to Shattuck. Here he has engaged through more than a score of years, now being one of the outstanding real estate and insurance operators in this part of Oklahoma. His activities have reacted to the benefit of Shattuck and the countryside adjacent. His efforts have given him a position of major responsibility in general affairs, and down through the years several honors have accrued to him. Mr. Foster was born on a farm in Washington County, New York, July 7, 1867, son of William T. and Catherine (Flack) Foster. Both parents were born in New York, their respective families having been established in the Empire State early in the 1770's; and both families were of Scottish origin. William T. Foster engaged long as a farmer in New York. His son, John W. Foster, was the third-born of four children.

After he had completed his academic training in the schools of Washington County, New York, John W. Foster matriculated at Claverick College, on the Hudson River, and there studied two years. But he desired to be about the actual commencement of his career and, filled with a wish to see the West, and perhaps to grow up with it, he left the native State in 1886, westward bound. He entered the real estate field in Omaha, Nebraska, that year, and it is worthy of comment that he has been identified with realty operations during the more than forty years that have followed. For seven years he sold real estate

in Omaha, then went to Denver, Colorado, and was in business there two years. For a year, then, he engaged similarly at Fort Worth, Texas, for two years at Kansas City, Missouri, for two years at Wichita, Kansas, and in 1889, with the opening of Oklahoma, came to this State to enter business at Alva. It was at Alva that he dealt more extensively in insurance, and ever since that period he has carried on insurance dealings parallel with those of real estate, having been very successful in each field. In 1907, he left Alva to take residence and enter business in Shattuck. Here he has engaged since, still more markedly successful in realty and insurance, one of the city's prominent figures, active in its development. In 1920 he was elected to the City Council, and has served on it continuously; in the year preceding he became a member of the School Board, and has sat with this board continuously as well. He is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is affiliated with the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Foster married, February 18, 1903, May Shappley, native of Iowa.

**ROSS D. DOCKERTY**—As clerk of the County Court of Woodward County, Oklahoma, Ross D. Dockerty fills most efficiently a position for which he is ideally fitted by temperament and training. Long years in the public service have proved his ability and loyal devotion to duty, while the experience in the business of State renders his work of peculiar value in his present office. At Woodward, where he makes his home, Mr. Dockerty justly occupies high place in the affectionate esteem of the community, and is widely considered a citizen of the greatest public spirit. Born at Sextonville, Wisconsin, August 23, 1879, Mr. Dockerty is a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Williams) Dockerty, his father, a farmer, dying when his son was only two years old.

Ross D. Dockerty attended the public schools, and following his graduation from high school, took up the educator's profession in Minnesota. In 1900, he first came to Oklahoma, teaching in the schools of Logan County, while in 1902, he removed to Woodward. In this place, Mr. Dockerty was engaged in various mercantile enterprises, and later accepted a position as mail clerk on the Rock Island Railroad which he filled in a very satisfactory way for some little time. Filing on a farm in Harper County, he proved up on his claim, and then shortly afterwards, entered the rural mail service at Mutual, Oklahoma. Mr. Dockerty took the first rural mail out of that town, and resigned from his position to take a better place in the post office at Woodward. Following efficient service here which won commendation from his superiors, he was chosen deputy registrar of deeds in 1911, and the next year was elected county clerk of Woodward County. Four times he was returned to this office, the people of the county being loath to part with so able a public servant and one who gave himself so unsparingly to his work. During the period of the World War, Mr. Dockerty also served on the local draft board, performing valuable labors in this connection. When the need for this work was no longer vital, he entered the field of real estate at Woodward, and later went to Perryton, Texas, where



he was engaged in the oil and gas business for a period of two years, but at the end of this time he returned to Woodward, where he served as deputy sheriff until the year 1925. At that time he was appointed automobile tag agent for the county, and in May, 1925, was appointed court clerk to fill the unexpired term of J. W. Kendall, resigned. This office Mr. Dockerty still holds, giving his best attention to his duties which he performs as thoroughly and efficiently as if the business of the county court were his own.

Active in many phases of the community life at Woodward, Mr. Dockerty is affiliated, fraternally, with Woodward Lodge, No. 189, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master, having filled the office of Master in 1914. In this great order he is also a member of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, while among other local associations, he holds membership in the Kiwanis Club. With his family, Mr. Dockerty worships in the faith of the Presbyterian church, contributing generously to its support, as indeed he does to many worthy causes.

On September 18, 1904, Ross D. Dockerty married Cora Nelson, and they became the parents of five children: 1. Dever, who is now deceased. 2. Ione, the wife of Wilbur C. Davis, of Woodward, and they have one child, Mary Louise. 3. Duane N. 4. Millard, deceased. 5. Helen Louise.

**WILLIAM MARION DARNELL** is a prominent citizen of Woodward, a constructive force in the city's progress. His record is varied, and of interest. He was born September 8, 1879, at Germantown, Nebraska, son of Samuel and Martha (Clapp) Darnell. His father was of English descent, native of Indiana; his mother also was a native of that State; and in 1898 the family removed from Nebraska to Washeta County, Oklahoma. Here the elder Mr. Darnell was of important position, a farmer of means and progressive spirit, county commissioner, and much concerned in general affairs until the time of his death in 1917. Martha (Clapp) Darnell survived her husband two years, her death occurring in 1919. In the family were children: 1. Emma, wife of William Murry, of Walpole, Iowa. 2. Minnie, wife of E. A. Graves, of Hinton, Oklahoma. 3. George C., of Chickasha, Oklahoma, an attorney of large clientele. 4. Anna, wife of O. E. Davis, of Denver, Colorado. 5. William Marion, concerning whom follows. 6. A. E., an attorney, of Clinton. 7. E. E., a physician and surgeon, of Clinton. Walter and Edwin, two other children, died in infancy.

Mr. Darnell attended the public schools of Nebraska, and entered Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1909. His parents had removed to Oklahoma in 1898, and Mr. Darnell came as agent for the Pierce Oil Company to this territory, covering Cordell, Clinton and Oklahoma City in the interests of his principals. He retained the agency four years, then, for three years, was identified with the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, Oklahoma City. In 1916 he took residence on his farms in Washeta County and Texas County, having acreage in both counties, and remained on the latter acreage until 1926. This is an irrigated farm, specially fitted for production of garden truck. Under Mr. Darnell's personal management it became something of a show place, and today is among the finest farms in the region. In 1926, Mr. Darnell ran for nomination as governor on the

Democratic ticket. Though he received a good vote he was defeated, and since then has lived in retirement from the more arduous of his affairs at business. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On October 9, 1901, Mr. Darnell was united in marriage with Dora Crabb, daughter of Hiram G. and Elizabeth (Sparkman) Crabb, both of whom were born in Tennessee. Her parents came to Washeta County, Oklahoma, in 1893. Here her mother died in March, 1925. The farm continues in the family name. Mr. and Mrs. Darnell have children: 1. James Floyd, of Oklahoma City. 2. George William. 3. Elizabeth. Another child, Albert Eugene, died at the age of twenty months, and a fifth, the first-born, died in infancy. Mrs. Darnell is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

**ARTHUR W. ANDERSON**—On November 16, 1928, Oklahoma, forty-sixth State of the Union, became twenty-one years of age, the Congressional Act enabling it to become a State having been passed in 1906. But a score and more years prior to 1906 the pioneers were laying down the groundwork for this great State; and governmental action came merely as an official sanction of what, in great degree, already had been accomplished. The birth of Oklahoma rightly was even before 1889.

Among the men who have grown up with the commonwealth none is worthier of record than Arthur W. Anderson, of Woodward, who came to the Cherokee Strip when sixteen years of age, and who has built his career in finance and citizenship around the progress of Woodward and its environs. Financier and citizen of dominant position, he is likewise a member of the bar, and has practiced the law continuously since commencement of residence in Woodward and admission to the bar, or through a period exceeding twenty-five years. He is today one of the foremost figures, as barrister, business man and public figure, in this part of the State, known widely in the Great Southwest. His record is of interest.

Born at Wall Lake, Iowa, August 7, 1877, Arthur W. Anderson is a son of Oliver A. and Christina Anderson, both of whom were born in Sweden. His parents came to the United States in 1865, first located in Chicago, Illinois, later removed to Iowa, and in 1893 came to Oklahoma, filing on land in the Cherokee Strip, where the elder Mr. Anderson undertook farming, with prosperity. He is now engaged in ranching, near Canadian, Texas. Oliver A. and Christina Anderson had children: 1. Alexander B., of Wynoka, Oklahoma. 2. Ella, wife of F. G. James, of DeWitt, Oklahoma. 3. Arthur W., with whom we are concerned here. 4. Hortense, wife of George Patterson, of Wichita, Kansas. 5. Reuben F., county attorney, with offices at American Falls, Idaho. 6. Rex, deceased. 7. Richard A., of Little Rock, Arkansas, a road contractor.

Arthur W. Anderson attended the public schools, matriculated in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, Oklahoma, and from its legal department took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900. Admitted to the bar two years thereafter, he has practiced in Woodward continuously through the years succeeding to the present time, now being a leading figure in the bar and having held the local office of city attorney. In 1919, he was an organizer of the Woodward Building and Loan Association, of which he is

secretary and manager. Since 1908 he has been a director of the Woodward Chamber of Commerce, in this connection accomplishing much of permanent benefit to city, county and State. For ten years he has served on the library board, and since 1913 has engaged in banking. A Republican, he is a close adherent to the principles of the party, and an influence in its workings in Woodward. Fraternally, he is affiliated with three important orders—the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Ancient Order of United Workmen, in the last of which he holds the Degree of Honor. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Gifted and trained in the law, both in theory and practice through many years, financier whose ability has proven of sound worth to the Woodward Building and Loan Association, and banker whose reputation is wide, Mr. Anderson complements these directions of energy with the addition of works of citizenship large in scope. He writes interestingly, in editorial manner, and his writings have appeared in various publications of city, State and national circulation. He is alive to the needs of Oklahoma, and his mind and pen are quick to point the way toward advancement. One of his articles, "Taxation in Oklahoma," analyzed the State tax situation, showing the trends and necessity for remedial measures. This first appeared in the "Employer," July, 1928, and afterward was reprinted in folio for specialized circulation. Another writing, called "The Upward Trend of Taxation," appeared in the "American Building Association News," of national distribution, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. Still another piece, entitled, "Oklahoma: The Agricultural Empire of Tomorrow," first appeared in the Harper County "Journal," April 26, 1928, and was reprinted for more general circulation. Still another, appearing in the aforementioned Cincinnati publication, was, "The Need of National Advertising." In the third article mentioned, Mr. Anderson wrote in part:

After the good Lord had made forty-five other States, He looked them all over carefully and decided that He could do better yet. He decided to put forth one supreme effort and make one State which would combine the virtues and advantages of all the rest.

... And then in the very heart of the United States, He built the forty-sixth State out of the very best of everything He could find, and He named it Oklahoma.

He has a style of writing at once serious, practical, filled with a vision of the future, and with entertaining comment, and not a little humor. Thus, the points which he cares to make are driven home the more forcefully.

Mr. Anderson married, June 12, 1912, Alice Patty.

**REV. ALLEN WRIGHT, D. D.,** and Governor of the Choctaws, was born in Mississippi in November, 1826. Both of his parents were of Indian blood and belonged to the Choctaw *iksa*, or clan, called *Hayipatuklah*. With his parents he migrated to the Indian Territory about the year 1833. His mother died before reaching the Indian Territory, and his father on arriving in the Indian Territory with his two children settled near Lufata, in the present McCurtain County, Oklahoma, where he died soon afterward, leaving the son, whose Choctaw name was Killihote, and a daughter. The orphan boy was taken in charge by the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, a Presbyterian missionary among the Choctaws, and lived with him until he entered Spencer Academy. He was then given the name of Allen Wright, the family name being that of Rev. Allen Wright, a much-loved and honored missionary to the Choctaws.

After being fitted for college, he entered Delaware College in 1848, but by his own request the next year he was transferred to Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated in the class of 1852. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, New York City, graduating in 1855. Returning to the Choctaw Nation, he was ordained as a minister in the Presbyterian church, by the Indian Presbytery. In 1856, he entered public life and filled various positions under the Choctaw government, although actively engaged as a mission worker all the while. In 1857 he was married to Miss Harriett Newell Mitchell, of Dayton, Ohio, who was a missionary in one of the Indian schools of the Choctaw Nation. The Choctaws having joined the Confederate States, he served in the Confederate Army as chaplain during the Civil War and, at its conclusion, was selected as one of the Choctaw Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the Federal Government. During the negotiations with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, which resulted in the treaties of 1866 with these different nations, a scheme was formulated for a Territorial form of government to be composed of, and participated in by, the above-named five tribes. While the matter was being discussed the Commissioner on the part of the United States suggested that the proposed territory should bear a distinctive Indian name. Thereupon Allen Wright proposed the name Oklahoma, derived from two Choctaw words, "okla" meaning people, and "homa" meaning red; freely translated, as the home or land of the Red People. The territorial form of government as provided for in the treaties was never established as originally planned, but when, by act of Congress, Oklahoma Territory was carved out of the Indian Territory and opened for settlement in 1889, the name Oklahoma, selected in 1866, was given the new Territory and adopted as the State name, when in 1907 the two Territories were admitted into the Union. While in Washington in 1866, Allen Wright was unanimously elected as Principal Chief of the Choctaws for a term of two years and thereafter reelected for another term of two years.

His later years were largely devoted to literary pursuits, translating all of the Choctaw and Chickasaw laws into the tribal vernacular for publication. He wrote and published a Choctaw-English lexicon or definer and was the author or translator of a number of hymns in the Choctaw language. He died at his home in Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation (now Boggy Depot, Atoka County, Oklahoma), on December 2, 1885.

**FRANK PEARSON JOHNSON**—Symbolic of the marvelous economic development of Oklahoma City and the region it dominates is the story of two outstanding financiers there, Frank Pearson Johnson and Hugh McCain Johnson, for three decades leaders in the forward march of the city. The former is president, the latter chairman of the board of directors, of the American-First National Bank in Oklahoma City. This institution has the distinction of being the second largest in that section of the country, exceeded in size and potential usefulness by few banks in the great Southwest. Its assets of forty million dollars promise facilities for financing every sort of industry inaugurated within the State. The bank, born of the merger of the First National and the American National Banks, opened for business April 22, 1927, on the thirty-eighth birthday of the former con-





Allen Wright  
Boggy, Depot C. A.





cern and of the city of Oklahoma. The elder brother, subject of this record, as president of the American National, and Hugh M. Johnson, president of the First National, arranged to bring the institutions together as a measure of greater public service and efficiency and economy of operation. In the same way, the vision and broad understanding of Frank P. Johnson have pointed the way to advancement in many lines, economic and civic, and his ability has been a stimulating factor in furthering such movements.

Frank Pearson Johnson was born in Lexington, Mississippi, August 9, 1872, son of Herbert Pearson and Lucy (Chase) Johnson. The father, who as a captain saw active service in the Civil War, was well known as a lawyer and newspaper publisher. The sons, born in the difficult period of depression and rehabilitation after the war, received a good education but found it necessary to go to work at an early age. After completing the course at the common school of Kosciusko, Mississippi, in 1886, Frank P. Johnson attended the A. and M. College at Starkville, in the same State, finishing in 1890. At eighteen, associated with his brother, he published a weekly newspaper, "The Kosciusko Star."

It was in 1895, six years after Oklahoma City was opened to settlement, that Mr. Johnson came there. With his meagre savings he established the "Daily Clarion," which failed in spite of all the hope and hard work invested in it by the young publisher. However, all debts were paid. Mr. Johnson then taught classes in Irving High School at a salary of fifty-five dollars a month, which was stretched to cover the support of his wife and two babies and himself and enough savings to permit another business venture at the end of three years. With his brother as a silent partner, he organized Johnson and Johnson, operating a fire insurance, farm mortgage, and abstract business in Oklahoma City. Two years of success in this enterprise enabled Mr. Johnson, in 1901, at the age of twenty-nine, to organize the Oklahoma City Savings Bank capitalized at \$15,000, and located in a frame building on the site of Dean's Jewelry Company. In 1903 the stockholders of his bank purchased the stock of the American National Bank, founded also in 1901, and the resulting company used the name of the latter institution. Mr. Johnson was cashier. Three years later, in 1906, he was elected president, remaining in office for twenty-one years. Meantime, his brother also had become a bank president, of the First National Bank of Chandler from 1898 to 1918, and then of the First National of Oklahoma City.

On April 22, 1927, came the merger of two financial concerns which were part of the foundation of all business expansion in Oklahoma City. The First National had opened its doors for business the afternoon of April 22, 1889, the very day the town began its existence. The first home of the bank was a tent, with planks resting on drygoods boxes as a counter, and with dashing horseback riders and adventurous newcomers to the territory from all parts of the United States as its depositors. Its next home was a frame structure at the southwest corner of Main and Broadway, whence it moved in 1891 to the Huckins Estate Building. With its marble floors and mahogany fixtures, it boasted the finest quarters of any bank in the Territory. In 1895 came its third move, symbol of its growing prosperity, to the three-story brick building at the corner of Main and Robin-

son streets. The American-First National Bank is located on the site occupied for twenty years by the American National. Among the directors of the institution are several "Eighty-niners," who made the "run," and other pioneers of early Oklahoma. Capitalization of \$3,000,000, resources of \$45,000,000, depositors of from 30,000 to 40,000 prosperous citizens, and its position as reserve depository for three hundred and fifty leading banks of the State make of the impregnable new bank an institution which is a source of pride and satisfaction to the whole State. Mr. Johnson's own words describe the reason for the creation of this giant enterprise:

The absolute necessity of a large, well-equipped bank in Oklahoma City to take care of the expansion of industries here and in the State at large brought about the consolidation of the two banks.

Most people do not realize how fast business is expanding here. If the industries and business houses cannot get financing at home, if new industries cannot be financed here, they will take their business out of the State and pay interest in other cities.

Business is like a mammoth truck. Such a truck cannot be maneuvered or turn around in a narrow street. It must have a wider street. The consolidated bank will furnish this freedom of movement for business.

The engineer of so vast a financial scheme, Mr. Johnson has many other connections with business and civic life. He is president of the American-First Trust Company; director and treasurer of the Oklahoma City Building & Loan Association; director of the Oklahoma Savings & Loan Association; secretary and treasurer of the Union Mortgage Company and Empire Building Company; and president of the Oklahoma City Credit Corporation. He has been a member of the Oklahoma City Clearing House Committee since 1907, and was until recently president of the Oklahoma City Planning Commission. His busy life enabled him to serve as military cadet from 1886 to 1890, with the final rank of captain, and as alderman, many years later, about 1910, in Oklahoma City. He is a Democrat and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which he serves as trustee of the local lodge. His clubs are the Men's Dinner and the Oklahoma.

On March 28, 1894, in Kosciusko, Mississippi, Frank Pearson Johnson married Aida Allen, daughter of James J. and Virginia R. Allen. Children: Ethelyn Lee, who married Wilber E. Hightower (see following biography); and Hugh Allen Johnson, born October 1, 1896, who died August 10, 1899.

**WILBER EDWARD HIGHTOWER**—In the remarkable prosperity which has visited Oklahoma during the past decade, the American National Bank of Oklahoma City has played a stabilizing and a shaping part. Sharing the councils of the executive officers of this well-known institution, and proving an energetic and valuable adjunct to its expansion, is Wilber Edward Hightower, vice-president, and son-in-law of the president, Frank Pearson Johnson, whose record appears in the preceding biography. The American-First National Bank, merger of two older institutions, has the distinction of being the third largest in that section of the country, and is exceeded in size and potential usefulness only by a bank in Kansas City, and one in St. Louis. The combined resources of the institution are set at half a hundred million dollars.

Wilber Edward Hightower was born in Altus,

Oklahoma, June 21, 1892, son of Charles Chapman and Lucie (Barthold) Hightower. The father was born in Georgia and moved to the city of Altus, Jackson County, Oklahoma, which he helped open. In 1890, he lived in Greer County, Texas. After operating a general merchandise store for a time, he established himself in the banking business at Altus, and prospered in a locality in which he had been a pioneer. His wife was born in Rush County, Texas. The son of this well-born and ambitious couple, Wilber Edward Hightower, received a good education, graduating from Evanston Academy, at Evanston, Illinois, in 1911, and from Northwestern University in the same city in 1915.

The whole of Mr. Hightower's business career has been connected with banking. His rise has been rapid because of his inherent aptitude for finance and the foundation for this type of activity which he acquired through close attention to the development of his father's business. He is highly regarded today as a prominent official in one of the most powerful financial institutions of the Southwest, ranking second only to the president. Thus are entrusted to him the prime responsibilities of a bank which is at the heart of Oklahoma prosperity, the combined fortunes of a bank nearly forty years old and one over a quarter of a century in existence. Far-sighted and an economic expert, Mr. Hightower is cognizant of the trend of the times toward larger units of organization and toward ever larger capitalization and spread of investment. To this coming young man the future of this great bank may well be entrusted.

During the World War, Mr. Hightower served his country in the United States Naval Reserve. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has advanced to the thirty-second degree. His clubs are the Oklahoma, the Oklahoma City, and the Golf and Country.

In Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, April 30, 1918, Wilber Edward Hightower married, Ethelyn Lee Johnson, born July 4, 1895, daughter of Frank Pearson and Aida (Allen) Johnson. Her father is one of the salient figures of the Southwest, as is his brother, Hugh M. Johnson, bankers and capitalists both. Mr. and Mrs. Hightower have two children: 1. Frank Johnson Hightower, born August 25, 1922. 2. Phyllis Hightower, born April 15, 1924.

**OLIVER H. AHIN**—An educator of wide experience and recognized position is Oliver H. Ahin. He has taught in the schools of several Oklahoma counties, and his present office of Superintendent of Schools for Creek County is a clear indication of his ability in his chosen profession. Mr. Ahin is active in all the phases of community life of Sapulpa, where he now lives.

His father, John B. Ahin, born in Louisiana, was a farmer and stock-raiser, and he engaged in this work until his death. His mother, who was Mary Frances Williams, of Louisiana, is also deceased.

Oliver H. Ahin was born on December 17, 1887, at Wild Horse Creek, in what was then the Indian Territory. He attended the public schools of Cleveland County, the Norman High School, and Oklahoma University. Later he entered Tulsa University. When he completed his education, he taught in various schools in Cleveland, Pott and Creek counties, Oklahoma. For a time he served as rural supervisor of schools at Drumright, and then he be-

came Superintendent of Schools for Creek County, the position which he now holds.

Politically, Mr. Ahin is a member of the Republican party, and he was a member for Cleveland County of the third State Legislature. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is a Royal Arch Mason and a Mason of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Oklahoma Educational Association, the High Twelve, and the Commercial Club of Sapulpa. He and his family attend the local Presbyterian church.

On November 6, 1905, at Purcell, Oklahoma, Mr. Ahin married Emma E. Turbyfill, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Ralph Hardie, born August 14, 1906. 2. Verana Ruth, born December 8, 1908.

**ELVA CLINTON BARROWS**—A business man of unusual ability, Elva Clinton Barrows has achieved his present position in the financial world of Oklahoma entirely through his own efforts. He came to the State in the pioneer days of the Indian Territory, was quick to see the many opportunities which the section offered, and since that time has grown with the State and shared in its prosperity.

Mr. Barrows was born in Richardson County, Nebraska, on March 29, 1873. His father, John R. Barrows, a cattleman and one of the earliest settlers of Nebraska and Missouri, was a descendant of an old American family, which came to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and went later to Vermont. Mr. Barrows, the father, made the run into Oklahoma City on April 22, 1889, and the State Capitol is now situated at the corner of the homestead which he secured. He was always highly esteemed as a public-spirited citizen, and in 1897 and 1898 served as sheriff of Oklahoma County. He married Alice Gertrude Clinton, whose ancestors settled early in Pennsylvania. Members of the family were pioneers in the Carolinas and in Kentucky, and several served with distinction in the Revolutionary War.

Elva Clinton Barrows, son of John R. and Alice Gertrude (Clinton) Barrows, attended the public schools of Nebraska, and came with his parents to Oklahoma in 1889. Beginning his business career as a newsboy, he later became clerk in the United States Land Office, at Oklahoma City, and after two years of entirely satisfactory service in that institution, became associated with the State National Bank, of Oklahoma City. His marked capacity for finance brought him merited advancement and eventually he accepted a position as cashier of the First National Bank of Weatherford. He resigned this place to engage in the development of townsites, being interested in towns from Weatherford, Oklahoma, west to Amarillo, Texas, and from Geary, north to Alva, Oklahoma, and to Kansas. Later he was active in real estate and loans in Oklahoma City, and in 1907 came to Tulsa, which he has since made his home. Mr. Barrows now handles investments, both in securities and in local business enterprises, and in this work sound judgment and keen sense of business and property trends have made him very successful.

Politically, Mr. Barrows is a member of the Republican party, although he would never consent to hold office. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free

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*R. W. H. H. H.*



and Accepted Masons, and in the affairs of this great organization he has been very active, receiving commensurate honor at its hands. He is a charter member and a life-member of Siloam Lodge, No. 276, at Oklahoma City, a member of Cyrus Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, also at Oklahoma City, a life-member of Oklahoma Commandery of the Knights Templar, at Oklahoma City, and a charter and life-member of Akdar Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Tulsa. He is also a member of all bodies of the Scottish Rite, including Oklahoma Consistory, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and at present he is Commander of DeSonnac Council, Knights Kadosh, at Guthrie, and a member of the Board of the Masonic Building Association, at Guthrie. The coveted thirty-third degree of the order was conferred upon him at Washington, District of Columbia, October 22, 1909. Mr. Barrows is also a charter member of the Oklahoma Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and a charter member of Tulsa Chapter, of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Elva Clinton Barrows married Katherine Kramer, a daughter of Henry Kramer, a banker and landowner of Spencer County, Indiana, who was born in Coblenz, Germany, and came with his parents to America when four years old, and of Katherine (Bretz) Kramer, born at Bretzville, Indiana, a town named after her father, who was an early settler in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Barrows are the parents of one child, John Kramer, born February 18, 1903.

**A. ELMER BRADSHAW**—As vice-president of the First National Bank, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, A. Elmer Bradshaw holds an important place in the life of his city and State, while his opinions on financial and business matters are respected and sought by his fellow-men, who have learned of the excellence of his work and the soundness of his ideas on economic and industrial affairs.

He was born in Wright County, Missouri, on November 7, 1880, son of Elisha L. and Lena (Shumate) Bradshaw. His father was a native of North Carolina, who in his earlier years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but at a later period transferred his activities to merchandising work; while the mother was born in Tennessee. Both parents are now deceased. A. Elmer Bradshaw, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the graded schools of Missouri, which he attended in the district of his birthplace, and later studied at the Seymour (Missouri) High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. For three years after that time he taught school, and in 1901 came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he took up banking for his life's work, entering the City National Bank as a clerk. It was not long, however, before his abilities were recognized by his superior officers, and he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier of the bank. Subsequently he was given the cashiership of the institution, one of the most prominent in the State; and in 1909 the City National Bank was sold to the First National Bank of Tulsa, into which institution it was merged, whereupon Mr. Bradshaw, with Grant R. McCullough and other associates, organized and founded the Oklahoma National Bank. Mr. Bradshaw became cashier of the new banking house; and, two years later, in 1911, Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. McCullough, with their associates, purchased the

controlling stock of the First National Bank. The two banks were then merged under the name of the First National Bank of Tulsa, and Mr. Bradshaw served for five years as cashier of the new institution, at the end of which time he was made vice-president of the bank. In all his work, Mr. Bradshaw has been cautious, but at the same time aggressive, and, above all, has acquired a thorough knowledge of the banking profession and the many allied phases of business life with which the banker comes into constant contact, with the result that he is today one of Tulsa's and Oklahoma's most widely known and influential bankers.

In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Bradshaw is one of the foremost figures in a number of local business and social organizations, and is actively interested in his community and State. He is a member of the Tulsa Country Club, the Tulsa Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic Order he is a holder of the thirty-second degree, which he attained by both the York and Scottish rites, and is a member of Akdar Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Indian Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is a Past Exalted Ruler of his local lodge. Both Mr. Bradshaw and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

A. Elmer Bradshaw married, in 1903, Lena Hall, daughter of J. M. Hall, capitalist, historian and the so-called "Father of Tulsa." By this marriage there have been four children: 1. Genevieve, who became the wife of C. C. Herndon, of Tulsa. 2. James E., who was graduated from Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Missouri. 3. Dorothy, a student at the University of Indiana. 4. William H., a student at Wentworth Military Academy.

**DUNCAN A. MCINTYRE**—In the post-war development of aviation, which is rapidly assuming a place of the greatest importance in our daily life, few cities have advanced so far along this path of progress as Tulsa, Oklahoma. Today Tulsa is one of the nation's greatest commercial airports, having recently opened a large and splendidly equipped municipal landing field, but for ten years after the conclusion of the war its aeronautical reputation rested solely on the activities of one man, Duncan A. McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre, an army aviator, had faith in the future of his science long before the world at large was particularly interested in travel among the clouds. He visioned its great possibilities, and even before the war had decided to make this his life's work. Coming to Tulsa in August, 1919, his sole capital, the old Curtiss training ship in which he arrived, and his own enthusiasm, he built up in a remarkably short time the fine McIntyre Airport, which, with his planes, has made Tulsa famous among the flying men of the country.

Mr. McIntyre was born in Wellington, New Zealand, on November 26, 1895, a son of William and Margaret (Davidson) McIntyre, both natives of Scotland, his father having been a financier, and he an only child. Both parents died during his youth, and Mr. McIntyre came to the United States with an uncle when he was only fourteen years old. For a time he attended school in Montana, but when the United States entered the World War, in 1917,

he immediately enlisted in the Aviation Corps, at Spokane, Washington, and was sent to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for preliminary training. Later he was transferred to Wilbur Wright Field, at Dayton, Ohio, and then to the Ground School at the University of Illinois. So satisfactory was his work, that he was commissioned a second lieutenant and sent to Dallas, Texas, as an instructor, in which position he remained for eight months. From time to time thereafter, until he received his discharge, he was sent to the various aviation fields as an instructor, in charge of the training of the young men who came in a steady stream into the corps.

Mr. McIntyre first landed in Tulsa in a big field on the outskirts of the city, arriving with his "Jenny" in August, 1919. He had come directly from Kelly Field, and he made his first money at Tulsa by "passenger hopping," taking the curious and more bold of the citizens up for short flights at five dollars a hop. In a short time he had made and borrowed enough money to acquire a lease on a big field near Dawson. This became the first McIntyre airport, and was formally opened on August 22, 1919. Very soon the first hangar was built to house his only plane, but before the year had passed Mr. McIntyre had added two more ships to his fleet. Later he abandoned his first field and obtained a long lease on ground directly east of the city on the paved Federal drive, about five miles from the heart of the city. This property constitutes the present McIntyre airport, a one hundred and thirty-seven acre tract which has become famed throughout the land as one of the best and largest commercial airports in the nation. Pilots from all sections of North America have come to know the McIntyre airport, and they have only praise for its facilities and equipment which, they say, are unsurpassed anywhere. Every variety of plane has taken off from the field, with its fine runway, comparable to the best in the nation, and its two huge flood lights illuminating the landing field at night. Mr. McIntyre has erected a large hangar with a capacity of sixteen planes, and in addition there are ten individual hangars. He owns at present five planes, which are kept at the airport for service at all times, and first among these ranks the big Stinson-Detroiter six-passenger plane, costing \$12,500, and powered with a Wright whirlwind motor. In addition to this service, Mr. McIntyre maintains a school of aviation for instruction in cross country flying, with an average enrollment of sixty students. His training methods are prepared with the utmost care, the individual capabilities of the students are thoroughly studied, and no pilot is ever graduated unless Mr. McIntyre himself is sure of his work and future success. Other members of the regular staff at the airport include, Tom Parks, chief pilot, William Collier, instructor, and a crew of expert pilots and mechanics, the latter under the direction of Nile Menkemeller, chief mechanic.

Mr. McIntyre has taken his place in the life of Tulsa, and is active in various phases of community affairs. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is an Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, and a member of the Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. McIntyre is also a member of the organization known as the "Quiet Birdmen." He worships in the faith of the Congregational church.

Duncan A. McIntyre married, on March 10, 1920,

Janet Donaldson, daughter of Samuel F. and Gertrude (Freedenberg) Donaldson, both of Morris, Minnesota. A daughter, Margaret, was born to them in Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 28, 1928.

**JUDGE LAWRENCE HAYES CLARK**, of Arnett, one of the leading members of the judiciary of Oklahoma, was elected to his present honored position as Judge of the County Court of Ellis County in 1918. He has since continued to demonstrate his profound acquaintance with the law and his remarkable ability to weigh carefully the testimony of both sides, while the fairness of his decisions has made him the recipient of the highest popular esteem.

Judge Clark was born near Cumberland, Ohio, April 7, 1872, son of Lawrence S. and Mary (Shepler) Clark, both of whom were born in Ohio. Lawrence S. Clark was engaged in the farming industry all his life.

Lawrence Hayes Clark first saw the light in a log cabin, and received his education in the schools of his home district, helping with the work of the farm while attending school. Completing the requisite studies, he became a teacher in the country schools and was occupied thus for seven years, after which he entered Scio (Ohio) Literary College and later studied at the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio. At that institution, he devoted his attention to the law course and graduated with the class of 1902, being admitted to the bar of the State of Ohio that same year, and practicing his profession for six years. In 1908, he came to Arnett and operated the abstract office in connection with his legal practice. As a lawyer, he was soon recognized as one of the best in the State and built up a large, substantial clientele. His ability and personality brought him many honors, and in 1913, he was elected county attorney, in which office he was occupied until 1918, when he was elected judge of Ellis County. In this capacity, Judge Clark has successfully carried on the finest traditions of the bench and has earned the admiration of all his fellow-citizens for his splendid achievements. In politics, he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Blue Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family attend the Methodist church.

Judge Lawrence Hayes Clark married, October 15, 1902, Grace M. McEndree, who was born in Cumberland, Ohio, and they have three children: 1. Ellis M., of Canton, Ohio. 2. Herbert H., who died at the age of twelve. 3. Francis, who resides in Arnett.

**SAMUEL CAVIN COLLINS**—Having been engaged in practically all phases of the oil industry, Samuel Cavin Collins, who has resided in Oklahoma since he came to Ponca City in 1916, now holds the position of vice-president and director of sales of the Marland Refining Company. Although he is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having spent much of his life in Philadelphia, Mr. Collins has taken a keen interest in the affairs of Oklahoma since he settled here, and has been an active citizen.

Mr. Collins was born in Philadelphia in 1884, the son of Samuel and Lydie (Miller) Collins, both of whom were Philadelphians and are now deceased. Samuel Cavin Collins supplemented his public



school education by attending a number of business colleges; and since he completed his academic training he has been engaged practically all of his life in the oil industry, with the exception of the years from 1911 to 1916, when he was in street railway work under The Mitten Management, Philadelphia. Since 1916, the year in which he came to Ponca City, he has been with the Marland Refining Company, of which he is now vice-president and director of sales. The other business interests which occupy his attention are shown by his directorships in the following organizations: the Marland Oil Company, the American Petroleum Institute, and the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association. He is a member of the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce; the Kansas City Athletic Club; the Rock Cliff Country Club, of Ponca City; the Chicago Yacht Club; and the Crippled Children's Association. Active in a fraternal way, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with Alfred Marland Lodge, No. 503, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ponca City; Harmony Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons, of Philadelphia; Mary Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia; and Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. During the World War he was active in all the drives that were held. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In Philadelphia, on October 10, 1916, Mr. Collins married Florence Weisenburger, daughter of Lewis Weisenburger, now deceased, and of Anna Weisenburger, now living in Philadelphia, both natives of Pennsylvania. Samuel Cavin and Florence (Weisenburger) Collins are the parents of two children: 1. Lydie Virginia, born on April 9, 1918, in Ponca City. 2. Florence, born on September 25, 1921, in Ponca City.

**PHILANDER PRIESTLEY CLAXTON**—A nationally-known figure in the province of education, the city of Tulsa is proud to claim as one of its foremost adopted citizens, Philander Priestley Claxton, superintendent of the schools of this city since July 1, 1923. Mr. Claxton is known throughout the entire country as an educator of superior ability and exceptional erudition, and, since coming to Tulsa, under his splendid supervision the schools of this city have advanced with rapid strides towards first place in the ranks of scholastic standing. His deep studies in the field of pedagogy and his careful selection of the best and most approved teaching methods, coupled with a sincere interest in the proper guidance and direction of the scholars under his supervision, have made him one of the most prominent men in forwarding the progress of Tulsa and of Oklahoma.

Mr. Claxton was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, September 28, 1862, son of Joshua Calvin and Anne Elizabeth (Jones) Claxton. He received his early education in the schools of Tennessee, after which he entered the University of Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He next attended Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, as a graduate student, 1884-85, after which he went abroad and studied educational methods in the schools of Germany, 1885-86. Returning to the United States, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Tennessee, 1887, and in 1897, he again visited schools in Europe. He received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Bates College in

1906, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve University in 1912, the University of North Carolina in 1914, Allegheny College in 1915, and the University of Maryland in 1921.

Mr. Claxton has had a remarkable career in the field of education, distinguished by the variety of experience attained as well as the splendid results accomplished, having been Superintendent of Schools of Kingston, North Carolina, in 1883-84, of Wilson in 1886-88 and Asheville in 1888-93, both in the same State. He was professor of pedagogy and German at the Observation School of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College from 1896 to 1902; professor of education, 1902-11, and professor of secondary education and inspection of high schools, 1906-11, at the University of Tennessee. His splendid reputation as an educator was recognized and appreciated throughout the entire country, and on July 1, 1911, Mr. Claxton was appointed United States Commissioner of Education, which honored post he held until his resignation in June, 1921. From 1921 to 1923, he served as provost of the University of Alabama, from which he came to Tulsa to become the superintendent of the schools of this progressive municipality. A writer of unusual ability, he confined his literary efforts mainly to subjects of pedagogy and intellectual advancement, being editor of the North Carolina "Journal of Education," 1897-1901, editor of the "Atlantic Educational Journal," 1901-03, while he is the joint author of "Effective English," and "Effective English, Jr.," and also of many addresses and published articles on education. He was a member of the Southern Education Board and Chief of Bureau of Investigation and Information, 1902-03, and superintendent of the Summer School of the South, 1902-11. He is a popular and valued member of a vast number of social and professional associations, of which are the following: Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, the National Society for Scientific Study of Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the League for the Enforcement of Peace, etc. He is a director of the Moral Education Board and member of council of the National Education Association and of the Southern Education Association, a director of the Playground Association of America, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Story Tellers' League, vice-president of the American School Peace League, and member of the executive committee of the American Peace Society. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, while his political affiliations are with the Democratic party; and his religious adherence is given to the Methodist church.

Philander Priestley Claxton married (first), in December, 1885, Varina S. Moore, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, who died in 1891, leaving one daughter, Claire. Mr. Claxton married (second), in September, 1894, Ann Elizabeth Porter, of Tarboro, North Carolina, who died in 1905, and to this union were born four children: Helen Elizabeth, Calvin Porter, Ann Elizabeth, and Robert Edward, who is deceased. Mr. Claxton married (third), April 23, 1912, Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville, Tennessee, and they have two children: Philander Priestley, Jr., and Mary Payne.

**ROBERT A. CONLEY**—Engaged in a general hauling and transfer business in and around Wetumka, Oklahoma, Robert A. Conley plays an important part

in the life of this community, where he is highly esteemed and loved by his fellow-men. In the course of a busy career, Mr. Conley has been associated with many different types of activity, including farming and the grocery business, but in none of them has he met with the success which has been his in the work which he now performs; and, as a result, both he and the community in which he lives profit from the fact that he has found what is for him the work to which he is best adapted.

Mr. Conley was born on May 15, 1874, at Mountain Home, Arkansas, and spent the early days of his life in that part of Baxter County. He is a son of William and Ella Conley, and, since his father was a farmer, he acquired a considerable knowledge of agriculture in his boyhood. He attended the public schools of Arkansas, and there received the formal education that was his. He came in 1901 to the Indian Territory, and settled at Wetumka, where he was engaged in general farming until 1922. At first, he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, which later, however, he sold; and then bought eighty acres, which provided for him a comfortable farm four miles south of Wetumka. In the fall of 1922 he rented his farm and built a fine home in Wetumka, where he entered the grocery business, in which he remained for one year. After all his outdoor work, however, he found working inside not in line with his tastes and preferences, so sold this enterprise and became engaged, in 1924, in the transfer business. He has three trucks, which he utilizes in long distance hauling and transfer work in and around Wetumka and the oil fields—a work which he enjoys and firmly believes he should have entered many years ago.

Although Mr. Conley has been constantly a busy man, he has never failed to take an active interest in the affairs of his city and community. He is a keen student of political developments, being himself associated with the Democratic party and a supporter of its candidates and policies. He was for one term councilman at Wetumka. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is identified with the Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons at McAlester; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which his affiliation is with the Wetumka Lodge. He also is active in the work of the Wetumka Chamber of Commerce.

In Mountain Home, Arkansas, on February 21, 1897, Mr. Conley married Talitha Powell, daughter of Michael Bryant and Eliza Powell. Mr. and Mrs. Conley have reared and educated four children, two boys and two girls, children of Mrs. Conley's brother, who, like his wife, died when the children were very small. The children now are grown up and married, with the exception of one, who is now in college; and of all of them Mr. and Mrs. Conley are very proud. The Conley home in Wetumka is situated at No. 301 South Wetumka Street.

**D. REPLOGLE**—President of Replogle and Johnston, dealers in oil properties, D. Replogle has come to occupy an important place in Oklahoma oil circles, making his headquarters at Oklahoma City. Though educated to the law and for many years a successful attorney, he now gives his attention entirely to business affairs, guiding his companies with sure hand along the pathway of success. Mr. Replogle was born at Brookings, South Dakota, on August 13, 1879,

a son of Grant and Mary Catherine (Crisler) Replogle, of that place. The father engaged in agricultural pursuits and general farming work throughout his active career.

D. Replogle attended the public schools of his birthplace, and later the high school at Flora, Illinois, early acquiring habits of industry and thrift and a love of self-improvement. With the completion of his academic training, he took up educational work, teaching in State schools for several years, but he desired larger opportunities than those offered in this field and consequently, when he was able to do so, became life insurance agent for the Fidelity Mutual Company. While discharging the duties which came to him in this position to the complete satisfaction of his executive officers, Mr. Replogle studied law in his spare time, and in 1908 was finally admitted to the Oklahoma bar. Soon afterwards he began the active practice of his chosen profession and soon built up an extensive following as the demands on his services constantly increased. He gave his attention exclusively to his practice for a period of twelve years, from 1908 to 1920, and in that time won wide reputation throughout Oklahoma, especially in connection with cases involving Creek Indian titles, in which he specialized. With his sound judgment in the matter of property values and trends, he was in a position to make many profitable investments, and acquired extensive holdings in oil royalties, a field in which he is still actively interested. At the formation of Replogle and Johnston, with Mr. Replogle as president, to deal in oil properties, Mr. Replogle gave up his practice almost entirely to devote himself to oil investments and developments, and in this field he has risen rapidly to a leading position in the Oklahoma oil world. His offices are situated at No. 710 Continental Building, in Oklahoma City.

In spite of a busy life, Mr. Replogle has found time to support many worthy movements for advance and progress, whether civic or benevolent in nature, and has contributed liberally to various charitable causes. During the period of the Spanish-American War, he enlisted in his country's cause, serving for the duration of hostilities as a member of Company G, 2nd Arkansas Volunteers. Mr. Replogle is a member of several clubs and associations, including the Oklahoma Club, the Men's Dinner Club, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and others. With his family he attends the First Christian Church, of Oklahoma City.

On March 25, 1903, at Anniston, Alabama, D. Replogle married Jamie McPherson Whiteside, a daughter of James McIntyre and Frances (McPherson) Whiteside, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Replogle are the parents of several children: 1. Jamie Belle, born on January 9, 1906. 2. Mary Katherine, who was born on July 31, 1907. 3. Louise McPherson, born June 5, 1909. 4. Alice Ruth, born on September 1, 1911. 5. Marjorie Dee, born June 10, 1917. 6. Dee Albert, who was born on April 4, 1919. The family residence in Oklahoma City is situated at No. 301 West Fifteenth Street.

**FRED L. DUNN**—Active in the banking profession in the State of Oklahoma for a number of years, Fred L. Dunn, who is now the president of the Tulsa National Bank, of Tulsa, is one of the most highly esteemed of the citizens of this State, where he is





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known in business, social and civic circles. Interested in every phase of community life, Mr. Dunn has shown himself ready and eager to support every movement which he believes worthy of his help in that it will be likely to improve the prosperity and well-being of his fellow-men.

Fred L. Dunn was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on September 18, 1885, son of Samuel Evans and Lotta (Hatch) Dunn. The father was a native of the "Buckeye" State, having been born in Butler County, near Middletown; he came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in February, 1905, and for years was a leading factor in the real estate business in this city, where he now lives, retired. The mother, Lotta (Hatch) Dunn, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri.

Fred L. Dunn, of whom this is a record, was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, his birthplace; and then, upon completion of his studies, went to work for the Western Electric Company in Kansas City, with which he was associated for about three years. In 1908 he came to Tulsa, where he identified himself with the banking business and secured a clerkship with the Farmers' National Bank. After several months with this bank, he was made cashier of the First State Bank at Keifer, Oklahoma, and in 1910 he accepted the position of assistant treasurer of the Union Trust Company, of Tulsa. With this organization he remained until it was consolidated with the Exchange National Bank in May, 1911, whereupon Mr. Dunn became associated with the Central National Bank, of Tulsa, with which he held the cashiership. From this position he resigned in 1920. Going then to Bartlesville as active vice-president of the First National Bank, he was later made president of that institution. He resigned from this office, however, on September 21, 1928, to return to Tulsa and resume there his banking career in a larger field. He came this time to accept the presidency of the Tulsa National Bank, which he now holds. In all his work Mr. Dunn has shown a most genial personality, which enables him to get on well with his fellow-men, and has combined with this quality of character a special ability to meet the needs of the banking business, with the result that he is today one of the foremost leaders in his profession in this State.

"I hate to have Fred L. Dunn leave Bartlesville," wrote N. D. Welty, editor of the "Morning Examiner," the Bartlesville daily newspaper, in its issue of July 22, 1928. "He is a good banker, a good citizen, and a valuable asset to any community. Mr. Dunn has been active in school affairs, in Chamber of Commerce work, and has been a forceful advocate of safe and sane progress. He has been a wise counsellor in business, personal and community affairs. Here is another case of Bartlesville contributing a big man to Tulsa."

Mr. Dunn belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with Akdar Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Indian Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, while he holds the thirty-second degree, which he took by both the York and Scottish Rites.

Mr. Dunn married, on October 15, 1912, Kathryn Hall, daughter of J. M. Hall, capitalist, historian, "Father of Tulsa," and one of his city's foremost men. To this union there have been born three sons: Fred L., Jr., Evans H., and James P. Mr.

Dunn and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

**EDWARDS—** Among the families which for many years have taken a leading part in the life and affairs of Oklahoma is that of Edwards. Its representatives in the present generation are Mary L. Edwards, R. J. Edwards and Edward D. Edwards, children of John and Elizabeth Arthur (Diggs) Edwards. Mrs. Edwards came to Oklahoma in 1904, to reside with her two sons, both residents of Oklahoma City and engaged in business there. She continued to make her home in that city until her death in the spring of 1928, in her eighty-ninth year.

Elizabeth Arthur (Diggs) Edwards was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 22, 1839, a daughter of Colonel James Barnes and Elizabeth Dale Ancrum (Arthur) Diggs. Her father was a resident of New Orleans and a prominent banker of that city, a native of Virginia and a veteran of the War of 1812, during which he fought under General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. He was descended from the English colonists of Maryland and Virginia, and died in Louisiana in 1855, in his sixty-fifth year. He was married, in 1836, to Elizabeth Dale Ancrum Arthur, of Camden, South Carolina, a descendant of the Colonial settlers of Charleston, South Carolina, and of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Edwards received her early education in St. Michael's Convent, a French Convent School conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in St. James' Parish, Louisiana. Later she attended Miss Hull's School for Young Ladies in New Orleans. There she perfected herself in vocal and instrumental music under the tutelage of the leading teachers of music. Later, she studied art in Cincinnati, Ohio, and for three years was a student at Professor Dizan's School of Modern Languages in Chicago, Illinois, from which institution she was graduated, an accomplished musician and linguist. She was a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a real daughter of the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. Of the latter organization's State of Oklahoma Society, she was honorary president and custodian of the flag. She was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mrs. Edwards, then Miss Diggs, was married at Hillsboro, Ohio, February 12, 1864, by Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church to John Edwards, attorney-at-law. Soon afterwards, in 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards removed from Ohio to Marysville, Missouri, where they were respected residents for twenty years. John Edwards was born in Valley Forge, Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1836, a descendant of Colonial settlers of New York and Pennsylvania, who had come to this country from England in 1682. He took graduate and post-graduate classical courses at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. Admitted to the Ohio bar by Judge Scott of the Ohio Supreme Court, he practiced his profession first in that State and later in Missouri, where he quickly made a high reputation for himself as a very able lawyer and where he was considered for many years one of the leading members of the legal profession. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He

died in Missouri, in September, 1888, greatly mourned by his many friends and admirers.

Mrs. Edwards died at her home in Oklahoma City, No. 433 West Ninth Street, May 23, 1928. Her passing brought profound sorrow to the hearts of her many friends and acquaintances throughout the State, in which she was loved and cherished as a public-spirited woman and as a cultured and gracious lady, having been representative of the best traditions of the ante-bellum South. Her funeral services, largely attended by her many friends, took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, Oklahoma City, and were conducted by Dean Mills.

She was survived by her three children, all residents of Oklahoma City: Edward Diggs Edwards, a bond buyer; R. J. Edwards, also engaged in the bond business; and Mary Lorena Edwards. She also left six grandchildren: Robert James, John Handy, Archibald C., Beverly Custis, Mary Elizabeth and Sadie Boatner Edwards, all children of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Edwards. She was also survived by a niece, Miss Minne H. Davis, of Oklahoma City, and by a nephew, Judge James B. Diggs, of Tulsa.

**ARTHUR LAFAYETTE FARMER**—Diversification of enterprise has made the career of Arthur Lafayette Farmer most interesting. Within the city of Tulsa are hundreds of successful financial men, yet among them is none more roundly successful than he. His business interests are heavily concerned with insurance, which represents the root of his fortune; and from this strong root have grown intricate and extensive branches, one representing realty holdings, another banking, another oil, still another iron and steel, until today Mr. Farmer is counted among the dominant financial factors of the State of Oklahoma. The story of his life is of absorbing interest, inspiring to those who reflect upon it. What he has done he has accomplished through his own effort.

Mr. Farmer was born in Texas, September 18, 1875, only son and eldest child of William Enoch and Leonora (Simpson) Farmer. His father had a brilliant mind, a rounded education secured from wide reading (though he had completed only the eighth grade), and much interest with political thought. He was affiliated with the Greenback party, the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, the Union Labor party—this party nominated for Congress—and, eventually, the Socialist party, in which he became a moving figure, editor of a Socialist newspaper in Texas. Leonora (Simpson) Farmer was the daughter of a Baptist clergyman, and had a gifted, cultured mind. In 1882 she died of pneumonia, while the family resided on a farm in Zandt County, Texas, leaving her son and his three younger sisters.

Seven years of age at the time of his mother's death, and finding his father somewhat improvident, more of a philosopher and crusader for civil reform than a provider, Mr. Farmer was thus early put more or less upon his own resources. During the next ten years he lived in several cities of Texas. Directly following his mother's demise he went with his sisters to live with his maternal grandfather on a farm; then, after two years, his father married again, and was able to take the children back to their proper home; but the stepmother lived only eighteen months, and they were homeless once more. There followed shiftings from one family to another, and Mr.

Farmer was fortunate in one respect—he secured a good schooling. When he was fifteen he had a year in Central College, Sulphur Springs, Texas, then went to work in a drygoods store, in Dallas. His grandfather now gave him a sum of money which assisted him through another year in college, at Baylor University. Thereafter he lived on a great-uncle's farm in Dallas County, picked cotton, worked willingly, and read voraciously such notable works as Shakespeare's plays, Dante's "Inferno," Milton's "Paradise Lost." As he read, he made notes, thus adding to his store of knowledge and selective magazine of words. From the time he left his great-uncle's home until 1900, when he was twenty-five, he held positions as a stenographer, salesman, clerk, and as bookkeeper and office manager of a lumber mill, in Willard, Texas. While he secured an agency with the New York Life Insurance Company. He did well from the outset, bought a small residence at Bonham, Texas (where his father was then conducting a Socialist weekly), and during the first year as insurance salesman placed policies to a total of more than \$200,000, becoming a member of the company's \$200,000 Club. To this club he won membership for twenty-five successive years, becoming therefore a life-member. In 1901 there was an oil boom at Beaumont, Texas. Mr. Farmer invested, made nothing by it in material gain, but in the course of contact became acquainted with A. E. Duran, one-time newsboy. They were drawn together by personal attributes and their mutual concern with insurance. In the next six years this friendship ripened, and in 1907 the State passed the Robinson Act, following which legislation the New York Life withdrew its operations from Texas. Here the friends separated, Mr. Duran going to Oklahoma City, and then to Tulsa, Mr. Farmer going to Colorado. Mr. Duran found the Tulsa insurance field so attractive that he asked Mr. Farmer to rejoin him within it. This he did. The firm of Farmer and Duran, insurance, was organized, and it is today one of the most successful insurance firms in the nation. Farmer and Duran wrote the first million-dollar life insurance policies ever placed in Oklahoma. As prosperity augmented there was created a surplus of money, and this the partners were forced to invest. They chose real estate. In time they were forced, by circumstance, to buy more real estate to protect their holdings, and so the realty enterprise was launched which subsequently has been very profitable to Mr. Farmer. Investment also led to an interest in the Tulsa National Bank, of which Mr. Farmer was president for a year, and of which he has since been vice-president. Investments in iron and steel industries, in oil and in other fields followed naturally, until at the present time the firm, and Mr. Farmer personally, have a tremendous ramification of resources. Mr. Farmer has been the guiding mind of the insurance firm, though he shares its direction evenly with Mr. Duran. Without their friendly co-operation the progress of a score of years would not have proved so remarkable.

Benefactions of Mr. Farmer have shown consistent benefit to the people of Oklahoma. Largely through his influence the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce and Tulsa Club secured the admirable ten-story building in which they are housed. He is a trustee of the University of Oklahoma, and in 1923 was vice-chairman of the university's drive for \$850,000. On



one occasion he proposed to the Tulsa Rotary Club that for every dollar contributed by members he would give another. The proposal was accepted, and in this manner some \$20,000 was made up as a student loan fund for deserving young men and women. Mr. Farmer is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is past vice-president, belongs to many clubs, and is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations. In 1918 he began his chairmanship of the City Planning Committee of the commerce chamber which resulted in the city's present water supply plant, costing \$8,000,000, completed in 1924.

Mr. Farmer married, in 1919, Hazel L. Candlish, of Chicago, Illinois. She died, in 1920, leaving a daughter, Hazel May, whose birth was on March 6, 1920. The family residence is among the attractive homes of Tulsa, and is administered by Mr. Farmer's widowed sister.

Few contemporary figures in Oklahoma have had a more constructive bearing on affairs of the commonwealth than Mr. Farmer. Economically he has assisted materially in its welfare. Tremendously busy with his large interests, he still finds time to read broadly of good literature. Calm, dispassionate, contemplative, he is a true philosopher. His friends are deeply attached to his open, genial nature, and give to him a loyalty that is returned two-fold.

**JUDGE JOHN LAFAYETTE GALT** — First mayor of Ardmore, its leading citizen for many years, esteemed and beloved by the entire community, Judge John Lafayette Galt brought into Oklahoma an individual power for the promotion of happiness among the people that shone brilliantly among the multitude with whom he was associated in his life-work. In many ways Judge Galt was an unusual man. He was gifted with a personality that attracted his fellows and won their faith in his propositions looking to the general prosperity and contentment. He was unswerving in his devotion to the principles that govern high-minded actions and gave the full weight of his intellect to causes which he believed would be beneficial to the community. Men trusted him implicitly and their faith was never betrayed, for he never gave his sanction to a proposition unless and until he had studied it minutely and had found it satisfactory to his code of ethics and his judgment of values. His influence was State-wide and powerful, his works for the people impressive and permanent, his service in public office unblemished by any untoward act and always constructive in its final results. In every sense he was a builder, working quietly toward his goal with steady hand and active brain that never failed to gain the results to which he aspired. He was a patriot in his devotion to the Lost Cause of the Confederacy, but, the Union maintained in integrity, he was as staunch in his fealty to the Federal Government and to the laws of the land. Best-known and best-beloved citizen of Ardmore, he could ill be spared, yet the people who had known, admired and respected him and who had benefited from his works have the satisfaction of having possessed such a citizen and such a wholesome man. The name of no resident of Oklahoma will be carved more deeply in the shaft of its history than that of John Lafayette Galt.

Mr. Galt was born in Dalton, Georgia, August 3, 1845, a son of E. M. Galt, and when sixteen years of age enlisted in Company I, First Georgia Regi-

ment, commanded by his father. With this organization he served throughout the Civil War, distinguishing himself by his bravery and gallantry in action in many of the battles of that great internecine struggle for a principle. At the conclusion of peace between the North and the South he returned to his home, where he was urged to accept the nomination for county clerk. He accepted and was triumphantly elected when only twenty-one years of age, holding the office for two years. In 1871 he removed to Texas and settled in Mount Vernon, later going to Mineola, where he was elected to the Legislature of that State. With the coming of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, he obtained a contract to supply sleepers for the rails and carried out this work with satisfaction to the corporation and to his own prosperity. He came to Oklahoma in 1888 and was one of the pioneer residents of Ardmore, where he remained for the balance of his life. He was active in the incorporation of the city and was elected its first mayor, later serving as city judge. Among his best achievements in the local civic affairs was the part he took in the campaign that resulted in the erection of the home for Confederate veterans at Ardmore. In this work he visited every part of the State and brought to bear upon those in legislative authority the full power of his convincing arguments, eventually winning the reward of persistency. The home was built in 1911 and he was appointed chairman of the board of trustees and its superintendent. Elected to the Oklahoma Legislature in 1920, he made in that body an enviable reputation and served his constituents faithfully and well. During the participation of the United States in the World War, when citizens of unquestioned character were being sought for membership on the draft exemption boards, he was appointed to such a position, in association with the Hon. John H. Carlock and Dr. Walter Hardy. This body gave universal satisfaction in its work. Physical ailments compelled his retirement from active business but he never lost his deep interest in all the activities of the community in which he had lived during many useful years. In Masonry, he was a member of the Blue Lodge; India Temple of Oklahoma City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and other intermediate bodies of that organization. He was a member of the Baptist church. His death occurred at his Ardmore home, December 20, 1923.

John Lafayette Galt married twice, his first wife deceased in 1883. Returning to Georgia for a brief period, he married a second time, went to Texas in temporary residence and then returned permanently to Ardmore. The children of the couple are: 1. Edward M., born August 4, 1890; married A. R. Breading, of Lexington, Oklahoma, and they are the parents of Betty J., Gloria, Allie, and Rose. 2. Freeman, born November 26, 1895; married Dorothea Dodson, daughter of J. N. Dodson. 3. Florence, born May 19, 1899; married W. H. Gilreath, of Cartersville, Georgia, and they are the parents of a daughter, Marguerite.

Edward M. Galt, popular son of the late Judge John Lafayette Galt, of Ardmore, is a graduate of the elementary and high schools of Ardmore and of the University of Georgia, from which he received his degree with the class of 1911. His first employment was in the real estate and insurance business in Ardmore and it was while thus engaged that he became associated with Roy M. Johnson and others in the

blocking of the Healdton acreage that led to his entry into the petroleum industry. Later he began independent operations and also in association with a number of successful enterprises, among these being the Cameron Refining Company, which later was merged into the Wirt Franklin Petroleum Corporation. He is secretary of this organization and also its treasurer, and is president of the Galt-Brown Company, another independent oil concern. He is a member of all Masonic bodies, vice-president of the American National Bank of Ardmore; one of the organizers and past-president of the Ardmore Rotary Club; member of the Union League Club of Chicago, Illinois; Rod and Gun Club; Chickasaw Lake Club; Dornick Hills Country Club, and the Kappa Sigma College Fraternity.

Judge John Lafayette Galt had the distinction of founding a family in a new country and of handing down to his descendants a name synonymous with clean living. He was a great citizen of Oklahoma, to whom the State owes a debt of gratitude that can never be paid, but his works will long stand as a monument to his memory, for they were coeval with the progress of the commonwealth.

**AMBROSE HENRY WARD**—Considering the prominence which the late Ambrose Henry Ward had achieved in business and in the oil industry, when his life was cut short at the age of twenty-four years in 1928 as a result of an unfortunate accident, there can be no doubt that, had he been spared to reach a more mature age, he would have become one of his native State's leaders in business, finance and civic activities. Having inherited through his partly Indian ancestry some land that later proved very valuable, when oil was found on it, he showed his business ability by the careful management which he gave to this property. But he went even further and, gradually acquiring additional holdings, he owned at the time of his death a total of some two thousand acres, an achievement which would have been very creditable even to a man of much mature age. He did not restrict his efforts by any means simply to looking after his own extensive interests, but in spite of his youth he gave freely of his time and means to the support of religious, benevolent and civic enterprises. Endowed by nature with a cheerful and pleasing personality, he readily made friends and these he was able, with equal ease, to hold because of his many fine qualities of the heart and mind.

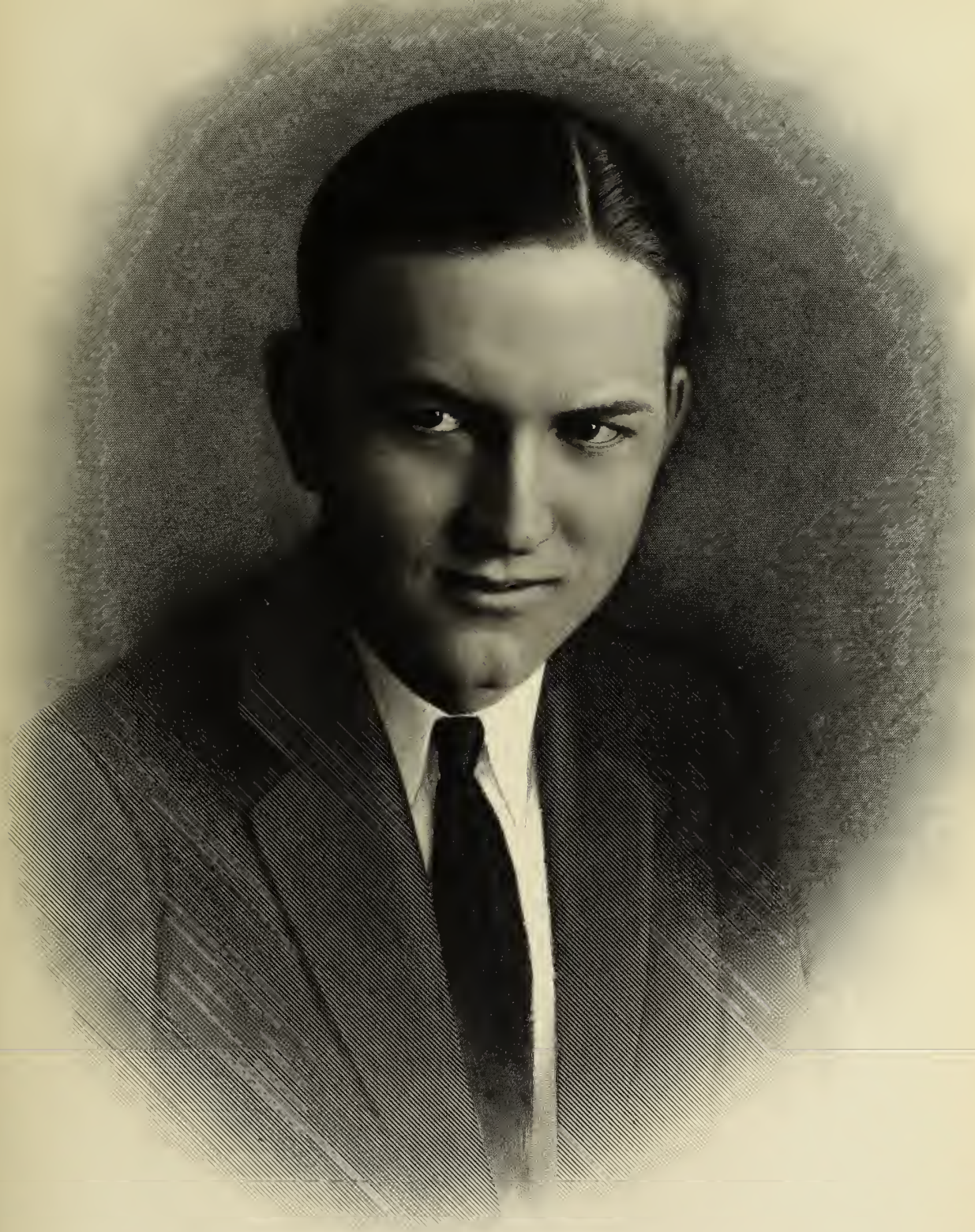
Ambrose Henry Ward was born at Wilson, Oklahoma, November 3, 1904, a son of Benjamin F. and Lockie (Todd) Ward. His father is a pioneer resident and rancher of Oklahoma and of one-sixteenth Choctaw Indian blood. His mother, who was born January 15, 1888, and who died in 1906, when her son was only fifteen months of age, was a daughter of James Franklin and Mollie (Harris) Todd. On her deathbed she exacted a promise from her parents to rear her young son, and this promise was carried out most faithfully. Mrs. Ward's father, James Franklin Todd (q. v.), was born at Ashland, Benton County, Mississippi, and fought for the South during the Civil War with a volunteer regiment. With his family he came to what was then still known as the Indian Territory, in 1890, and engaged in farming near Wilson, Oklahoma, until the time of his death, July 25, 1920. His wife, Mr. Ward's grandmother, also was a native of Mississippi and a daughter of Daniel Harris, a manufacturer of leather goods. Both

Mr. and Mrs. Todd at the time of their marriage were residents of Denton, Texas.

In accordance with the promise made by Mr. and Mrs. James Franklin Todd to their daughter, Ambrose Henry Ward was raised on his grandparents' farm near Wilson. He was educated in the public schools of that community and graduated from Wilson High School. Through his father he was of one-thirty-second Choctaw Indian blood and this entitled him to an allotment of land from the government, which later was found to be oil producing. This discovery was made in 1919, while he was still a minor, and for the next few years his father, as his guardian, managed successfully his valuable property. When Mr. Ward reached his majority, in 1925, he assumed personal control of his holdings and, in spite of his youth, immediately proved himself a very able and aggressive business man. He steadily expanded his holdings by making purchases of other promising lands, until, in 1928, he had about five hundred acres of oil-bearing land leased to the Carter Oil Company, besides which he also owned ranch lands consisting of about fifteen hundred acres. Though the foundation of his property came to him by inheritance, its successful management, during the few years that he was allowed to enjoy its possession, and the comparatively large increase of his holdings during the same period were ample proof that Mr. Ward was an exceptionally able and successful business man. By nature he was studious and ambitious and at all times he kept in close touch with his properties and his affairs. In politics, he was a supporter of the Republican party, and, though he never sought nor held public office, he was deeply interested in public affairs. He was popular in fraternal circles and was a member of several Masonic bodies, including Hewitt Lodge, No. 89, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Indian Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of McAlester, Oklahoma. True to the training, which he had received in his childhood and youth by his devoted grandparents, he became a sincerely religious man, and to the work of which he contributed with characteristic generosity. This same spirit also animated Mr. Ward in his attitude toward civic enterprises in the region in which he had been born and raised and from which he drew his wealth. At all times he was to be found in the forefront of those who helped to improve the welfare and prosperity of Wilson and its neighborhood. Perhaps the most memorable act of this type performed by him was his gift of a tract of land for school purposes. Located somewhat less than a mile west of Dillard in the Wilson School District, No. 43, this piece of ground was used to erect on it one of Oklahoma's most modern school plants. The structure, of brick, took the place of a number of small wooden schools in that section and, when completed, represented an expenditure of over \$30,000. It contains twelve rooms, furnished with the latest equipment, and seats some six hundred pupils. In donating the ground for this school Mr. Ward was sufficiently generous to permit the arrangement of a very complete and attractive campus. His gift was the more creditable to him, because, at the time he made it, he was himself not yet very far beyond school age. In appreciation of this act of public spirit the new school was named in his honor, the "Ambrose Ward" School.

Mr. Ward married at Waurika, Oklahoma, August 9, 1922, Grace L. Sewell, a daughter of John C. and





Edward





Eula Sewell. Mr. and Mrs. Ward had no children.

Ambrose Henry Ward met his death by drowning, September 5, 1928, in Lake Wichita, about five miles north of Witchita Falls, Texas. He had gone to that city with a friend from Wilson on his way to El Paso, Texas, and was riding with several companions in a speedboat, when, in some unknown manner, he slipped and fell overboard. Though his friends made immediately determined efforts to come to his rescue, they were handicapped by the roughness of the water and by the darkness, the accident having occurred at night. Mr. Ward never came to the surface and it was not until the next day that his body was finally found at the bottom of the lake in about twenty-four feet of water. At the time of his death his wife was on her way to their home, landing on September 10 in New York, after a visit to Europe. Mr. Ward's remains were brought back to his native town, where his unusually large number of friends desired to pay him their last respects. In order to accommodate all those who wished to attend the funeral services, the Baptist church, the largest auditorium in Wilson, was selected, but even its spaciousness proved inadequate. Prior to the religious services, conducted by Rev. W. Don Hockaday, his Masonic associates held an impressive service, which was in charge of the Knights of Kadosh, McAlester Valley Indian Consistory. Floral tributes had arrived in such profusion that they filled some six automobiles. Mr. Ward was laid to rest in the family burial place in Hewitt Cemetery.

It was only natural that his young widow and his devoted grandmother and father should have received an exceptionally large number of expressions of the sincerest and deepest regret at the premature closing of such a promising career. Though his success as a business man was truly remarkable for one of his years, his untimely death was even more regrettable because his brief life had so clearly indicated the possession on the part of Mr. Ward of all those qualities which are typical of the highest kind of useful citizenship.

**JAMES FRANKLIN TODD**—Scattered about the State of Oklahoma, and especially in the eastern portion of that commonwealth, are many families whose forefathers, during the nineteenth century, left their homes in the Southeastern States, traveled overland to the wilderness then known as the Indian Territory, there leased land from the Indians and laid the groundwork for what was to become the great State of Oklahoma. Among these hardy pioneers was the late James Franklin Todd, who, almost ten years earlier, had visited the Southwest (Texas) on a special mission that proved successful, as will be seen later in this narrative. Mr. Todd had gone back to his native State, but in the last decade of the nineteenth century made the arduous journey that brought him to the Indian Territory, to become a lifetime resident here.

Mr. Todd was born in Ashland, Benton County, Mississippi, a few miles from the Tennessee boundary, and in that community was educated and grew to manhood. When the nation was hurled into the Civil War, he tendered his services, enlisted in a Mississippi regiment of volunteers, and fought valorously for the lost cause of his beloved South. After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Todd returned to his agricultural pursuits and labored earnestly in reconstruction work

in his State. He was so occupied in 1880, when an event transpired that was to ever after affect his life. In the latter part of 1880, Mr. Todd met the girl who was to share his joys and sorrows so long as he lived. Three weeks after this initial meeting, she left Mississippi and traveled with her relatives to the Southwest. Undaunted, Mr. Todd severed his home ties, and shortly afterward followed the girl of his choice to Denton, Texas. There, according to Mrs. Todd's version he "kidnapped" and married her, but this statement she was quick to qualify with the assertion that she never regretted it. Returning to Mississippi with his bride, Mr. Todd operated as a farmer there for several years, during which time his two children were born. In 1890, he brought his family to Oklahoma, leased acreage from the Indians, and cultivated the soil until 1907, when Oklahoma became a State. At that time, government restrictions to prevent Indians from disposing of their lands were removed, and Mr. Todd purchased a small farm that was to occupy him until his death. This estate, located at Wilson, remains the home of Mrs. Todd, who survives her husband. Mr. Todd was a staunch Republican and never faltered in his support of that party's issues and candidates. In fraternal circles he was a popular and respected member of the Woodmen of the World.

James Franklin Todd married, in January, 1881, Mollie Harris, the ceremony having been performed at Denton, Texas. Mrs. Todd is a daughter of the late Daniel and Sarah Harris, the father having been engaged in the manufacture of leather goods, including boots, shoes, harness, and saddles. His establishment, devoted mainly to the custom trade, required from five to twenty skilled workmen, and his products bore a reputation for quality in the Southwest. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Todd: 1. Anne, born November 8, 1883, now deceased. 2. Lockie, born January 15, 1888, died in 1905; she married Benjamin F. Ward, a prominent Oklahoma pioneer, and they had a son, Ambrose Henry Ward, who met his death by drowning in September, 1928, in his twenty-fourth year. At the time of his mother's death, she exacted a promise from her parents to rear her child, and this promise was rigidly kept, for Mr. and Mrs. Todd took their grandson when he was fifteen months of age, and so brought him to manhood that he had attained honor, prominence and esteem at the time of his unfortunate death. Mr. and Mrs. Todd also raised and educated another child, Samuel Watkins, from the age of four to his majority.

James Franklin Todd passed to his reward in the Great Beyond on July 25, 1920, mourned by his family and by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His demise removed another of the all too few pioneers who carved one of the Union's foremost States from a section comprised of rolling prairies and wooded hills, and his memory will long be cherished in his community. Quiet, unassuming, peace-loving, he went about his duties and good deeds in an unostentatious manner, content with the knowledge that he was fulfilling his duties to his fellow-men to the best of his ability.

**GEORGE W. HALL**—One of the outstanding citizens of Fort Towson, both in business and social circles, George W. Hall has been actively identified with this city's development and advance since 1910 and since that time has risen to a position of promi-

nence in municipal affairs, while in the realm of finance he is an important factor as cashier of the American National Bank. Mr. Hill came to Oklahoma first in 1910 and with the fullest confidence in the future progress and prosperity of this great commonwealth, he remained to cast his lot with the rapidly-growing State, and in promoting its success has ever continued an actively interested figure. In the life of his city he takes a constructive part, and can always be depended upon for his generous support and assistance to every worthy cause for community improvement or welfare, while in fraternal activities, he is a popular and well-liked member.

Mr. Hill was born in Cerro Gordo, Tennessee, February 1, 1884, son of Walter J. Hill, born in Tennessee, in 1862, and Elizabeth Jane (Nelson) Hill, born in Tennessee, in 1867. Walter J. Hill was engaged in agriculture, and is a member of a family which originally came from South Carolina, his father and brother having both served in the Army of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

George W. Hill was educated in the schools of Tennessee and later entered Savannah Institute, located at Savannah, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. He began his business career as a clerk in a business establishment in Cerro Gordo, where he was employed in 1904-05, leaving there to take a position in Savannah, Tennessee, with J. W. DeBerry, with whom he remained until 1907. He advanced steadily in the world of commerce by his earnest attention to details and his desire to progress, with the result that he became commissary manager for the Clio Lumber Company, at Clio, Arkansas, and held this responsible post from 1907 to 1909. His next situation brought him to Oklahoma as assistant commissary manager for the Pine Belt Lumber Company here in Fort Towson, being engaged in this capacity during 1910 and 1911. In 1911, he embarked on an independent venture by opening a general merchandise store in this city, and he operated this establishment with continued success until 1918, when he became manager of stores for the Pine Belt Lumber Company, and ably directed this department of one of the southwest's leading industries until 1921. In that year, Mr. Hill was offered the position of cashier of the American National Bank, which he accepted, and has ever since been successful in directing the affairs of this splendid financial institution, being popular with its patrons by his extreme courtesy and consideration and by these same estimable qualities, attracting new and substantial clients. In politics, he is a member of the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist church. In fraternal circles, he is one of the foremost members of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree in that order, and is also a member of Bedouin Temple, of Muskogee, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His social activities are confined to the Izaak Walton League, of which he is an enthusiastic member.

George W. Hill married, in April, 1911, at Fort Towson, Gussie Bedford, daughter of A. J. Bedford, who was born in Iowa, his family, of English descent, coming here from Canada, and Emma (Evans) Bedford, born in Texas, her father being a veteran of the Civil War, in which he saw active service in the Army of the Confederacy. To this union has been born one son: Walter Bedford, born November 29, 1917.

**JOHN THOMAS HILL**—Cattle-raising, coal mining, agriculture, and the petroleum industry—all of these have played a prominent rôle in the development of Oklahoma, one of the richest commonwealths in the Union, and one, incidentally, that reached its high rating within the time of a majority of the adults of this country. The first-named industry, cattle-raising, undoubtedly contributed most to the earlier stages of Oklahoma's growth, and while the State now (1928) has developed its natural resources to a high degree, livestock and similar pursuits still form some of the commonwealth's outstanding sources of income, and are bringing substantial wealth to cattlemen. More than half a century ago there came to the Indian Territory an adventurous young Englishman, John T. Hill, who was to carve a niche in Oklahoma history that will survive so long as the records of this State remain intact. Although a native of England, Mr. Hill came to America in infancy, and shortly after reaching manhood, entered the Indian Territory, locating near the site of what is now Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. But there was no Pauls Valley then; not even a railroad, and no one had attained enough confidence to found a store there. Mr. Hill, perceiving the possibilities of the section, there settled, and there remained until his demise, although it is doubtful if even he realized the remarkable development that would transpire and the rôle he was to assume in that work.

John Thomas Hill was born in England, in November, 1849, but soon afterwards his parents brought him to Kentucky. This was in the early "fifties," and the Hill family later moved westward to Leavenworth, Kansas. Educated in the public schools, John T. Hill completed high school, and ended his scholastic training by a course of instruction in a business college. Located as he was at that time, on the edge of civilization, he was attracted to the Southwest through tales of adventures and possibilities there existing, and in 1871, Mr. Hill came to the Indian Territory, locating there as a buyer and seller of cattle. Pauls Valley at that time was practically devoid of settlers, and no railroad had penetrated to that place. A few years later Mr. Hill gained possession of a huge ranch, seven miles wide and fifteen miles in length, containing approximately sixty-six thousand acres of good farming and grazing land, near Pauls Valley. Here he became one of the largest ranchers of his time, and on his acreage thousands of head of cattle were fattened for the Eastern markets. He also had a herd of about three thousand thoroughbred White Face animals, but perhaps his largest profits were gained through his practice of buying cattle in the Southwest, fattening them on his land, and disposing of them at a handsome return. With the coming of the railroad and the development of Pauls Valley, Mr. Hill perceived the need for a good banking institution in the town, and with a few of the other progressive men, he was one of the stockholders who organized the first bank in the community. This was the Bank of Commerce; Mr. Hill was chosen president of the institution for many years, and was vice-president at the time of his death. Increasing wealth and holdings drew him into other channels of finance, and he became a director of the First National Bank here, while his name was connected with numerous other businesses and enterprises that have contributed to the growth and prosperity of Pauls Valley.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hill wielded much







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power in his party's activities, and at one time held the position of United States Marshal in the Territory. Prior to Statehood, the government officials were supreme in keeping order in the Territory, and anyone familiar with the history of those days, when the Indian Territory was a refuge for criminals and "bad men," will confess that a United States Marshal led a dangerous and hazardous life. Another law-enforcement organization that assumed an important rôle in the early life of Oklahoma was the Anti-Horse Thief Association, its purpose being made clear through its title, and Mr. Hill was a member of that body. He long was affiliated with the Masonic Order, having been a charter member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and a Past Worshipful Master therein; a member of Guthrie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City. He was a communicant of the Methodist church.

Mr. Hill married, November 12, 1905, at Pauls Valley, Mattie McFarland, daughter of Abel and Lena McFarland. Her father for many years was a large-scale cattleman, with approximately twenty-seven thousand acres of land, in the State of Oklahoma, and in Texas. To John Thomas and Mattie (McFarland) Hill was born a daughter, Ruth, on September 29, 1906; she attended Linwood School at St. Charles, Missouri; was married, June 14, 1928, and is residing with her husband at Paris, Texas. Mrs. Hill, who survives her husband, is the owner of approximately eighteen hundred acres of land and has several hundred head of cattle near Pauls Valley. She resides at No. 602 North Willow Street, this city.

John T. Hill passed away January 19, 1913, having lived a life full of years and good deeds. Identified with Oklahoma affairs for more than forty-two years, few men have contributed more to the State's welfare than he. Although of a strong character, he was fair and just in his business dealings, and tolerant and kindly with all with whom he associated. While his benevolences were extensive, he seldom allowed them to become public, and many residents of Pauls Valley have benefited through his advice and material assistance.

**HARRY M. HUTCHINSON**—Two essentials in a country largely devoted to the raising of livestock in great numbers are good veterinarians and reliable weather forecasts. The district surrounding Tulsa is especially favored in these respects, where the official weather observer for the United States Government is also a practical veterinarian of long and successful experience—Dr. Harry M. Hutchinson. Beginning life with a sound education, he has constantly added to his knowledge by close observation of conditions and attention to the details of his two professions. His patriotism has been tested and found true when his country was confronted with a foreign war, and his civic valor proven by his unceasing interest in all that makes for the improvement of conditions important to the best advantage of the community. His industry, his high sense of duty, and his sympathetic nature for man and beast have set him high in the regard of his fellow-citizens.

Harry M. Hutchinson was born in Belleville, Illinois, December 8, 1877, the only child of Harry M. and Margaret (Mahaley) Hutchinson, of English stock and natives, respectively, of Illinois and Tennessee. His preliminary education was received in

the common schools of Missouri, and he was graduated from the University of that State. He then studied stenography, and was engaged in that occupation at the time of the Spanish-American War, when he enlisted and was sent to San Francisco, where a portion of the army was being mobilized at the Presidio, preparatory to being sent to the Philippines. He was taken ill, and before his recovery the war had been concluded. After receiving his honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Hutchinson went to Denver, Colorado, where he began the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. He remained in Denver and followed this same occupation for three years, when he removed to Tulsa, settling here permanently and establishing himself in his profession. Three years later, November 17, 1910, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed Weather Observer for the United States Government, a post which he has since filled with satisfaction.

Harry M. Hutchinson married, June 21, 1906, Josephine (Lo Piccolo) Mathews, daughter of Joseph, a native of Italy, and of Elizabeth (Wenz) Lo Piccolo, a native of Germany. She was the widow of Jesse Mathews, who died in 1903, leaving one daughter, Marguerite, now the wife of Idus L. Moore, of Tulsa. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are the parents of one son, Harry M., Jr.

**WILLIAM JAY PETTEE**—There exist many monuments in memory of William Jay Pettee in Oklahoma City. These do not take the conventional form of sculpture, stone and bronze, but are stronger, more unique in their expression. For example: the five Pettee stores, which stand in the city's area as enduring tributes to commercial vision, faith in Oklahoma City, and the will and mind to progress as a city progressed. For example again: the city itself, Mr. Pettee having been declared "the greatest civic worker in Oklahoma City." The very pavements, the fine, tall buildings, the prosperity encountered on every side—all these remain as monuments to a pioneer who loved and helped his community and was affectionately regarded. But more than these material monuments, there exist others less enduring as human flesh is less enduring; and these others are legion—his place in the hearts of men who knew his handclasp, who warmed to his smile, who dreamed a pioneer's dream with him, who helped him to achieve them. Thus the memory of William Jay Pettee is perpetuated in a commercial structure which made him nationally known in the hardware business, in a flourishing city, and in the esteem of mankind. Again, it is perpetuated in the narrative that follows, a memorial tribute to one who was worthy and for whom life was an adventure to be met with courage.

Mr. Pettee's story is more than that of a pioneer who faced the hardships of frontier days with strong will and won against odds of climate and fortune. It is the story, also, of one who, from small beginnings, constructed a large and substantial commercial edifice. Just as he led Oklahoma City's vanguard in works of citizenship, so did he lead it in spheres of business. He came here as a business man to progress with the community, when it was a village of tents, and remained to witness growth of a prosperity which might be matter for amazement, were it not for the fundamental char-



acter and commercial acumen that marked his career from the outset.

Native of Michigan, Mr. Pettee was born at Kalamazoo, April 3, 1867, son of Theodore and Helen Pettee. His father was a veteran of the war between the States, having fought valorously under the colors of the North. The war done, secession avoided, emancipation a fact, Theodore Pettee returned to peacetime pursuits, as contractor, a man of considerable influence and honored reputation.

Until he was fifteen years of age, Mr. Pettee attended public school, then, his books behind him, went to seek his future in commerce. His first place, at Osage City, Kansas, was as clerk in a hardware store; and that initial contact with hardware, begun in 1883, was destined to shape his career in life. Later there came to him an opportunity to learn the business from its wholesale angles, and he grasped it, remaining three years in the employ of a wholesale hardware firm at Leavenworth, Kansas. So, fortified with experience at wholesale and retail trading, in 1887 he returned to Osage City and opened a store to deal in hardware at retail. The venture flourished well enough. It justified Mr. Pettee's confidence and vindicated his preparation. Then, two years later, 1889, came the opening of lands in Oklahoma—and he could not forbear joining the columns of settlers on their march westward from Kansas to what was considered a "promised land." The spirit that had led his forefathers westward urged within him, and as an "eighty-niner" he came in company with those others who were fired with thoughts of what was to be. Mr. Pettee was full of optimism. Young, unafraid, the future before him, his mental picture of Oklahoma's advance was perhaps too much without flaw. In later years, indeed, when long periods of dry heat burned the crops, his wife sometimes took occasion to read to him a certain long and optimistic letter which he had penned to her at the time of migration. This letter presented his first impressions of the new land, his hopes for the eventual prosperity which would come to the pioneers, and his own probable part in that good fortune. In the light of events this optimism and confidence in Oklahoma were far from having been misplaced. But there were times of distress, worry and doubt, none the less, in the early days.

At high noon, April 22, 1889, Mr. Pettee reached the site of Oklahoma City, and saw about him his comrades in adventure. With him he brought a carload of hardware stock, contained in wagons consisting in large part of camping supplies, with kerosene lamps an important item. Pails and frying pans also moved quickly into the hands of pioneer residents. Pails were especially in demand and, when the stock of these was gone, Mr. Pettee met the situation with watering cans, which served well enough. Wagons containing building materials were sold out entire before the store lot was reached—Mr. Pettee had rented store space an hour before reaching the tent colony. The clamor for lumber it seemed could not be appeased, so great was the hurry of construction undertaken. The first tent and shack housing the Pettee store stood on the present site of the Rorabaugh-Brown Dry Goods Company, at No. 213 West Main Street. Later, on receipt from Kansas of substantial materials, the present main store site—or rather a part of it, the west lot—was chosen. Here, at No. 121 West Main Street, a frame structure was erected, and subsequently, after acquire-

ment of the adjoining lot, was doubled in size. Still later the large five-story brick structure now familiar to the eyes of Oklahoma City residents was constructed.

Mr. Pettee had married, November 21, 1888, Daisy Beatty, daughter of James Neal and Rebecca L. Beatty, born at Rock Bluffs, Nebraska. At Rock Bluffs her father had been engaged in business as a merchant, but later had removed to Osage City, Kansas, whence he followed the migration in Oklahoma, and joined with Mr. Pettee in the hardware business, under the name style of W. J. Pettee and Company. Mr. Beatty continued actively engaged in affairs of the organization until his death, when his control was transferred to Rebecca L. Beatty, who retained the interest until her demise. The company more recently was incorporated with F. S. Lamb, brother-in-law, designated in the charter as secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Pettee as president, Mr. Lamb also serving as manager of the company in charge of its five stores, and Mr. Pettee confining himself during the last two years, because of ill-health, to an advisory capacity.

It was soon after 1889 that Mr. Pettee became a national figure in the hardware business. From his modest start he expanded his enterprise until it became one of the largest in the Southwest. It was he who launched the idea of making a hardware store presentable, organized on the principles of the present-day department store, where customers could go to the counter that held the articles wanted. Displays were presented on an artistically commercial basis, and the idea brought astonishing results. It was novel in the early days to go into a hardware store and quickly find farm or other tools without having the clerks search the place to find them,—also under blankets, harness and equipment of the sort. Departments were elaborated and everything in the hardware line was stocked until the store became known as the "Marshall Field's" of Oklahoma. Mr. Pettee became known as the "daddy of Main Street," because of affection borne him, and due to his position of importance. Everything which he carried out in conduct of the store was done with the purpose of making it the finest in America. As national reputation accrued, hardware men from points far distant came to see how he conducted his business, and to study the Pettee plan of display.

Mrs. Daisy (Beatty) Pettee, meanwhile, had given to her husband every encouragement. A lady of charm and gracious manner, she came with him to a pioneer community, and now that twoscore years have since elapsed continues to make her home here. Distinctions accorded few women of Oklahoma have fallen to her. Herself an "eighty-niner," from that historic year she has participated generously in all movements open to her assistance for civic and social advancement. When she arrived on the site of what was to become the foremost community in the new State, she found, in company with her husband, a raw community, its canvas dwellings flapping in an occasional breeze. Through the years subsequent she has been a force of great municipal value in her works, contributing much toward making the capital city attractive and the thriving metropolis it is today. Old enough at the time of her arrival here to be of assistance to her husband, she was at the same time young enough to look upon



the hardships of pioneer life as something of a lark, to be accepted with a laugh rather than with a sigh; and to the present time, indeed, retains that splendid sense of humor than which there can hardly be greater asset to a pioneer. She had been educated in the public schools of Seward, Nebraska, and Osage City, Kansas, and Hastings College, a Presbyterian institution in Hastings, Nebraska. Of their marriage were born the following children: 1. Margaret (Pettee) Mitchell. 2. Helen Beatty (Pettee) Fugitt, who has a son, William Jay. Mrs. Pettee's activities have been many. During the World War she served as chairman of woman's work for the American Red Cross, city and county of Oklahoma, 1917-18. Since girlhood she has been a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a charter member in the Oklahoma City organization in April, 1889, and still is a member of the Ladies' Music Club, Modern Classics Lecture Club, and Art Club. She is a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapter in Oklahoma City, being Past Chapter Regent and honorary State Regent in that organization of historic descent. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of America; the "Eighty-niners," and the "First Families of Oklahoma," of which she is past president. Mrs. Pettee is a charter member, historian and past president of the Philomatheia, a literary club, organized in 1891, which is the oldest woman's club in Oklahoma; and is affiliated also with various other social and charitable clubs. She is one of the foremost women of Oklahoma City, the State and the Southwest; and in her residence and constructive works the State and city are most fortunate.

In the general matters of Oklahoma City, Mr. Pettee played continuously a dominant and important rôle. He never sought nor accepted political office, but in every organization for the common weal and in every activity intended to promote the interests of the city and State he gave of his loyal assistance, oftentimes as chairman of principal committees in charge. Because of his position, wide friendship, known talent and personality, he was selected to lead in many local, State and national campaigns. He served as vice-chairman of the first and third Liberty Loan committees, and as chairman of the fourth and fifth Liberty Loans. He was one of the leaders in raising funds for establishment of the University of Oklahoma City, and engaged wholeheartedly in reducing the indebtedness of the Elks Home. In the 1927 campaign for support of the Chamber of Commerce he was called upon to raise one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Typical of his powers, he caused this quota to be exceeded by twelve thousand. Mr. Pettee was a prime mover in founding the Community Chest, and was a chief factor in its maintenance. Many other philanthropic and civic improvements with which he was connected might be cited. For two years, 1920-21, he was president of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. He was Past Commander of Oklahoma Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Past Grand Commander of Oklahoma Knights Templar, and Past Potentate of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In addition to this extended affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons, he was identified also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the Oklahoma City Club, Men's Dinner Club,

Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, Lakeside Country Club, and the Rotary Club.

From its very genesis, Mr. Pettee, with Mrs. Pettee, was a figure in the social life of Oklahoma City. At the time of the opening, 1889, there were few women in the community, and Mrs. Pettee received her first callers in the makeshift hardware store, where a nail keg sometimes served as a chair. It was fully a month before the family dwelling was completed, and from that time forward social usages improved. It was the fashion for many of the men to devote Sundays to hunting, in the early days. "Bill" would go to his store, and, after attending morning services and Sunday school, where Mrs. Pettee taught the little girls, together they would roam over the prairies, seeking roads which were far apart, and sometimes sought their diversion with those townspeople who preferred fishing, in the Canadian River.

Mr. Pettee's death, which occurred in Los Angeles, California, December 24, 1928, was the occasion of wide mourning in city, State and the Southwest. Tributes came from every side, from persons in all walks of life, the highest to the least blessed with worldly goods. They were spontaneous in their giving, and all spoke in terms of deepest regard for one who had passed. Almost as one person, and that person bereft of a friend, Oklahoma City felt the loss. Civic leaders expressed themselves in terms of feeling, and a few of these tributes are here reproduced. One from Ed Overholser, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "He settled here in eighty-nine, where his store now is located. But one or two men still hold that distinction (1928). Beyond a question of doubt he was the greatest civic worker in Oklahoma City. He has given more time and has done more than any other man in the city." From Ed. S. Vaught, Federal District Judge: "I've known him twenty-seven years. He was one of the most useful men the city has known. He did as much for it as any man. His loss will be sorely felt by all classes." From Frank J. Johnson, president of the American-First National Bank: "He was one of the most useful citizens of Oklahoma City. I've known him thirty years. He was a great civic leader, and very patriotic." From Dr. A. C. Scott, professor at Oklahoma City University: "Mr. Pettee was identified prominently with civic affairs from the outset, and I can think of no citizen of this city to be missed more than he." From a personal friend of long standing, J. M. Owen, of the Oklahoma City Building and Loan Association: "I've known him for nearly forty years. He was one of the true western men. He was a real citizen in every way; he was a character. I met him a few days after he opened up in a little shack on Main Street. I remember going into the store to buy a lamp from him."

As William Jay Pettee sat in his office, toward the close of life, he well might reflect on the changes in his fortunes, on his position as a citizen and business man, on the growth of his enterprise, and on the advance made by the little community of tents which became Oklahoma City. The thought must have come to him of lean, dry years when crops were ruined, and of the times it was necessary to borrow heavily in order to give hardware credit to deserving farmers, whose eventual prosperity reacted to the development of business. He must have thought of his legion of friends who were with him

in times of trial as well as in happiness. His philosophy must have ripened with the grains of Oklahoma's fields, for his was a full and useful life. He had been one of the city's builders. To its welfare he had contributed materially and of the spirit, through twoscore years. He had builded firmly, happily and well for the ultimate good of those around him as for himself, taking pleasure in so doing. His life had been an adventure, and a worthy one, a constructive existence. Of these things he may have thought while in his office, thinking o'er the train of past events, and his bearing on them.

William Jay Pettee lived to the age of sixty-one. Had he lived longer, surely he would have accomplished more for the city in which he had spent two-thirds of his lifetime. But what he did was more than sufficient to assure enduring memory to true Oklahomans; and the tributes of permanency in the business he erected, in the city he loved and aided, and in the hearts of men—these remain today as monuments.

**WILLIAM S. LIVINGSTON**, since 1923, has been proprietor and editor of the "Seminole County News." Having previously filled a number of positions in several different professions, he brought to his newspaper work a wide experience, and with his customary energy and ability he has built up a very successful paper.

He is the son of William T. Livingston of Arkansas, and of Louisa L. (Jenkins) Livingston of Tennessee, both now deceased. His father, a farmer and stockman, was interested in politics, and served during the American Civil War with the Confederate Army in the capacity of transportation and foraging master.

William S. Livingston was born October 6, 1871, in Fulton County, Arkansas. He entered the Mount Hope Baptist College, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After completing his education he taught school at Hardy and at Salem, Arkansas, where he also acted as Superintendent of Schools for fifteen years. At the end of this time he became Superintendent of Schools for Fulton County, and later served as county clerk and recorder. In 1907 he came to Oklahoma and established a feed and seed business at Seminole, which he carried on for six years. For nine years after that, he acted as postmaster at Seminole, and finally in 1923 he bought out Mr. Hoffman, who was then proprietor of the "Seminole County News." Mr. Livingston has been the owner and editor of this paper since that time.

Fraternally, Mr. Livingston is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Seminole Chamber of Commerce.

On March 25, 1903, Mr. Livingston married Amy D. Shenck, of Arkansas, and they are the parents of five children: Fay; Ralph; Reva; William S., Jr.; and Lansford. Fay, Ralph and Reva have entered Oklahoma University, while William S., Jr., and Lansford attend high school at Norman.

**CLARENCE B. LEEDY**—A remarkable record of activity and achievement is that of Clarence B. Leedy, of Arnett, one of this section's most distinguished citizens and one of Oklahoma's most brilliant attorneys. Mr. Leedy has been to the fore in every matter of public importance, being a leader in the world of politics, prominent in war work and identi-

fied with the outstanding philanthropic and charitable organizations of the State. He has held various civil offices in both town and State, while he was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Ellis County, when it was known as Day County, in 1903. He has been active in the practice of his profession in this town since coming here in 1908 and is one of the most able lawyers in the judicial history of this section.

Mr. Leedy was born in Fulton County, Indiana, September 9, 1874, son of Amos and Sarah A. (Hunter) Leedy, his father having been born in Ohio and his mother in Indiana. Amos Leedy was a farmer in Indiana for a number of years, besides being the local preacher in the German Baptist Church. Mr. Leedy brought his family to Oklahoma in 1898, his wife having died at Lovington, Illinois, in 1895, and he filed a claim for a homestead grant in Dewey County, in this State. The town of Leedey was named in his honor, with the exception that the letter "e" has been added to the last syllable. Mr. Leedy continues to reside at Leedey.

Clarence B. Leedy was the oldest child of a family of ten and was educated in the public schools of Illinois, working on his father's farm during the summer vacation periods. He later entered the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, from which he graduated, having completed the teacher's training and business course. He next took up the study of law and completed one year of the legal course, when on May 12, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, being assigned to Company A, Twelfth United States Infantry, as a recruiting officer, and was sent to Port Tampa, Florida, on June 6, 1898. On June 24, 1898, Private Leedy and his men embarked for Cuba where he saw much active service, being discharged on February 1, 1899. Returning to Illinois, he accepted a position with the Chicago "Tribune," as distributing manager, and later held the same position with the Chicago "Journal." In June, 1901, Mr. Leedy came to Leedey and in February, 1902, was admitted to the bar. He then opened an office and engaged in the practice of his profession at Grand, where he remained until 1908, when he came to Arnett and opened an office here. In September, 1907, Mr. Leedy was elected county attorney and he ably filled the duties of this office until 1911. In 1920, he was elected State Senator and held this office until 1925, being the only member of the Republican party to be chosen for this post from the Second Senatorial District. In 1903, Mr. Leedy, in company with James Wright and A. E. Williams, founded the first Republican party organization in old Day County, now Ellis County, of which Mr. Wright was chairman and Mr. Leedy secretary. A leader in Republican politics, he served as State committeeman from 1907 until 1922, was a delegate to the National Convention in Chicago in 1912, and was alternate for the conventions of 1916 and 1920. In fraternal circles, Mr. Leedy is particularly prominent as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Clarence B. Leedy married, February 2, 1902, Mable A. Foster, who was born in Missouri, and they have eleven children: 1. Ethel, deceased. 2. Charles B., who graduated from Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts. He was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma, June 19, 1928, and is now associated with his father in legal affairs. 3. Eva G., of Chi-







Edmondson

cago, Illinois. 4. Raymond F., of Vici. 5. Clarence Darwin, of Chicago. 6. Clara E. 7. Frank F. 8. Edgar V. 9-10. Kenneth Calvin and Keith Coolidge, twins. 11. Betty Jean.

During the recent World War, Mr. Leedy was appointed by Governor Robert L. Williams as captain of the Home Guards, and he organized and drilled volunteer companies in various towns of Ellis County and other sections of this State. President Woodrow Wilson appointed Mr. Leedy counsel for the Selective Draft Board, while he also served as attorney for the Counsel of Defense for Ellis County. Energetic and desirous to aid his country, Mr. Leedy organized at this time the first Red Cross unit in Northern Oklahoma, and was president of this chapter at Arnett.

**SAM LEFORCE**—Noteworthy among the extensive and prosperous agriculturists of Craig County is Sam Leforce, who for many years was actively interested in general farming and stock-raising, but now confines his time and attention almost entirely to stock-dealing and shipping. He has been a resident of Vinita for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time he has traveled extensively in the Central States, his business as a stock buyer calling him to many parts of the Union. He was born January 22, 1864, a son of John B. Leforce, the descendant of a pioneer family of Kentucky.

John B. Leforce was born in 1839, in Kentucky, and during his active career was engaged the greater part of the time in general farming. Public spirited and loyal to his country, he served as a soldier in the Civil War, being a member of the Union Army for three and one-half years. Coming to the Indian Territory in 1886, he continued his agricultural labors, for a number of years making a specialty of raising stock. He married Amanda Blankenship, a daughter of Anderson and Eliza Blankenship, of Kentucky, and eight children were born of their union.

His parents moving to Illinois in 1866, Sam Leforce lived in Crawford County, that State, one year, and the following seven years was in Howell, Missouri, where he first attended school. Going then with the family to Labette County, Arkansas, he continued his studies there for a short time, receiving a limited knowledge of the common branches of learning, his time being mostly employed on the farm. Coming to the Cherokee Nation in 1886, Mr. Leforce located near Vinita, where he has since resided. Resuming the occupation to which he was reared, he met with genuine success as a tiller of the soil, and is now equally successful as a stock buyer and shipper, his operations being extensive and well paying.

Mr. Leforce is a steadfast Republican, active in party ranks, and for a number of terms he served as school director of the Indian Territory. In November, 1907, at the first election, he was chosen councilman from the First Ward of Vinita. He also ran for county treasurer, but was defeated by Colonel Ficklin, of Craig County.

Mr. Leforce married, October 26, 1887, Sallie Keys, a daughter of Monroe and Lucy Keys, Cherokee Indians, well educated and true Christian people, and belonging to the best families of the Cherokee Nation. Mrs. Lucy Keys was a granddaughter of one of the old Cherokee chiefs, George Lowery. Mr. and Mrs. Keys raised a family of seven children.

**CHARLES S. MACDONALD**—In the legal profession in Oklahoma, Pawhuska is ably represented

in the person of Charles S. Macdonald, one of the best-known attorneys in this section of the State, and an active member of the law firms of Leahy, Maxey and Macdonald, and Leahy, Macdonald, Maxey and Files, with offices both in Tulsa and Pawhuska. Mr. Macdonald has been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously since his admission to the bar in 1899, while in public affairs he has always been prominent, having been one of the active participants in the founding of this city for whose development and advancement he has worked untiringly, serving in various official capacities, principal of which was his administration as mayor of Pawhuska.

Mr. Macdonald was born in Atchison, Kansas, January 14, 1877, son of Alexander and Maria (Cleland) Macdonald, his father being a native of Edinborough, Scotland, and his mother of Belfast, Ireland. They were married in Edinborough, where Alexander Macdonald was a lawyer. He and his wife came to the United States shortly after their marriage and settled at first in New York City, later traveling westward and locating in Atchison, Kansas. For some years, he was engaged in the mercantile business, but in later life practiced law at Galena, Kansas.

Charles S. Macdonald was educated in the public schools of Kansas and the Northern Indiana Normal School, which he attended for two years, after which he entered the law school of the University of Kansas and completed the law course there, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1899. In that same year, Mr. Macdonald was admitted to the bar of the State of Kansas with permission to practice in the Kansas courts. Accordingly, he began his career in Galena, where he at once attracted attention by his remarkable ability in legal work and his successful achievements in the cases entrusted to him. From 1900 to 1902, he was employed with the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, at Chihuahua, Mexico, after which he returned to Galena and resumed his independent practice. In 1905, Mr. Macdonald came to Oklahoma and located in Pawnee, becoming associated with the firm of Wrightsman and Fulton, lawyers. In 1906, he came to Pawhuska as a member of the legal firm of Wrightsman, Palmer and Macdonald, and since then has made various changes in his legal connections. Since 1912, he has been associated with T. J. Leahy, and the present Pawhuska firm is Leahy, Macdonald, Maxey and Files, while the Tulsa organization is known as Leahy, Maxey and Macdonald. Through the State of Oklahoma, they are recognized as among the leading firms of lawyers, and the extent of their professional activities covers a large scale. Mr. Macdonald is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and has served as city attorney for several terms, while he was signally honored by his election for two terms as mayor of this city. His tenure of office was marked by an era of progress and civic accomplishment, while since leaving the mayoralty chair he has ever been active in all matters concerning municipal betterment. Mr. Macdonald is a valued member of the Pawhuska Chamber of Commerce and his fraternal affiliations are with White Hair Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a life-member; and the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree and has taken both the York and Scottish Rite ways to the Shrine. He



is a member of Phi Delta Phi and Sigma Nu fraternities at Kansas University; of Hillcrest Country Club, of Bartlesville, and of the Pawhuska Country Club. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

Charles S. Macdonald married, April 12, 1908, Anna Huebner, of Lawrence, Kansas, and their children are: 1. Charles S., Jr., aged thirteen years. 2. Elizabeth Louise, aged ten years.

**OTTO MASSEY**—As chief executive of the city of Gage, Mayor Otto Massey has given this community a municipal administration which has been distinguished by numerous progressive accomplishments in civic affairs and enterprises. Mayor Massey is also one of this city's foremost business leaders, being the owner and proprietor of one of the largest commercial establishments in this section of Oklahoma devoted exclusively to house furnishings and accessories. He also is an extensive landowner, both in this State and in Texas, upon which are produced banner crops each year due to his splendid system of scientific farming.

Mayor Massey was born in Saline County, Illinois, October 3, 1875, son and only child of Parker and Darthula (Woolard) Massey, both of whom died when Mr. Massey was quite young. Parker Massey was engaged in mercantile affairs during his lifetime. He was a native of Virginia, and his wife of Illinois.

Otto Massey was educated in the public schools of Kansas, to which State he was taken by his parents in 1883, the family settling in Wichita. Later moving to Danville, Harper County, he took up a claim near Protection, Comanche County, Kansas, and for some time was engaged in business in Danville. Disposing of his interests, he moved to Seattle, Washington, where he was occupied in the lumber industry for approximately one year. Going from the Pacific coast to his native commonwealth, Mr. Massey remained in Illinois for three years and then went to Osage City, Kansas, where he was associated with his uncle in the latter's mercantile establishment for ten years. In 1910, Mr. Massey first came to Gage to accept a position in a general merchandise store here. In this organization, he advanced steadily and successfully until August, 1927, when he opened his own independent enterprise here, selling house furnishings of the finest grade and handling all the most modern improvements and accessories for home comfort. He purchased the large brick building which houses his store and this has grown to be one of the most active centers of business in this city. Mr. Massey also owns nine sections of fine farm land in Oklahoma and Texas, most of which he uses for wheat farming. Always interested in civic government, he has served eight years as a member of the City Council, while he has been a member of the School Board since 1920, and has held the highest office in the city, as occupant of the mayoralty chair since 1924. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As mayor of this city, he has been fully alive to the march of modern progress and has fulfilled all the duties of his office in the most estimable manner. He has a deep sense of municipal requirements, and his term has been one of many valuable achievements for the most unusual of its type in the Southwest.

Otto Massey married, June 14, 1901, Lena L. Howard, of Osage City, Kansas, and they have two chil-

dren: 1. Elva, married Neil McAndrews of Gage. 2. Doris, who resides at home.

**ISAAC SHEPHERD MAHAN**—A native of Illinois and during the first part of his life a resident of Iowa, the late Dr. Mahan, after having practiced dentistry in Iowa for some ten years, came to Oklahoma City in 1907 and there extensively engaged in real estate operations. Soon after his removal to his new home he became actively interested in the Oklahoma City State Fair, of which he became secretary and general manager. During the balance of his life he devoted himself with much energy to the development of this institution, which, largely as a result of his efforts, became one of the most successful and most useful of its type in the Southwest.

Isaac Shepherd Mahan was born at Lexington, Illinois, June 15, 1871, a son of Isaac and Margaret Mahan. His father was a prominent lawyer of Lexington, very active in politics as a supporter of the Republican party and at different times held numerous important town and county offices in Lexington. Dr. Mahan was educated in the public schools of his native town and then took up the study of dentistry at the University of Iowa. Graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1898, he established himself in the practice of his profession at LaPorte City, Iowa, in the same year and continued to practice there until 1907. In that year he disposed of his practice and removed to Oklahoma City. There he entered the real estate business, engaging in the buying and selling of properties and carrying on a business of large proportions. He became the owner of considerable property, which is still held by his family. In 1908 he was appointed for a period of one year secretary of the State Fair. In the following year he was elected to that position and also to that of general manager, both of which he retained until his death in 1922. During the fourteen years of his connection with the Oklahoma State Fair he gave his entire time and attention to this enterprise. A man of unusual executive ability, endowed with a very pleasing personality and possessed of great energy, he succeeded in making the Fair larger and more prosperous than it had ever been before. He became favorably known as its manager throughout the Southwest and acquired great popularity with the many people with whom his work on behalf of the Fair brought him in contact. He was a member and a Past Master of the LaPorte City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as a Knight Templar, and he also became a member of India Temple, of Oklahoma City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Oklahoma Club. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Mahan married, at LaPorte City, Iowa, September 18, 1901, Grace McQuilkin, a daughter of John and Emily McQuilkin. Mrs. Mahan's father was a veteran of the Civil War. Though only seventeen years of age he enlisted in Iowa as a volunteer and served as a private. He was taken prisoner and was not discharged from Andersonville Prison until the end of the war. He had the misfortune of having his feet frozen during the period of his imprisonment and as a result underwent much suffering during the balance of his life. He was a member of an old and distinguished Iowa family and very prominent in public life, holding many town offices and serving for eight years as postmaster of LaPorte City and



for twenty-one years as county superintendent of Black Hawk County. By occupation he was a dealer in livestock, in which business he met with great success. He was also very active in religious affairs and was a charter member of the LaPorte City Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder and in the choir of which he sang for fifty-four years. Dr. and Mrs. Mahan were the parents of one daughter, Helen, born July 17, 1902. She was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Oklahoma City and at Fairy Hall, Lake Forest, Illinois, and later attended the University of Oklahoma and Columbia University, New York City. She married J. A. Hill of New York City and, in 1928, served as secretary to the campaign manager of the Democratic party during the presidential campaign of that year.

Dr. Mahan died at his home in Oklahoma City, February 19, 1922. Since his death his widow has continued to make her home in Oklahoma City, residing at No. 834 West Sixteenth Street. Having come to Oklahoma in the same year when it achieved Statehood, Dr. Mahan did his full share in furthering the development of the State of his adoption. He quickly adjusted himself to his new surroundings and occupation, and during the remainder of his life was one of the most useful, active and progressive citizens of Oklahoma City. By his passing in the prime of his life, his family lost a devoted husband and father, his friends a genial companion, and his community and State a loyal citizen.

**WALTER ADAIR MARKHAM**—A member of one of Oklahoma's oldest and most prominent families, with the added distinction of being of the fourth generation to reside on the family estate, Walter Adair Markham, of Locust Grove, is one of the leaders in the great industry of cattle raising, which has been such an important factor in Oklahoma's advance to prominence. Mr. Markham takes an active part in the political and financial life of his community as did his ancestors before him; he is one of the foremost citizens of this section of the State, and his modern, progressive ranch is a model of its kind, and a valued asset to the State.

Mr. Markham was born in Locust Grove, Indian Territory, June 26, 1879, son of Carter D. and Mary (Huffacre) Markham. Carter D. Markham was born in Mayes County, on Markham's Prairie, May 9, 1845, son of Leroy and Eliza (West) Markham. Leroy Markham was born in Kentucky, in 1809, and grew to manhood in Tennessee, going to the Cherokee country about 1835 with some of the Cherokee tribe, and after his marriage to a member of the tribe, he was adopted as a citizen. His first settlement was located on the Grand River, near the present situation of Pryor Creek, and here he developed and cultivated the large farm which later descended to his grandson and great-grandson. Having learned the trade of blacksmith in Tennessee, he was appointed public blacksmith and was paid from the public funds of the Cherokees. He conducted his shop near his home and the returns from his trade enabled him to further his ambitions. He became the owner of several slaves, and later included salt-making and stock-raising in his industries, but when the Civil War broke out, he removed his family southward to the Choctaw Nation, in order to be closer to the jurisdiction of the Confederacy, owing to the widespread confusion of the time. Thoroughly in sympathy with the Southern cause, he heroically gave

his sons to the Confederate Army. Upon the cessation of hostilities, Leroy Markham returned to his home on the Grand River, where he died, in 1866, having been preceded in death by his wife, who died in 1860. They were married in 1841, and their children were: Peter; Carter D., of whom further; James B.; John; and Ruth.

Carter D. Markham grew up on the family estate, to which he gave his attention until 1897, when he went to Tahlequah. He attended the public schools and acquired commercial training which he used to advantage in his business dealings. While engaged in the mercantile business at Markham's Prairie, he served for two years as postmaster, but desirous of being located near more modern and progressive schools as well as a community proffering more advantageous mercantile opportunities, he moved his family and interests to the Cherokee capital, Tahlequah, in 1897, and shortly afterward opened the Tahlequah Lumber Company, which operated an extensive lumber yard. Mr. Markham also became interested in city realty development and invested greatly in real estate, while he also erected some of the prominent business buildings of the city. He is a stockholder in the Oklahoma State Bank of Tahlequah in which city he makes his home. During the Cherokee nation régime, Mr. Markham took an active part in political affairs and was elected district judge, which office he held for two years. Having been a member of the political party founded by Chief Downing, he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party when United States politics became an issue among the Cherokees. As a member of the Tahlequah Common Council, he has done much to further the welfare and progress of his adopted city. During the Civil War, Mr. Markham was a member of the Confederate Army, serving in Company D of the Cherokee Regiment of Cavalry under Colonel Stand Watie, Cooper's Brigade, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, seeing active service in the engagements at Fort Wayne, Cabin Creek and Wolf Creek.

Carter D. Markham married (first), in 1871, Mary Huffacre, daughter of John A. Huffacre, who was of German ancestry, and his wife, of the Cherokee tribe. The first Mrs. Markham died in 1882, and Mr. Markham married (second), in 1885, Eliza Matthews, of the Cherokee tribe; by his first marriage, his children are: Eliza, who married John T. Cavalier, of Choteau, Oklahoma; and Walter Adair, of whom further. By his second marriage his children are: Fortner, Beatrice, DeWitt, Hogan and Earl, twins, and Lucile.

Walter Adair Markham was educated in the schools of Muskogee and in the Male Seminary at Tahlequah. Always progressive, he began his first independent business venture in 1900 and engaged in stock-raising and general farming with the result that he now owns eight hundred acres of excellent land. He raises cattle of the finest breed and handles about three hundred annually, shipping them usually when they are two years old. In former times, he was a cattle broker, buying and selling in the Southwestern States, but lately he has given all his attention to his ranch here and the raising of cattle, exclusively. His farm is one of the show places of this community, being modern in every respect, with equipment of the latest and most approved design, while the products of both his ranch and farm have acquired a reputation for general excellence throughout this section. A leader in financial affairs, Mr. Markham was one of the or-

ganizers of the First State Bank of Locust Grove in 1913, since which time he has served the institution as vice-president and has aided in making it one of the best-known financial organizations of the State. In politics, he is an active member of the Democratic party; and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. He was formerly a member of a number of fraternal societies, but in late years he has curtailed his activities in this regard and devotes most of his time to his home.

Walter Adair Markham married, January 28, 1900, at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, Ella Downing, daughter of D. and Martha Downing, and to this union have been born five children: 1. Mary M., born June 28, 1906. 2. Walter J., born November 23, 1910. 3. Maurice, born August 14, 1912. Two daughters died in infancy. Mrs. Markham is a direct descendant of Colonel Downing, famous in the annals of Oklahoma's history. Her brother, Thomas B. Downing, has been prominent in political circles for many years.

Thomas B. Downing was born in Tahlequah, Indian Territory, February 23, 1871, son of D. and Martha Downing. He was educated in the schools of Muskogee and in the Male Seminary at Tahlequah. He later taught school for some time and was also a clerk in a mercantile store for sixteen years, besides which he was a cattle broker for a short time. Since 1924, he has served as desk sergeant of the police station in Muskogee, making his home at Locust Grove. Mr. Downing has always been prominent in Democratic politics, and was a member of the last Senate of the Cherokee Nation, in which he served for two years. He was also Indian interpreter for Judge Davis, of Pryor. Always a popular figure among his fellow-citizens, he was elected for two terms to the office of sheriff of Mayes County, while he was assessor of Muskogee for two years and was occupied in the treasurer's office at Muskogee. In addition to these official positions, Mr. Downing has held many minor offices to which he was elected or appointed during the existence of the Cherokee Nation. In fraternal affairs he has always been particularly active, and is a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

Thomas B. Downing married, September 29, 1910, at Jackson, Michigan, Ella I. Ratliff, daughter of John W. Ratliff, and to this union was born one daughter, Maxime M. Mr. Downing's father, D. Downing, was a pioneer agriculturist and held many public offices, many of those being under the Cherokee régime, while in the Civil War he saw active service under the command of General Stand Watie.

**DR. HELEN LUCRETIA MONTANO**—Thorough training in her chosen profession and a most pleasing personality have combined to establish Dr. Helen Lucretia Montano as one of the foremost practitioners of osteopathy in Oklahoma, and she is, incidentally, the only member of her sex so engaged in Ardmore. Although comparatively young in her profession, Dr. Montano's accomplishments have brought her more than local fame, and she now (1928) has a clientele drawn from many surrounding communities. Her works in professional, fraternal, and social spheres have further enhanced her popu-

larity in Ardmore and she now enjoys the respect and esteem of Ardmoreites.

Miss Montano was born April 28, 1892, at Union City, Indiana, daughter of John and Fanny (Witham) Montano. John Montano, born at Cortello, Province of Baccellacata, Italy, for many years was a school teacher. Later he entered the retail lumber business and eventually became vice-president of the Indiana Lumbermen's Insurance Company, an office he was filling at the time of his death on November 17, 1924. The lumber concern which he conducted is now (1928) being managed by his two sons, at Union City, Indiana. Fanny (Witham) Montano, who spends her time in Arizona and Oklahoma, is a native of Waynesville, Ohio. She is a descendant of one of the oldest families in America, her ancestors having come to Pennsylvania in 1684. Every war of importance in which the United States has participated, has found a member of this family represented therein. Progenitors served in the Revolutionary War and their descendants in the War of 1812, the Mexican War of 1849, the Civil War, and the World War.

Dr. Helen Lucretia Montano attended the public schools at Union City, Indiana, graduated from high school there, and then entered Kirksville College of Osteopathy, completing her theoretical education in January, 1919. Thence, Dr. Montano entered Laughlin Hospital at Kirksville, Missouri, and remained there for nine months as an interne. Dr. Montano first came to Ardmore in 1925 but did not open offices here until the following year. During the comparatively brief period of practice here, she has attained almost marvelous results in her professional work, and this has naturally gained for her the respect of other practitioners in the city. It is a well-known fact that a satisfied patient is one of the best advertisements possible. Her unaffected manner and refinement have been the means of gaining many friends outside of professional life for Dr. Montano, and she is associated with many organizations here. Among these may be mentioned the Order of the Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebekah, the Axis Club, and the Business and Professional Women's Club. She is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and a conscientious worker therein. Dr. Montano's offices are located in Suite No. 219, Simpson Building, Ardmore.

**WILLIAM ALBERT BUCHHOLZ**—Perhaps the best-known writer of life insurance policies in this or any other country is William Albert Buchholz, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who began his connection with the New York Life Insurance Company as an office boy in May, 1911, receiving a salary of forty dollars a month. Two years later, after having tested his selling ability by writing policies in the evenings, and after having been made assistant cashier, he decided to give his whole time to direct selling. During his first six months in the field he sold more than \$100,000 of life insurance in small policies, and he has been a member of the "\$200,000 Club" for more than fourteen years. Late in 1926 he crowned his phenomenal success with an achievement which sent his name ringing through the insurance world by writing a \$500,000 policy for Miss Marion Talley, the famous young singer, of Kansas City, whose spectacular debut with the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York City was a musical sensation, and by writing another policy for Miss Norma Small-





*Wm A Buckholz*





wood, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who was crowned the "Miss America" of 1926 at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

William A. Buchholz achieved his success not by luck, but by ability, ambition, and unflagging energy directed by the most careful and painstaking planning. As a general plans a campaign, he prepared for his recent success in selling a half-million policy to Miss Marion Talley, and throughout his life he has depended upon his own efforts and a generous use of gray matter to carry him to his goal.

Born in Beatrice, Nebraska, May 16, 1892, Mr. Buchholz is a son of William Buchholz, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 20, 1863, and of Elizabeth H. Buchholz, who was born in Buxtehude, Germany, September 16, 1863, and died August 12, 1926. His parents came to this country and settled in Nebraska, removing to a farm near Weatherford, Oklahoma, in 1898. They were hard workers, able, and energetic, but there was a large family, and the most skillful of agriculturists cannot foresee or forestall unfavorable weather conditions in a region where there is no irrigation system, or where they are not receiving the benefits of such a system. Crop failures and the country-wide financial difficulties of the year of 1907 brought the pressure of financial stress to the courageous and able German family, and William Albert Buchholz, who had by that time reached the seventh grade in school, made his contribution to the solution of the family problem by leaving school and setting out to look for a job. He had been accustomed to hard work on the farm, helping his father during the vacation periods and each morning and evening of the school days. A neighbor boy had gone to the city and had succeeded as a chauffeur for a man living there, and young Buchholz hoped that if he reached Oklahoma City he might find as pleasant and remunerative a job. He had two dollars and fifty-five cents, which carried him to Oklahoma City and gave him a night's lodging. The next day he apprenticed himself to a plumber, intending to learn the trade and achieve great success later as a master plumber, but misfortune tested his calibre almost immediately, for a strike was called by the plumbers and the boy was stranded with the single dollar he had earned. Disappointed, but not disheartened, he wandered through the city streets watching for another opportunity to earn his daily bread and his nightly lodging, and finally came across a man who was tearing down an old building. He asked the man for a job, and when asked what he would charge to do the whole thing, he promptly replied: "A dollar and a half, sir." Soberly the man answered: "Well, that's a little high, but seein' as you're lookin' for work, I guess I'll let you do it." For two days the boy battled with tough nails and heavy timbers, working under a sun which sent the most conservative thermometers up to 105 in the shade, but though he concluded that he must have made a rather poor bargain, he pocketed his well-earned dollar and a half and walked away, whistling.

At this period of his life Mr. Buchholz feels that circumstances began to play their powerful part in directing his course. He applied to Mr. Powers, owner of the O. K. Cut Stone Works, for a job. Mr. Powers looked him over, asked a few questions, and put him to work. This connection, Mr. Buchholz states, threw him into contact with one of the finest natures he has ever known. For two years he stayed with Mr. Powers, learning to cut stone and helping

to build several of the largest structures in Oklahoma City. It was during this period that Mr. Buchholz, again by chance, made his first attempt at selling. The real estate boom was at high tide in Oklahoma City, and some German friends of Mr. Buchholz, the Schuck Brothers, induced him to purchase two lots north of Britton, to be paid for on the instalment plan. This interested him in the work of the Schuck Brothers, and during spare time he rode with them in their "prospect cars." Eventually, there came a time when there were more prospects than the Schuck Brothers could take care of and Mr. Buchholz tried his hand at taking out a prospective purchaser and declaiming to him upon the merits of the property he was showing. To his surprise he succeeded in selling, and was paid a commission of twenty dollars, after which he sold several lots in a short time. His success led the Schuck Brothers to suggest to him that he ought to quit stone-cutting and go into the selling business. His suggestion was that Mr. Schuck write to another brother of his who was in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Powers, his employer, encouraged Mr. Buchholz in making this venture, and in May, 1911, he became an office boy in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, at a salary of forty dollars a month. As a clerk in a branch office, he saw the results attained by agents in the field, and while keeping his work at the office so thoroughly in hand that he was winning promotions quite regularly, he began to test his selling powers in the evenings, writing policies after office hours. At the end of two years he had risen to the position of assistant cashier, but he had also become convinced that he could safely "burn his bridges behind him" and devote his entire time to the field. He was thoroughly convinced that in selling life insurance he was contributing to the safety and happiness of the home, the foundation upon which the safety and prosperity of the country rests, and felt that he could conscientiously give his time and energy to the work of selling life insurance. In other words, he was "sold" to the idea himself, and was ready to devote his time and energy to the work. Within six months after leaving the office he had sold \$100,000 of life insurance in small policies, and in two years he had won admission to the "\$200,000 Club," an honor which less than ten per cent of all the New York Life men ever manage to achieve.

Substantial as had been his success up to this point, however, Mr. Buchholz did not win general recognition until late in 1926, when three announcements were made within a few weeks' time: First, that this young Oklahoma man had succeeded in writing a half-million dollar policy on the life of Miss Marion Talley, whose musical talents had naturally made her the center of much competition among the biggest life insurance men of the country; second, that he had also written a policy for Miss Norma Smallwood, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, winner of the 1926 Atlantic City "Miss America" contest, a policy to be used as an endowment for the Frances E. Willard Home for Girls, a fine institution of her home city; third, that he had led his entire organization for the year 1926 by writing policies totalling \$1,390,500. In the month of January, 1927, he stood second in the entire national organization of his company.

In view of the phenomenal success achieved by Mr. Buchholz it is interesting to learn that his achieve-

ment has been made by careful and painstaking labor and skilful planning. The trade journal, "How to Sell," cites Mr. Buchholz's success in writing the policy for Miss Talley as a striking example of the power of careful sales planning, and gives in detail the plan pursued by Mr. Buchholz. As stated by Mr. Buchholz himself, his plan was made four years prior to the writing of the policy. In 1922, he went to Kansas City during the Grand Opera season to hear a brother-in-law who was with the company. At a dinner given after the performance he met Miss Talley, and, being convinced that a remarkably successful future was before her, determined to insure her life at some future time. He began his plans carefully, keeping in touch with the family by stopping to see them each year on his return from the "\$200,000 Club" meetings, but he never mentioned insurance until just before Miss Talley left Kansas City to study in Italy, when he suggested protection during her travels, but wrote no policy. Miss Talley felt that it would be unwise to use money which Kansas City had so graciously given her for insurance, and Mr. Buchholz agreed with her, receiving the promise that she would consider the matter of insurance upon her return, in case she secured a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Miss Talley secured a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company and several months later word was received that she would appear in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and that she and her family would like to see him there. Mr. Buchholz met the Talleys at the station as part of the reception committee, and Miss Talley asked for a business appointment. Even at this apparently auspicious period in his campaign, Mr. Buchholz left nothing to chance, took nothing for granted. For four years he had planned and studied the case, had learned the likes and dislikes of the family, also their general personalities. Now he bent every energy to the work of bringing about the successful culmination of four years of labor and thought. Going to his room in the Tulsa Hotel, he went over every detail of his plan. He had first thought of selling her a three hundred thousand dollar policy protecting her father, mother, and sister, but learning at the last moment before leaving Oklahoma City for Tulsa that Miss Talley had given a benefit concert in Kansas City and had raised \$11,500 to be held in trust for a scholarship fund to be given some worthy boy or girl possessing musical ability but no funds, and that Miss Talley planned to give a benefit concert each year to augment this fund, he changed his plan. Her plan, he felt, was good as far as it went, but would cease with her life. Through insurance she could provide \$200,000 to be paid to a trust company, and the interest at five per cent would make a perpetual fund after Miss Talley's death. For the day before seeing Miss Talley he sat in his room in the hotel, going over every step of his four years' preparation, wondering whether two years abroad had spoiled the unselfish devotion to the service of others which had been so marked a characteristic of the girl that he had built his sales talk upon this foundation. Luncheon time passed unnoticed, and not until midnight did he retire to the sleep which comes only when he has completed every detail of a campaign. So well had he prepared his plan and his talk that at the end of two hours of presentation, interrupted only by a few questions, Miss Talley exclaimed "Wonderful! Marvelous! I accept the plan in its entirety, just as you have presented it." Going

quickly to the near-by desk, she signed the paper laid before her, wrote a check, and handed both papers to Mr. Buchholz. Within a few hours the home office was planning to heap honors upon the head of their gifted salesman, and since that time the name of William A. Buchholz has been a synonym for inspiration throughout the organization. The following letter indicates the regard in which Mr. Buchholz is held by his colleagues and confrères:

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
Darwin P. Kingsley, President.

August 19, 1927.

Mr. W. A. Buchholz,  
c/o Oklahoma Branch.

My dear Mr. Buchholz:

An advance copy of the Club figures, which have not as yet been officially confirmed but which I believe are correct, shows that you have won the great honor of being the Vice-President of the Top Club for the Southwestern Department. Please accept my congratulations on your splendid record.

With best wishes for the future, and hoping you may have even greater honors in store as the years go by, believe me.

Yours very truly,  
(signed) L. Seton Lindsay  
Second Vice-President.

Along with his business successes, Mr. Buchholz finds time for healthful recreation and is especially fond of golf. He is a director of the Lakeside Golf and Country Club, of Oklahoma City. He laughingly refers to golf as his "other business," is very enthusiastic about the game, and plays effectively, having won several worth-while honors on the links near Oklahoma City. He tries to play at least twice a week. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Siloam Lodge, No. 276, Free and Accepted Masons; also of the Consistory of the Valley of Guthrie, Orient of Oklahoma, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City. He is a member of the Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce and public-spirited, but he prefers to serve his city as a private citizen rather than as a public official. His religious affiliation is with the Immanuel Baptist Church of Oklahoma. Mr. Buchholz has read widely, has studied earnestly, and is a true gentleman in the best sense of the word. Speaking of the annual company meetings, which have taken him to all parts of America, Mr. Buchholz says: "They have been my university," and he has made good use of this, as of all other opportunities for self-improvement.

**LESTER PALMER NORTHUP**—His initiative and executive ability made Lester Palmer Northup, prominent jeweler of Woodward, Oklahoma, boss of the steam shovel wrecking crew for the Southwest Branch of the Erie Railroad at nineteen years of age and, several years later when his health required a period of outdoor life, his resourcefulness took him to Oklahoma where he staked a claim on the Cherokee Strip and camped upon it for a year. With early experiences of that type, it is not to be wondered at that he has made a success of his Woodward business and is considered one of the town's leading citizens, a person without whose aid it is difficult to consummate any civic betterment projects.

Mr. Northup was born near Jamestown, New York, November 13, 1864, the son of Horace K. and Mary (Bugbee) Northup. The mother was a native of Jamestown and the father, born in England, was brought to America by his parents when he was



six years of age. A sawmill and lumber man, he was the father of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. Perhaps his position in the family group was responsible for his early development of a sense of responsibility, but however that may be, he went to work for the Erie Railroad when only a boy and showed so much ability that he was bossing a gang when his nineteen years and obvious youth made it necessary for him to exercise more tact and judgment and sheer force of personality in handling his men than would have been required of an older leader. After two years in this position he entered a sash door and blind factory where he remained four years, meanwhile learning the jewelry business. For nine years he was with a jewelry concern but in March, 1892, doctors advised a year lived completely in the open and he went West to Oklahoma where he pitched a tent on the Cherokee Strip. Here amid the suns and winds and changing seasons of the then wild prairie country his health was restored, and he returned to Jamestown where he worked at his trade for a year and a half. But the spirit of the West had permeated his being and its call became too strong to let him remain in New York State. On January 1, 1895, he returned to Oklahoma to stay, going to Woodward where he opened a jewelry store on the site where later the State Hotel was erected. After doing business here for two years he bought the lot which comprises his present location at No. 911 Main Street, and put up a brick building 25 by 65 feet in size, where he carries on an extensive art and jewelry business. Mr. Northup is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic Order.

On July 29, 1883, Lester P. Northup married (first) Isabel Macky, who died February 8, 1913, leaving one daughter, Ada May. He married (second), in June, 1913, Sena A. Adams.

**JAMES HENRY NORTON**—A resident of Oklahoma from 1903 until his death in 1925, James Henry Norton played an important part in the life of this State, both as a lawyer in Oklahoma City and as State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. His was an outstanding place in the community in which he lived and worked, and there was no matter of public significance in which he was not intensely interested, with the result that he acquired a host of true and loyal friends throughout the State and came to be regarded as a thoroughly solid and substantial citizen. All who knew him were sorely grieved to hear of his passing, knowing as they did that it would be most difficult to replace a man of such public-spiritedness as Mr. Norton.

Mr. Norton was born March 29, 1847, at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, son of John and Emily (Dale) Norton. His father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1850, while his mother passed away in 1893. James Henry Norton received his early education in the public schools and the high school at Mt. Sterling. Then, upon completion of his academic work, he taught school for several years. During this period he was spending his spare moments in the study of law and preparing for his future career. He studied under a number of different lawyers, and was at length admitted to the bar in St. Louis, Missouri, where he enjoyed a large practice in his profession until, in 1903, he came to Oklahoma and retired from active practice. Here he dealt somewhat extensively in real estate, and also

lent money; and, while he was admitted to the bar in this State, he never actively practiced law here.

He was, however, associated with a number of movements of a public nature, having been at different times a candidate for office. His party alignment was with the Republican organization, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Commissioner of Public Works in 1921. He also was active in several organizations—professional, social and military in character. He held membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to the St. Louis, Missouri, lodge. He also was affiliated with the American Bar Association. His religious faith was that of the Baptists, and his parish was the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City.

Although Mr. Norton was very young at the outbreak of the American Civil War, he did not hesitate to enlist in the Union Army, becoming a member of the Second Illinois Light Artillery from Mt. Sterling, Illinois. He enlisted on August 15, 1864, and was discharged from the service on July 29, 1865. He served for four years as State Adjutant of the Grand Army of the Republic—1921-22-23-24—having been elected and reelected in each successive year. He also became custodian of the Grand Army Memorial Hall at the State House in Oklahoma City, and a member of the Grant Post No. 1, in this city. Although they fought on different sides in the Civil War, Mr. Norton and W. D. Matthews, custodian of the Confederate Memorial, became warm friends during their association in the city, and were intimate after Mr. Norton was elected custodian of the Hall and Department Commander in 1925. Mr. Matthews visited him a few hours before his death.

James Henry Norton was three times married: (first), December 20, 1867, to Sarah A. Akright, at Mt. Sterling, Illinois; she was born August 4, 1848, and died April 14, 1900. Their children were: Ross A., Albia, and Bertha Ethel; (second), December 25, 1902, to Ella A. Phelps, at El Reno, Oklahoma; she died June 5, 1911; (third), April 26, 1913, at Sulphur, Oklahoma, to Emma M. Oliver, who was born January 12, 1868, at Belle Plains, Iowa.

James Henry Norton's death, which occurred December 1, 1925, brought profound sorrow to the hearts of his fellow-men and to his many associates in professional, business and civic work in this State. Although he lived to the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, he was still held in the highest esteem and was loved and cherished by his many friends and the members of his family, to whom he was a delightful companion and a pleasant comrade.

**BRADFORD M. RISINGER**—One of the prominent men of Sand Springs, Oklahoma, Bradford M. Risinger has served the community in varied capacities of benefit to the people-at-large, and at the present time (1928) is city commissioner of finance and accounts. None more than he is worthy of chronicle in this contemporary work, from the point of view of career, citizenship, and character. One of the younger figures of the community, he is accounted among its most progressively-minded inhabitants.

Mr. Risinger was born at Norman, Oklahoma, February 23, 1900, son of Robert Lee and Minnie Gertrude (Morse) Risinger, both of whom are now liv-

ing, at Norman. Minnie Gertrude (Morse) Risinger is a descendant of distinguished forebears of the name of Jones, and is a member of the well-known Jones family of the Choctaw Tribe in Arkansas and Oklahoma. She is a native of Arkansas. Robert Lee Risinger is a native of Texas. In Norman, where he has spent the better part of his active career, he is possessed of wide friendship, substantial position, and a considerable influence, which he exercises in the interests of the people. Robert Lee and Minnie Gertrude (Morse) Risinger are the parents of four children: 1. Jewel, now the wife of Sidney F. Ditmar, of Muskogee, Oklahoma. 2. Bradford M., of whom follows. 3. Golda Lauretta, of Austin, Texas. 4. Chrystal Lucille, at home.

Following the completion of his elementary and secondary school training, Mr. Risinger taught school for one year in Missouri. He matriculated in Oklahoma University, there pursued the academic curriculum, and was graduated in 1923, at the age of twenty-three years. In that year he came to Sand Springs, as principal of the ward school. This position he retained with high credit to himself and satisfaction to townspeople and pupils for two and one-half years, and upon retirement from it took a position with the Charles Page interests in Sand Springs. With Mr. Page he remained until May 1, 1926, since which time he has served Sand Springs as commissioner of finance and accounts. During the period of America's participation in the World War, Mr. Risinger was in school; but was intent upon assisting the common cause, and became a member of the Students' Army Training Corps. He was not of the age to permit of duty at the front overseas, but put himself in proper readiness, when that age would come, and when need might persist. In the general affairs of Sand Springs he has played an interested rôle: as principal of the ward school his was the power to accomplish much good work, directly, among the community's children. Constantly he has allied himself in support of movements designed for the welfare of Sand Springs. Politically, he is a believer in the principles upheld by the Democratic party; fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; and in religious adherence, he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On June 18, 1924, Mr. Risinger was united in marriage with Annabelle Taylor, native of Nebraska.

Endowed liberally with those attributes which cause one to be wealthy in respect and friendship, in this respect Mr. Risinger is indeed fortunate. He is esteemed sincerely and highly by all with whom he comes into contact, and is accounted among those men most popular in Sand Springs. He is regarded with especial consideration and fellowship by members of St. Mihiel Post, No. 17, American Legion, of which he is adjutant.

**EDWARD TAYLOR ROBERTS**—Engaged for years in different types of business in Nowata, Oklahoma, Edward Taylor Roberts was one of the leading men in this part of the Southwest. When the oil discoveries were being made to a great extent throughout this region of the United States, he was one of the first to drill for the product out of which so many fortunes were made some years ago, and are, for that matter, still being made. His farm was found to contain twelve producing wells; but, unlike many of those who discovered oil in the Southwest, Mr.

Roberts did not give up his valuable lands to companies which offered tremendous sums for such properties. Instead, he held them—an act of foresight from which his family is prospering today; for these lands are still held by the Roberts family.

Born on September 3, 1863, in Parksburg, Indiana, he was a son of James Thomas and Lydia A. Roberts. His father was for many years a farmer and stockman. As a boy, Edward Taylor Roberts attended the grammar schools and later the high school. Having completed his formal education, he came to Oklahoma, and settled in the Nowata region, where, for several years, he was engaged in farming and stock-raising—a business similar to that conducted by his father before him. From the first he prospered, and came to be highly regarded by his fellow-citizens, who eventually chose him to serve them in a number of important town offices, all of which he conducted in a manner wholly befitting their importance and dignity. In later years, he became engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Nowata, and continued in this work until his death. Along with his other activities, he always kept abreast of developments in the oil industry, and did his part to promote the industry in Oklahoma, at the same time managing his own affairs carefully in order that he might be rewarded by the profits that he deserved from this industry.

Always active in public affairs, Mr. Roberts not only held a number of public positions, but belonged to several fraternal organizations. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, of Nowata; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was affiliated with the Nowata Lodge. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist church.

At Nowata, Oklahoma, on August 13, 1885, Edward Taylor Roberts married Luella Conner, a daughter of George and Matilda Conner. They have become the parents of two children: 1. Della, born August 10, 1887, who was graduated from the grammar and high schools, and who married J. Ruby McNabe, of Newport, Tennessee. 2. Joseph E., born October 23, 1892, who was graduated from both grammar and high schools and now conducts the Chrysler automobile agency in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Mr. Roberts' death occurred in Nowata, and caused a profound sense of loss in the community in which he had lived for so many years. For everyone who knew him was aware of the fine qualities of the man, his determination to be absolutely fair in all his business transactions, his modesty and his willingness to help his fellows in time of need, and his likable and sympathetic nature.

**BATES B. BURNETT**—In the trying days before Oklahoma became a State of the Union, there came into the territory many valiant pioneers, all seeking to carve a way into the wilderness for the progress of civilization. Courage of the highest order, character of unimpeachable rectitude, physical and mental endowments of extraordinary strength were essential for success in what these men undertook. They were possessed by no one in greater degree than by Bates B. Burnett, who came with the advance guard and lived and died in Sapulpa, esteemed, respected, and loved by his fellow-citizens with whom he had labored and whom he had helped to prosperity. He was primarily a builder, a developer of natural





*Bates B. Bunnell*





resources, a leader whom others followed because of a personal attraction that assured them of the ultimate success of movements which he initiated. He understood men and analyzed them accurately, giving his full loyalty to those whom he knew he could trust to the limit, and always giving to others as much or more than he expected in return. In all his life, his primary motives were for the advancement of the community, and to this end he worked incessantly throughout the years.

Mr. Burnett, second child and oldest son of a family of three boys and as many daughters, was born in Palmersville, Tennessee, January 15, 1875, a son of James and Martha C. (Ridgeway) Burnett, of that State. In the year 1894, having completed his scholastic training, he came with his father to Vinita, where he made his home for five years before removing to Sapulpa in 1899. With his father, who was a man of much business experience and ability, and his brother, Birch Burnett, he first entered the banking business here at a time when the town was little more than a village, owning and operating the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, then located at the corner of Dewey and Main streets. After the death of the father in 1903, the brothers carried on their financial enterprises alone, until the financial depression of 1912 forced them to abandon the field in November of that year. Mr. Burnett, however, was the type of man who does not admit defeat, and, after acquiring oil rights on properties near Oilton, he began its development a few years later. Several good wells rewarded his efforts, and made this property, known as the Northeast Cushing Extension, a very valuable one. It was in connection with this enterprise that he made his last trip east a few weeks before death claimed him.

Throughout the years of his residence here, Mr. Burnett was closely identified with the industrial and civic growth of the city, many of the business ventures, which have now become large companies, resulting from his constructive efforts as a town builder. He had a vision such as few other citizens at that time had, of Sapulpa's future, and, with it, he had the nerve and ability to take a leading part in laying the groundwork for a program of city planning which had been his dream. As president of the Sapulpa Interurban Railway Company in 1910, he directed the construction of the present interurban system to Kiefer, while as a business man he has to his credit a large share of the responsibility for the building of the St. James Hotel. The Ross Building on North Main Street, the Cherokee Building at the corner of Water and Hobson streets, the Norwood Hotel, the old Sapulpa State Bank Building, were all erected by him, while the old steel mill, the iron works, and the lately dismantled packing plant north of the city were included in his groundwork plans for a greater Sapulpa. In short, he has shared in the promotion of more building projects in this city during the last quarter of a century than any other one man.

To Mr. Burnett's efforts, also, is largely due the fact that Sapulpa defeated Bristow in 1907, in the race for the county seat. He worked tirelessly to secure the location of the county seat at Sapulpa, making trip after trip to Guthrie, then capital of the State, and was finally rewarded with success when Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood. Mr. Burnett and his brother Birch, who were associated

together in the oil and gas business, established an office at No. 52 Broadway, New York City, in or about 1918, known as the Cushing Petroleum Corporation. After the depression which came a few years later they returned to Oklahoma to again take up drilling operations. Two years previous to this time, Mr. Burnett's family had been living in the Back Bay District of Boston, where the children were given the educational and musical advantages of the city.

To those who enjoyed his intimate acquaintance he was a man of the highest ideals, whose friendship was a thing to be treasured. Always regarding the right and welfare of others, he was not to be swerved from what he believed to be his duty, and those who have profited from his liberality, and through his constructive work, were many. He was a life-member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was Grand Treasurer for three or four years, while he was also affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was prominent in higher circles of this great order, being a life-member of the Adkar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Tulsa, and a member of Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at McAlester. With his family he was associated with the First Methodist Church, South, of Sapulpa.

In 1903, Bates B. Burnett married, at Muskogee, Dana Ross, born in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, who survives him. Mrs. Burnett is of Scotch-Irish and Cherokee descent, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth Jane (Wilkerson) Ross. Her ancestry dates back to William the Conqueror, ancestors emigrating from Scotland, and settling in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and later settling in Oklahoma, then but a wilderness. They were the leaders in the establishment of government schools and churches, and established the first school in the Cherokee Nation. One of the most distinguished members was John Ross, a statesman and chief of the Cherokees for forty years. He lived far ahead of the times and wisely guided his people through the trying days of early settlement. History acclaims him as one of the first, if not the first, to do more for his country than any other citizen. Mrs. Burnett was educated in the schools of Cherokee Nation, later graduating from Spalding College and attended the University of Chicago. She is a member of the United Daughters of Confederacy, Daughters of 1812, and of the Betsy Ross Association, which helped to make the first flag of Oklahoma. She also holds membership in the Civic Club, Woman's Chamber of Commerce, and Chapter G, of P. E. O. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are the parents of two children: 1. Billy, born in 1906. 2. Katherine, who was born in 1908. Both children were educated by private tutors. Katherine studied music under the noted teacher and composer, Charles Dennée, of the New England Conservatory, and aesthetic dancing with Madam Bettie Murchetto, later going to New York where they were placed in private schools, Billie, in Brown's School for Boys, and Katherine in Rayson's School for Girls.

Katherine's musical education was directed by the famous artist and teacher, Alexander Lambert, and dancing by Albert Fieri, and she is considered one

of the most finished artists in the State, possessing talent in a marked degree, and is often heard in chain programs over KUOO. Mr. Burnett's home life truly revealed the character of the man, for he was a loving husband, and kind and indulgent father, finding in the happy companionship of wife and children his greatest pleasure.

Mr. Burnett's death occurred with startling suddenness on the morning of February 4, 1925, at the Midtown Hospital, New York, following an operation of minor importance which was not expected to have serious consequences. It is impossible to speak with any adequacy, even now, of the desolate sense of sorrow which came to his family and the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances as the news of his passing spread. Evidence of the wider popularity which Bates B. Burnett possessed, not only among the citizens of this State, was shown by the large group of people from various cities who attended the funeral rites at his home.

Outlined in this review are only a few of the big things Mr. Burnett did for Sapulpa in the earlier days. But along with these are hundreds of the smaller things, about which nothing has been said, but which add an everlasting glory to his memory. Numbered among the citizens of Sapulpa today are hundreds who at some time or other were extended a helping hand by this man. Many of these he helped financially, and others have been benefited by his advice and encouragement. A kindly word of encouragement that has meant everything to some men was always forthcoming from Mr. Burnett. When times were good he wore a smile, and that same smile was not lacking when things were going against him.

Sapulpa has been the gainer by having Bates B. Burnett as a citizen and resident. Many eloquent tributes to his life and work were paid by those in every walk or circumstance, and of these one by the well-known Sapulpa resident, Judge J. H. N. Cobb, is quoted at some length, for it is feelingly worded, and crystallizes the depth of sentiment felt for Mr. Burnett by his friends:

My friends, the passing from cradle to grave has been likened unto a journey upon a highway.

Over this highway of life it has been observed that some persons seem to make the journey alone, choosing no one with whom close, warm, tender associations and relations are formed. Others have been observed to make the journey apparently in family groups where father and mother and sisters and brothers are bound firmly together by the strong ties of love and confidence. There are still others who seem to move over life's pathway in larger groups or companies or associations, such as churches and lodges or fraternities, all bound together by ties of friendship and bonds of helpfulness.

But now and again there is found upon this same life highway one who is big and broad and brotherly and helpful and kind towards all the fellow travelers on the road of life; one who can not live and move and act within the limited lines of church or fraternity. Some twenty years ago it was my good fortune to meet in life's journey, in the person of Bates B. Burnett, one such big brother whose kindness and friendship and fraternal spirit were not confined within the limited lines of class or creed or lodge.

Today we are gathered here to pay tribute of respect and friendship and love to the memory of him for whom we mourn. Some have brought frail bodies, burdened with many years, moving upon crutch and staff. They do well to honor him, for he never failed in life to observe with courtesy and kindness and cheerful word, the aged and infirm. Some of us have brought here kind solemn thought and tender words and wishes for those whose grief is greatest. Some have come to perform the kindly service backed by heartfelt love. Some have brought to this service of tribute the heart prayer, for our departed brother who believed in

prayer and had faith in God. Others have brought the Scriptural message to help to heal broken hearts. Still others have brought the sacred song with which to soothe the sorrowing soul. Finally those are here who have sought to express the heart's tribute by this bank of sweet and fragrant flowers, and it would seem by all this heap of floral tribute that there had been an effort to bring a blossom to represent each kindly word, each courteous act and each loving deed of our departed brother; but, if left to my judgment, I would say there are not here in this great bank of flowers sufficient blooms and blossoms to represent his many manly, kindly, courteous words and works.

Over the stretch of twenty years, I had occasion to observe the work of our departed friend in this community. Limit of time will not permit me to even mention those things he did to make of this a bigger, better, richer community. I had occasion to observe him when the zephyrs of prosperity were fanning his manly brow. And I also had occasion to observe him when the waves of adversity were dashing at his feet. Whether in prosperity or in adversity he appeared always to be the same kind, gentle spirited, courteous, affable gentleman. He seemed to stand amid all conditions with a soul as unmoved as the hills and as serene as the azure skies.

In the passing of our friend and brother, a wife has been called to give over for a time the companionship of a husband who was devoted, dutiful and lovingly kind. Children have for a season, given up a father who was tender, gentle and unceasing in goodness and love. In his departure brother, brothers-in-law, and sister have given up a pillar of strength to whom they looked and upon whom they had learned to lean and cling as the vine clings to the giant oak.

May the Kind Father in Heaven bless to us this service of tribute so that we shall go out from this home of mourning with the purpose in our hearts to be better fathers, better mothers, better sisters, better brothers, and better neighbors and friends, casting the mantle of charity over any mistakes our departed brother may have made, and resolving in our hearts that we will imitate and emulate the many deeds in his life which were noble, lofty, generous, courteous, kind and brotherly.

The blessing of God be upon the dear ones of our dead, whose grief is greatest.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN ROSS**—Orphaned at the age of thirteen, Abraham Lincoln Ross of Sulphur, admittedly one of the best qualified dairymen in Oklahoma, has reached his substantial place in business despite this handicap. Throughout most of his life he has followed agriculture, stock-raising and dairying, although at one time he was engaged in the transfer business, and again, was a railroad employee. The Ross Dairy Farm, now operated by Mr. Ross, has no competition in Sulphur, and has grown to be the third largest concern of its kind in the State. This high rating enjoyed by the Ross Dairy Farm is directly contributable to Mr. Ross' indefatigable efforts and high business ethics.

Mr. Ross, born May 29, 1888, at Gainesville, Texas, is a son of the late John and Elizabeth Ross. John Ross, who came to Indian Territory in 1898, settled in Love County, followed agriculture throughout his lifetime, and at the time of his death, in 1900, was one of the most prominent farmers in the Southwest. He held leases on several hundred acres of land, and about five hundred acres of this was under cultivation. He was a leader in matters politic, and, before migrating to Texas, served as tax assessor and was county sheriff in his native State of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln Ross attended the rural schools of Texas for three years, studied in a subscription school in the Indian Territory, and was graduated from a commercial college in the Indian Territory. Much of this training, however, was gained after his father's death, the latter having died when his son was thirteen years old. In association with an older brother, Abraham Lincoln Ross continued to farm and raise livestock on land which had been leased by their father. Although they lived with a married



sister, these brothers made it a point to pay all of their own expenses. At the age of fourteen, Abraham Lincoln Ross was afflicted with an abscess on one of his lungs and suffered from this until an operation was performed when he was seventeen years of age. Relieved of his affliction, he again began farming with his brother, this time in Love County, Oklahoma, and remained there until 1912, when he came to Sulphur, Oklahoma. At Sulphur, he launched a transfer business, and while this proved profitable for a time, business conditions were at a low ebb, and he disposed of his enterprise to accept employment with the Santa Fé Railroad at Sulphur, as a book-keeper. He was so occupied for a year until forced to leave this post because of his inability to pass a physical examination for promotion. Once more he chose the out-of-doors, and purchased a farm at Sulphur, comprising one hundred and twenty acres. However, he added to this property until he owned one hundred and eighty acres, and in addition leased one thousand two hundred acres. At the time of his original purchase he also obtained twenty-five head of Jersey milch-cows and initiated the dairy business, which is now rated as the third largest in Oklahoma. He so continued until 1922, in which year he sold his cattle, although retaining the land. Going to Shawnee, he rented a small dairy with twenty cows. Here he expended approximately \$2,000, materially increasing the product and sanitary conditions while at the same time he brought his herd of cattle up to one hundred head. At this time his dairy was producing about one thousand quarts of milk per day. After a year at Shawnee, Mr. Ross disposed of his holdings there, returned to Sulphur, and here re-entered the dairy business. In 1928 he had almost two hundred milch-cows and about seventy-five head of other cattle, all pure-bred registered stock. In Sulphur, Mr. Ross has no competition; he furnishes the city with its milk supply, and also delivers his product to the Soldiers' Home and the School for the Deaf at Sulphur. It was only recently that an offer of \$30,000 was made for his holdings here, but this he rejected. Mr. Ross has completed a new dairy barn, capable of housing one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle, and he also has erected a new milk house. To use Mr. Ross' own expression in explaining his success, it is due to the fact that he has followed the policy that the "customer is always right." It should be recalled, however, that public institutions and government hospitals are exceedingly exacting in their demand for a pure product, and the fact that Mr. Ross' dairy caters to these institutions is irrefutable proof that his high-grade product is also a factor in his success. He personally supervises the operations of his fourteen employees, thus assuring his customers of pure, high-grade dairy products at all times. Deliveries are made at all hours, day and night, his customers including drugstores, restaurants, and other large-scale consumers. Justly proud of his establishment and its meritorious record in Sulphur, Mr. Ross believes that the ethics and principles employed in its conduct would bring success in any line of endeavor.

Abraham Lincoln Ross married, April 14, 1912, at Sulphur, May Duke, daughter of Harrison Duke, a retired farmer of Sulphur, and of Betty Duke. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have four children: 1-2. Louis and Lucille (twins), born August 12, 1914. 3. Margaret, born May 13, 1923. 4. Abraham L., born May 29, 1927. The Rosses are attendants of the Free Baptist

Church, and reside on the Ross Dairy Farm, located opposite the Soldiers Hospital, Sulphur.

**M. H. ROSS**—During the twenty-odd years he has been engaged in business in Oklahoma, M. H. Ross, building contractor, of Hartshorne, has steadily risen in his importance to the community and today holds a position of prime value. From his school days he has invariably displayed a great industry and ambition to forge to the front through his own energies, making valuable friends as he made his way upward, a pleasing personality making this a simple matter. Skilled in his profession, he set for himself a code of business principles of the highest standard and has followed it to the letter, thus gaining the esteem of those with whom he has been associated in business and in social life. Thus has he come to be one of the leading operators in the field he has chosen, highly regarded wherever he has come to be known.

Mr. Ross was born in Sneedville, Tennessee, January 16, 1886, a son of McH. and Lydia Ross, his father having been a successful attorney. Following an educational course in the elementary schools and graduation from high school, he took a correspondence course in architectural drawing and also at La Salle Extension University. In 1904, he came to Oklahoma and took a position in a lumber yard at Kiefer, at a salary of thirty-five dollars a month. Within three months he was drawing seventy-five dollars a month and later purchased an interest in the Martin Lumber Company, with which organization he remained until 1909, when he established himself independently as a contracting builder. He first erected residences, but later took up schoolhouse building as a specialty, since which time he has built about thirty of the largest school buildings in the State, and is now engaged in erecting a grade and high school building in Holdenville. The field he has entered is wide and ever-growing, and his future is bright with promise. He holds the thirty-second degree in Masonry, with membership in the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartshorne; Royal Arch Masons; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and other fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Hartshorne Chamber of Commerce, and attends the Baptist church.

M. H. Ross married Agnes Watson, daughter of Robert and Agnes Watson, of Krebs, Oklahoma. Their children are: 1. Janet, born October 16, 1910. 2. Robert, born March 13, 1913. 3. McDonald, born November 12, 1922.

**WILLIAM J. RYAN**—A man of initiative and business acumen is William J. Ryan. Experienced in many positions, he has devoted himself since 1918 to handling oil properties and leases, and he has built up a very successful business in this field. Since 1919 he has lived in Holdenville, and is at present secretary of the Holdenville Chamber of Commerce.

His father, Thomas G. Ryan, of Kentucky, was a merchant and engaged in this work until his death in October, 1916. His mother, who was Martha (Davis) Ryan, also of Kentucky, died in 1888.

William J. Ryan was born October 17, 1867, in Whitley County, Kentucky. He attended the public schools there, and when he completed his education, he worked for five years with his father in the mer-

cantile business at Helenwood, Tennessee. For three years after that he acted as billing clerk for C. M. McClung and Company, at Knoxville, Tennessee, and for two years he was traveling representative through Georgia and North Carolina for George Brown, a wholesale hardware dealer. In 1892 he came to Purcell, Oklahoma, as salesman for the Wilson-Clanty Company, Grocers. He remained with this firm until 1900, when he moved to Wewoka. For six years he was bookkeeper for the Wewoka Trading Company, and for seven years he acted as cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of that place. He was assistant secretary of the Manufacturers' Association at Oklahoma City for three years, but at the end of that time he returned to Wewoka and turned his attention to the development of oil lands and the handling of leases. Soon afterwards, he moved his headquarters to Holdenville, where, in 1918, he made up the first block of leases that showed paying oil in Seminole County. Early in 1919, he handled the leases that showed the first paying oil in Hughes County. Since that time he has devoted himself largely to this work. On January 22, 1926, he was appointed secretary of the Holdenville Chamber of Commerce, which position he still holds.

Politically, Mr. Ryan is a member of the Republican party. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Retail Merchants' Association.

Mr. Ryan has been married twice: (first), on August 8, 1888, to Ella Parker, of Tennessee; (second), on April 15, 1920, to Ida E. Kuykadull of Texas. He has three stepsons.

**HENRY GEORGE SNYDER**—An extensive educational preparation followed by a long and varied legal practice which was supplemented by several years on law faculties—these factors have made Henry George Snyder one of the State's foremost attorneys. Following four years' practice in Lexington, Kentucky, he came to Oklahoma City, December 1, 1906, and one month later the firm of Snyder, Owen & Snell was established. Henry G. Snyder and Frederick B. Owen were joined by Walter A. Lybrand on the retirement of Mr. Snell in October, 1907, the firm becoming Snyder, Owen & Lybrand; then, in 1914, Henry E. Asp was admitted and the firm name changed to Asp, Snyder, Owen & Lybrand, which continued until July, 1925, when, on the death of Mr. Asp, the former style of Snyder, Owen & Lybrand was resumed. Their offices are now in the Braniff Building. Mr. Snyder has been extremely active in many fields of his profession as well as in public life and in numerous organizations devoted to social, educational, and religious purposes.

Thomas Jefferson Snyder, a merchant and supervisor of the United States locks and dams on the Big Laudy River, and Sarah Lucretia (McClure) Snyder are the parents of Henry G. Snyder, who was born December 7, 1879, at Louisa, Kentucky. After attending the public schools of his native town, he graduated from Hogseth Academy, Danville, Kentucky, in 1894; received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Center College in 1898; then attended the law schools of Columbia and Yale universities, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the latter in 1902. In addition to his law practice, the following activities are some which have engaged his time and interest: He assisted Mr. C. B. Ames in 1907 in founding the Law Department of Epworth

University and served as secretary and professor of constitutional and corporation law until 1910, when, upon the founding of the Law Department of the University of Oklahoma, the former school was discontinued in the interest of the State institution. He was a trustee of Kingfisher College, special lecturer in the Law Department of the University of Oklahoma; drafted ordinances establishing the Oklahoma City Board of Public Welfare and statutes creating the State Library Commission, and numerous other statutes relating to education, etc.; and for several years has been a member of the Advisory Board of the National Child Labor Committee, and of the executive committee of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. "Annotated Constitution of Oklahoma," published by Piper-Reed Book Company, Kansas City, 1908, was edited by Mr. Snyder, and the "Compiled Laws of Oklahoma, 1909," was compiled and edited by him.

Henry George Snyder is affiliated with the Republican party, and has been United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Kentucky (1904), member of the Freeholders Charter Board, Oklahoma City (1910), and is now a member of the Oklahoma Children's Code Commission. He was active in the establishment of the Oklahoma Club, and has membership in the Men's Dinner and Lotus clubs of his adopted city, as well as several legal professional societies, among which are the bar associations of the city, State and nation, American Law Institute, and also the Oklahoma Historical Society. From 1908 to 1922 he was chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary District of Oklahoma, being the first to hold this office, and he is now trustee of church property for the district.

Attorney Snyder married (first) Olive Marshall, daughter of Chester Bidwell and Elizabeth (Marshall) Darrall, of Oklahoma City, October 16, 1907, at Oklahoma City (died May 9, 1910); (second) Frances, daughter of W. Bookter and Virginia (Wortham) Goudelock, of Oklahoma City, at that place, October 11, 1914. One daughter, Olive Darrall, was born November 22, 1908, at Oklahoma City. The family residence is at No. 814 West Sixteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

**ROBERT STUART**—Having profound faith in the future of Oklahoma as one of the greatest States of the Union, Robert Stuart, of Pawhuska, has ever accompanied his belief with worthwhile deeds and has worked energetically for the development and progress of this Commonwealth ever since coming here in 1908. Mr. Stuart is one of the outstanding citizens of this section and of Oklahoma in general, being prominent in the legal profession and a leader in the civic and financial affairs of his community. He has demonstrated his deep and sincere loyalty to his adopted State through his splendid accomplishments in public office and as a vital force in the foremost municipal and fraternal organizations of this city.

Mr. Stuart was born in Walnut, Iowa, January 5, 1882, son of Donald and Elizabeth (Good) Stuart, his father having been born near Inverness, Scotland, in the county of Banfshire, while his mother was born in Marseilles, Illinois. Donald Stuart was a child of eight years when he was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Clinton County, Iowa, and there he grew to manhood. He





*Robert Stewart.*





became engaged in agriculture and acquired eight hundred acres of excellent farming land in Pottawattomie County, Iowa, where he reared a family of nine children, giving them all college educations.

Robert Stuart was educated in the public schools of Iowa and graduated from the Walnut High School, after which he entered Creighton University, at Omaha, Nebraska, which was located about forty miles from his Iowa home, and from that institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1904. He was honored with the degree of Master of Arts, in 1906, and then applying himself to the study of law, completed his course and was awarded his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1908. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Stuart came to Pawhuska and established an office for professional practice on June 12, 1908, continuing in legal work here since that time. He made a pronounced impression upon this community, and from the first won the confidence and praise of all the people for his competent handling of all legal cases entrusted to him. He had been here but a short time before he was appointed city attorney, which office he filled satisfactorily for two years, returning to private practice after that time. He has since built up a large clientele and is recognized as one of the most brilliant members of the bar of Oklahoma. For approximately eighteen years, Mr. Stuart was active in the financial life of this city as vice-president of the American National Bank, but in 1926, he resigned from this institution to devote all his time to his legal activities and to his various other commercial and real estate holdings. In the life of his community, Mr. Stuart has been one of the most active leaders, ever conscientious and conservative in all matters, but accomplishing great benefits for his city and people. Mr. Stuart is now vice-president of the Stock Growers State Bank, director and attorney of Citizens National Bank and attorney for National Bank of Commerce. He is president of the Pawhuska Chamber of Commerce and is a member and past treasurer of the local Rotary Club. His fraternal affiliation is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is past Exalted Ruler. He is also prominent as president of the Pawhuska Country Club. His hobbies are golf and fishing and he is an enthusiast about all outdoor life. With his family, he attends the Roman Catholic church.

Robert Stuart married Anne G. Henneberry, of Arkansas City, Kansas, daughter of Patrick and Joanna (Doody) Henneberry, her father a native of Covington, Kentucky, and her mother a native of Chicago, Illinois. Patrick Henneberry went to Chicago when but a youth and learned the meat packing business in the plant of the Cudahy Packing Company. Thoroughly experienced in this line of endeavor, in 1905, he founded the packing plant of Henneberry and Company, in Arkansas City, Kansas, which today ranks as one of the leading organizations in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart are the parents of one daughter, Janet.

**DAVID SHICK**—For many years David Shick was one of the outstanding men of Oklahoma, having been engaged in the cultivation of garden products in Okmulgee, where he settled after a long and varied career in other States. He was here in the days when the modern industrialized Oklahoma was being made,

when the white settlers were pouring into the region and were laying the foundation stones for great business structures. He was dearly loved by a large number of people in and near Okmulgee, where he took so active a part in the affairs of his city and community and built up a business enterprise of importance. After his death in 1907, an occasion of profound sorrow in Okmulgee, Mrs. Shick took over the business which he had left to her, reared at the same time a large family of children, and became eminently successful in all her undertakings; while, at the time of writing, when she is eighty-two years of age, she transacts all her own business affairs, and is one of the most active women of Okmulgee.

Mr. Shick was born October 16, 1842, in Ohio, and received his early education in grammar school and high school. During his early life he was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Union Army, becoming a private in the 129th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. For nineteen months of the war he served, but after that time was discharged on account of ill health, his condition having been caused by excessive exposure. He then returned home to Ohio, and later came to Illinois. Afterward he removed to Nebraska, where he homesteaded, but because of the drought that prevailed there he again went to Illinois, where for three years he was engaged in business. At the end of that period, he removed to Nevada City, Missouri, where he owned one hundred and thirty-five acres of land and lived for twenty-two years. He sold this farm, however, and removed to Texas, where he lost the fortune that he had acquired by long and diligent labors, as a result of which misfortune he came to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, to obtain a new start in life. When he and his family arrived in Okmulgee, they leased twenty acres of land, on which they became engaged in the growing of garden products. In this enterprise, Mr. and Mrs. Shick were eminently successful, with the result that the volume of business increased over the years that followed. Mr. Shick came to be widely known throughout the State for the products that he raised in his gardens, while his genial personality and thorough kindness of character won for him many friends and loyal customers. His death, which occurred May 23, 1907, brought great grief upon the community in which he had lived throughout these later years of his life, for here he had grown to be loved and cherished by all who knew him.

In those days one misfortune seemed to follow another; for, on the day when Mrs. Shick's husband was buried, her oldest son passed away, leaving her with a large family to support. During the time in which they were becoming successful in dealing in garden products, they had purchased the farm on which they lived and worked, and were paying the debt that they owed on this purchase in yearly installments. But that was the period of great enterprise in the newly developing oil industry in Oklahoma, and Mrs. Shick was able to lease her farm for enough to pay the mortgage. Oil was never discovered on this particular piece of land, with the result that she had it surveyed and divided into lots. Eventually it was taken into the city of Okmulgee, and she sold the lots for about \$30,000. She still has, at the time of writing (1928), twelve lots for sale. At one time she invested one hundred dollars in oil stock which ran for several years. At length she sold the stock, however, for eight hundred dol-

lars; and, on April 7, 1923, she bought eighty acres in an oil lease near Shawnee for the price of \$400. On November 14, 1928, she sold this lease for forty dollars per acre. She has about \$23,000 invested in gilt-edged bonds and mortgages which pay her a handsome return. She has given each of her children a lot on which to build a home, and each of them is now living within a few blocks of her home. Mrs. Shick is, indeed, to be congratulated upon her business ability and her achievements in different enterprises in Oklahoma; for she is, without doubt, one of the outstandingly brilliant and successful business women of her time and one whom the young women of today may do well to emulate.

Her maiden name was Sophia Porter, and she was a daughter of Josiah and Susan Porter, the former of whom was a farmer and stock-buyer by occupation. Her marriage to David Shick took place on June 5, 1867, in Grove City, Illinois. Of this union there were the following children: Clara B., born October 16, 1868; Fannie M., born March 30, 1875; Minerva A., born August 5, 1877; Edith O., born November 19, 1879, now deceased; Julia, born August 19, 1882, now deceased; David E., born May 28, 1884; Ray, born September 2, 1885; Lina P., born February 24, 1890; and Marguerite, born July 23, 1892.

**GEORGE GARDNER MCGREGOR** — Engaged for many years in Oklahoma as a conductor of railroads, George Gardner McGregor was perhaps one of the most useful citizens of this State in its earliest days as a mecca for white settlers. He took an active part in political and civic affairs in this State before the days of Statehood, and in the course of his career acquired a large number of faithful friends, all of whom were grieved to hear of his passing from the scene of his worldly endeavors. For everyone who knew him was aware of his value to his city and community.

Mr. McGregor was born and educated in Scotland, and came in the early "seventies" of the nineteenth century to Canada, where he first became engaged as a railway conductor. He came to Oklahoma at the very opening of the Territory, in 1889. After a time, however, he gave up railroad work, becoming engaged instead in the real estate business. Later, he again took up railroad work, becoming a conductor running out of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1892 he returned to Oklahoma City to live. At the first public elections held in the Territory, he was a candidate for mayor of Oklahoma City, but was defeated. He was at all times active in politics, and was credited in a number of instances as being among the men who framed the laws and did most to maintain order in the new city in its early days. Carrying into this work, as into all his activities, the energy and ability that were his predominating traits of character, he performed much valuable work in Oklahoma City, and at the time of his death, in 1896, was still an active worker in his city's interests. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to the Shrine and was ever active. His wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and she served as chaplain for a number of years. Mrs. McGregor was also a member of the Eighty-niners' Club, as well as of the C. P. S. Club, of which she was an active member. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of prominent family in Scotland, his father, George Mc-

Gregor, having been a judge in the Scottish courts; his mother was Mary McGregor.

On January 12, 1887, George Gardner McGregor married Rose Poole, daughter of J. J. Poole (q. v.), deceased, of South London, England. The wedding took place at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Mrs. McGregor was active at all times in the work of the community in which she lived; and, when her husband was busiest with his political affairs, she was conducting a hotel. It was she, who is now Mrs. Tedford, of Oklahoma City, who operated the first \$2-a-day house in this city, the Planter Hotel, at Reno Street and Robinson Avenue, where she rented a building in which she was also a stockholder. She continued this place for about five years, after which she sold her interest in it and took over the McGregor Hotel, which she managed for five years. She then purchased the Alamo Hotel, at No. 217 West Second Street, where she continued for two years. At length, however, she sold it and purchased the Winsor Hotel, which was opposite the Rock Island Depot. Here she remained for six years in business, and then sold the place and purchased the Madison Hotel on North Broadway. Five years later she sold this hotel, and retired from active business endeavor. She was very successful in the buying and selling of real estate, and owned at different periods some of the finest property in Oklahoma City; but in recent years she has disposed of practically all her holdings in realty. Mr. McGregor and his wife were the parents of the following children: 1. Reginald H. 2. Fearnley E. 3. Rose C. 4. Laura V. 5. George G. 6. Roy J. Mr. McGregor, by his first marriage, had two children: Jeanette and Elizabeth.

The death of George Gardner McGregor, which occurred on November 5, 1896, brought great sorrow to his many friends in Oklahoma City and other parts of the State, where he had been an active citizen for so many years and had done so much to establish order and prosperity in a newly-developed region of the United States. His loss was sincerely mourned, for it was indeed true that he was a man whom it was most difficult to replace in point of his value to the community.

**VICTOR M. TEDFORD**—The second husband of Rose (Poole-McGregor) Tedford was Victor M. Tedford, who was a pioneer resident and for many years a well-loved citizen of Moberly, Missouri, but who later came to Oklahoma City and here played an important rôle in the life of his adopted community. At first he was active in the public affairs of Moberly, but as time went on he devoted more and more of his time and energy to the hotel business, in which he became extensively engaged in Oklahoma. In the course of an unusually busy and useful career, he acquired a large number of dear friends; people who came to love him for his geniality of character, his kindness and tolerance toward everyone with whom he came into contact, and his eagerness to help his fellow-men and his city and State.

Mr. Tedford was born in 1859. Until 1902 he was a resident of Moberly, Missouri, where he received his early training and acquired his first and most valuable experience in the business world. In Moberly, he was active not only in a business way, but also held important public positions. He was at one time city treasurer of Moberly, while there he was also treasurer of the old Moberly Fair Association,







*W. H. H. H.*

secretary of the Building and Loan Association, and for twenty years connected with the old Exchange Bank of that place. In 1902 he removed to Oklahoma City, where he immediately became engaged in the hotel business. In this type of work he continued until his retirement from active endeavor in 1919, and in it he was engaged for a number of years along with his wife, Rose (Poole) Tedford.

Victor M. Tedford had been married in Moberly, Missouri; and then, when he came to Oklahoma City, he married (second) Rose (Poole) McGregor, of this place.

His death occurred on October 9, 1921, and was an occasion of great sorrow among his many friends. He was survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary J. Tedford, of No. 732 West Coates Street, Oklahoma City; by six brothers, John C., George H., S. Russell, and Robert G., all of Moberly; James A., of New York; and Charles W., of Oklahoma; and by two sisters, Lizzie Tedford, of Moberly, and Mrs. Mary (Tedford) Owens, of Muskogee, Oklahoma. Mrs. Rose (Poole-McGregor) Tedford is living in retirement at her home in Oklahoma City.

**JOHN JOSHUA POOLE**—A history of Oklahoma would be incomplete without some account of the family backgrounds of certain residents of the State who have become outstanding figures here; for practically all of the people who now live here have come from either the eastern part of the United States or from other nations to take up their homes and seek their fortunes in a new land. One man who, although he never lived in Oklahoma, is in this way interesting to the inhabitants of this State is John J. Poole, the father of Mrs. Rose (Poole-McGregor) Tedford, who took up her home many years ago in Oklahoma City and has since taken an important part in the business and social life of her city and State. Mr. Poole, her father, was a musician and music dealer of South London, England; and in his death, which occurred in October, 1882, South London lost a conspicuous figure in the life and affairs of the municipality.

His life was devoted to his work as musician, and he labored assiduously for the amusement of others. As proprietor of that amusement house known as the South London Palace, he conducted his business with the energy and sound judgment that were characteristic of him and that almost invariably bring success. In his early life he began the study of music, and became a violinist of considerable ability. For many years he was the director of a large provincial establishment, with the result that he brought to the South London Palace qualities of a high character. Many of his productions were stamped with the approval of eminent music critics; while it was often said of him that he never spared trouble or expense to complete whatever projects he put before his patrons, so that the South London Palace held a high position among establishments of its class. In addition to his high qualities of taste as a musician and his skill as a player, Mr. Poole was loved among all who knew him as a man of dignified and gentlemanly demeanor and generosity of disposition. He was ever ready to assist the needy or unfortunate in his profession, and on many occasions placed the resources of his establishment at the disposal of charitable enterprises.

The passing of such a man as John Joshua Poole could not but leave a gap in his profession, one that

it was not easy to fill; and many were the people of South London who mourned his loss. On the day of the funeral a large procession of friends, including nearly the whole staff of the South London Palace, marched from the residence of Mr. Poole, in St. Michael's Road, Stockwell, to the graveyard. The heavy oak coffin, with its massive mountings, was covered with flowers placed by sorrowing people; while the procession consisted of twelve mourning coaches, followed by fourteen private broughams. Many were the tributes, all of which were marked by their thorough sincerity and sadness of tone, that were spoken for Mr. Poole by his many friends, who realized that with his passing South London had lost one of its most valued citizens.

**WILLIAM H. HORSTER**—Engineer of extended experience in several major cities of the United States, William H. Horster has accomplished a worthy work in Tulsa, as manager of construction in erection of the Exchange National Bank Building, which also houses the Exchange Trust Company. This beautiful edifice, erected in the new manner of "steppes" which is offered as a solution to the metropolitan problem of air and light, stands today a tribute in perpetuation of a very high degree of talent. Also, there are other buildings equally beautiful, attesting to that talent.

Mr. Horster comes of a family of engineers and builders, and it is perhaps only natural that he should have undertaken his profession; for where the average child hears family conversation concerning only general affairs, he heard talk of steel and iron and stone. For three generations the family had been contractors and builders. About 1878 they moved from the old home in Holland to Essen, Germany, in which place Mr. Horster was born, 1881. He attended the schools of that industrial yet beautiful city, spent two years in Hamburg as a student of engineering, and at the close of that period entered the German Imperial Army for his military service.

Mr. Horster's initial place in the sphere of engineering in its civilian application was superintendent of construction on the subway in the city of Berlin. At termination of this work he acted for a year as superintendent of construction on Victoria Station, London, and in 1907 came to the United States as superintendent for various concerns in New York City, Chicago and Washington, District of Columbia. After eight years of such endeavor he came to this territory, as manager for Weary and Alford, architects, 1915. In 1915-16 he erected buildings in Kansas City, Missouri, Winfield, Wichita and Independence, Kansas, and in 1916 came to Tulsa, to enter the building management business, establishing his first connection with the Exchange National Bank in 1917. He did the final work of completion and managed construction of the Exchange Bank Building, and the Cosden and Sinclair buildings. On January of 1918 he set up a general contracting office, and has executed such works as the Oklahoma Iron plant, the Hunt Building, branch buildings of the Exchange National Bank, numerous residences in the Oklahoma City area, filling stations here, and the Lima Trust Company Building, of Lima, Ohio. On his original contact with erection of the Exchange National Bank Building in 1917-18, he executed work to the value of four hundred thousand dollars. The second unit of the bank was entirely his work. On



the present new structure he was manager of construction, and carried through about five hundred thousand dollars' worth of work. During the World War he was active in the various Liberty loans. Appointed by Governor Robert L. Williams to deal with the foreign language speaking people of the State, his intense loyalty and patriotism in the service of America resulted in the placing of a large total of bonds which otherwise might not have been sold.

Mr. Horster married Olga Horvath, a native of Germany, and they reside at No. 1605 South Cheyenne Street, Tulsa.

**JOHN D. THOMAS**—Active in the legal affairs of Ellis County, John D. Thomas, of Arnett, is one of the pioneer residents of this great Commonwealth and one of the outstanding public citizens of his community. Mr. Thomas was elected to his present office in 1924, having been urged by his many friends to enter the race; and, accepting the nomination, he was swept into office by his Democratic supporters, having defeated the strongest candidate of the Republican party in this county.

Mr. Thomas was born in Russell County, Kentucky, February 23, 1867, son of Ruben B. and Millie Ann (Turner) Thomas, his father having been born in Kentucky and his mother in Georgia. Ruben B. Thomas was a planter, and died at the age of ninety-four years.

John D. Thomas grew to manhood on his father's large plantation, walking to school two and a half miles away, where he received his education. When he was twenty years of age, he married, and then for two years farmed on the estate. Mr. Thomas then moved to Gentry County, Missouri, where for twenty years he was active in farming and stock-raising. On April 3, 1907, he and his family came to Gage, where he purchased a farm, working this area for seven years, during which time his children had to drive five miles to the nearest school, located at Gage. The family moved into the city of Gage at a later date, owning their home there in addition to the large farm outside the city limits. Mr. Thomas was always active in civic affairs and when, in 1924, he was encouraged to seek election on the Democratic ticket, he threw himself into the work of campaigning and, with his effective personality and splendid record, made a direct appeal to the voters of the county, with the result that he overwhelmed his opponent and was elected sheriff. Since receiving this honor, he has ever continued to fulfill all the requirements of his office with the greatest success, and was chosen again (1928) as candidate for a second term and was re-elected. Mr. Thomas is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and with his family attends the Baptist church.

John D. Thomas married, December 22, 1886, Laura H. Webb, a native of Kentucky, and they have six children: 1. Maude L. 2. Claude A., who lives in the old home. 3. Lester B. 4. Lawrence C., of Alva. 5. Webb, of Los Angeles, California. 6. Helen, who resides at home. Mrs. Thomas is an active member of the Order of Eastern Star and takes a prominent part in all the affairs of this order.

**JOHN B. THOMPSON** was born at Bonham, Texas, December 20, 1877, being the fourth child and son of Robert and Annie Thompson. His father and mother being of Scotch descent, this was very

dominant in his nature from childhood on up until his death.

Buck, as he was better known among his many friends, had above the average advantages of the boys of his age in that his father before him was energetic and worked to supply his needs from an educational standpoint. During his early life he attended the public schools of Texas and graduated with honors from high school, and, wishing to better fit and qualify himself for his career in life, he completed a business course in one of the business colleges of Texas. With these advantages, and possessing the pleasing personality inherited from his father, by the time he reached manhood he was prepared to go out into the business world not only to take care of himself, but to be of untold worth to the communities in which he might live.

During his early life, while he was going to school and preparing himself from a literary standpoint, he was also getting the experience of a business man by being associated with his father in the cotton ginning business. His father is said to have possessed a most pleasing personality, a leader among his friends and neighbors, holding various offices of public trust, and this, coupled with the motherly advice and training that he received at the hands of his devoted mother, added much to his advantages in life. His father also served as a soldier in the United States Army during the Civil War, was wounded and captured by the Confederate forces, but soon afterward released. During this time his mother was encountering the hardships and deprivations that many had to undergo and at the same time being taught and skilled in those things that later developed into real mothers—mothers whose offspring were taught the art of labor and toil and the very foundation of great and good men and government.

Ripening into manhood and being possessed of splendid literary attainments and business training, the young Mr. Thompson formed a partnership with his father in the cotton business and operating cotton gins. With the mature experience of his father in both the milling and ginning business, the enterprise continued to grow and they rapidly enlarged their activities in the cotton business, both in operating gins and buying and selling the raw material on the market.

After leaving Bonham, Texas, where he and his father had been engaged in the ginning business, Mr. Thompson moved with the family to Ivanhoe, Texas, where they continued in their chosen profession, that of buying and selling cotton and operating gins. It was here that Mr. Thompson met pretty Miss Ida Ballard, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Ballard, who had moved into the neighborhood from sunny Tennessee during the early life of their daughter. Here the courtship began which finally culminated in their marriage on October 10, 1898, and they continued to fight life's battles together for twenty-eight years, sharing each other's burdens and joys. To this union six children were born, three having died in infancy and three of whom are still living, having families of their own and contributing their part to the welfare of the communities in which they live.

In the year 1904, John B. Thompson was sent from Texas over into the then Indian Territory to look after the interests of a cotton ginning company, of which he became manager. During this brief stay he began to realize the opportunities and possibilities for the expansion of his business enter-

prise in what soon became the State of Oklahoma. To this end he began to wind up his affairs and to dispose of his interests in the Lone Star State, and in the year 1908 moved with his family to Oklahoma, locating at Spaulding, six miles south of Holdenville, where he took up his occupation, that of dealing in cotton and operating a gin until the year 1924. It was while in the little town of Spaulding that the people in the surrounding communities began to appreciate his worth. Not only did he look after his farm and ginning interests, but was wide awake in building up the schools and striving to better conditions of the community in general. It was also while living in Spaulding that he attended a revival meeting being conducted by the since lamented J. W. Crumley, an evangelist in the Church of Christ; and, believing that the spiritual man should be fed as well as the physical, he attended unto the things that were being preached, believed and obeyed them and gave himself to his Lord and Master and became a worker and supporter in the Church of Christ, to which he was very much devoted.

During the year 1924, foreseeing opportunities in the city of Holdenville, he disposed of his ginning plant at Spaulding and moved with his family to Holdenville, where he engaged in the retail grocery business, enjoying a good trade for many months, having disposed of this business a short time prior to his death. During his residence in Holdenville, both civic and business interests always found him willing and ready to advance any move to promote the welfare of the city and community. A member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Association, he was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; but it was to the Church of Christ, of which he was a member, that he gave his best efforts, being a regular attendant at all services of the local congregation, along with his wife, and contributing thereto.

Mr. Thompson met an untimely death on the morning of April 12, 1926, in a collision with a passenger train and his automobile, at a railroad crossing two miles north of the city of Holdenville, Oklahoma, without a moment's warning, only a short time after leaving his good wife and home on an errand. As to how he was regarded and respected in his town and in the church is attested by the following statement from a member of his local congregation:

In the passing of Brother Thompson. . . a home has been saddened; a loving companion has been left alone, with a grief stricken heart; children have been left without the love and counsel of a father, and the community will suffer the loss of a good citizen. A jewel has been lost, or rather placed beyond the reach of the church of which he was a devoted member—but somewhere, somehow, this jewel will shine as brightly as before. The tired laborer has laid aside his tools and gone to his rest.

As to his worth as a citizen, a local newspaper man in commenting upon his untimely death had the following to say:

Buck Thompson was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Holdenville. Mr. Thompson was a man that everybody liked. He was identified with every movement in Holdenville that had for its object the progress of the city, and his place in business affairs will be hard to fill.

His wife, Mrs. Ida Thompson, still resides in Holdenville, where Mr. Thompson is buried, and is one of the most highly respected and regarded women of the city. She is doing her best to carry out the

wishes of her husband, a regular attendant and member of the local congregation of the Church of Christ which he was instrumental in helping to build up. They were more interested in making the service of their God their vocation in life, and their business their avocation or sideline.

**JOHN MARCH TYLER**—No pioneer of Oklahoma is better known than John March Tyler, who has been in this State since he was seventeen years of age, was one of the first to stake out a claim at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and has been active in the vigorous life here for forty years. From the eastern border out into the panhandle he is a close friend of every old-timer, knows and loves the American Indian, understands the business of cattle raising, values the functioning of good government, and takes an active interest in everything that appeals to the citizen of the better class. Time after time he has been called to public office of trust and honor, and in every case he has fulfilled the trust of those who have done him the honor to select him as their representative. Such is the man who, since 1922, has been postmaster of Idabel, respected and admired by all his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Tyler was born in Farmington, Illinois, January 6, 1870, a son of Charles Abraham, a native of Maine, born in 1830, and of Eunice (Horton) Tyler, born in Massachusetts, in 1836. His education was acquired in the common schools, and when he was seventeen years of age he came to the Indian Territory and located in the Cherokee Strip. From that year until 1893 he worked at farming and stock-raising, taking a claim when the Strip was opened and locating on it. In 1898, he entered the Indian Service of the government and was assigned to the Otoe Agency, later being transferred to the Cheyenne-Arapahoe agency, where he remained from 1899 until 1904, when he resigned and became clerk of Blaine County. This office he held for six years, then entering business as a traveling salesman, at which he worked until 1917. He left this work to locate permanently at Idabel, where he established a business of placing loans of good farm collateral. Four years later he was appointed postmaster of Idabel, a post he still administered in 1928. He is a Republican in politics, and has been chairman of the county committee of Blaine County, and was State Committeeman from McCurtain County from 1920 until 1928. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights Templar; and his family attends the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Tyler married, November 8, 1893, at Patterson, Kansas, Nellie Matlock, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Thompson) Matlock, both of Fort Madison, Iowa. Their children are: 1. Claude Matlock, born May 18, 1896. 2. George Myson, born March 20, 1900. Both these sons were star football players on the teams of the University of Oklahoma during their 'varsity days.

**MAZIE D. WATKINS**—One of those women of Oklahoma who have taken part extensively in work of great social significance is Mazie D. Watkins, who in 1913 began her activity of caring for orphan Indian children and exposing cases of fraud practiced by their guardians to the proper authorities in Washington, District of Columbia. She has taken care of these children in her own home, and has done everything in her power for improvement and safe-



guarding of their interests, with the result that she has won the praises of many important statesmen and public leaders. Mrs. Watkins also has found time to devote to the financial management of farms and oil lands.

Mrs. Watkins was born in Kansas City, Missouri, a daughter of James P. and Mazie D. Hanna. Her father practiced law in Missouri for a number of years, and was a highly gifted and educated man. In 1898 he decided to give up his chosen profession and enter the ministry, and came to the Indian Territory, where he was a minister in the Baptist Church of Stillwell. There he served for many years, and was prominent in church affairs. He was a true servant of his cause and wielded a remarkable influence for good, being especially interested in work among the poor. He was aided at every turn by his devoted wife, whose unselfish spirit was the inspiration of all who knew her.

As a girl, Mazie D. Hanna, the daughter, attended grammar and high school. She was the youngest of her family, and found it necessary to remain at home. Each day she devoted a part of her time, however, to studying with her mother, who had enjoyed the benefits of advanced education.

Then, in 1913, in Sapulpa, she began her life-work of taking care of orphan Indian children and exposing frauds practiced upon them. At the time when she started this humanitarian work, she had as many as four of these children in her own home, where some of them remained as long as four years. As a result of her efforts and achievements, she has a large number of letters from Washington officials, including a communication from former President Warren G. Harding, and several notes from leading State officials.

Connected with different social organizations, Mrs. Watkins has held offices and has been recognized for her leadership in social work. But most of her accomplishments have been the result of independent work, which she continued even while coöperating with the existing social organizations; and, as a matter of fact, she is not now a member of any society. Her religious affiliation is with the Pentecostal Church. Another of the activities of Mrs. Watkins, which might be expected in view of her eminent patriotism and public-spiritedness, was her work with the American Red Cross during the period of the World War.

By her first marriage, to Mr. Watkins, she had three children: Pearl, George, and June Rose. Her second marriage took place at Muskogee, Oklahoma, March 19, 1928, when she was united in marriage with W. H. Yoas.

**LAURA ABIGAIL CLUBB**—Admittedly the foremost woman art collector of the world, Mrs. Laura Abigail Clubb, of Kaw City, Oklahoma, is also a rare personality. Although an enormous fortune is represented on the walls of her beautiful residence, she is least concerned regarding the intrinsic value of her pictures. With her it is merit alone that counts, neither the signature nor the reputation of an artist appealing in the least unless the quality of the work meets with her capable approval. There are pictures in her home that she acquired for comparatively small sums of money, yet which later have been appraised at figures equivalent to modest fortunes. For Mrs. Clubb is a qualified judge, with years of experience to guide her.

From her girlhood she has been a lover of art, but until fortune came to her by way of the oil fields of Oklahoma she was unable to gratify her longing to possess beautiful examples of the works of recognized masters, as well as others by artists of less fame but lofty powers of depiction. She had made a careful study of art in the galleries of this country and abroad and when the opportunity came to own some of the best works in the world, she went about her task of selection with practical skill and an exhaustless bank account. The result has been that in Kaw City today are gathered in her home and in the hotel which her husband built for the people, out of gratitude for what the district had done for him and his, for it is operated at a loss to the owner, more fine specimens of art than in any other space save the great art centers of the world. A fortune has been expended in acquiring the collection, which includes three by Corot, others by George Inness, Benjamin West, George Papperitz, Charles Schreyvogel and other eminent artists, yet Mrs. Clubb keeps open house at her residence for all who care to view the treasures. For she holds that, since her fortune came to her here it is her happiness and duty to expend it for the pleasure of the people among whom she lives. In the hotel the hall, or lobby, and the dining room are hung with works of the masters, for in her home there is not room for all she has purchased. From the brush of Thomas Moran, unapproachable master of mountain scenery, there are fourteen canvasses. A vast sum of money has been spent by Mrs. Clubb in acquiring her collection, to catalogue which would require a book, and she is always in the market for other works of known value. She has examples of Rosa Bonheur and Bouguereau, of Turner and Jacquet and other distinguished artists. Mrs. Clubb's close study of paintings in this country and in Europe has enabled her on several occasions to add to her collection a valuable work at a modest price, simply because it had escaped the attention of the great dealers, who had allowed its merit to pass unobserved. Her artistic eye caught those attributes that make the difference between real art and mere paint, and some of these acquisitions today are the envy of famous collectors over half the world, while their value has risen in proportion. But Mrs. Clubb is not a dealer. She buys but does not sell. Money is no object and she buys to keep, for she loves to feed her eyes on them and be the means of bringing a like pleasure to others who cannot afford to purchase for themselves. Her life-story is interesting.

She was born at Cave Springs, Jasper County, in the southwest corner of Missouri, September 6, 1873, a daughter of William R. Rutherford, and Sarah A. (Duncan) Rutherford, the ancestors of each side having originated in Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee. Her father was a drummer boy in the Civil War and afterward settled in Missouri and became engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. She attended the public schools at Thayer, Kansas, the high school at Sarcoxie, Missouri, and Pierce City, and afterward took the course at the Southwestern Kansas College, at Winfield, Kansas. This was followed by studies at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and at the Cumnock School of Oratory. After completing these courses she became one of the pioneer school teachers of Oklahoma and taught oratory in the Oklahoma





Laura A. Clubb



State Baptist College. She became a public reader and entertainer, her delightful personality bringing her a great popularity. Fond of mingling with people, she holds membership in a number of exclusive organizations and enterprising progressive clubs. For many years she has been a member of the Chautauqua Scientific and Literary Circle, and has been president of World Book Study since the organization of the World Book Study Club of Kaw City. She is also State Art Chairman of the Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs. She attends the Methodist Episcopal church and is a conscientious worker in its cause. In recognition of her intensive studies of art and her critical knowledge of the subject she recently received from the Kansas Wesleyan College, at Salina, the honorary degree of Master of Fine Arts.

Laura Abigail Rutherford married, in Kingfisher, Oklahoma, July 27, 1892, Isaac McDonald Clubb, a ranch owner and stock raiser. The couple have three adopted children: 1. Madeleine, born June 16, 1913. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born December 2, 1917. 3. Isaac Lynn, born September 15, 1924.

Contributors to the culture and happiness of a people are valuable citizens, and in this respect Mrs. Clubb holds a position of uppermost importance in Oklahoma, for she already has made Kaw City one of the great art centers of the United States, with a potential future of refinement that will be very largely due to her practical influence and leadership.

**REV. A. HUBERT VAN RECHEM**—One of the most active and faithful workers in the Catholic priesthood in Oklahoma is the Rev. Father A. Hubert Van Rechem, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, who has held a number of positions of importance in different churches and who, long before the present State was created, was doing missionary work among the natives in the old Indian Territory. One of the most distinguished and influential members of the clergy of his church, he is also esteemed and loved by the members of his flock for his splendid personal qualities, which have endeared him to the people wherever he has gone and caused him to be called, not by his family name, but simply "Father Hubert." In all his work he has identified himself fully with the spirit of American institutions and customs, despite the fact that he was born and spent his early life on the other side of the Atlantic.

Rev. Van Rechem was born at Cruyshautem, a village in East Flanders, Belgium, about seven miles southwest of the ancient city of Ghent, and the date of his nativity was February 25, 1879. As may readily be inferred, he is a man of high scholarship; but aside from this, it is worthy of note that through early associations he gained a thorough knowledge of both the Flemish and French languages, as well as of English. His parents were Henry and Renilde Elizabeth (de Wold) Van Rechem. The father was born in East Flanders on July 4, 1845, and died on August 4, 1911. A scion of an old and patrician family, he received the best educational advantages, attended the College of St. Nicholas in his own country, and then studied for some time in Rome, Italy. Thereafter he answered the call of Pope Pius IX, and served gallantly during the conflict between Church and State in Italy; while from that time onward he was long an influential figure in connection with public affairs in East Flanders, and, as a re-

markably accomplished musician, he was for forty-two years organist of the Catholic church at Cruyshautem. Henry Van Rechem was awarded the title of chevalier of the Order of St. Sylvester, and received the medal of *bene merenti*, along with several other honorary decorations, many of which are now in the possession of Father Hubert Van Rechem.

It was in the parochial schools of his native village that "Father Hubert" received his early training, and he was signally favored in having been reared in a home of distinctive culture and ideal associations. Later, he continued his studies at St. Mary's College, at Audenaerde, and in the Catholic University, at Louvain, this having been the largest and most important of the numerous great Catholic institutions of education which so long gave Belgium precedence in the domain of higher learning. Father Hubert completed his philosophical courses at St. Nicholas, and his theological work at Louvain, where he also learned the English language, having studied at the American College at Louvain, from which he was graduated, as he was also from the university. On July 13, 1902, he was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic church, his reception of the sacerdotal orders having been at the hands of Bishop Maes of Covington, Kentucky, United States of America, and in Louvain, Belgium. In the following September, he came to the United States, and soon after his arrival in New York City he was appointed Indian missionary at Antlers, Indian Territory, the present judicial center of Pushmataha County, Oklahoma. There he continued his earnest and effective services until the following year, receiving in the meantime a goodly number of Indians as communicants in the church. For a time, Father Hubert was pastor at Wilburton, the present county seat of Latimer County, and later he was assigned to Poteau, where he effected the erection of a church building. On July 1, 1903, he returned to the pastoral charge at Antlers, where likewise his energy and consecrated zeal found tangible fruitage in the erection of a church edifice, while he was able also to inspire the devotion which brought about the construction of churches at Bentley, Atoka County; Boswell, Choctaw County; and Hugo, Choctaw County.

In June, 1910, Father Hubert became the first resident priest of the parish of St. Anthony's Church, at Okmulgee, where he continued for many years his earnest and devoted labors and succeeded in infusing vitality into both the spiritual and temporal activities of the parish. With the appreciative and able assistance of Judge Wade, Stanfield District Judge, he erected and caused to be properly equipped a rectory, which was donated to the congregation of St. Anthony's Church, the parish having had specific incorporation under the laws of the State of Oklahoma from October 21, 1914. The local rectory in Okmulgee is today conceded to be one of the best in the State. Under Father Hubert's administration, the church edifice was enlarged and improved, with the result that the parish became one of the most important and vigorous in Oklahoma.

The World War somewhat interrupted Father Hubert's work in Okmulgee; for, upon the entrance of the United States into this conflict, he gave his entire time to the government, having been especially interested in the great European struggle because of the plight into which it had cast his native Belgium. He was a "four-minute" speaker, a salesman of Liberty Bonds, and an active Red Cross worker. He



worked among the troops in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, until at length the vigorous service broke his health. So it was that, on February 11, 1920, he sailed for France, and then spent two months or more at Lourdes, where he fully regained his bodily strength; and, upon his return to the United States, he was appointed, on May 1, 1920, as chaplain of St. Anthony's Hospital, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Fifteen days later, on May 15, he was made pastor of the Sacred Heart Parish at El Reno, Oklahoma, over whose affairs he presided up to January 6, 1925, when he was appointed to his present charge as pastor of St. John's, at Bartlesville. St. John's Church is one of the most beautiful structures in this part of the State, and has a fine pipe organ and lovely interior furnishings. The Ursuline Sisters, who are in charge of the school of two hundred pupils, have a fine, new, modern home, while the school building itself is a modern edifice with all modern equipment and conveniences. The pastor of St. John's is loved, not only by the members of his own congregation, but by his fellow townspeople as well; for he is a man of broad civic and social interests, one who is devoted to all causes and movements which he believes will further the well-being of Bartlesville.

Among his other activities, he has been active in the support of the Oklahoma National Guard. His work in the late war was highly appreciated, and as a tribute he received two beautifully engraved pages in the publication entitled "Source Records of the Great War." "To the United States of America," this document began. "The American Legion certifies that there has been deposited with national headquarters a certified copy of service record showing that A. Hubert Van Rechem rendered patriotic service to the national cause during the Great War in the American War Council, Belgian Relief Fund, Knights of Columbus, United States Liberty Loan Committee. Signed, Howard P. Savage, National Commander." Father Hubert's activities in civic life are many. He is one of Bartlesville's most active Rotarians, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Izaak Walton League, and other organizations which take lively parts in the affairs of the city. But greatest of all, of course, is his work as a priest, to which he has tirelessly devoted his time and energies, doing everything in his power to improve the spiritual life of his community. He is given credit in the "Catholic Encyclopædia" for his educational work among the Indians in this part of the United States; and, indeed, this has constituted one of his outstanding achievements. Such a man cannot but be of great value to any community in which he happens to live, while any congregation of the church must be happy to be in association with and under the leadership of such a priest as Father Hubert Van Rechem.

**WILLIAM WALLACE**—Prominent for a number of years in the oil industry in Tulsa, Oklahoma, William Wallace, of this city, was especially successful in the contracting field, having devoted most of his time and attention to this branch of the trade. Here he had many friends, all of whom held him high in their esteem and affections for his numerous achievements and his splendid qualities of character, and were sorely grieved to hear of his passing from the scene of his earthly endeavors and from the happy circle of his companions.

Mr. Wallace was born July 12, 1853, in the North of Ireland, son of James and Ellen Wallace. His father was a farmer by occupation. William Wallace received his early education in the public schools. He came to the United States in 1878, settling first at Rossville, Pennsylvania, and soon afterward he and his brother became engaged in the drilling of oil wells, he working under the direction of his brother. Most of their operations were in Oil City and Bradford, Pennsylvania, regions rich in oil; and he continued his business in that vicinity of Pennsylvania until 1881. Then, until 1887, they were engaged in drilling at Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1896, however, they went to West Virginia, where they remained, drilling and producing on a small scale, until 1906. In that year he removed his drilling outfit to Robinson, Illinois, and was engaged in drilling oil wells there until 1918, the year in which he came to Tulsa. In this city he also entered the contracting business of drilling, and bought a number of leases which proved valuable in gas. He came to be known throughout the oil region for his honesty and integrity, traits that readily made him a successful drilling contractor. A man of sound business ability and excellent judgment, thoroughly skilled in the industry to which he devoted his career, active in many good causes and worthy movements, Mr. Wallace was naturally successful in his work. He was a member of the Maccabees. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church.

William Wallace married, December 8, 1886, in Bradford, Pennsylvania, Margaret Crawford, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Crawford. By this marriage there were the following children: 1. Samuel P., born March 8, 1891. He served during the World War in the United States Army, of which he was a member for nine months, with the rank of first sergeant. 2. Eleanor, born September 15, 1893.

The death of William Wallace occurred on September 7, 1916, and was the cause of profound sorrow throughout Tulsa and wherever he was known in Oklahoma and elsewhere. His gas wells, numbering four, were sold, and Mrs. Wallace has since then remained in Tulsa, where she makes her home. Few men accomplished more in their special field than did Mr. Wallace in his, and it may justly be said of him that he did his full share in building up the oil industry and in promoting the material welfare of Oklahoma and Oklahomans.

**WILLIAM G. WILLIAMSON**—Before the Civil War the father of William G. Williamson, retired business man and stock raiser, of Tulsa, came out of his native State of Kentucky and settled on the land near Honeywell, Shelby County, Missouri, where the family took up a claim. It was in the days before the railroads had come and they made the migration in a covered wagon. Here the family grew up and in turn produced a race of sturdy children. One of these was William G., who for a generation and more has been one of the conspicuously important citizens of Oklahoma. Beginning as a tiller of the soil, he has also ridden the range here and California and Nevada as a cowboy. Never niggardly, he knew the value of money and saved what he could while working over a large part of the New West, eventually settling in this district and helping to bring it to its present state of fruition and prominence as an agricultural and stock-raising center. Mr. Williamson has been proved a citizen of sub-





Cora Case Porter



stantial qualities, interested in all that makes for civic prosperity and commercial advancement, ever alive to the things that are of the greatest importance to the community in which he has spent so many years.

Mr. Williamson was born in Honeywell, Missouri, October 13, 1865, a son of John and Frances (Smith) Williamson, both natives of Kentucky, from which State the father had come with his parents when he was a boy. The head of the family was a farmer and took up a claim near Honeywell, which he cultivated until his death, when his son, John, took it over and continued the work, operating on a large scale in agriculture and stock-raising. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom William G. is the third. Others were: George T., deceased; Eugene, died in infancy; Walter G., of Monroe City, Missouri; Claude, of Paris, Missouri; the Rev. Ernest, of Enid, Oklahoma; and Robert B., of Tulsa. Until he was twenty-two years of age, William G. worked with his father on the farm, then becoming associated with a cousin and renting a farm of three hundred acres, which they cultivated so successfully that a renewal of the lease was refused the young men. William G. Williamson then went to Nevada, where he went to work on a ranch for a short time, then going on to California and entering the employ of the Mitchell ranch at Mercedes, where he remained for seven years, riding the range as a cowboy. In 1898, he came to Tulsa, where he established himself in a mercantile business in partnership with his brother, George T., which they conducted for eleven years, when William G. sold out and retired. He is now occupied in looking after his numerous investments. He and his wife take a deep and helpful interest in the First Presbyterian Church of Tulsa.

William G. Williamson married, in Neosho, Missouri, January 3, 1900, Alice Arletta Pranter, daughter of Frederick and Wilhelmina Pranter, both natives of Austria. She is the seventh of ten children of her parents, and grew up in Missouri, being educated at Springfield. She and her husband are the parents of one child, Frances Edith, now the wife of Harold Andrew Eklund, of Wichita Falls, Texas, who served his country during the World War as a lieutenant of Field Artillery in the American Expeditionary Forces overseas. They, in turn, are the parents of one child, William Andrew.

**MRS. CORA BELLE (CASE) PORTER**—Librarian of the Muskogee Public Library, Mrs. Cora Belle (Case) Porter has had a career of marked interest, and today is one of the State's outstanding women. Her ancestry, particularly on the maternal side, is worthy of record here, as follows:

Mrs. Cora Belle (Case) Porter, née Cora Belle Case, was born at Hubbard, Texas, daughter of Sanford Franklin and Martha Texanna (Oates) Case. Her father, a Confederate soldier, served with the 26th Texas Cavalry, and was one of the first settlers in Hubbard, having donated a part of the ground on which the town was built. He was a merchant and farmer-stockman and man-of-affairs. The dates of his birth and death were, June 11, 1840, and April 3, 1896. He married, October 20, 1863, Martha Texanna Oates, who was in the fifth generation from the Oates family progenitor in the United States, William Oates.

(I) William Oates was an Englishman, and re-

moved from Cumberland County, Peters Township, Pennsylvania, to Cleveland County, North Carolina, about 1777. He fought in the Revolution, and was a man of extensive affairs. William Oates, the progenitor, married Fanny Reid, and they had a son, William Oates (2).

(II) William (2) Oates was born May 20, 1736, and died October 12, 1818. He married, in April, 1765, Jean Sloan, daughter of Ann Means, born October 7, 1744, and died January 6, 1819. They had a son John, of further mention.

(III) John Oates was born January 6, 1775, and died June 3, 1849. He married, February 7, 1799, Mary Braley, who was born in 1770, and who died October 29, 1827. They had a son, who became renowned as a judge, Judge William Sloan.

(IV) Judge William Sloan Oates was born June 11, 1803, and died January 7, 1878. He married, in Lincoln County, North Carolina, Sarah Smith, daughter of Andrew Smith, born February 11, 1807, and died in July, 1880. Their daughter, Martha Texanna, was the mother of Mrs. Porter.

(V) Martha Texanna Oates was born January 23, 1846, and died February 7, 1891. She became the wife, October 20, 1863, of Sanford Franklin Case, aforementioned, whose demise occurred five years after her own.

Descended then in the sixth generation from William Oates of Revolutionary War fame, in the fourth from Judge William Sloan Oates, who, native of North Carolina, moved to Texas in 1844 and was commissioned first judge of Wise County, Texas, in 1854, by Governor Elisha M. Pease, and daughter of Sanford Franklin Case, veteran of the Civil War, Cora Belle Case (Mrs. Porter) secured her elementary and secondary academic instruction in the schools of Hubbard, Texas. She attended Trinity University, at Tehuacana, Texas, which institution now is located at Waxahachie, and received the degree of Master of Arts from Potter College, in Kentucky. Her library training was taken at the University of Illinois Library School in two terms, 1920-21, 1923-24, and was supplemented by foreign travel and summer library school courses. Today she is among the most thoroughly trained of librarians.

Mrs. Porter served as assistant cataloguer at the Carnegie Library of Oklahoma City from 1909 to 1913, then, until 1923, was librarian at the Public Library in Enid, Garfield County. While there her work was marked by the organization of the first county-supported library in Oklahoma. In 1924-25 she was librarian of the Wilshire Branch Library, Los Angeles, California, and in 1925 came to Muskogee, as librarian here, which post she has retained down to the time of this writing (1928). She was granted leave by the Enid library in July of 1918 to render library war service on the Mexican border, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas; and at the first call of the American Library Association volunteered for home or foreign service, being one of four Oklahoma librarians and the only woman librarian called into active service by the War Service Department of the National organization.

Honors extended to Mrs. Porter have been many. She is a member of the Oklahoma Library Association, and was thrice its president, having worked actively for the establishment of the Oklahoma Library Commission and Library Certification Law. She was twice elected and is now serving as vice-president of the Southwestern Library Association, together

with Oklahoma membership on the American Library Association Membership Committee. With the American Legion she attended the Paris convention, September 16-23, 1927, and had charge of one of the library association's reading rooms for Legionnaires, conducted by Burton E. Stevenson, director of the American Library in Paris. She was Oklahoma representative to the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference of the British Library Association, held at Edinburgh, Scotland, September 26 to October 1, 1927, by appointment from Governor Henry S. Johnstone. Development of county libraries and equal educational opportunities for all classes, and both sexes, have been her hobbies. A Democrat, she is a communicant of the Baptist church, and member of the New Century, Muskogee Writers and Lambs clubs, the last named of which is an Enid organization. Through her maternal ancestry she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Porter, then Cora Belle Case, married Henry Edward Porter, son of Dr. James Davis Porter and descended from John Porter, immigrant ancestor of the family, who was born in 1590 near Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England. John Porter was born in Wroxhall Abbey, ancient home of the house in England, where many of their number are buried. Dr. James Davis Porter was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, March 7, 1803, and died at Peoria, Texas, October 19, 1886. He was twice wed, his second wife, mother of the late Henry Edward Porter having been Harriet Jane Dawson, who was born in Carroll County, Tennessee, March 23, 1826, and died April 29, 1877. Henry Edward Porter was born at Paris, Tennessee, and died at Kerrville, Texas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Porter were born children: 1. James Edwin Franklin, deceased. 2. Martha George, wife of Warren C. Ray, of Amarillo, Texas.

**LAUREN H. CLEGG**, director of Public Relations and advertising manager of the Southwestern Light & Power Company of Oklahoma City, is a former newspaper man. Like many others who have devoted years to this fascinating occupation, he frankly admits that he will never entirely "reform"—that the spell of the Fourth Estate will always maintain a measure of influence over him.

Mr. Clegg was born in Charleston, Illinois, July 30, 1899, where his father, John Wesley Clegg, was a pioneer merchant. His mother, Emma (Gaiser) Clegg, was a daughter of Christian Gottlieb Gaiser, one of the founders of the city and a member of the royal family of Bavaria, Germany. In 1903, his parents moved to St. Louis, where his father became associated with the Singer Brothers Cloak Company. The boy was graduated from the Eugene Field Grade School, attended Soldan High School, and was graduated from Webster High School at Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis. At Webster High School he was awarded the annual prize given by the English department for the best short story written by a member of the senior class. He also participated in his school dramatic club activities and played the male lead in his class play, "The Garroters."

Mr. Clegg's journalistic tendencies developed early in life. At ten years of age, he conceived the idea of starting a magazine of his own, which he did. The magazine was comprised of two sheets of ordinary tablet paper, folded and stapled together. This he filled with pencil-written essays and comments of his own. Fellow-pupils were permitted to read the "magazine"

for five cents. It must then be returned to be "rented" to someone else. The material was "terrible" from a journalistic viewpoint, he admits, but the "magazine" was sufficiently popular to keep him in candy money.

This pencilled weekly lasted for several months, then the youthful "editor" decided to branch out, the result being the organization of the Eugene Field "School Echo," one of the first grade school publications in St. Louis, a printed magazine, the material for which was prepared entirely by pupils under his editorship.

Later, at Webster High School, he was instrumental in the organization of the "High School Echo," a school publication there. While in high school he served as school correspondent for the Webster "News-Times," and also supplied St. Louis newspapers with accounts of school activities. This led to a regular job later, on the St. Louis "Republic" in the capacity of cub reporter. He served his apprenticeship, then in turn became police reporter, sports writer and rewrite man for St. Louis newspapers. Mr. Clegg matriculated at the University of Illinois, but did not graduate.

At the close of the World War, he became associated with the Charleston, Illinois, "Daily Courier." In August, 1919, he severed his connection there and moved to Ponca City, Oklahoma, where he became city editor of the Ponca City "Daily News." Early in 1920 he obtained the Ponca City "Courier," disposing of his interests in this publication in 1921 to become associated with Richard Elam in the publication of the Pawhuska "Daily Capital," at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. The same men were associated a year later in the establishment of the Ardmore, Oklahoma, "Daily Press," and Mr. Clegg moved to Ardmore as managing editor of the "Press." He insists that the most hectic months of his life were spent during the period of approximately a year that he piloted the fortunes of this newspaper. It was here that he got a real taste of the "old west" he had read about as a youngster.

Un-awed by the fact that, in previous years, several Ardmore editors who had "spoken out of turn" politically had suddenly departed this life and been unceremoniously buried in "boot hill" cemetery, he launched into an aggressive attack upon the existing political administration. Twice shot at by frenzied partisans and finally wounded slightly during a clash between factions at which he was an "innocent bystander," he continued his battle with unabated zeal; and, when the smoke of conflict had finally cleared, one county official had resigned, another had been ousted by process of law, and a complete shakeup of city and county peace officer groups had occurred. With peace restored to the city and county, Mr. Clegg disposed of his interests at Ardmore and removed to Wilson, Oklahoma, where he started an oil field daily. He disposed of this within a few months, returning to "The Daily Capital," at Pawhuska.

In November, 1923, Mr. Clegg became State editor of the "Daily Oklahoman," at Oklahoma City, serving in this capacity until May, 1926, when he was appointed advertising manager of the Southwestern Light & Power Company. A year later, he became director of public relations for the company, retaining also his title as advertising manager. By virtue of his newspaper and public utility activities, Mr. Clegg has attained a wide acquaintance throughout Oklahoma and he is rated with the leaders among



the younger business men whose ideas and youthful energy have contributed greatly to the astonishing growth and development of Oklahoma.

Mr. Clegg is active in the Oklahoma Press Association and also holds membership in the National Editorial Association. He is a member of the Elks Lodge and has taken preliminary work in Masonry. He was baptized in the Baptist church. In politics, he is a Republican.

On February 10, 1924, Mr. Clegg was married to Helen Lee of Pawhuska. They have one child, Virginia Lee, born February 3, 1925. In addition to his parents, who reside in Oklahoma City, Mr. Clegg has a brother, Waldo G. Clegg, who is editor of the Enid "News" and the Enid "Eagle" at Enid, Oklahoma.

**GUY M. BUCHNER**—Like the response of Aladdin's lamp to the command of its owner was the eventual answer of Mother Earth to the unremitting toil and undeviating faith of Guy M. Buchner, who has won a fortune by virtue of his confidence and industry and his optimism regarding the oil productivity of the Holdenville district of Oklahoma. He has shown himself possessed of an indomitable spirit, an undying faith in bringing to the surface for the benefit of mankind the great oceans of petroleum that lie beneath the surface upon which the towns and cities of Oklahoma have been erected, or where her cultivated farms gladden the eye of the beholder. He is of a nature that attracts men to his banner and has made himself one of the most respected and approved of the citizens of the State and residents of Holdenville, where he has erected a beautiful home for his family and where, now that fortune has come to him, he is indulging his love of poultry-raising on a grand scale. Native of the Mid-West, he breathes of its exuberant spirit and communicates his optimism to others, a delightful personality that commends him everywhere.

Mr. Buchner was born in Cawker City, Kansas, March 16, 1884, a son of William and Sarah M. (Yerin) Buchner. His father was a stockman and veterinary surgeon who came to the Indian Territory in 1892, where he served for five years as United States Marshal and as City Marshal of El Reno. Their son was educated in private and Indian schools and at Iola Business College. His mother owned and conducted one of the first hotels in Holdenville, known to early settlers as the Commercial Hotel. During her boy's growing years he played with Indian boys and from them learned the Creek language, which in later years stood him in good stead, for he was able to interpret for the Indian customers who came to deal at the stores where he was first employed. His first work was with the general merchandise store of Kelker & Thomas, located at that time in a frame building where Adams Quality Store now stands. After a few years of this he joined his father and brother on a ranch they had taken on the spot where the great Smith-Buchner Pool is now pouring forth its oil in abundance, working as a cowboy and attaining a reputation that is still a subject of talk with his friends. Fond of music, he learned to play a slide trombone, and went to Roff, Oklahoma, where he obtained employment in Mother Leeper's Hotel as a waiter and spent his spare time as a member of the Roff band. He left this work to take a position with Hudson & Merrill, land dealers, who were bringing in the Mississippi-

Choctaw Indians and allotting them land upon which they could secure a five-year agricultural lease. The experience thus gained in land sales and transfers had much to do with his later operations.

Leaving this employment he entered into association with the house of Charles F. Roberts & Company, where he remained four years, all the while adding to his experience and nourishing an ambition to forge ahead. But it chanced that it was his knowledge of the Indian language that actually started him on the road to fortune. He had interpreted in a friendly way for some Indians who were customers in the Harry Meade Hardware Store in Holdenville, and was offered an attractive position as collector, which he accepted. He proved valuable and was promoted to assistant buyer and bookkeeper, remaining in the employ of Mr. Meade until the establishment was purchased by L. C. Parmenter, who made Mr. Buchner assistant manager. During this period R. H. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, appeared in Holdenville with an old Government geological map, seeking some acreage which could be blocked on a structure he had located. He met Mr. Buchner, who assisted him in securing a drilling proposition on some acreage. It was the first oil drilling experiment of the Pittsburgh man, who at the time was president of the Penn-West Oil Company. In the preliminary work Mr. Buchner was invaluable in disentangling some legal complications connected with the rentals of the property. The result of the first drilling of what was to be widely known as the Penn-West Well brought to Holdenville a number of stockholders associated with Mr. Smith. There was tremendous excitement when the well brought in a quantity of oil that filled an earthen tank and one 1,600-barrel tank, but the drill eventually broke through the sand into salt water and ruined the well. But it brought to Hughes and Seminole counties the Standard Oil companies, which set their tentacles wherever they could find an anchorage and caused other companies to expend more than \$2,000,000 for oil leases. Other operations followed and there was considerable loss and disappointment, but Guy M. Buchner had faith and remained on the ground, believing that he was correct in the assumption that the territory was potential of big results if given full tests. He again came into association with R. H. Smith, who agreed, if the acreage could be obtained, to drill a well in the neighborhood of the old Penn-West. Mr. Buchner mortgaged his home and invested every cent he could raise for the work as his share of the partnership. Trouble, as in most new fields, caused much labor and nearly a year was consumed in reaching sand, which they did at 3,150 feet on Mr. Buchner's birthday, March 16. The well began to flow on the following day and ran over six hundred barrels a day for ninety days. There was a period of overproduction and a fall in prices, pipe lines could take but half of the oil coming in and it was necessary to build great tanks to save the precious fluid. Buchner and Smith laid their own pipe lines to Wewoka, where they built a loading rack. Pump stations were established and derricks began to rise like mushrooms all over the territory. Mr. Buchner and his associates controlled 1,080 acres of promising acreage and when they had brought in four wells, producing in the aggregate 8,700 barrels a day they sold to the Dixie Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil, at a price reported to have been up-



ward of \$3,000,000. As an expression of the esteem in which he is held in Holdenville the Chamber of Commerce officially named the great producing well the "Smith-Buchner Pool," for him as the active agent and Mr. Smith as the one whose capital and faith had made it possible. Mr. Buchner has erected a beautiful mansion in Holdenville, Spanish in general atmosphere, magnificent in size and finished with every conceivable device to provide comfort and luxury, the whole set in extensive grounds that have had the expert touch of the modern landscape gardener. Mr. Buchner has also been enabled to indulge his pet hobby of chicken-raising. Just outside the city limits, the poultry farm is being constantly improved in every way. It has now a capacity of 45,000 eggs in its incubators and its owner is constantly adding to his pens of prize-winning birds, receiving the stock from all over the country where good chickens are bred, and some of them coming from Preston, England, where he obtained some of the famous White Leghorns from the Tom Barron farm, known all over the world for their fine qualities. Mr. Buchner is too busy to indulge in politics, although his civic interests are keen and he upholds every cause that is for the improvement of the general conditions of life in his home town. He votes the Democratic ticket, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Tree Blazers' Society and was one of the organizers of the old and new country clubs. He is a thirty-second degree member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons of McAlester and affiliated with the Oklahoma City Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Guy M. Buchner married, in Holdenville, Oklahoma, in January, 1906, Elizabeth R. Marks, daughter of John M. and Lucy Marks, her mother having been one-quarter Creek and one-quarter Cherokee Indian. She and her husband are highly educated, while their daughter is a finished artist, possessing a beautiful singing voice. They are the parents of one son, Harry, born July 6, 1913, now a promising student, with a budding perspicacity inherited from both parents.

**CLARENCE B. SMITH, M. D.**—Since 1900, Dr. Clarence B. Smith has been successfully engaged in general medical practice in Indiana and in Oklahoma. Since 1922 he has been located in Mill Creek, Johnston County, where he has built up a large and important practice. He is well known and well liked in this section.

Napoleon Bonaparte Smith, father of Dr. Smith, was born in Pembroke, Kentucky, in 1842, and is a descendant of early settlers in Virginia. He is engaged in business as a merchant and is well known in Kentucky. He married Martha Virginia Beaucamp, who was born in Mississippi in 1850, a descendant of French settlers in Louisiana.

Dr. Clarence B. Smith, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Martha Virginia (Beaucamp) Smith, was born in Honey Grove, Texas, March 9, 1876. His early school training was received in various localities, but principally in Honey Grove, Texas, where he attended high school. He then became a student in Bethel College, in Russellville, Kentucky, and later began professional study in the University of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1900 he engaged in general practice at Hickory, in Indian Territory, where he remained for about two years. He then located in

Boswell, Indian Territory, and there he continued in practice from 1902 until 1905. His next location was in Washington, McClain County, Oklahoma, where he remained until 1922. In that year he came to Mill Creek, Johnston County, Oklahoma, where he has since been successfully engaged in general medical practice. He has established a reputation for skill and for faithfulness in the care of his patients, and each year is bringing a decided increase in the size of his practice. Politically, Dr. Smith gives his support to the Democratic party. He is a member of Mill Creek Lodge, No. 177, Free and Accepted Masons; and his religious membership is with the Baptist church.

Dr. Clarence B. Smith was married, at Hickory, Indian Territory, in 1901, to Nellie May Buckles, daughter of George Buckles, of Choctaw descent. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of four children: 1. Martha Virginia, born in 1902. 2. Anna Zo, born in 1905. 3. Agnes Dorrit, born in 1910. 4. Mildred Clarice, born in 1917.

**WILLIAM SHERMAN WILLIAMS, D. D. S.**—Justly proud of the fact that he was the first graduate dentist to settle permanently in the Choctaw Nation of the old Indian Territory, Dr. William Sherman Williams has established, over a period of years, a large following of patients who regularly rely upon him for dental treatment; and, together with his two sons, John Edward and Philip Earle Williams, he has contributed in a large measure to the public welfare through philanthropic dental work in different educational institutions in Oklahoma. Dr. Williams is regarded in Durant, the city in which he maintains his practice, not only as one of the foremost men in his profession, but a really public-spirited citizen, interested in the advancement of health in his community.

Dr. Williams is a son of John J. and Amanda (Stevens) Williams. His father, a native of Ireland of Scotch-Irish stock, was a railroad man during the Civil War and served as a master mechanic (civilian employee) in the railroad shops of the Eastern Tennessee & Virginia, now a branch of the Southern Railroad, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The shops and the road were used by both armies, as both General Hood and General Thomas captured that city and used the equipment and all of the employees of the system. Amanda (Stevens) Williams was a descendant of Irish ancestry, four brothers named McStevens having come to America in the British Army. They later deserted and joined the American Army and after the war were joined in the colonies by their families. During the Civil War there were also four brothers under arms, two of them, with their sons, in the Confederate Army and two with their sons in the Federal Army. Amanda (Stevens) Williams had three brothers and four cousins killed in battle in the Civil War. William Sherman Williams was born on December 20, 1872, in Hartford, Kentucky, and attended the public schools in his native town, going later to Hartford College there, and finally to the Baltimore Dental College, from which institution he was transferred to Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Later he took post-graduate work at the University of Kentucky, which he completed in 1901. In 1924, he attended the sessions of the Army



*Drs. W.S. J. E. + P. E. Williams*





Field Service Medical School, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. When he obtained his degree in 1898, he began his practice first in Uniontown, Kentucky; and in 1901 he came to Durant, Oklahoma, which then was a part of the old Indian Territory, and is now one of the leading cities of Oklahoma. Since that time, he has held important positions in the public life of the community, having been president of the State Board of Dental Examiners from 1917 to 1923 (three terms), inclusive. Dr. Williams is a charter member of the Indian Territory Dental Association; and is a member of the American Dental Association, the Oklahoma State Dental Association, and the local organization of his fellow professional men. In his political opinions, he has aligned himself with the Republican party, whose principles and candidates he supports. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is identified with the Durant Lodge. During the World War period, he was advisory member of the draft board, thus rendering active service to his country in her time of need. In 1922 he was a member of the Public Health Service. He is a member of the Veterans' Bureau. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On October 4, 1900, Dr. Williams married, in Paducah, Kentucky, Bertha Westermann, a daughter of E. F. and Martha Jane (Roland) Westermann. Her father, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1846, was of German descent; while her mother, who was born on January 1, 1854, in Kenton, Kentucky, came from a family which originally lived in Virginia. Dr. William Sherman Williams and Bertha (Westermann) Williams became the parents of three children. 1. John Edward, born in Uniontown, Kentucky, September 15, 1901, and was educated in Durant High School, Southeastern State Teachers' College, Durant, and Baylor University, Dallas, Texas, receiving the Doctor of Dental Surgery degree. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Psi Omega National Dental Fraternity, the Association of Military Dental Surgeons of the United States, the District, State and National Dental associations, and the Lions Club of Durant. He married, at Durant, June 18, 1926, Sarah Irene Hoover. 2. Philip Earle, born March 24, 1905, and attended the Durant High School. He received a life teacher's certificate from the Southeastern State Teachers' College, at Durant, and the degree of Bachelor of Science from the same institution. He was graduated from Baylor University, Dallas, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He is a member of the National Honorary Dental Scholastic Fraternity, Omicron Kappa Upsilon, secretary of the State Chapter Alumni, Psi Omega National Dental Fraternity, and the Durant Rotary Club. 3. Louise.

Both of Dr. William Sherman Williams' sons are working with their father. He and these two sons also are members of the Oklahoma National Guard, Dr. W. S. Williams himself being a dental surgeon in the Forty-fifth Division, holding the rank of major in the Dental Corps; Dr. John Edward Williams being a captain in the Dental Corps, being Regimental dental surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Field Artillery; and Dr. Philip Earle Williams, holding the rank of captain in the Dental Corps, being Regimental dental surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry. The three men together devote considerable effort to philanthropic work in their profession, notably at

the State Industrial School for Girls, in Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and at the State Industrial School for Boys, in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. The fact that three members of a family are so consistently working together in the profession of dentistry, all of them probably men whose skill and training in their chosen line of work surpasses the ordinary, is an unusual one; and their accomplishments have been accordingly beyond the ordinary. They maintain offices at No. 213½ Main Street, in Durant, while the Williams family residence is situated at No. 1027 Main Street.

**HARRY WALKER, M. D.**—Active for many years in the practice of the medical profession in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Dr. Harry Walker came to this region of the Southwest in the old days of the Indian Territory as physician for the Indian Agency, and in this capacity rendered invaluable service to the community and State in which he lived and worked. In the course of an unusually busy and useful career, he won a host of friends, all of them people who recognized his achievements and his contribution to the welfare of his fellows, his own exemplary integrity of character and willingness to help others by word and deed, and his marked public-spiritedness, and who could not do otherwise than lament the loss that the death of such an individual occasioned to all Oklahomans.

Dr. Walker was born in Conneautville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and came, in 1867, to Greeley, Kansas, with his father and mother, Dr. Delos and Emert Walker, with the former of whom he was for many years associated in the practice of medicine in Oklahoma. Dr. Delos Walker, the father, had a long and distinguished career in this region and in other parts of the United States where he lived at different periods of his life. He was born in Conneautville, Pennsylvania, and spent his boyhood on the family farm, attending the academy of Conneautville and later the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took up the study of medicine. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he hastened to his home town to enlist in the Union Army, in which he served under Major McLain in Company B of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, beginning in 1861, until he was mustered out in 1862. He then reenlisted as captain of Company B, in the 187th Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, and was mustered out as major at the end of his term. He thereupon finished his medical studies at the University of Michigan, which granted him his Doctor of Medicine degree. In 1865 he reenlisted in the 103d Regiment of Pennsylvania State troops, and was mustered out with the rank of captain at the end of the war. In 1892 he joined the Grant Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Oklahoma City, and died while still a member. He also belonged to the Masonic Lodge, in which he was affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, and was a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Association. After the war, the elder Dr. Walker removed to Greeley, Kansas, where he practiced medicine; but when Oklahoma was opened for settlement he assumed command of a party of thirty-five and led them in the run. In Pawhuska he was city physician and head of the Board of Health. When he first came to this State, he made the run on the opening day, and staked out the lots on which he has since lived on

Reno Avenue, and made it the main street of a town which he called South Oklahoma City. Later trouble with the citizens of North Oklahoma City resulted in the merging of the two towns into the present corporation. He was a member of the first School Board, and it was largely through his efforts that Congress was persuaded to grant the lands east of the Santa Fé tracks, which at that time were a Government military preserve, to Oklahoma City, for public school lands. Dr. Delos Walker died July 30, 1910, and his passing caused great grieving throughout Pawhuska and wherever he was known in Oklahoma.

The son, Dr. Harry Walker, lived through what were perhaps his most impressionable years in Kansas, where his parents were making their home in the town of Greeley. For one year he attended Kansas University, from which he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, studying for three years in that institution's medical department. Subsequently he went to New York City, where he took further academic work at Bellevue Hospital Medical School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884. Upon completion of his studies, he entered the practice of medicine with his father. While living in Kansas, he was for several months in the year of 1898 a member of the editorial staff of the Kansas City "Star," in whose work he was much interested. In 1892 he went to Oklahoma City, where he continued the practice of medicine. It was in 1901 that he removed to Pawhuska as agency physician of the old Indian Agency; and here he remained active in the medical profession until his death.

Ideally fitted by temperament and training for the work that he performed, Dr. Walker was, nevertheless, a student of many different fields of human endeavor, and was an individual well informed on a number of subjects. He was an avid reader, and the range of information that he possessed covered a host of matters, especially relating to Middle Western life and to the colonization of Kansas, Oklahoma and those States in this part of the country that he so dearly loved. Many of his friends wondered at times why he did not venture into the field of literature rather than that of medicine. One of his favorite subjects for study was the life of the American Indian, whose race he was most interested in and eager to help. Although he was a Republican in his political views, he nevertheless learned to respect many prominent Democrats; and he believed, in the course of the 1916 presidential campaign, that President Wilson was not only the greatest Democrat, but the greatest statesman then living.

In October, 1884, Dr. Walker married Villa McFadden. By this marriage there were three sons: 1. Dr. Roscoe Walker, who was graduated from Columbia University, New York City. 2. Joseph, who became a second lieutenant in the United States Army in the late World War. 3. Delos, was a captain in the army during the late war, having been stationed with the Thirty-fourth Division at Camp Cody, New Mexico; later commissioned major.

It was while two of these sons were away at the different stations where they had been placed by the army, and a third was about to enlist, that Dr. Harry Walker passed from this life, his death occurring on July 28, 1918, at Pawhuska. A man whose loyalty to Kansas and Oklahoma was unsurpassed, he knew the people of these States as few men could know

them: both the Caucasian and the Indian. And he never tired of talking of the early days and of conditions that prevailed in the Indian Territory before the present age of industrialization. Not only was he a good physician, accomplished in the science of healing and ministering to the ills of a physical nature, but his moral and social influence was a beneficent one, especially as it was manifested in his work to uplift the Indian, then sorely oppressed on all sides by the conquering European races. In days when this country was more or less a wilderness he ministered to the needs of many men—wise and foolish, rich and poor, saint and sinner—traveling over the uncharted Osage hills and the prairie trails to do his works of good, preferring a career of service to humanity to one of peaceful comfort in an established community. Generous, useful and unafraid, Dr. Walker belonged to that courageous, yet substantial and dependable, type of citizen that has done most toward building up the United States and making it, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from North to South, a unified and blessed nation.

The following is a poem written by Dr. Walker:

#### ABANDONED.

Around the house rank weeds are thickly growing,  
Tall sunflowers fill the field;  
Yet on this claim young lives, once, hopes were sowing  
For all the years might yield.

And in strong hands, the sturdy hoofs pursuing,  
A plow share turned the sod—  
The toiler brave drank deep the fresh air's brewing  
And sang content to God.

A woman fair and sweet has smiling—striven  
Through long and lonesome hours.  
A blue eyed babe—a bit of earthly heaven—  
Laughed to the sun and flowers.

A bow-of-promise made the prairie splendid  
This home their pride.  
But what began so well—alas soon ended,  
The promise died.

Green is the Spring when rich her gifts bestowing  
An hundred fold,  
But when hot winds are 'cross the parched earth blowing  
Young hearts turn wan and old.

Their plans and dreams—their cheerful labor wasted  
In dry and miss-spent years.  
The spring was sweet—The Summer bitter tasted,  
The Autumn salt with tears.

Now weeds and sunflowers hide their sometime yearning  
'Twas theirs, 'tis past—  
God's ways are strange—we take so long in learning  
To fail at last.

—HARRY WALKER.

**ROSCOE WALKER, M. D.**—Having the honored distinction of following in the glorious traditions of his father and grandfather, who were pioneer physicians in Kansas and Oklahoma, Dr. Roscoe Walker, of Pawhuska, is one of the outstanding men in medical practice in this State today. Dr. Walker began his professional career in this city in 1913, and since that time has built up a practice which is so large as to be almost overwhelming, while as one of the most skillful surgeons in this State, his services are in constant demand for surgical cases. Aside from the enormous demands of his medical work, he finds time to devote towards promoting the expansion and welfare advancement of this community, aiding not only through his valuable advice, but



participating actively as a leader in the foremost civic organizations.

Dr. Walker was born in Greeley, Kansas, July 12, 1885, son of Dr. Harry and Villa (McFadden) Walker, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Illinois. Dr. Harry Walker was born at Conneautville, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1861, son of Dr. Delos and Emert (Greenfield) Walker. Dr. Delos Walker was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, son of William and Sally (Fisher) Walker, October 19, 1837. He began the study of medicine in 1858, and had not completed his work when he enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War as an orderly sergeant, and when mustered out of service in 1863 he had attained the rank of major. Returning to the University of Michigan, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864, after which he went to Pennsylvania to become surgeon for the Twentieth Provost District. At Harrisburg, he cooperated with Adjutant-General Russell and organized eight companies, which were formed as the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Infantry, in which Dr. Walker served as lieutenant-colonel during the spring and early summer of 1865. Going to Kansas in 1867 to join his parents, he remained for twenty-two years as surgeon at Greeley, and, on April 22, 1889, took part in the run into Oklahoma when the territory was opened to homesteaders. For many years, he was a leader in the activities of Oklahoma City, and one of the most esteemed citizens of this Commonwealth.

Dr. Harry Walker attended the University of Michigan and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1884. He was associated for a number of years with his father in medical practice, both in Greeley, Kansas, and in Oklahoma City, and in 1901 accepted the appointment as Government Surgeon for the Osage Indian Agency, at Pawhuska, also continuing his practice here. He was a student of Indian customs and lore and his researches have been of great value in preserving the past history of this State. Dr. Walker and his father were for many years the only medical practitioners in that section of the country of which Greeley is the center.

Roscoe Walker was educated in the public schools of Oklahoma City and, after graduating from high school in 1904, entered the University of Oklahoma, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Science with the class of 1909, having given three years of his time to literary work and two years to pre-medical studies. He then entered Columbia University in New York City and from that famous institution received his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1911. For two years thereafter, he took post-graduate work at the New York Post Graduate School and, in 1914, returned to Oklahoma, opening his office for general medical practice in this city. Since coming here, Dr. Walker has not only carried on the splendid traditions of his father and grandfather, the pioneers in medicine in Oklahoma, but has also added lustre to the family name by his remarkable accomplishments and his untiring work in the great and noble profession of medicine. Dr. Walker is prominently identified with every important civic enterprise and is the honored president of the Pawhuska Rotary Club, a member of the Pawhuska Chamber of Commerce and of the Pawhuska Country Club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained

his thirty-second degree; the Guthrie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious adherence, he is an active member of the Episcopal church and serves as a member of the board of trustees of that body. In politics, he is a stalwart member of the Republican party.

Dr. Roscoe Walker married, in 1916, Artie Lee Gorsuch, of Denver, Colorado, and their children are: Roscoe, Jr., and Dean Crittenden.

**EDMUND T. KENNEDY** — For a number of years, Edmund T. Kennedy, president of the National Bank of Commerce of Pawhuska, has been recognized as one of the ablest bankers in the State of Oklahoma, and the institution he heads has an enviable reputation for conservative stability and dependableness, despite the amazingly rapid growth that gives it a capital and surplus in excess of one hundred thousand dollars and assets of over a million, as against capital of ten thousand and assets of fifty thousand only, when Mr. Kennedy's connection with it began in 1909. The type of personality who is invariably, though often unconsciously, a leader among those with whom he associates, Mr. Kennedy lends his ability to influence men to causes of community betterment, and he is looked upon as one of Pawhuska's outstanding, public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Kansas City, Kansas, July 10, 1883, the son of John and Ellen (Blake) Kennedy. The latter was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and the father was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who came to America at the age of twenty-five, in the year 1870. He located in Kansas City, and here his son attended grade and high schools, then went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he enrolled in the University of Kansas. Immediately after leaving that institution he made his start in the banking world with a clerkship in the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, Missouri, but six months later determined to go to Oklahoma and build up the structure of his business career with the developing of the new State. He became identified with the First National Bank of Ralston, first in the capacity of bookkeeper; was soon promoted to the assistant cashiership and a little later became cashier, remaining in the Ralston bank five and one-half years altogether. It was in February, 1909, that Mr. Kennedy, together with a group of associates, purchased the Bank of Commerce of Pawhuska, Mr. Kennedy being made cashier. Four years later, in June, 1913, he purchased controlling interest in the institution and assumed its presidency. The bank has made a prodigious growth and is considered one of the safest and most firmly established banks in the State. It holds a place on the Oklahoma Roll of Honor for banks, while its head enjoys the highest esteem of his fellows in the banking fraternity, who have made him a member of the executive committee of the Oklahoma State Bankers' Association. Since Mr. Kennedy became connected with the Pawhuska National Bank of Commerce it has never missed a yearly payment of dividends to stockholders. With extensive ranching interests throughout the State, Mr. Kennedy is known in many other sections besides the country about Pawhuska. He has much influence in Pawhuska business circles and takes an active part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. A member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity from his college days, Mr.



Kennedy also belongs to the Pawhuska Country Club.

In 1907, Mr. Kennedy married Mabelle McClintock of Knox County, Missouri. To this union were born five children: 1. Anna Blake, student at Wellesley College. 2. Marjorie, student at St. Mary of the Woods College, Terre Haute, Indiana. 3. Julia, student at the Barstow School in Kansas City. 4. Patricia Lee, a freshman in Pawhuska High School. 5. Edmund, Jr., in the grade schools.

**JOHN WILLIAM TATE**—Efficiency in business operations and in executive positions on the part of John William Tate, of Henryetta, was so forcefully apparent to the citizens among whom he worked that he was called to public office, where he demonstrated his versatility by becoming one of the best law enforcement officers the community has ever had.

For more than forty years a resident of the district, Mr. Tate has had the double privilege of seeing it bud and blossom and knowing that his hand had an important part in the growth and prosperity. All his life a worker, he has felt it a privilege to be numbered in the lists of men who do big things, who have opened up a virgin land to agriculture, mining and commerce where but a few years ago little but cattle roamed the hills and valleys and farming was in its infancy. In this development he took a man's share, for industry and vibrant energy were as much a part of his being as his physical attributes. He was too busy to seek office, satisfying himself to vote the Democratic ticket and to lend his aid wherever needed in promoting such civic enterprises as appeared to be for the benefit of the masses. He made friends easily and held them securely, today being heralded throughout a large part of Oklahoma as one of the State's most important citizens.

Mr. Tate was born in Long View, Texas, January 10, 1873, a son of George William and Emily Tate and acquired his education in the public schools of Texas and the Indian Territory, where his parents had removed in 1887, settling near Ardmore, where they remained for three years, engaged in general farming and buying and selling livestock. The elder Tate was attracted by Mill Creek and in 1890 he disposed of his holdings at Ardmore and invested in other property at the newer location. After a few years at farming he built a cotton gin, which he operated, also buying and selling cotton, for ten years. In this work the son was associated and was a powerful factor in its success, as he was when another removal was made, to Henryetta, where they conducted their enterprise in continued prosperity until they decided to dispose of it, which they did in 1908. The younger Tate then became mechanical superintendent of the Electrical Power Company of Henryetta, with which he served until 1918, when he entered the Henryetta Police Department, becoming chief in 1927. He is a member of the International Police Chiefs' Association and is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a Past Noble Grand of Lodge No. 275. His church is the Christian.

John William Tate married, at Mill Creek, Indian Territory, November 19, 1892, Pearl Edwards. Their children are: 1. Lena, born July 11, 1898. 2. Rena, born December 13, 1903. 3. Finnice, born March 7, 1907, died July 6. 4. Mercideth, born May 24, 1914. 5. John, born July 5, 1919.

**GEORGE W. BELL**—One of the leading business men and public servants of Alva, Oklahoma, George W. Bell was, at the time of his death in 1925, mayor of this city and one of the most active members of this thriving and prosperous community. Both for his excellent administration of civic affairs and for his contribution to the business life of Alva in his capacity as a manufacturer, Mr. Bell won the esteem and admiration of his fellow-men and came to be highly regarded by all who knew him. He was also loved and cherished for his likable qualities of character, his constant eagerness to help his friends and to aid those who needed advice or assistance of one sort or another, and his kindly attitude toward his associates and co-workers. His passing, it is hardly necessary to point out, created a widespread sense of sorrow and regret in Alva and wherever he was known throughout Oklahoma; for George W. Bell was known to be one of the most solid and substantial, and at the same time one of the most companionable, of men.

He was born in Ohio, and in 1904 brought his family to Alva to live. Here he went into the ice and cream manufacturing business, in which, from the outset, he was eminently successful. He conceived, after a time, the idea of the Bell Hotel, promoted it, and became the largest stockholder in the enterprise when the idea was brought to fruition. So high was Mr. Bell held in the esteem of his fellow-citizens in Alva that he was elected to the chief executive office of the city, that of mayor, in which he was serving at the time of his death, which occurred on September 25, 1925. A man of outstanding ability, courage and resourcefulness, he was successful in whatever undertaking he attempted, and justly came to be regarded as a foremost man of his city and community.

George W. Bell married Laura May Hayward, a native of Roxbury, Kansas, where she was born on March 17, 1882, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Miller) Hayward, both of whom were also natives of Kansas. Her father was a contractor and stone mason by trade, taking contracts for the masonry on a great many of the large buildings of Wichita, and also a number of those in Carthage, Missouri; he now lives in Joplin, Missouri, although his wife died in 1910. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Miller) Hayward had five children: 1. Jennie, who became the wife of Milt Button, of Los Angeles, California. 2. Mrs. Bell (Laura May). 3. Ethel, who became the wife of Pat Curry, of Los Angeles, California. 4. Philip, of Wichita, Kansas. 5. Jessie, who became the wife of George Rosenberg, of Monrovia, California.

Mrs. Bell takes a great interest in all affairs of Alva, where she is one of the most prominent of women. George W. and Laura May (Hayward) Bell had the following children: 1. Royce, now deceased. 2. Leah, who died in infancy. 3. Joe A., a biography of whom follows.

**JOE A. BELL**—Business spheres of Oklahoma have become more and more familiar with the name of Bell. His interests, which are those of his father before him, are expanding steadily.

Joe A. Bell was born at Wichita, Kansas, August 4, 1900, son of George W. and Laura M. (Hayward) Bell. His father was born in Ohio; his mother in Kansas. In 1904, when Joe A. Bell was four years old, his parents came to Alva, and here his



J. W. Tate





father went into the ice and ice cream manufacturing trade, with round success. George W. Bell conceived the idea of the Bell Hotel, promoted it, became the largest holder of stock in the enterprise, and the hotel property was accordingly named after him. His death occurred September 25, 1925, and at the time he was in office as mayor of the city. In the family were children: 1. Royce, since deceased. 2. Leah, who died in infancy. 3. Joe A., of whom follows.

Having come to Alva at the age of four, Joe A. Bell always has regarded this as his native place, and his ambitions, pleasures and friends have had their identity here. He studied in the schools of Alva, graduated from high school with scholastic standing of merit, matriculated in Oklahoma University, where he studied to advantage, and at the death of his father in 1925 assumed control of the Bell Hotel, in which, for some time after completion of academic work, he had been concerned. He is active in all movements designed to be of benefit to the greater Alva community. Fraternally identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, he is a popular member of the Blue Lodge in this order. He is a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a communicant of the Methodist church, toward support of which he is a liberal contributor.

Joe A. Bell married, February 25, 1924, Mary Patton, of Ohio; and they have a son, George R., born December 26, 1925.

**WEBSTER WILDER**—One of the leading citizens of Cherokee, Oklahoma, is Webster Wilder, who has been engaged in the practice of law here for a number of years and was formerly county attorney of Alfalfa County.

A member of an old and highly important Kansas family, he is a son of the Hon. Daniel Webster and Mary (Irvin) Wilder. Hon. Daniel Webster Wilder was born at Blackstone, Massachusetts, July 15, 1832; graduated at Boston Latin School in 1852; took Bachelor of Arts degree at Harvard University in 1856, and a Bachelor of Laws in 1857. He came to Elwood, Kansas, in 1857, and was the first probate judge of Doniphan County, Kansas. A personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, he entertained that statesman upon his first visit to Kansas; and after Lincoln's nomination and election to the presidency, he appointed Mr. Wilder surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Wilder was also State auditor of Kansas for the two terms covering the years from 1872 to 1876; superintendent of insurance for Kansas from 1887 to 1891; and one of the founders of the Republican party in Kansas in 1859. Daniel Webster Wilder was primarily engaged in literary work, however, having edited the "Free Press" and practiced law simultaneously at Elwood, and having later become editor and one of the publishers of the "Free Democrat," at St. Joseph, Missouri, in August, 1860. In December, 1860, he had his whole office force indicted for violation of the laws of a slave State and advocacy of emancipation. He then returned to Kansas and became editor of the Leavenworth "Conservative," an anti-slavery organ, and in 1863 received his appointment from President Lincoln as surveyor-general. In 1865 he became editor of the "Evening Express," at Rochester, New York; but three years later returned to Leavenworth and was editor of the Leavenworth "Times and Conservative." In September, 1868, he was elected president of the Mis-

souri Valley Associated Press, to which office he was reelected in 1870, in which year he became editor of the Fort Scott "Monitor." He was one of the incorporators of the "Kansas Magazine" in 1871, and became a frequent contributor to this periodical; in 1875 founded the Kansas Historical Society, of which he was later president and for many years a director; and in 1891, upon his retirement from public office, he settled in Kansas City and published the "Insurance Magazine." He went to Hiawatha in 1882, and established the Hiawatha "World." Mr. Wilder was author of a number of books: "Annals of Kansas," which went through two editions, the first in 1875, and the second in 1885; the "Life of Shakespeare," published by Little, Brown and Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. He also was one of the compilers of Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," which has gone through many editions and is still an authoritative work of its kind. He lived his later years in Hiawatha, Kansas, where he died on July 15, 1911. His wife, Mary (Irvin) Wilder, was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1846, and was one of the oldest settlers of that State. The Hon. Daniel Webster and Mary (Irvin) Wilder had five children: 1. Ellen, who became the wife of the Rev. C. P. Connolly, of Rockford, Illinois. 2. Carter, of La Tronche, France. 3. Samuel, now deceased. 4. Webster, of whom this is a record. 5. Sarah, who became the wife of Burnś Uhrich, of Independence, Kansas.

Webster Wilder was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, on October 16, 1877, and there spent his early boyhood days. He was graduated from the University of Kansas in the class of 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1901 received his Bachelor of Laws degree from that institution. In 1901, the year of his graduation from law school, he came to Sapulpa, Oklahoma, where, in 1902 and 1903, he was city recorder. He got out the first bond issue of \$40,000 for that town. In 1904 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he spent two years as traveling salesman. In June, 1906, he returned to Oklahoma, settling this time at Carmen. He was then nominated by the Republican party for the office of county attorney of the then proposed county of Alfalfa, was elected, and for four years served in that office in a manner that brought advantage and credit to the county and State. Since the expiration of his period of service in that position, he has been engaged continuously in the private practice of law, which takes up his full attention and time. He makes his headquarters in Cherokee, the county seat. Mr. Wilder is also active in the civic and political affairs of Cherokee and Alfalfa counties, where he is ready to take part in any movement which he believes designed to increase the well-being and prosperity of his fellow-men. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church.

Webster Wilder married, on September 30, 1909, Lou Kephart, a native of Kansas. They have two children: 1. Webster, Jr., born April 13, 1911. 2. Jane, born February 26, 1913.

**FRED B. SEEM**—As superintendent of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company's telephone and telegraph department for more than a decade, Fred S. Seem was responsible for building up the efficiency of the three thousand miles of line which comprise the Empire system. A man of energy and almost

limitless resource, he threw himself without reserve into his work, and his example of loyalty and industry won wholehearted coöperation from those who worked under him, their enthusiasm playing a major part in the success of his department. In Bartlesville, where were located his home and business headquarters, Mr. Seem was a citizen of recognized importance and played a significant part in the political, civic, and social life of the city. Broad-minded in his attitudes, fair in his dealings, and sincere in his friendships, he was popular with a host of friends, who admired his business ability and liked him for the sterling personal qualities that comprised so significant a part of his character.

Mr. Seem was born August 23, 1877, at Augusta, Illinois, the son of Daniel and Martha (Lyle) Seem. The father served throughout the Civil War in Company K, 119th Illinois Infantry, and the son, although above the age limit for the World War, nevertheless volunteered his services in any capacity in which he might be used. He attended the public schools, graduating from high school, but interrupted advanced studies to enter the business world, early becoming associated with telephone and telegraph engineering. He was connected with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, working in Oklahoma and Kansas, for a number of years. When he entered the service of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company in September, 1916, the concern had very few lines, and to him should go the credit for much of the expansion that has taken place since that time. Mr. Seem served the company successively as plant superintendent and equipment supervisor, construction superintendent, underground equipment and construction supervisor, and then for eleven years as superintendent of the telephone and telegraph department. He had been in telephone work long enough to be an active member of the Pioneer Telephone Association of America. He was also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, was a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Shrine, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Doherty Men's Fraternity. Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Seem and his wife were both active in the work of the party. He belonged to the Old Country Club.

On July 28, 1902, Mr. Seem married Mina Agnes Stephenson, daughter of Charles Stephenson, photographer and artist, and Emily P. (Clark) Stephenson, both of them from families that came to America in the seventeenth century to settle in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Seem is prominent in women's club and social life of Bartlesville, with memberships in the Music Research Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other important social organizations. To Mr. and Mrs. Seem were born three children: Katherine, Martha, and Daniel.

The sudden death of Fred B. Seem, which occurred August 9, 1927, came as a severe shock to a host of friends as well as his devoted family. Only fifty years of age, his normal life's span would have given him many more years in which to carry out his business plans and play his part in the world of men and affairs, where he took naturally, by virtue of his ability and force of personality, a position of leadership. But the fates decreed that a useful, admirable life should be cut short in its prime, and the place left vacant by his passing was consequently large. It will be long before his business associates and per-

sonal friends cease to feel an acute sense of loss that he is no longer with them.

**JNO. L. WARD**—Born in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, of sturdy parents of the Old South, Jno. L. Ward, the subject of this sketch, was left an orphan when but three years of age. He was thereafter under the care of a guardian for a period of approximately twelve years, since which time he has shifted for himself, and met and solved as best he could life's numerous problems without parental aid. He has reached a mark of high regard in character and good citizenship, and has accomplished and maintains a position of rare attainment in his chosen line of work.

Jno. L. Ward, as he is best known to his friends, is a self-made man. He earned his way through school and was educated and admitted to the bar in the State of Texas, since which time he has risen to great prominence, usefulness and power in the practice of law. For a number of years he served as County Attorney of Bell County, Texas, and as District Attorney of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, comprising the counties of Bell, Lampasas and Mills in that State.

In his official relations Mr. Ward was always courteous, sympathetic and obliging, but nevertheless, faithful, firm and fearless in the discharge of his duties to the public. He voluntarily retired from public office in the year of 1917 and resumed the general practice of law, opening his office in Temple, Texas. But soon thereafter and in the year of 1918 he moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. During his long career at the bar Mr. Ward has probably actively participated in more important criminal trials than any other attorney in the Southwest, and is regarded as one of the best trial lawyers in his State. He is a tireless worker and is always faithful and loyal to his client and his cause. He is frank and open with the court and pleasant and effective before the jury. Since his removal to Tulsa he has enjoyed and still enjoys a very extensive practice.

Mr. Ward is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He is married and has one son, John Lawrence Ward, Jr., born December 25, 1909.

**OSCAR E. TEMPLIN, M. D.**—Well known in medical circles of Oklahoma, Dr. Oscar E. Templin has had a distinguished career at his profession and today is counted one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Alva. Here he has resided many years. Aside from professional activities he has interested himself consistently in matters of citizenship, and is highly esteemed for the qualities of his public spirit. His record, one of variety, is of interest, particularly to colleagues in medicine, and to the people of Alva.

Dr. Templin was born at Chariton, Iowa, April 28, 1870, son of Reuben and Hester W. (Brown) Templin, both of whom were born in the State of Indiana. His father, a farmer, was born at Trader's Point, near Indianapolis, Indiana, February 25, 1835, and died May 25, 1889. His mother, who survives, was born October 3, 1841, and now makes her residence at Salina, Kansas. In the family were children: 1. Frank L., of Nardin, Oklahoma. 2. Harvey M., of Palisade, Colorado. 3. Oscar E., of whom we write. 4. Joseph A., of Mentor, Kansas. 5.





Howard





Grace, wife of Fred Stelson, of Grainfield, Kansas. 6. May, wife of Frank Godden, of Burlington, Kansas. 7. Albert E., of Salina, Kansas.

When his father's death occurred, in 1889, Dr. Templin had completed elementary and secondary school in a district near Munden, Kansas, his parents having established a farm in this community. For a time he taught school, and completed his preparatory instruction in the high school department of Kansas Wesleyan University, in 1894, then taught further, in Taylor County, Texas, attending college at Fort Worth University, now Oklahoma City University, during this period. He graduated from the Fort Worth institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900, having made his own way through by dint of scholastic effort as teacher, saving his money carefully, with one object in view. He now secured employment on the Rock Island Railroad, and was working in the station departments of Bowie and Chickasha, Texas, at the opening of Kiawa and Comanche counties, leaving the road in 1902 to become a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. He had decided firmly on medicine as a life's work; so in the medical department of the university he applied himself diligently toward this end, and in 1905 took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a short period he practiced in Nashville, then, in 1905, came to Oklahoma, here practicing in Blaine County, at Darrow, and in due course opened a pharmacy, which he conducted supplementary to his medical activities. On November 1, 1909, Dr. Templin came to Alva, and here has resided and practiced continuously through the years succeeding, save for his time of service in the World War.

It was on April 2, 1918, that Dr. Templin went into the military service of the United States for duty overseas, with the rank of first lieutenant in the medical corps. He was in France from June 1 of 1918 until July 26 of 1919, having done his major work at a Red Cross Hospital, No. 1, in Paris. He is now a major in the Reserve Medical Corps, 320th Medical Regiment, United States of America.

Fraternally, on the professional side, Dr. Templin is identified with the medical associations of county, State and nation, and now holds office as secretary of the county organization, membership in which society has been voted him for life. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is financial secretary, and gives liberally to charity, of funds and assistance, medical assistance without charge having constituted one of his chief humanitarian services to the needy. He is popular in the circles which he frequents.

Dr. Templin married Lula Eagan, native of Kansas, born October 9, 1887, and whom he wed June 6, 1909. Their children are: Pauline, Warne L., and Florence Allene. Their first-born, Katherine, is deceased.

**WILLIAM B. WOMACK** was born August the 19th, 1829, in Tennessee, of Virginia ancestry. His parents moved to Alabama when he was but two years old, and there his father died, leaving him, then eleven, with his mother and her younger children looking to him for support. When twenty years of age he went to Texas, arriving in Daingerfield in 1849, in a strange land, without money or

friends. The next year he sent for his mother and the children. Later he moved to Oak Grove, there managing farms and a country store, until 1881, when he moved to Daingerfield where he engaged in the mercantile and banking business.

A man of vision, a shrewd judge of human nature, with ambition and foresight, he did a large credit business which yielded him both friends and money. In 1894 he moved to Whitewright, Texas, still later lived in California, and at the time of his death had lived in Sulphur, Indian Territory, for about a year. He either organized, or assisted in the organization of national banks at the following towns: Daingerfield, Fairlie, Greenville, Sulphur Springs, Mt. Pleasant, Commerce, Pittsburg, Gilmer, Whitwright, Winnsboro, Cumby and Garland, all Texas locations. William B. Womack, known as financier and business man, was also known and loved for his many charities; not only when churches were to be built, or orphans' homes established, but to individuals he gave encouragement and help. There live today many who have cause to recall him with deep regard, for a word of advice given at the right time, or for more material aid when a crisis threatened. Known in business as a banker, in the hearts of his fellow-men he was known as a friend.

Death came to him June the first, 1907. Though he had lived in Sulphur such a short time, he was regarded as an outstanding citizen and his loss was keenly felt by the people of the town. Orphanages in three different States bear eloquent testimony to his helpful spirit. Each Sabbath morning hymns of prayer and praise rise as incense upon the air from churches which he helped to build. He had been a member of the Methodist church for many years, and died in the full triumph of the Christian faith. After a beautiful life of service, with his faith in God supreme, surrounded by his friends and loved ones, he quietly passed away. His body rested beneath a mound of flowers in Oak Hill Cemetery, but his spirit returned to the God of light and love where he hears the "well done" of the Master. A stately shaft marks his resting place, but that will not be his only monument; the memory of his life and character will forever dwell in the hearts of all who knew him. We grieve that he was taken, but we rejoice that he was given.

**CURVIN DAVID WILLARD**—Engaged in the newspaper business in Alva, Oklahoma, Curvin David Willard is president and manager of the Daily Review Courier Publishing Company, of this city, and is one of the leading citizens of this State. Interested in all phases of public and civic life, he is active as a member of important organizations which play outstanding parts in the affairs of Alva.

Mr. Willard was born on June 16, 1876, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, son of George R. and Sarah (Mottor) Willard. His father was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the highly esteemed and respected citizens of that region of Pennsylvania. Curvin David Willard received his early education in the public schools, and later went through high school, after which he went into the newspaper business, and has continued in this field of work for thirty-five years. At length he came to Oklahoma, and here established himself in the newspaper publishing trade as president and manager of the Daily Review Courier Publishing Company, one of

the foremost organizations of its kind in the State. In all his work he has shown qualities that have marked him as a man of more than ordinary abilities and attainments, while his genial personality has gone far toward making him one of the leading men of his State.

Also deeply interested in the political and social life of Alva and the nearby communities, he is himself closely identified with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he staunchly supports, although he has never held political office, not belonging to the office-seeking type of man. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has taken all degrees, and of Alva Lodge, No. 118, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds memberships in the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and in the local chamber has been for seven years a director. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Willard married, on June 12, 1907, Susan Hendrie, who is now associated with the Alva "Daily Review Courier" in the capacity of secretary-treasurer, daughter of Redding A. and Annis (Sprague) Hendrie. By this marriage there has been one son, Merrel A. Willard, who was born on September 29, 1908, was graduated from the high school in Alva and subsequently spent two years in college; he is now associated with the newspaper of which his father is the head, being first vice-president of the "Daily Review Courier" company.

**FRED BRAXTON H. SPELLMAN**—A practicing attorney at Alva, Oklahoma, since 1924, Fred Braxton H. Spellman has risen in his profession to become a leading member of the local bar. As county attorney and assistant county attorney he gave his best efforts to the duties of his office, achieving an enviable record of successes and winning merited commendation throughout all Wood County.

Mr. Spellman was born at Longton, Kansas, on April 23, 1897, a son of Fred E. and Ruth B. (Hollingsworth) Spellman, the former born in Michigan and the latter in Texas. The father, a railroad man of long experience, is now living retired at Waynoka, Oklahoma, to which place he first came in 1914 as general agent for the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad. There were four children in the family: 1. Darwin, now deceased. 2. Sarah, also now deceased. 3. Fred Braxton H., of this record. 4. J. Gunn.

Fred Braxton H. Spellman attended both public and parochial schools and, with the completion of his education, entered railroad work, to which he gave his attention until 1923. He early decided upon a legal career and, while working nights for the railroad, he gave his days to the reading and study of law. In April, 1924, he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar and shortly afterward began the practice of his profession at Alva. Quickly winning the confidence of the community, he progressed rapidly in his work and has now become an important figure in the courts of the county. In 1924, Mr. Spellman was appointed assistant county attorney, and in 1926 he was chosen county attorney, discharging the duties which fell to him with greatest efficiency and to the complete satisfaction of the people. He has been prominent in various other phases of Oklahoma life, both civic and fraternal,

and is widely known as a public-spirited citizen of the finest type.

In politics a consistent supporter of Republican principles and candidates, Mr. Spellman is now secretary of the Republican Central Committee for Wood County, standing high in party councils throughout the State. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also holding membership in the local Rotary Club, while among the organizations of the men of his profession, he is a member of the American Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and the Wood County Bar Association, of which he is secretary.

On July 5, 1927, Fred Braxton H. Spellman married Beatrice Hollen, who was born in the State of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Spellman worship in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

**EDWARD K. ROBINETT**—Left an orphan by the early death of his father, whose demise was attributed to hardships endured as a soldier in the Civil War, the early life of Edward K. Robinett, of Tulsa, was spent with his mother at the home of his maternal grandmother in Kansas. As the years swept backward he sought a congenial occupation and for a time believed he had found it in the educational field. This proved to be incorrect and he eventually decided upon the law, a course that has been rewarded in many ways, by a valuable clientele and by selection for public office of trust. In Tulsa he was actively engaged in practice until his last illness, his death occurring in that city March 14, 1927. He had a host of friends who mourned his loss, as well as a multitude of acquaintances who are united in the firm faith that Oklahoma lost one of its vital and worthy citizens.

Edward K. Robinett was born in Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1867, a son of Samuel and Mary (Bierley) Robinett, both natives of that State. His father served with valor during the Civil War and died shortly after its conclusion. His mother is still living near Garnett, Kansas. There were two children, the younger, Stephen, now deceased. When Edward was nineteen years of age he attended the Old Kansas State Normal School, at Fort Scott, Kansas, was graduated and at once went to Montpelier, Idaho, where he took a position as a teacher in the high school. He remained in that position for three years and followed it with two years of similar work in Pocatello, Idaho, when he returned to Kansas and entered the State University at Lawrence. He took the law course and was graduated in 1897 with the degree that enabled him to obtain admission to the bar. He thereupon established himself in practice in Kansas City, Kansas, where he remained for fourteen years. The West appealed to him at this time and he went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, set himself up in practice and remained there for seven years. In 1918, he came to Tulsa, where he was engaged in practice at the time of his death. During 1904-1906, he served his constituents as a member of the Lower House of the Kansas State Legislature. He was a Democrat and a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Edward K. Robinett married, June 29, 1898, Mabel Fiester, daughter of Samuel and Lynde (Lovell) Fiester, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Il-





*E. K. Roberts*



linois. The couple are the parents of four children: 1. Cecil, of McLouth, Kansas. 2. Leila, wife of David Wills, vice-president of the National Bank of Lyman, Colorado. 3. Mabel, wife of Edward K. Robinett. 4. Blanche, deceased. Edward K. and Mabel (Fies-ter) Robinett were the parents of three children: 1. Gladys, married N. A. Barron, and they had one daughter. 2. Geraldine, deceased 1921. 3. Pauline.

**SABIN CUBBAGE PERCEFULL**—Prominent in the educational activities of the State of Oklahoma, Sabin Cabbage Percefull is dean of Northwestern State Teachers' College, of Alva, Oklahoma, where he takes a leading part in social and civic affairs and is regarded as one of the foremost citizens. He has done much to build up this institution into one of the leading training-places for teachers to be found in this part of the United States.

Mr. Percefull was born at Leithfield, Kentucky, on February 20, 1889, son of Isaac Andrew and Ive Cabbage, both natives of Kentucky. The father, Isaac Andrew Percefull, is now deceased; he was a merchant by occupation. The mother lives at Marlow, Oklahoma. In this family there were four children: 1. Sabin Cabbage, of whom this is a record. 2. Lera, wife of John Butts, of Comanche, Oklahoma. 3. Louvina, now deceased. 4. Wathena, who is living with her mother. Sabin Cabbage Percefull received his early training in the public schools, and was graduated from Morrow High School in the class of 1907. He then became a student at Baylor University, in Waco, Texas, where he remained for five years, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1912. He held the \$5,000 scholarship at Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he obtained his Master of Arts degree. In 1914 and 1915 he taught in the Lawton, Oklahoma, High School; and then, in the fall of 1915, he became a member of the faculty of Northwestern State College, at Alva, Oklahoma, where he held the position of head of the department of chemistry. In 1918 he entered the army, in which he was transferred to the chemical warfare service, having been assigned as a chemist to the mustard gas factory at Edgewood Arsenal, near Baltimore, Maryland. There he was incapacitated after a time by severe burns. He returned in 1919 to Alva, where he again became affiliated with the college, acting president, in 1922. In the autumn of 1922 he was made dean of the faculty, while in the summer of 1928 he again served as acting president. In the educational life of this State he has thus taken a prominent part, while as dean of Northwestern he has found his true vocation and is justly esteemed for his achievements.

Mr. Percefull, in addition to his affiliations with the educational institution of which he is now the dean, is active in a number of associations and societies which are important in the life of his State and nation. He is a member of the Oklahoma Education Association, of which he was president in 1926. He also belongs to the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supports. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World; while he also belongs to the Rotary Club, of which he was president in 1926.

His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Sabin Cabbage Percefull married, on August 6, 1919, Pearl Ellen Crawford, of Tonkawa, Oklahoma. By this marriage there have been two children: 1. Sabin Crawford, born February 19, 1923. 2. Emily Ellen, born March 4, 1926.

**GEORGE E. NICKEL**—As president of the First National Bank of Alva, Oklahoma, George E. Nickel heads an institution which was the first of its kind in this city, and of which he was one of the organizers. Widely experienced in business and financial matters, he rose to his present place through proved ability, his able direction of all the bank's affairs proving repeatedly of greatest value.

Mr. Nickel was born in Missouri, on August 22, 1870, a son of George and Eva (Schroder) Nickel, both of whom were born in Germany and came to America in 1868. Settling at first in Missouri, the father later moved with his family to Kansas, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and in cabinet-making work, in which trade he was very skillful.

George E. Nickel was the youngest of seven children, receiving his education in the public schools of Missouri and Kansas, and at the very beginning of his business career went as a clerk to Colorado. Later he removed to Amarillo, Texas, and for two years, from 1889 to 1891, was engaged in the hardware business, discharging all duties which came to him in a very efficient way and taking the opportunity to acquaint himself with business methods and conditions of the Southwest. He became much interested in banking and finance, deciding to seek a career in this field, so when the opportunity offered, he formed a connection with a bank at Amarillo with which he remained until 1897. In the last years of the nineteenth century the great development of Oklahoma was just beginning, as men of vision realized the possibilities which awaited them here and were quick to take advantage of the situation. Mr. Nickel, with others, became interested in Alva and decided upon the establishment of the First National Bank, which has been so powerful an influence in the life of the city since that time. He became cashier of the bank at its foundation, remaining in this office for many years, aiding in shaping the policies which resulted in a consistent, healthy expansion, and in making the operating mechanisms more smooth and efficient. Upon the death of Captain Stine, the bank's president, in 1917, Mr. Nickel succeeded him in office and has remained in control until the present time. The First National Bank has shown impressive growth under his guidance, and he is widely considered throughout all this section an able and progressive financial executive of the highest type.

Mr. Nickel has long been a prominent figure in civic affairs and in the general life of the community at Alva, supporting all worthy movements for advance. The people of the city have honored him by electing him to the office of mayor, a position which he filled with great distinction for a term of four years. Mr. Nickel also served on the State Board of Education from 1902 to 1907, while his contributions to charitable or benevolent causes have been many and generous. He is affiliated, fraternally, with



the Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On January 2, 1895, George E. Nickel married Lena Stine, of Texas.

**JOHN R. MURROW**—Barrister of wide reputation and high standing among colleagues at law, John R. Murrow has long been a foremost citizen of Waynoka. His career has been diversified, as he was in business enterprises before he undertook the profession of which he is now a distinguished member.

John R. Murrow was born in Powshiek County, Iowa, March 16, 1874, son of Thomas Alexander and Eveline E. (King) Murrow. His father was a native of Kentucky; his mother, of Illinois. Thomas Alexander Murrow was a farmer and educator who took a prominent place in current affairs of his community. His passing brought deep regret among all who had known him.

John R. Murrow was the sixth child in a family of thirteen children. As he attended school, he worked on the farm, and after he had completed high school became engaged as a salesman for hardware and farm implement concerns of Iowa and the State of Kansas. It was in 1898 that he came to Oklahoma, at that time taking residence in Alva, where, in 1901, he opened a hardware and implement business of his own. Also in 1901 he opened a hardware and implement store in Waynoka, which he operated a year, afterward selling it to enter the insurance business, in Waynoka. At this he succeeded roundly, and as he sold insurance studied law, being admitted to the bar of Oklahoma. He has practiced continuously and with augmented prestige through the years that have followed, always in Waynoka, and is well known in the professional circles through the State at large. In civic matters he is of loyal public spirit, supporter of all worthy movements designed for the benefit of the community. During the World War he was of assistance in the several patriotic campaigns, notably those of the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Savings Stamps. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

John R. Murrow married, February 11, 1897, Sadie F. Boswell, of Iowa; and of this union were born six children, of whom three died in infancy, three living to maturity: 1. Eveline, born July 24, 1905, died December 26, 1928. 2. Lucille, born in November, 1908, wife of Floyd Farmer, a farmer, of Katesby, Oklahoma. 3. John Henry, born October 1, 1911.

**MAJOR L. J. MILES**—Few men have been more active in a number of different business and public enterprises in Oklahoma than has Major L. J. Miles, who is now living retired in Pawhuska. He came to this region long before the formation of the present State of Oklahoma, and was among those who helped to build out of what was more or less a wilderness the present-day industrialized region that constitutes Oklahoma. For twelve years he was Indian agent of the Osage Indian tribe, and in this capacity rendered invaluable service to his fellow-men and to the old Indian Territory.

Major Miles was born in Miami County, Ohio, on March 10, 1844, son of Benjamin and Prudence

(Jones) Miles, both natives of Miami County, Ohio, where they were widely known citizens. The ancestors of this branch of the family were of Quaker stock, and they came into Ohio from Pennsylvania at an early period. Major Miles's father, Benjamin Miles, was a farmer by occupation; and in the fall of 1856 he removed with his family to Cedar County, Iowa, where he was one of the early pioneers. So it was on the Iowa prairies that L. J. Miles, his son, grew to manhood. He received his education in the country schools in his early boyhood, and subsequently studied at the University of Iowa. He left the university, however, about six months before the time for his graduation, and began his career as a country merchant, opening a small general store at West Branch, Iowa. This store he conducted for ten years, and, in 1878, gave it up to come to the Indian Territory, settling in that part of it which is now known as Oklahoma, having been appointed Indian agent of the Osage Indians at what is now Pawhuska, where he now resides. The town then was known as the Osage Agency. Mr. Miles received his appointment under the administration of President Hayes, and, once the appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate, he continued in office under the administration of Presidents Garfield and Arthur and the first administration of President Cleveland. About October 1, 1885, he was removed to make way for a Democratic appointee, and in the following three and one-half years five different men served as agents of the Osage Indians. In May, 1889, Mr. Miles was again appointed to the post, in which he served up to July, 1893, when all the Indian agents, who hitherto had been universally civilian appointees named by the President and confirmed by the Senate, were replaced by army officers.

For more than eleven years Major Miles ruled over the Osages, doing everything in his power to advance the condition of the natives and to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the numerous disputes that inevitably arose between the Caucasian and the Indian races. His rule was not an arbitrary one, but rather fatherly in character, based upon love and charity; and it was such largely because Major Miles came to the Indian Territory with a friendly feeling for the subjected races in his heart and a desire to better their conditions. He talked with them, counselled with their leaders, and advised and directed them, with the result that it was only a little while until they accepted him as their "white father" and came to him for advice and guidance. At that time there were no Government laws for punishment of the Indian for crimes committed within his tribe, and there was no tribal government in the Osage tribe beyond what was known as chief rule. The Cherokees and some other tribes had adopted both kinds of tribal government. Major Miles, among his other contributions to the Osages, advised them to counsel with the Cherokees and study their laws with a view to adopting some similar form of government for their own tribe. The Osages took his advice, and organized a police force with a board of councillors for the High Chief. This board was to pass judgment upon criminals. So strong was the faith of the Osage Indians in the "white father" who so advised and helped them that, when a crime was committed, the perpetrator made haste to seek the counsel of the "white father"





*Ed H. M. Maden*



before the police arrested him, thereby creating complicated situations. Major Miles also broke up the system of polygamous marriages which hitherto had been so popular among the members of the tribe, and in every way that came to his mind led them to what he and his people considered better and cleaner modes of living.

In 1893, after he had first left the agency, he went to Arkansas City, Kansas, and with others founded and incorporated the Newman Dry Goods Company, of which he is still a director. He also went, in 1893, after having left the agency, to Lawrence, Kansas, whither he took his family, and here saw that his children were educated. And while his family resided in Lawrence up to 1921, Mr. Miles himself spent much of his time in Pawhuska as an arbiter and adjutor in the claims arising in changing the Indians from the status of natives to that of United States citizenship; and his work in this connection made it necessary for him to spend considerable time in Washington, District of Columbia, especially in the months intervening between his winters in Oklahoma.

Major L. J. Miles married, in 1870, Agnes Minthorn, of West Branch, Iowa, and by this union there were born six children, four daughters and two sons; one daughter, Maud, died in infancy; the others were: 1. Harriet, who became the wife of F. B. Odell, of Topeka, Kansas. 2. Theodore W., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Pawhuska. 3. Blanche, now Mrs. Blanche Hopper, who is superintendent of the Osage County Hospital, at Pawhuska, and a member of the State Hospital Board. 4. Oakley B., a ranchman of Osage County, Oklahoma. 5. Laura, now deceased.

The entire family has been reared in the Quaker faith, in which Major Miles's ancestors were devout worshippers.

**WILLIAM HARTMAN McFADDEN** was born in Moundsville, West Virginia, June 11, 1869, and moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, when a boy, with his parents. It was there that he made his entry into the industrial world, going to work for the McIntosh-Hemphill Steel Company at a wage of \$3.50 a week. Twenty-seven years later the industry and application to his work, which have always been his leading characteristic, were rewarded by his being made president of the company. He was also president of the Pittsburgh Manufacturers' Association in 1905, and president of the Pittsburgh Foundrymen's Association the same year. Under Mr. McFadden's supervision and direction a great number of this country's largest and best steel plants were constructed. Mr. McFadden is the son of Galbraith Stewart and Parmelia (Morton) McFadden.

During his presidency of the McIntosh-Hemphill Company he visited Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he met E. W. Marland, at that time interested in the 101 Ranch Oil Company and a resident of Ponca City, Oklahoma. Mr. McFadden first visited Ponca City in 1909 and, having become interested in the oil business, decided to make Ponca City his home. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the oil business and is now the senior vice-president of Marland Oil Company and makes his home at Ponca City.

Immediately after coming to Ponca City, Mr. McFadden took a deep interest in the civic affairs of the

community and five years later he was elected mayor of Ponca City, which office he held for seven consecutive years. It was during his terms as mayor that municipal buildings were built for Ponca City almost entirely through his individual efforts and Ponca began to develop from a backward cow-town into the modern beautiful city it is today.

Mr. McFadden contributed valuable services during the World War, giving all his time to various war activities and especially to seeing that the Liberty Loan drives were successful in his districts.

Mr. McFadden is a great believer in the benefits of an outdoor life. On this account he has always taken a keen interest in the Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls of America. He is always ready with advice and material assistance to foster and aid anything which will promote the welfare of these two organizations. He is ever young at heart and his association with the Boy Scouts has been such that they know he is their real friend and that they can apply to him for help at all times with absolute confidence that they will receive a friendly hearing and a sympathetic understanding of their problems. His interest in the Boy Scouts has in no way lessened the attention he gives to the Campfire Girls, for whom he has established a permanent camp on the Arkansas River eight miles from Ponca City, where he has installed every convenience and comfort that kindly thoughtfulness and money can supply.

Outside of his business and civic interests, his principal interest is big game hunting and each year he finds time to gather a few friends around him and spend several weeks hunting in the mountains. He has long since given up hunting for game alone and now spends most of his hunts in the study of wild life.

Mr. McFadden is unusually prominent in fraternal circles, his affiliations including Alfred Marland Lodge, No. 503, Free and Accepted Masons, Ponca City; Guthrie Lodge of Perfection, Guthrie Chapter of the Rose Croix, DeSonnac Council of Kadosh, Oklahoma Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, all of Guthrie; Olivet Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Ponca City; Bernard Council, No. 43, Royal and Select Masters, Ponca City; Ben Hur Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, Ponca City; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tulsa. He is a life-member of Sheridan Lodge, No. 94, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is the possessor of a gold life-membership card, surmounted by a diamond-studded star, presented by Sheridan Lodge and bearing the inscription: "In Appreciation for Services Rendered." Mr. McFadden is a life-member of Ponca City Chapter, No. 1031, Loyal Order of Moose, and is a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the Pickwick, Crescent, Mystic, Royal Host, and Country clubs, of New Orleans, Louisiana. He is also a member of the Lions Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Ponca City; a life-member of the Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) Board of Trade; honorary member of the American Foundrymen's Association, having been its president in 1906-1907. In 1906-1907, he was also president of the Pittsburgh Manufacturers' Association, and from 1903 to 1910 was vice-president of the General Steel Casting Association, for the United States and Canada.

On April 21, 1920, at New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. McFadden married Ella Charlotte Williams.

**CHRISTIAN HENRY MAUNTEL**—An attorney of long experience and proved ability, Christian Henry Mauntel enjoys an extensive practice at Alva, Oklahoma, of which city he has been a resident for thirty years. He is widely known as a leading member of the bar in this part of the State, and as a man who has served his community well in public office and in private life, contributing in considerable degree through his own successes to the larger prosperity of Oklahoma.

Mr. Mauntel was born on May 24, 1872, in Southern Indiana, a son of William F. and Mary (Neuhaus) Mauntel, the father and mother, natives of Germany, both coming to America about 1840 and settling in Ohio. In 1853 they removed to Indiana, engaging in agricultural pursuits and general farming, and in this State made their home until death occurred. They were the parents of five children: 1. Mary, of Fort Morgan, Colorado. 2. August H., of Holland, Indiana. 3. Matilda, of Holland, Indiana. 4. Christian Henry, of this record. 5. Anna, of Berkeley, California.

Christian Henry Mauntel received his preliminary education in the parochial schools of the Lutheran church, and later attended the Indiana State Normal School from which he was graduated in 1893. In the following year he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Indiana, and in 1895 the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Chicago. Determining upon a legal career, he was chosen Fellow in the University of Indianapolis Law School, and from this institution was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During part of 1897 and 1898 he taught in the high school at Indianapolis, but in September of the latter year, he came to Alva, Oklahoma, and began the practice of law. Immediately winning a position of prominence in the early life of this section, he was elected county attorney in 1900, and reappointed to that position early in 1907, serving continuously until the admission of Oklahoma as a State, and discharging all duties of his office with the greatest efficiency and dispatch. In his private practice he exerted his best efforts on behalf of his clients, winning many notable victories and creating a demand for his services which has extended throughout all this section of the State, occupying his full time and attention.

In politics a hearty supporter of Republican principles and candidates, Mr. Mauntel has been active in many public movements for the progress and welfare of the community, and is widely regarded as a public-spirited citizen of the type most essential for growth and advance in a city or State. He has contributed generously to worthy charitable and benevolent enterprises.

On September 14, 1898, Christian Henry Mauntel married Bertha Carter, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Grace E., now the wife of Kent W. Johnson, of Alva. 2. Charles Ivan, who is an electrical engineer for the Westinghouse Electric Company, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

**ALFRED W. KAVANAUGH**—One of the leading citizens of Alva, Oklahoma, Alfred W. Kavanaugh has been engaged here in the hardware business for a number of years, while at the same time he has held important public office, having been

mayor of the city, and has taken a foremost part in civic and social affairs. He is regarded highly by his fellow-men, who esteem him for his genial personality and his attainments.

Mr. Kavanaugh was born in Nebraska, on April 9, 1878, son of John and Katharine (Bohan) Kavanaugh, both natives of Ireland. From that country they came to the Province of Ontario, Canada, where John Kavanaugh farmed, while at a later period they came to the United States and became engaged in farming in Nebraska. Both of them are now deceased. Alfred W. Kavanaugh, who was the youngest of a family of eleven children, received his early education in the public schools, and then attended the Sisters' School, the Fairbury High School at Fairbury, Nebraska, and Creighton University at Omaha, Nebraska. He went back to Fairbury, Nebraska, where for six years he was engaged in the hardware business. In 1907 he came to Alva, Oklahoma, where he became associated in the hardware business with Shea Brothers, having gone into this enterprise in the capacity of manager. In this establishment he has played an important part since that time, and has come to be recognized as one of the foremost figures in the industry which he represents in this part of the country.

He is also active in the general affairs of his industry, having been president of the Oklahoma Hardware Association and the Western Hardware and Implement Dealers' Association. A leader in civic affairs, he also was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1918, while in 1919 and 1920 he served as mayor of Alva, a position which he filled with the full dignity and public-spiritedness befitting that high office, and in connection with which he rendered valuable service to his city, his community and his fellow-citizens. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Kavanaugh's religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church.

He married, on May 31, 1905, Molly Shea. By this union there have been three children: Julia, Alfred and Edward.

**WALTER L. HOUTS**—A practicing attorney at Alva, Oklahoma, for many years, Walter L. Houts has come into prominence as a leading member of the local bar. He is thoroughly trained in the profession of his choice and his services in important legal cases are highly regarded and frequently sought, while he himself is considered an able and progressive lawyer of high type.

Mr. Houts was born in Johnson County, Missouri, on October 31, 1872, a son of Wesley Houts, who was born in Illinois, and of Eliza (Graham) Houts, born in Ireland. The father, a physician, died in 1896, while the mother died in 1921. There were two children in the family: 1. Oliver Fredrick, of Cleo Springs, Oklahoma. 2. Walter L., of this record.

Walter L. Houts attended the public schools of his native State, and lived on a farm in Johnson County until 1888, helping in farm work and engaging in agricultural pursuits in general. He soon sought larger opportunities than those offered him here, however, completing the course of study in the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, Missouri. In 1893 Mr. Houts first came to Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, but returned to Mis-







*J. B. Thatcher*

souri the same fall, and remained there until 1898 when he removed to Oklahoma, and became associated with his brother in the operation of a general merchandise store at Cleo Springs, for about three years. Then Mr. Houts bought certain property holdings in Woods County, northwest of Cleo Springs, and here he lived until he came to Alva in 1911. He has made his home in this city since that time.

Shortly after his arrival in Alva, Mr. Houts was chosen clerk of the county court, discharging all the duties of this office in a very efficient manner for four years. During this period he resolved to seek a career in the field of law, and soon was able to put his plans into execution by taking up the study and reading of law in his spare time. In 1914 he was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma, beginning practice almost immediately at Alva, where he was now well known. Mr. Houts was quick to win the confidence of those who came to consult him, gradually building his practice to flattering proportions as the demands on his services constantly increased. Now he is recognized as a leader of the bar in Woods County, and is one of the most active and successful attorneys in this part of the State.

On October 15, 1910, at Webb City, Missouri, Walter L. Houts married Katharine Houts, a native of Texas, and no direct relation to her husband. They are the parents of three children: Eleanor Margaret, Frances Marvin, and Marion.

**EDWARD HENRY HOMBERGER**—With a distinguished personal scholastic record, Professor Edward Henry Homberger, Superintendent of the Woodward City Schools since 1921, is well known among school men of the State and nation for the contributions he has made to the field of education. In his efforts for the training of Woodward's young people, he visualizes as part, only, of a process looking toward a wider outlook, a deeper appreciation of the finer as well as the practical things of life and a consequent happier existence for old and young in the community as a whole and, in practical application of his theories, takes part, so far as time will permit, in adult activities of the community. He is president of the Woodward Kiwanis Club and a member of several fraternal orders.

Professor Homberger was born in Maysville, Missouri, November 12, 1867, the son of Henry and Sarah (Meek) Homberger. His mother was born in Pennsylvania and is a descendant of Robert Meek, who came from Scotland and settled first in Maryland, and later moved to Pennsylvania in 1748. Robert Meek had six sons, all of whom served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Homberger's grandfather on his father's side came from Hesse, and settled in East St. Louis, where his father was born; later his father moved to a farm near Maysville, Missouri. There were three children: 1. Edward Henry, the subject of this sketch. 2. Bernice, wife of I. M. Taylor, Maysville, Missouri. 3. Olive, wife of J. Wesley Taylor, also of Maysville. The two sisters married brothers.

Professor Homberger was granted his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees by Colorado Teachers' College in 1912 and 1920 respectively. Since then he has done an additional year of graduate work at Columbia Teachers' College in New York City, receiving in 1926 his Master's degree from

that institution, and also a special administrative certificate—his major field being administration.

His work has been in demand as a leader of summer courses for teachers, and in 1910, 1913, 1914 and 1921, he was an instructor in the summer school at Southwestern Teachers' College at Weatherford, Oklahoma. He taught in the Colorado Teachers' College summer school in 1918 and in 1927 in the University of Tulsa summer session.

He came first to Oklahoma in 1907 and settled on a claim in the so-called "Big Pasture." The same year he accepted the superintendency of the Snyder, Oklahoma, schools, and remained in this position until 1915. That year he was called to Colorado to take charge of the Delta schools, returning to Oklahoma in 1918 to accept the superintendency of the Clinton schools. Here he continued until 1921, the year he took up his work at Woodward.

Besides his work with the Kiwanis Club of Woodward, Professor Homberger fraternizes with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has served two terms as president of the Southwestern Teachers' Association in 1912 and 1921. He has been a member of the National Education Association since 1907, and is a member of the National Department of Superintendents; and a member of the various State educational associations; a member of Pi Gamma Mu, a National Social Science Honor Society.

Professor Homberger married, August 15, 1906, Lena Sidney Bull.

**THOMAS CLYDE THATCHER**—A record of good, steady, hard work, which carried with it a habit of success, is presented in the career of Thomas Clyde Thatcher, of Oklahoma City. We give the results, names and dates, the movements to this place and that, the sojourn in one city or another, the kind of work engaged in—but the human element, the prolonged industry and earnest thought that produced those results, the hopes and the fears and the dreams, must be filled in by the reader with the intuitive material provided by his own imagination and his own heart. A record of steady success does not come by chance. It has intelligence behind it. Mr. Thatcher started in as a young strippling with a common school education, in the hardware business in a small town in Texas. He is now, a few decades later, general manager of one important company and vice-president and director of numerous other firms, including banks and publishing companies. A well-rounded career, rewarded by increasing prosperity, is the story of a life that is yet in its prime and of which important chapters remain to be written.

Mr. Thatcher was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, October 21, 1872, the son of W. H. H. and Amanda M. Thatcher. The father, a merchant, is now deceased, while the mother lives in Oklahoma City. Thomas Clyde Thatcher was educated in the common schools. After leaving school, his family having removed from Iowa to Texas, he commenced work with a hardware and implement concern in Vernon, Texas. The date of the entry into the commercial and industrial world thus made was August 2, 1890. However, he held that first job only a month or two. He moved to Wichita Falls, Texas, on November 25, 1890, engaging there in the same line of business. Then he branched out into a line



that gave him a chance to see a little of the country, and from February 13, 1893, to January 1, 1898, he worked for William Deering & Company of Chicago as traveling collector in Texas and the Indian Territory. He then engaged in the implement business in Wichita Falls as a member of the firm of Hagy & Thatcher, and was thus occupied until February 1, 1907. In April, 1907, he assisted in the organization of the Farmers' Bank & Trust Company, with position as cashier. In this office he continued until February 1, 1913.

Mr. Thatcher then moved to Oklahoma City, and there took up the position of vice-president and general manager of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Company. He continues to hold that position to the present day, but in the meantime has added numerous other responsibilities to it. He is vice-president of Plant Flour Mills Company, St. Louis, Missouri; vice-president of the Perry Mill & Elevator Company, Perry, Oklahoma, and executive vice-president of the Kansas Mill & Elevator Company, Arkansas City, Kansas. He is vice-president of the Fidelity National Bank, Oklahoma City, and director of the Times Publishing Company, Wichita Falls, Texas.

In politics, Mr. Thatcher is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of the India Temple, Oklahoma City, and of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, Wichita Falls, Texas. He is vice-president of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce; past president of the Lions Club, Oklahoma City; a member of the Oklahoma Club; past president of the Oklahoma Millers' Association; past president of the Southwestern Millers' League, and a member of the executive committee, Millers' National Federation.

Thomas Clyde Thatcher married, October 7, 1902, at Wichita Falls, Texas, Mrs. Carrie (Cauble) Hagy, daughter of Hiram M. and Mary Cauble, both of whom are now deceased. There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Stanton W., born October 18, 1903; married, May 11, 1926, Henrietta Stamp, of Wheeling, West Virginia. 2. Grace, born March 17, 1905; married, September 28, 1926, to Roy Hoffman, Jr.

**HARRY F. HALL**—A leader in the business life of Alva, Oklahoma, and also a member of a number of this city's social and civic organizations, Harry F. Hall is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-men, and is keenly interested in the affairs of his city and community and eager to do everything in his power to advance the prosperity and well-being of Alva.

Mr. Hall was born in Illinois on March 6, 1873, son of Fordham and Ada (Frost) Hall. His father was a native of New York State, while his mother came from Vermont. His father was engaged in woolen manufacturing throughout the greater part of his business career. Both parents are now deceased. Fordham and Ada (Frost) Hall had three children: 1. Norman, now deceased. 2. Georgia, who became the wife of John Cone, of Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Harry F. Of these, Harry F. Hall, of whom this is a record, spent his early life in Middlebury, Vermont, with his grandfather, and there attended public schools. He came West while still young, settling first in Chicago, Illinois, and then proceeding to Alva, Oklahoma, in 1893. Here he became engaged in the work of shipping car goods.

His mother filed a claim to land here, and he held a claim until old enough to file one in his own name; whereupon he acquired a considerable property about ten miles northwest of the city. Later he sold this land, and removed to Alva proper, where his mother died. In his different business activities, Mr. Hall has been consistently successful, principally because of the soundness of his judgments and his natural business talents, but also as a result of his genial personality and his marked ability to get along with his fellow-men and all with whom he has dealings.

Mr. Hall has taken a lively part in the organizational activities of his community, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belongs to the Star Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Guthrie, the Oklahoma Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Commandery of Knights Templar at Cherokee, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City.

Harry F. Hall married, on December 25, 1904, Nellie Murdock, a native of Kansas. By this union there was one child, Ada Jane, who is living at home with her parents in Alva.

**ARTHUR ERNEST HALE, M. D.**—Prominent in the ranks of medical men in Alva, Oklahoma, and nearby regions of this State, Arthur E. Hale, M. D., holds a place of leadership, not only in his profession, but in the life of his town and community. There is scarcely any phase of public affairs in which he does not take an active part, and he is highly regarded by his fellow-men.

Dr. Hale was born in Norton, Kansas, on November 2, 1886, son of Homer H. and Laura (Fackler) Hale, the father a native of Iowa and the mother of Pennsylvania. Homer H. Hale, a farmer and stock man all his life by occupation, now lives in Kansas, having reached at the time of this writing (1928) the age of seventy-two years. Dr. Arthur E. Hale, of whom this is a record, is one of the five children of Homer and Laura (Fackler) Hale, and the eldest of these children. He was educated in the public schools of Norton County, Kansas, and graduated in 1906 from Norton County High School. After having passed his early life in his native Kansas, he came, in 1907, to the Indian Territory, having been engaged in the capacity of stenographer for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Later, he entered the University of Kansas for the study of medicine, and was graduated from this institution in 1913. Coming to Wichita, Kansas, he served as resident surgeon at St. Francis' Hospital for two years, and then, in 1915, removed to Alva, Oklahoma, where he practiced for three years before entering the service during the World War. During that period of world conflict, he served as medical officer in the army overseas, and in 1919 took post-graduate work at the University of Paris, Paris, France, in the anatomy, diseases and treatment of the eye. Then, in 1919-20, he took further post-graduate work in Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, New York City, and also Roosevelt Hospital, Vanderbilt Clinic, and New York Lung, Nose and Throat Hospital, 1919-20, after which he returned to Alva, Oklahoma, specializing in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has been eminently successful in this special field, as well as in his general practice of



medicine, being ideally fitted for his work, both by temperament and by acquired skill.

In addition to his work in the medical profession, Dr. Hale is one of Alva's most active citizens. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Rotary Club (ex-president), as well as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, American Medical Association, Oklahoma State Medical Society, Woods County Medical Association (ex-president), Southern Medical Society, and Kansas City Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Club. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since his period of service in the United States Army, he has held the commission of major in the Medical Reserve Corps. He is also ex-Post Commander, American Legion, Meyer-Sheil Post, at Alva. These affiliations show him to be a man of wide diversity of interests, and one whose life is certain to be useful to his community in several different fields of activity.

Dr. Hale married, at Wichita, Kansas, July 14, 1915, Edna Anna Poe, a native of Kansas, daughter of Henry Mills Poe, native of Indiana, and Emily (Mutchmore) Poe, both parents now living. By this union there have been two sons, Arthur E., Jr., and William Homer.

**GUS HADWIGER**—Although he is now engaged in the general practice of law in Alva, Oklahoma, Gus Hadwiger has had a varied career, and has become familiar with as many different kinds of business and political activity as any man in the State. In all of these ventures he has been eminently successful, but his work as lawyer and judge stands out among his more recent accomplishments.

Mr. Hadwiger was born in Moravia, Austria, on May 31, 1869, son of Augustin and Aloisa (Heinz) Hadwiger, both of whom were natives of Austria. He came to America in 1878, and here settled in Barton County, Kansas, where his parents took up their home. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in Harper County, Kansas, in 1897, while the mother died in that county in 1926. Gus Hadwiger, of whom this is a record, the eldest of eight children in his family, attended the graded schools in Kansas, after he had already received some preliminary training in his native land, Austria, and in the early "eighties," finding it necessary to earn his own way to a certain extent, was a newsboy in Pueblo, Colorado. In 1885 and 1886 he was on a cattle ranch in the Indian Territory portion, now Woods County, Oklahoma; while from 1887 to 1890 he served as apprentice to the carpenter's trade in Pueblo, Colorado. In 1891 he returned to Kansas, where he remained until the opening of the Strip in 1893. Then he came to Oklahoma, where he took up a homestead near Ingersoll, Oklahoma, which he still owns, although at a later period he came to Alva, where he became engaged in the contracting and building business. In 1895 he was acting under Sheriff H. C. McGrath as under sheriff of Woods County, while he was also appointed deputy United States marshal under E. D. Nix, United States marshal of Oklahoma Territory, with whom he served until 1897. He then removed to his farm, on which he staved until 1899, when he joined Company F, of the United States Thirty-second Vol-

unteer Regiment of Infantry, for service in the Philippine Islands; later promoted from the ranks and commissioned second lieutenant. He lived again on his farm from June, 1901, until the fall of 1904, when he was elected sheriff of Woods County. He held this high office until 1907, and then became engaged in newspaper work with Kent Eubank, conducting "The Evening News," the newspaper which since that time has come to be known as the Alva "Daily Review Courier." He sold his interest in the paper in 1908, and took up the study of law at Valparaiso, Indiana, University Law School, and graduated from that institution in 1910. He immediately took up the practice of law at Alva, Oklahoma. In 1914 he was elected county judge of Woods County, to which office he was reelected in 1916. He was on the border at the time when he was elected judge (for a second term), having served there as a captain and quartermaster of a machine-gun company in the First Oklahoma Infantry, under General Roy V. Hoffman. Since he finished his term of the judgeship, which he fulfilled with all the fairness, dignity and justice befitting that high office, Mr. Hadwiger has been engaged in a general law practice, using Alva as his headquarters and place of residence.

Interested in all the affairs of his community and State, whether social or civic in character, Mr. Hadwiger was, from 1904 to 1916, continuously an officer in the Oklahoma National Guard. In 1910 he was captain and coach of the Oklahoma rifle team at Camp Perry, Ohio. In 1913 he won first place as captain and coach on an eight-man team, long distance Evans Skirmish Match, at Camp Perry, having been victorious over all comers who participated. In 1910 he won the individual slow-fire match as Oklahoma's competitor at Kansas City, Missouri, against Kansas and Nebraska, and Iowa and Missouri. Mr. Hadwiger is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, while his religious affiliation is with the Christian church.

Gus Hadwiger married, on April 27, 1896, Elizabeth B. Smith, a native of Missouri, and by this marriage there has been one child, Robert L., who is a graduate of Oklahoma University Law School, having received his degree from that institution in 1925. He is now a partner in the practice of law with his father.

**JAY J. GLASER**—A figure of importance in Oklahoma legal circles for more than fifteen years, Jay J. Glaser now devotes himself to his large and lucrative practice at Alva. Widely known throughout this section of the State as an able lawyer of wide knowledge and experience, he has served both as city attorney of Alva, and on the bench of Woods County, winning distinction in both these capacities, as he has also in the conduct of his own practice.

Mr. Glaser was born in Clark County, Missouri, on July 27, 1880, a son of John M. and Louisa (Geiser) Glaser, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to the United States in 1870, settling at Waterloo, Iowa, from which in 1875 they moved to Clark County, Missouri. Here they engaged in farming activities and in agricultural pursuits until the time of their death.

Jay Jay Glaser, twelfth child in a family of fourteen, attended the public schools of his native State

and later took up farming in Northern Kansas, where he remained until his twenty-first year. Seeking larger opportunities than those offered him in farming work, he came to Alva, Oklahoma, on March 6, 1904, and here entered the abstract business. Three years later he was elected clerk of the District Court at Alva, serving in this capacity with every success until January, 1913. Deciding upon a legal career, meanwhile, he had taken the occasion to study law in this period, and in 1913 was admitted to the Oklahoma bar. Mr. Glaser soon attracted favorable notice through his fine energy and ability, and was consequently elected city attorney, in which office he remained for six years. In this time he represented the city and the people's interests in numerous important cases, reflecting great credit both on himself and on the community which he so ably served. With his wide knowledge of legal principles and procedures he is well fitted for service on the bench, and in 1922 consented to become a candidate for county judge for one term, following his nomination and subsequent election. Since that time, he has devoted himself to private practice, answering the numerous calls for aid which come to him in a steady stream, and gradually building his already large legal following to flattering proportions.

In politics Mr. Glaser is a member of the Democratic party, and as the representative of this party was elected county judge and city attorney. He has been prominent in all civic affairs, standing high in the councils of his party in Oklahoma. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Royal Neighbors of America, while he is also a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce at Alva. Mr. Glaser was honored by the governor in his appointment as a member of the Oklahoma State Insurance Board.

On November 15, 1905, Jay J. Glaser married Carrie A. Ensworth, who was born in Kansas, and they are the parents of one child, Louise Etta, now a teacher in the schools of Enid, Oklahoma. Mr. Glaser, with his family, worships in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

**LeROY LONG, M. D.**—In the process of shaping the Indian and Oklahoma Territories into a full-fledged State, LeRoy Long, M. D., has for more than three decades been a potent factor. He has led all medical advancement, first among the Choctaws in Indian Territory, and later among the white citizens of the State of Oklahoma. During the past thirteen years, the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine has trebled its student body and elevated its standards to "A" rank under Dr. Long's stimulating leadership as Dean and Professor of Surgery. Indeed, his professional achievements, including his contributions to medical literature, have brought Dr. Long into national prominence.

LeRoy Long was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, January 1, 1869, son of William Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Burch) Long. The father, who had been wounded at Antietam as orderly sergeant in the Confederate Army, was a prosperous North Carolina farmer. The son received his preliminary education in the high school at Lowesville, North Carolina, and under private tutors. His medical training he pursued at Louisville Medical Col-

lege, now the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1893 with first honors and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Subsequently the Doctor studied in various European clinics.

Excepting for a brief period of school-teaching, Dr. Long has given all his adult years to his profession. The distinction attained at medical college automatically entitled him to an appointment to the Louisville City Hospital, which Dr. Long had to decline because of ill health brought on by overwork as a student. After recuperating in North Carolina, he practiced medicine for a short time until, in 1894, he was chosen assistant to the chair of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Louisville Medical College. During the year of this occupation, he put in his spare time studying bacteriology in the newly established laboratories and engaging in professional work in the Infirmary attached to the college. It was in 1895 that Dr. Long began his residence in the Territories. His first location was at Caddo, Indian Territory, where he remained until 1904. He was appointed member of the Choctaw Board of Medical Examiners by Principal Chief Green McCurtain in 1899, and served for five years. An outstanding achievement of this term of office was his re-writing of the "Medical Practice Act" for the Choctaw Nation, which passed unchanged in the Choctaw Council and won the approval of Governor McCurtain in the 1899-1900 session. Dr. Long was secretary of the Indian Territory Medical Association, 1896 to 1899, president in 1899-1900, and later was a member from his Territory of the committee that organized the merger of the Oklahoma and the Indian Territory Medical associations in 1906. From 1905 to 1915 Dr. Long was established at South McAlester, now known as McAlester, Indian Territory. From 1911 to 1915 he was chosen a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Medical Examiners, and since its foundation in 1913 he has been a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In 1915 appreciation of Dr. Long's professional achievements and erudition, particularly his knowledge of anatomy and his surgical skill, and his important part in medical progress in Oklahoma, found expression in his appointment as Dean and Professor of Surgery at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. Largely through his efforts the school has been advanced from "B" to "A" grade, the recognition having come in 1920. The enrollment of students has increased threefold, and property of the institution has been acquired to the value of more than a million dollars. Dr. Long is also Chief of Staff and head of the department of surgery in University Hospital, at Oklahoma City, an institution which is a part of the organization of the Medical School.

The emergency calls of the World War on the American medical profession received from Dr. Long a prompt response. He was a major in the Medical Corps, United States Army, and is now lieutenant-colonel, Medical Reserve Corps, and commanding officer at United States Hospital No. 56, Oklahoma City. Among his notable contributions to medical literature occur the following: "Perforation in Typhoid;" "Harmful Use of Cathartics after Abdominal Operations;" "Prevention of Post-Operative Intestinal Incompetence;" "Acute Non-Tuberculous Plio-Psosis Infection." These have been published in professional journals and have enjoyed wide reading. His fraternity is the Phi Beta Pi;





Alvy Long





his clubs, the Oklahoma, the University, the Lions and the Torch. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. As he is a man of unusual intellectual attainments and broad culture, he finds his chief relaxation in reading, particularly the polished and sophisticated literature of France, a country he knows well through his many visits there.

At Atoka, Indian Territory, LeRoy Long married, April 29, 1896, Martha Downing, daughter of George and Melissa (Armstrong) Downing. His two sons have followed in their father's footsteps and prepared themselves for the medical profession: 1. Dr. LeRoy Downing Long, born March 15, 1897, M. D., Harvard Medical School. 2. Dr. Wendell McLean Long, born January 6, 1899, also a graduate of Harvard Medical School.

**JOHN JOSEPH GERLACH**—Business talents of unusual strength have brought John Joseph Gerlach, of Woodward, to a high place in the commercial world of Oklahoma. Yet these alone could never have won for him the esteem and fame that are his, had they not been augmented by a perseverance and industry far above the average. To whatever he put his hand he gave the full power that was in him, and forged his way to the front where many another would have been bowed in defeat because of the many obstacles that from time to time arose in his path. His work in this State has been done during the transitional period between a primitive wilderness and a condition of enlightenment that obtains today, and a great deal of the development was the work of his hands and brain. He was active here and in Texas before the railroads came to assist, yet never was he undaunted by the difficulties under which he was forced to work, for his was a nature that fully understood that the work had to be done by some one and he wanted to be that one to do it. And so he did it and did it with a full will and with a strong courage and mighty industry, bringing himself to his present position, where he is looked upon as one of the leading business men and financiers of the entire State, with a legion of acquaintances and close friends. He has been called to public office of honor and trust and in all has maintained his high standard of business efficiency and rectitude, doing credit to himself and promoting the welfare of the community to which he was officially obligated. Mr. Gerlach is one of the more important of our citizens and a man in whom the State takes a just pride.

He was born in Virden, Illinois, June 7, 1865, a son of Franz Joseph Gerlach, who came from Hanover, Germany, when a young man and became a prosperous contractor, marrying Mary Gilmartin, of Chicago, mother of their son, John Joseph, of whom further. There were four other children: George, now of Canadian, Texas; Mary, deceased; Annie, deceased, and Capitola, who conducts a merchandising establishment in Camargo, Oklahoma. When John Joseph was fifteen years of age he came to Larned, Kansas, where he remained for three years, then going to Hemphill County, Texas, where he entered the cattle business and operated a ranch. In 1885, in association with his brother George, he established a general store at the crossing of the Mobeetie and Fort Elliot trails on the south side of the Canadian River. Their nearest source of supply was Dodge City, Kansas, one hundred and fifty miles distant,

and they had to haul merchandise to their store by wagon. Two years at this point, and they removed to Canadian proper, John Gerlach, in July of that year, having been elected county treasurer, an office he held for four successive terms. On September 16, 1893, he came to the opening of the Cherokee Strip at Woodward, where he established a merchandise business in association with J. M. Hopkins, he being secretary and treasurer of the enterprise. From 1899 to 1901 he served as county treasurer, and from 1913 to 1918 was a member of the State Banking Board. In 1919 he served on the Coal Commission to settle the strike and during the World War was chairman of the County Council of Defence and a member of the National Economic League. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America and other organizations. His church is the Baptist.

John Joseph Gerlach married Margaret Moody, daughter of Robert Moody, a prominent cattleman of the Texas Panhandle. Their children are: 1. Alice Marie, married Dr. Joseph C. Stephenson, head of anatomy department of University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City. 2. Margaret Louise, married Professor Joshua B. Lee, of Norman, Oklahoma, head of public speaking department of University of Oklahoma. 3. John Joseph, deceased at the age of two years.

**LUTHER SAMUEL FISHER**—Unusual, of extended variety and fortune, the career of Luther Samuel Fisher is of marked interest to persons scattered through a wide area of Oklahoma. His financial enterprises have been many, invariably of successful outcome, and he is today a foremost figure in the economic life of Woodward.

Mr. Fisher was born in Santa Fé, Missouri, March 4, 1890, son of Luther Samuel Fisher, Sr., and Lowrena (Haynes) Fisher, both of whom were born in Missouri. His father, a farmer, died as a young man; his mother survives, now (1928) resident in Santa Fé, where she has lived continuously through many years. In the family are three sons: 1. Herbert W., of Santa Fé. 2. Robert L., of South Bend, Indiana. 3. Luther Samuel, of whom follows.

In the rural schools near Santa Fé, Missouri, Mr. Fisher secured his academic instruction, then took a commercial course at Hannibal, Missouri, in business college. Until he was seventeen years of age he resided on the home farm, assisting with the work there. Later he took up carpentry, and engaged as a builder until May 9, 1909, when he came to Oklahoma. He was then aged nineteen years, and at the town of Mutual, in association with his two brothers, engaged in mercantile enterprise. In that same year his brothers disposed of the business to him and returned to Missouri; and Mr. Fisher continued the enterprise until 1911. But he saw fit to leave it for a place on the road as traveling salesman for a wholesale drygoods house, in Wichita, Kansas, continuing on the road until 1913, when he settled upon a farm southeast of Woodward. Here he engaged in general agricultural pursuits, and resumed the building trade in a small way, also, by mail, taking a course in architecture. In 1919 he built the first grain elevator erected at Freedom—and that launched him into contracts for erection of

other elevators. In 1921 he removed to Woodward proper, and here engaged in general contracting until 1923. During those years he was known among associates as the "hollow tile man," as he was the pioneer in the use of hollow tile in this part of the State. He introduced the hollow tile in the building of silos throughout the Commonwealth, notably in the immediate county (having begun building silos while a resident on the farm). In 1923 Mr. Fisher moved to Tonkawa, and there erected the majority of that city's buildings, together with several residences, churches and considerable paving. In the spring of 1927, again altering the course of his works, he opened a gravel pit at Camargo, and this he operated twelve months, hauling gravel a mile to the railroad. In 1928 he incorporated the pit, plant and allied holdings under the name style of the Camargo Sand and Gravel Company, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, Mr. Fisher as president, Ray Rence, of Tonkawa, as vice-president, and V. R. French as superintendent, having their general office at Woodward. They have since built a railroad spur to their plant. In 1927 Mr. Fisher began the first paving in the city of Woodward, and now (this is written in 1928) has a large body of men at work in the city's streets, all sand and gravel used in streets coming from Camargo Sand and Gravel Company, and they ship more to other contractors than Mr. Fisher uses in his construction work. This company has established an office in Tonkawa and is building the Methodist Episcopal church there. Mr. Fisher is active in the general affairs of the community, is a member of Lodge No. 157, of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Lions Club, United Commercial Travelers' Association, and a communicant of the Christian church.

Mr. Fisher is one of Woodward's most valued citizens. His record clearly illustrates his position as regards this community's advancement; but it fails to convey the whole of his attainments as business figure, citizen and man, due to the curtailment necessitated. He is endowed liberally with those qualities which attract friendship, and has friends wherever he is known.

**THOMAS MCKEAN FINNEY**—Men and women who settled on the land now comprising the State of Oklahoma when the Cherokee Strip was opened to white claim takers, and others who have been identified with the Commonwealth since it attained to Statehood, consider themselves pioneers, but pioneer, indeed, is Thomas McKean Finney, who has played his part in the development of the country since 1873 when he first became a trader's clerk in the Indian Territory Osage Agency. Mr. Finney has met philosophically the hardships and trials inevitably incident to life in a newly settled country and, as Indian trader with the Red Men, founder of towns and trail-breaker in the building up of community governmental institutions, and as participant in the modern civilization that makes the one-time Indian reserves little differentiated from other parts of the United States, he has found life a dramatic and interesting experience. Since 1914 he has been associated as partner in the work of the Kenner Electric Company, of Bartlesville, where he is a person of influence in the life of the town, and his belief in improvements that will be forthcoming in future years has the strength that could come

only to one who has witnessed the amazing transformation of Oklahoma during the past half century.

Born in Martinsburg, Holmes County, Ohio, May 13, 1856, Mr. Finney is the son of Thomas McKean and Jane (Orr) Finney. The father, a minister in the Presbyterian church, was a descendant of Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and other members of the family were prominent in Colonial history. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Lawrence, Kansas, but his adventurous nature would not permit him to remain long under the confining influences of classroom studies. At seventeen years of age he went to Oklahoma Territory, and there, from 1873 until 1882, served as trader's clerk and government commissary at the Osage Agency. He was licensed as an Indian trader, and for four years carried on his work at the Kaw Agency, at the same time serving as postmaster of Kaw. His experiences here provided material for a book, "Pioneer Days with the Osage Indians 'West of '96,'" which he published in 1925 under the pen name of "Wah-sho-wah-ga-ley."

The town of Ralston was founded by Mr. Finney. Upon the opening of the Cherokee Strip a tract owned by Finney and McCague seemed admirably adapted to town development purposes. They laid out the townsite and Mr. Finney built the first store and, of this place also, served as first postmaster. Since coal had been discovered on the townsite by a geologist named Ralston, then in the employ of the Territory, it was determined to give the place his name. Mr. Finney spent the early "nineties" trading with the Pawnees at their old agency in association with a firm known as J. H. Sherburne and Company. In 1912 he left Gray Horse, Osage County, where he had spent several years as trader and postmaster of the place, to open a store at Pawhuska. Two years here, and he sold his interests to become a partner in the Keener Electric Company and has since made his home in Bartlesville. In addition to his three different appointments as postmaster, Mr. Finney served as clerk of the first School Board in District 33, at Gray Horse, Osage County, and erected the first school building there. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Finney married, at Cedarville, Chautauqua County, Kansas, Abbie York Florer, daughter of John Newton and Harriet A. (Whittemore) Florer, whose ancestors fought in the War of the Revolution. They became the parents of two children: 1. Mortimer Florer Stilwell, born November 17, 1873, at Lawrence, Kansas. 2. Frank Florer, born June 15, 1884, at the Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.

**GRUNDY WALKER STEVENSON**—Able as a newspaper editor, skilled and far-sighted as a business man, successful as an administrator of public office, Grundy Walker Stevenson was an outstanding citizen of Sulphur and one of the conspicuously versatile figures in the activities of Oklahoma.

Qualified for the profession of educator, which he followed for a brief period, he proved himself equally adapted to the other lines of effort which he undertook. He thoroughly believed in the future of the district where he did most of his constructive work and was one of the leading propagandists to sing its praises. He was a builder of things worth while to the community and set an example of citi-





G. Stevenson



zenship that would be a worthy path for the growing element of the district who would seek laurels in the field whereon he was eminent. Possessed of an amiable disposition and the ability to make friends and hold them firmly, he lent his strength and intellect to the advancement of all propositions looking to the general happiness and prosperity of the people and showed his sincere citizenship in everything he undertook. Called to public office, he certified the judgment of the electorate by his work therein and became a heralded leader in the civic field, as he was in journalism, business and educational work. Many notable men have contributed to the prosperity of Oklahoma, few have accomplished more in a comparatively brief period than he, who left a legion of close friends to mourn his departure and a gap in commercial life that may not be readily filled.

He was born in Cooper, Texas, March 17, 1885, a son of John William Stevenson, farmer and merchant, and of Roxie (Cross) Stevenson, and attained his education in the public schools of that place, graduating from its high school in 1904. He then attended the Sam Houston Teachers' College, at Huntsville, Texas, and later became principal of the Cooper High School. Entering the political field, he was elected in 1908 to represent Delta County in the Texas Legislature, an office from which he resigned in order to prepare for the ministry. With this end in view he entered the Texas Christian University, at Waco, where he became assistant professor of Latin and decided to take up the study of law. In 1911, he came to Oklahoma and settled at Sulphur, but was called to Checotah, to assume the management of the Clem Lumber Yard, which occupation he followed for three years, returning to Sulphur in 1914 and becoming a business partner of Judge John H. Casteel in the Sulphur "Democrat," which he managed with great success until 1921. He was nominated and elected mayor of Sulphur in 1918 and administered that office for two years, during which he accomplished much for the benefit of the municipality, the present water works system and the City Hall being largely due to his individual efforts. Disposing of his newspaper interests, he accepted an offer from the Dallas "World" to assume the management of its advertising department, later resigning from this post to accept a responsible position with the Southern Publishing Company, of Dallas, Texas. Again returning to Sulphur, he purchased a one-third interest in the "Times" in association with Messrs. Byers and Raine, but disposed of this and in 1925 purchased the Sulphur "Democrat," where he felt he could do better work for the people than in an enterprise of a more private nature, such as had been his occupation with the Texas Book Company. He was a forceful editor and capable business manager and built up the paper through his good will toward all and fairness in discussions of general public interest. He served as president of the Sulphur Chamber of Commerce during 1926, which was one of its most active and successful years, largely due to the fact that he gave to the office his time and unusual talents. He was a generous worker for the Boy Scouts and for the Rotary Club, of which he was secretary, and a tireless and conscientious church worker, being an active member of the First Christian Church and teacher of its Bible class. He had been active as an insurance man and realtor and was successful in

both, as he had been in all his undertakings. His death occurred in Sherman, Texas, February 10, 1928, where he had been removed for hospital treatment for pneumonia two days before.

He was a member of the Sulphur Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Guthrie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, having the thirty-second degree in the Order.

Grundy Walker Stevenson married, in Pilot Point, Texas, June 26, 1911, Irma Gough, a companion of his school days and a daughter of Judge L. Gough, of Texas, where he was a pioneer and county judge. He has long been known as one of the most successful cattle raisers and dealers in Texas, as well as an agriculturist of high reputation. He is now president of the Texas Wheat Growers' Association. Their children are: 1. Evelyn, born October 11, 1917. 2. John William, born September 18, 1921.

**MELLIES EATON**—Postmaster at Waynoka, Oklahoma, since 1925, Mellies Eaton has discharged all the duties of his office with the same efficiency and dispatch which characterized his conduct of his own affairs. A business man of proved ability and long experience, he has served the public interest faithfully, to the complete satisfaction not only of his executive superiors, but also of the community of which he is an important member.

Mr. Eaton, member of a pioneer Oklahoma family, was born on the 4D Ranch, in the Cherokee Strip, on March 4, 1880, a son of John and Delilah (Miles) Eaton, the former born in Indiana, and the latter in Wisconsin. John Eaton was an early cattleman in Oklahoma, and the foreman of the 4D Ranch where his son was born. He died on February 23, 1922, the mother having died many years earlier, in 1897.

Mellies Eaton was one of three children, two sisters having died in infancy. His parents came to Kingfisher, Oklahoma, from Caldwell, Kansas, remaining there until the opening of the Cherokee Strip, when his mother took up a claim. He attended the public graded schools of the Oklahoma Territory, and early began his business career, coming to Waynoka in April, 1894. Later he took up a claim to which he retained title for some time. For nine years he was variously employed in the mercantile business, gaining useful experience and advancing gradually through industry and thrift. As a young man, he became impressed with the opportunities of the drug trade and for sixteen years thereafter he devoted his time and attention to this field in a very successful way. Theatrical enterprises next occupied him, and he relinquished the theatre only to accept an appointment to the office of postmaster on November 1, 1925, succeeding S. B. Richards, who retired, a position for which he was well fitted by ability and experience, and which he has filled most successfully.

In 1917 Mr. Eaton was appointed a member of the Bonus Committee for the building of a railroad from Waynoka to Buffalo, Oklahoma, the county seat of Harper County, the road to be finished in 1918. Owing to the World War this Buffalo & Northwestern Railroad was delayed in its construction and the sponsors found it impossible to complete their project in the specified time. They accordingly ar-



ranged with Mr. Story, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, to take over the road and this committee on bonus guaranteed the pay of all outstanding notes in order to secure the completion of this road, which was finished in 1919. It is due to this committee's efforts, of which Mr. Eaton was a member, and to which they gave two years of their time, that this road is now serving a much-needed purpose.

Mr. Eaton has always been interested in civic affairs and in all movements for the advancement and progress of the community. He has given his hearty support to all such movements, and has also contributed generously to worthy charitable enterprises. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1921, at Washington, District of Columbia, took the degree of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. With his family he worships in the Congregational faith, taking an active part in the work of local church of that denomination.

Mellies Eaton married Maude Hendrie, born in Cloud County, Kansas, a daughter of Redding and Annis (Sprague) Hendrie. This family came to Oklahoma in 1894, homesteading twelve miles southeast of Waynoka, thus becoming pioneer residents of this section. The father now lives in Waynoka, while the mother died soon after coming to Oklahoma. There were seven children in the family: 1. Boyd, died in infancy. 2. Maude, the wife of Mellies Eaton. 3. Myrtle, now deceased. 4. Susie, the wife of C. D. Willard, of Alva, Oklahoma. 5. Lloyd, of Waynoka. 6. Gerald, of Enid, Oklahoma. 7. Raymond, now a resident of Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton became the parents of two children: 1. Leon Lee, born December 8, 1906. 2. John Redding Devere, who was born on April 1, 1908. The family residence is maintained at Waynoka.

**RUSSELL M. CHASE**—A lawyer of proved ability and long experience, Russell M. Chase has achieved a distinguished career at the bar of Oklahoma. Profoundly learned in the law, with a wide knowledge of legal principles together with their application in modern procedure, he has scored many notable victories in the courts of the State for the causes which he has espoused.

Mr. Chase was born in Branch County, Michigan, on April 19, 1866, a son of Aaron M. and Lucy J. (Jewell) Chase, both natives of New York, and both now deceased. The father was a farmer in Michigan for many years.

Russell M. Chase, the youngest of four children in the family, attended the public schools of his native State and, following graduation from high school, took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and began the practice of his profession in that State, which he continued for a period of eighteen years with every success. Mr. Chase was always much impressed by the opportunities which Oklahoma offered to those who were willing to work and grow with the State that they might share in its ultimate prosperity, and he finally resolved to take up his residence here. In 1910 he was able to put his plans into execution, coming at that time to Alva, where he has since been engaged in legal practice. Mr. Chase quickly won a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, as his ability at

the bar and his public-spirited activities gained him extensive reputation, and he is now not only a prominent lawyer of the city, but one of the best-known and most respected members of the community.

Mr. Chase has always considered service in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs and, in addition to the practice which he has conducted through the years, he served as county judge from 1918 to 1920. In politics he is a hearty supporter of Republican principles and candidates, and as the standard bearer of this party he sought election to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State in 1922, although defeated for the office by a narrow margin. His outstanding qualifications were widely recognized, however, and he came out of the campaign with increased prestige and admiration. Mr. Chase has given generously of his time and substance to many movements, both civic and benevolent, designed to promote the welfare or progress of the community and State. He is a member of several Oklahoma organizations, and is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons.

Russell M. Chase married Hettie DeHaven, a native of Michigan, on December 31, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of three children: 1. Valva D., a resident of Sapulpa, Oklahoma. 2. R. Olin, who lives at Alva, Oklahoma. 3. Phyllis L., also living at home.

**CHARLES E. CAMPBELL**—Superintendent of Schools at Cherokee, Oklahoma, since 1927, Charles E. Campbell is well fitted by temperament and training for the difficult educational position which he has been called upon to fill. In this capacity he has initiated a progressive administration of high type, and has put the details of his program into effective execution, discharging all his duties with the greatest efficiency, and to the complete satisfaction of the community which he serves.

Mr. Campbell was born at Colwich, in Sedgwick County, Kansas, on January 27, 1893, a son of E. and Mary (Mathias) Campbell, and one of five children, the others being: 1. Arminia, now the wife of K. Thompson, of San Bernardino, California. 2. Cordia, of San Bernardino. 3. Mary, now the wife of John Ragan, of Burlington, Oklahoma. 5. Roy, of Medford, Oklahoma. The father, a native of Indiana, came from Kansas with his family in 1893, and homesteaded in Alfalfa County. He now makes his home at Burlington. The mother, who was born in Ohio, died in Oklahoma on April 13, 1927.

Charles E. Campbell, of this record, attended the Oklahoma public schools, and was graduated from the Cherokee High School in 1914. Thereafter he attended the Friends' University at Wichita, and later, Northwestern Teachers' College at Alva, Oklahoma, following which he attended and received his degree from Phillips University at Enid, Oklahoma, in 1920.

Meanwhile, however, with the outbreak of the World War, and America's entry into the struggle, Mr. Campbell enlisted in his country's cause, spending eleven months in France as a member of Evacuation Ambulance Corps No. 18. While in the service he also attended Toulouse University for a time. With the return to civil life, Mr. Campbell continued his studies, leading to a degree, and then took up active teaching. He had taught for a number of





A. J. Engstrom.

M. J. Engstrom



years prior to the completion of his academic training, chiefly in the field of athletics, while after his graduation from Phillips University, he accepted a position in the schools of Burlington, where he remained until 1927. In September of that year, he became Superintendent of Schools at Cherokee, and has since devoted himself most successfully to the duties of this office, having charge of the high school and other schools of the city.

Mr. Campbell has always been interested in civic affairs and the problems of government, supporting the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Christian church.

On November 30, 1919, Charles E. Campbell married Jessie Irene Heck, who was born in Kansas. They are the parents of two children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born on April 5, 1924. 2. Helen Louise, who was born on March 22, 1928.

**JAMES ABRAHAM BOWLING, M. D.**—One of the leading physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma is James Abraham Bowling, M. D., of Alva, who has been practicing in this city since the turn of the century, and has acquired a large and loyal following among the people of his community. Before he came to this State, he practiced his profession in Missouri and Kansas, and was engaged in other lines of activity in Missouri, his own native State.

Dr. Bowling was born in Carroll County, Missouri, on the farm of his parents, on June 10, 1857, son of Charles Lewis and Melvina (Turner) Bowling. His father, a native of Virginia, died of smallpox in April, 1865, while serving in Price's Army; while the mother was born in Kentucky and lived her early life in that State. Their children: 1. Charles, now deceased. 2. James Abraham, of record herewith. 3. Luella, deceased. 4. Mary, deceased. As a child, James Abraham Bowling lived with his grandfather, Abraham Bowling, for about four years, his mother having remained on the farm through this period; but afterward he returned to his old home for a short time, prior to his coming to Chillicothe, Missouri. Then, a little later, he settled in St. Clare County, Missouri, where he farmed for about twenty-three years. In 1885 he took up the study of medicine in Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. He then took up his practice in Lowry City, Missouri, where he remained, engaged actively all the while in his professional work and acquiring a standing among his colleagues in that region, until 1896, when he removed to Portis, Kansas. There he stayed until December, 1900, the time when he came to Alva, Oklahoma, where he has continued as physician and surgeon ever since that time and has gained a large and lucrative practice. His qualities of character, combined with his special skill in surgery and all sorts of medical treatment, render him one of the most widely and favorably known physicians in this part of the country, and the success which he has achieved in his profession is a merited one.

Dr. Bowling, in addition to his work as medical doctor, is active in the affairs of his community and State. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Woodmen of the World, and through these organizations takes part extensively in the fraternal

life of his times; while he keeps in constant touch with all that is new in the professional world by membership in the Woods County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he is one of the most active members.

Dr. Bowling has been twice married: (first) in 1876, to Elzira Todd, who died in 1885; and (second), in August, 1889, to Lillie D. Sloan. He had six children, three by the first marriage and three by the second. By the first: 1. Charles, of Kansas City, Missouri. 2. Ralph, of Kansas City, Missouri. 3. Lulu, deceased. And by the second: 4. Lloyd, of California. 5. Mary, who became the wife of J. J. Wagner, of Waynoka, Oklahoma. 6. Ambernetta, deceased.

**ANDREW JACKSON INGRAM**—Hard work, sound judgment, keen business perception and fair dealing with his fellowmen have brought to Andrew Jackson Ingram, of Sulphur, a just reward and a reputation for general usefulness that is not overreached by any citizen of Oklahoma. He has been a resident of this State for upward of thirty years, during which period he has watched it grow from a virtual wilderness into one of the richest agricultural and mineral regions of the Union. In this progress he had a full share, for he came here with vision and punctuated his optimism by pitching into the labor that brought about the development with his whole heart and his indefatigable energy. He has been a good farmer and a conspicuously able business man. His judgment led him to invest liberally in the raw lands of the district, as well as in the more valuable properties of the settled communities, in both of which instances he has seen the reward by the natural increase in values as the population grew and the natural resources were uncovered and exported to the markets of the world. Favored with a personality that is most ingratiating, he has made a multitude of friends in and out of business life and is held to be one of the standard citizens of the commonwealth, respected and admired for the work he has done for the benefit of the community which has shared his labors.

Mr. Ingram was born in Gill, Tennessee, July 10, 1857, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Ingram, his father having been a farmer. He is absolutely self-educated. He lived in Tennessee until he was twenty-five years of age, when he came out to Texas and located in Grayson County, where he engaged in farming and remained for sixteen years. In 1898, he removed into the Indian Territory and located near Kingston, remaining there for five years and then going to another farm located twelve miles northeast of Holdenville, engaging in agriculture there for another five years and then once more changing his location, this time to Seminole County. Here he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of farm land and worked it in combination with livestock raising until 1926, when he leased it for mineral rights. Oil was brought in on the farm and there are now eight producing wells on the property, one producing 4,500 barrels daily and the smallest bringing in four hundred barrels a day. With wealth pouring in on him and the heavy traffic making it an uncomfortable place of residence, he purchased a home in Sulphur and came there to live.

He is constantly investing in real estate, city and country, and owns a total farm acreage in the Rio Grande and Pauls valleys, with one hundred and twenty-five acres at Sulphur, of about 1,200 acres. He is also the owner of half a business block in Sulphur, one store building and two residences here. He is a Democrat in politics and independent in religion. He has thirty-two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, nineteen of these being boys.

Andrew Jackson Ingram married, in Leeville, Texas, March 15, 1876, Martha T. Allen, daughter of Franklin and Rebecca Allen. Her father was a farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the Confederate army for four years. She is a direct descendant of Captain Allen, an officer in the Revolution, who commanded a company of Colonial troops at the battle of Bunker Hill, many others of her ancestors contributing to the early history of New England. Their children are: Earnest, deceased; Jesse, deceased; Pearl, Cardy, Effie, Argil, Lester, deceased; Floyd, Henry and Howard.

**WILLARD ORLANDO YOUNGBLOOD**—In that section of Northeastern Oklahoma where fine dairy farms are the rule rather than the exception, the very modern establishment of Willard Orlando Youngblood, near Claremore, is pointed out as a model. It has been twenty years in the making under the expert management of its owner, whose experience leads back to his boyhood days on a Missouri farm. Enough to say that he learned well and that he has wrought well, standing today as an example for others who would have a share in the development of the country, than which there can be no greater ambition of a public-spirited citizen.

Willard Orlando Youngblood was born on a farm in Southwestern Missouri, September 5, 1873, a son of Thomas and Louisa Youngblood. His father, a veteran of the Union Army during the Civil War, was a farmer who had also been a school teacher, who died at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1875, his widow surviving him until 1886. Their son received a common school education and worked on dairy farms in Missouri until 1901, when he came to the Indian Territory and leased some land near Francis, remaining two years there in farming. He then removed to Beggs and established himself, but again, in 1909, sought another location and determined upon Claremore. Here he purchased one hundred acres of good land and began his dairy business. His faith lay in stock of pure strain and he favored Jersey cattle, of which he now owns thirty registered head of fine milch cows. His barns are among the finest and best equipped in this section of the State, with every modern device, including milking machines, feeding grinders and other labor-saving appliances. Formerly engaged in supplying at retail, he now sells wholesale only and has a prosperous business. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is affiliated with Claremore Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Willard Orlando Youngblood married, April 14, 1901, at Hazelgreen, Missouri, Gladys Richey, daughter of W. I. Richey, a practicing physician, and Sarah Richey. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Verna, born February 16, 1902, now a teacher. 2. Lu, born December 24,

1905. 3. Glenajeane, born May 22, 1913. 4. Paul B., born August 28, 1916.

**VERNON WHITING**—A native of the State of New York, a resident during the first two decades of his life of Nebraska, and a graduate of the latter State's schools, Mr. Whiting has been a citizen of Oklahoma for almost forty years. There he has been successfully engaged in the practice of law, in the newspaper business, and has held different public offices of importance, all of which he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction and benefit of the Commonwealth, and in other ways has been prominently active in public life. Having come to Pawhuska in 1909, he has served this city as mayor and postmaster, has practiced his profession there, and in different ways has done his full share in building up the town to its present condition of prosperity and importance.

Vernon Whiting was born in Ogdensburg, New York, February 10, 1870. When he was a small child he removed with his parents to Nebraska and received his preliminary education in the public grammar and high schools of Seward, which he attended during 1875-86. He then became a student at Lillibridge and Roose College, Lincoln, Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1890. While still a college student he took up the study of law, which he continued after graduating from college, and, during the month of his twenty-first birthday, February, 1891, was admitted to the Nebraska bar and to practice in the State and Supreme courts. Later in the same year he removed to Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and was admitted to practice in the Territorial and Supreme courts. During 1892-93 he served as chief clerk of the United States Land Office at Kingfisher, which position he filled with efficiency, resigning September 16, 1893, to make the run to Enid, Oklahoma, in the Cherokee Strip, when that region was thrown open to settlement. Upon his arrival there he resumed the practice of law, in which he continued successfully until 1906. In that year he was appointed Clerk of the United States Court for the Western District of Oklahoma. In the following year he became secretary to the Hon. Bird S. McGuire, Member of Congress, and during 1907-09 he was a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, where he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1907. In 1909 he left Washington and, returning to Oklahoma, settled at Pawhuska, of which town he has been a resident since. For four years he served as competency commissioner of the Osage Nation, filling this position with unvarying efficiency and fairness. In 1910 he purchased the Pawhuska "Capital," which newspaper he continued to own and edit until 1918, when he sold it to its present owners. In that year he became extensively interested in erecting a number of business and residential buildings, operations which represent an investment of a quarter of a million dollars and which he carried out with great energy and success. During 1921-22 he served as mayor of Pawhuska, giving that town an honest and business-like administration. At the end of his term he was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds and in which he has continuously displayed the many fine qualities which enabled him



to make his administration of the different offices held by him previously invariably successful and creditable. Such of his time as is not required by his official duties is devoted to the care of his individual investments. Ever since coming to Oklahoma, Mr. Whiting has been very active in the affairs of the Republican party and for the past thirty-five years he has taken a prominent part in every national, State and county campaign. He has served as a member of the Republican State Committee, as well as in the capacity of its secretary and chairman, and he has been elected to represent his district at various Republican National conventions, three times as a delegate and twice as an alternate. He is a member of the board of directors of the Pawhuska Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Whiting married (first), in 1897, Helen Voorhees, and by this marriage is the father of two children, Fred and Freda, both married and residing in Pawhuska. Mrs. Whiting died in March, 1916, and he married (second), in August, 1918, Mrs. Maude A. Bunnell, of Arkansas City, Kansas.

Mrs. Maude A. Whiting was born at Oskaloosa, Kansas, and spent her early girlhood in Southern Kansas, where she attended the public grammar and high schools. After her graduation from the Arkansas City High School she taught school for several years. In 1901 she married (first) Daniel Bunnell, of Arkansas City, who died in 1915. After his death she became very active in war work and served as secretary of the local Red Cross, rendering such valuable services that she was made a life-member of that organization and received an honorary certificate, acknowledging her services, from the late President Wilson. Coming to Pawhuska in 1918 after her marriage to Mr. Whiting, she resumed there her activities in Red Cross work and quickly made for herself a leading position in both the business and social circles of the town. By nature very energetic and endowed with unusual executive ability, she has become one of the largest property owners in Pawhuska, owning and managing the Virginia, Washington, Lincoln, Garden and Whiting Apartments, as well as other residential and business properties. She is a member of the Pawhuska Woman's Club, the Country Club and several other organizations, while her religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

**HOWARD WEBER, M. D.**—Prominent in the oil industry, in local, State and national political affairs, and in Masonic circles, Howard Weber, M.D., was one of the outstanding figures in the life of Oklahoma throughout its period of business and industrial development. There was almost no phase of public life in which Dr. Weber was not actively interested; and, although he originally prepared himself for a medical career, he gave up this field to become active in many different fields of endeavor. In the course of a more than ordinarily busy and useful career he acquired a host of friends, all of whom recognized his excellent qualities of character and admired him for them, and were sorely grieved to hear that he had passed from the world of men.

Dr. Weber was born in Dempseytown, Pennsylvania, on October 22, 1863, son of George K. and Elizabeth Weber. His father was a clothing mer-

chant by trade. Howard Weber, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and then attended Allegheny College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and later studied at the Long Island Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then spent ten years in medical practice at East Hickory, Pennsylvania, but in 1897 took part in the rush to the Klondike, where he remained for one year in association with W. H. Breene, formerly of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. In July, 1898, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine in Dempseytown and Oil City until 1903. In that year he removed to Independence, Kansas, where he remained for two years until, in 1905, he came to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, where he lived for the rest of his life. He discovered the Weber pool east of Dewey, and a shallow sand northeast of that city, both of which he developed, as well as other Washington County holdings. In association with George Harmon, he developed the Burr lease, north of Keifer, and later he developed seven hundred acres of land east of Delaware, which was sold to the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. In 1914 he acquired from Governor C. N. Haskell the Barney Tholocco lease in the Cushing field; and this acquisition he developed into one of the greatest producing wells in the State at that time. Then, in 1919 and 1920, he developed a lease in the Burkburnett field, in Wichita County, Texas. From his many activities, it may readily be seen that Dr. Weber was a leader in the oil fields in Oklahoma from his very first appearance in this State.

In addition to his work in this connection, he became a leader in State and local affairs, as well. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic Party, whose policies and principles always won his favor; he also held membership in the Democratic State central committee and for several years was a national committeeman of his party. While he was never a seeker of public office, he did participate, in his own quiet and modest way, in political affairs, and was, among his friends and in his own party group, an influential citizen. Dr. Weber, also interested in fraternal affairs, was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held the thirty-third degree, and in 1918 he built the nine-story Masonic-Empire Building in Bartlesville at a cost of approximately \$575,000. He took all degrees in the Masonic Order, held all offices in the Blue Lodge and other Masonic branches; and Mrs. Weber now belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and to the White Shrine. Mr. Weber also was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as of the Bartlesville Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He belonged likewise to the American Legion, and Mrs. Weber is a member of the women's auxiliary of that organization, as well as of many other social clubs in Bartlesville. Dr. Weber's religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Howard Weber, principally as a result of his forceful and enthusiastic nature, put into effect the plan to build the Masonic-Empire Building at a time when it was almost impossible to interest capital in new construction. The project had been initiated in 1916, and it was two years later, immedi-



ately after the war, when prices were at their very highest, that Dr. Weber succeeded in getting the scheme actually under way. It was about to die from lack of support when he came to the rescue, pledging his own resources and support. This edifice stands to-day as a monument to his determination and perseverance and his desire to do something constructive for his adopted city. At a time early in Bartlesville's history, when friends with resources and vision were essential to the growth and progress of the new and insecure town, Dr. Weber was one of the strongest boosters; and if he had not been ready to lend a helping hand, the city probably would not be today the home of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company and its subsidiaries.

Dr. Howard Weber married, in 1885, Etta J. Carter, of his native State, Pennsylvania, who survived him. They had four children: 1. Dr. H. C. Weber. 2. Mrs. W. C. Raymond, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. 3. Mark W. Weber, of Denver, Colorado. 4. Sherwell G. Weber, of Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Weber also left three grandchildren: Peggy Mae Weber, Billy Weber and Ann Raymond. And he was survived by four brothers: J. B. Weber, of Riverton, Wyoming; Judd Weber, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; E. H. Weber, of Dewey, Oklahoma; and N. H. Weber, of Chicago. His daughter, Mrs. W. C. Raymond, was before her marriage Sylvia Weber. There was also another son, Morris K., who died at the age of twenty-two years.

Dr. Howard Weber's death came as a result of a stroke of apoplexy in 1927, after he had been for several weeks in a critical condition. Funeral services were held at the Methodist Episcopal church, and were conducted by Rev. Mills Anderson, pastor, and Rev. O. B. Morris, former pastor of the Bartlesville Methodist Church, and now of Dallas, Texas. The passing of such a man as Dr. Weber could not but bring great sorrow to Bartlesville and to the many friends and acquaintances that he had wherever he was known, so great was his contribution to the life and welfare of his adopted city and so outstanding were his business and industrial achievements. His memory long will remain a beneficent influence upon those whose privilege it was to know him.

**ADOLPH LINSCHIED** — One of the greatest tasks confronting Oklahoma in 1907, when it was admitted to Statehood rights, was the problem of building up an educational system, and the splendid institutions of learning in this State speak volumes for those who have been responsible for their creation and development. Among the intelligent and gifted educators credited with this most important work, Professor Adolph Linscheid, of Ada, president of the East Central State Teachers' College is entitled to special mention, he having been associated with the State school system for many years. Although a native of Germany, Mr. Linscheid equipped himself with a thorough education in America, and holds degrees from some of the foremost colleges and universities in the United States. He now (1928) has been a resident of Ada for more than eight years, and during that time has interested himself in the advancement of Ada and its institutions, social, commercial and fraternal. His parents were Philip and Elizabeth Linscheid, both born in Germany, the father having been a farmer.

Mr. Linscheid was born in Germany, but early in life immigrated to the United States. After laying the foundations for his education in the common schools, he entered Fremont College, at Fremont, Nebraska, and was graduated from that institution in 1912, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Although Mr. Linscheid engaged in teaching soon after leaving Fremont College, subsequently he continued his studies at the University of Oklahoma, where he was given the degree of Master of Arts in 1920; and in 1928, Columbia University, New York City, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Linscheid's initiative experience as a teacher was gained through five years as an instructor in rural schools. Thereafter, for five years, he was City Superintendent of Schools at Prague, Oklahoma, and then served for a year in a similar rôle at Okemah, Oklahoma, and another year at Bristow, Oklahoma. Through undeviating study, Mr. Linscheid had qualified himself for more important positions, and was appointed professor of English at the Southeastern State Teachers' College, Durant, a post that he held for five years. Further recognition of his capabilities came in 1920, when he was chosen as president of the East Central State Teachers' College, located in Ada. This, one of Oklahoma's outstanding educational institutions, has raised its standards materially under the supervision of Professor Linscheid, and each year provides Oklahoma with many well-trained teachers.

A follower of the principles founded by Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Linscheid has been loyal to the candidates and principles of the Democratic party, although he has been far too busy with study and teaching to assume public office. During the administration of Governor Trapp, however, he was drafted to membership on the State Textbook Commission, and thus aided in a professional capacity his commonwealth. Locally, he has been of material help to several civic organizations, including the Ada Commercial Club and the Lions Club of this city. Affiliated with the Masonic Order, he has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, being a member of McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. As befits a man of his position, he retains the religious beliefs inculcated during his earlier life, worshipping at the Christian church here.

Adolph Linscheid married, February 3, 1906, at Prague, Oklahoma, Hazel Audrey Thompson, daughter of Stewart and Hattie Thompson, and the children of this marriage are: 1. Stewart Philip, born May 22, 1908. 2. Billy Adolph, born January 27, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Linscheid are popular and well-liked in Ada, where they have a large circle of congenial friends. The family residence is located at No. 230 South Francis Street, this city.

**WILLIAM WATKINS VAUGHAN**—Active throughout his professional career in the legal affairs of Oklahoma, the State of his adoption, especially in his home city, Pawhuska, William Watkins Vaughan was held in high esteem among his fellow lawyers and in business and professional circles generally in his city and State. In the course of a business career of more than ordinary usefulness, he acquired a host of friends among the people of this community, all of whom recognized his sterling qualities of character—his integrity in his dealings with others, his marked eagerness to help



*G. Lincheid*





those who needed his aid or advice, and his tenderness toward all who knew him. And all of these citizens of Oklahoma and of the other places where he was known were sorely grieved to hear of his passing from the scene of his earthly endeavors.

Mr. Vaughan was born in 1869 in the town of Knox, son of James Calvin and Martha (Watkins) Vaughan. His father was a farmer by occupation. William Watkins Vaughan received his own early education at the Williamsburg Baptist Institute, which is now known as Columbia College, and was one of the first graduates of this institution. Then he studied at the University of Kentucky, where he took up the profession of law for his life's work, and laid the foundations for the career that subsequently brought great advantage to the State of Oklahoma. His first practice of the law was in Jackson, Kentucky, and he was engaged in his professional work in Brethett County for fifteen years. Then he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained until 1898, while subsequently he went to Anadarko, Oklahoma, and there continued his practice of law. In Pawhuska he was widely and favorably known for his work as lawyer, and as time went on he was entrusted with more and more important cases; while his excellent work and his pleasing personality won for him a host of friends among his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Vaughan was also extensively interested in the public life of his city and State. In his political views he was aligned closely with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported. While he never was a seeker of public office, he was elected county attorney of his county while he was a resident and lawyer of Anadarko, Oklahoma. In the Spanish-American War, Mr. Vaughan held the rank of first lieutenant in Fourth Kentucky Regiment, and so rendered valuable service to his country in her hour of need. His membership in the Modern Woodmen of America placed him in a position of importance in fraternal circles, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church. At all times he maintained his interest in the affairs of Oklahoma, where his family had lived for many years, and into the different organizations of which he was a member he put the full-hearted energy of his disposition, just as he did in his own work in the legal profession, with the result that he was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

William Watkins Vaughan married, on March 2, 1903, at Hobart, Oklahoma, Rosa Belle Caudill, daughter of William J. and Purlina (Markham) Caudill. By this marriage there were the following children: 1. Maude Markham. 2. William Walter. 3. Robert Lee. 4. Mary Josephine. 5. Thomas Caudill. 6. John Calvin. 7. Gilbert Garrard. 8. Henry Charles. 9. George Clay. 10. Joe Shidler.

The death of Mr. Vaughan, the father of this family, occurred in July, 1923, and was a cause of widespread sorrow in Pawhuska and in the entire State, in which he was widely known, especially in his own professional circles. His passing brought from his fellow-men a number of expressions of sympathy and regret, one of which was the set of resolutions passed by the members of the Osage County bar:

Be it resolved, that in the death of William W. Vaughan, Esquire, the bar of Osage County, Oklahoma, has lost an

active, able member, who was learned in the law, just in his judgments and faithful in the discharge of his duties to his clients and the courts.

The community has lost a worthy citizen who was pure in heart, active in good work and rich in those things which earned for him the respect and good will of all who knew him; the Christian faith has lost an earnest disciple, his children a faithful and endearing father and his wife a true and loving husband.

Wherefore, be it resolved, that we express our sorrow at his untimely end and record our estimate of his services to the bar and his influence for good in the community.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Osage County Bar Association, and the records of the District and County Courts, that copies be furnished to the press and to the widow and family.

Adopted this 2nd day of July, 1923, at Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

(Signed) J. Corbett Cornett,  
President.

Attest:  
(Signed) Joseph D. Mitchell,  
Secretary.

**WILLIAM JESSE CAUDILL**—For many years active in the affairs of Oklahoma, in which State he has lived since 1910, William Jesse Caudill has come to be held high in the esteem of his fellow-men. He was born in Whitesburg, Kentucky, on December 28, 1850, son of Colonel Ben and Martha (Asberry) Caudill. His father was a minister in the Baptist church, and a well-known and highly respected citizen in his day. William Jesse Caudill himself received his early education at College Hill, Rose Hill, Virginia, and when he became engaged in business activities established a store for the handling of general merchandise in Barbourville, Kentucky, and built the first brick building, and was one of the builders of the First Baptist Church at Hobart. Also he had three well-improved farms at Hobart, and was widely known in the agricultural, political and business life of his native State. While a resident of Kentucky, Mr. Caudill also was elected to membership in the State Senate, and during that period of public officeholding rendered valuable service to his constituents. His advent to Oklahoma occurred about 1910, when he settled for a time in Oklahoma City and became engaged in the business affairs of this State. Here he has been since that time, although some years ago, 1902, the family removed to Hobart, Oklahoma, where the residence of the Caudills now is situated. In addition to his other activities, Mr. Caudill is a member of several organizations, including the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he holds the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a member of the First Baptist Church, of Pawhuska. He holds a position of leadership in all of these different organizations, and puts into his associations with them the full weight of his vigor and enthusiasm that have characterized all of his life's work. In addition to these affiliations, he has held public office, having been the first State enforcement officer in the State of Oklahoma, as well as a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

William J. Caudill married, in Manchester, Kentucky, Purlina Markham, the daughter of Hiram and Sally (Roberts) Markham. By this marriage there have been the following children: 1. Rosa Belle, married William W. Vaughan (q. v.). 2. Walter. 3. Robert. 4. Henry. 5. Charles. 6. Gilbert.

**FRANCIS STEWART**—One of the leading members of the bar in Oklahoma, where he also

was engaged for a number of years in newspaper work, Francis Stewart holds a high place in the life of his adopted city, Muskogee, where he is a member of the firm of Stone, Moon and Stewart. This firm, which holds a position of leadership in the legal affairs of this State, has been identified with the settlement of many intricate problems involved in the adjustment of the rights of Indians.

Mr. Stewart was born on June 28, 1888, in Chillicothe, Missouri, son of Douglass and Fannie Louise (Dain) Stewart. The father, of Scotch-Irish stock, was born in Livingston County, Missouri, while the mother, Canadian-English, was a native of London, Ontario, Canada; Douglass Stewart was engaged in the abstract, loan and insurance business. The son, Francis Stewart, of whom this is a record, attended the public schools in his native city, Chillicothe, Missouri, and then went to the local high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1904. He taught school two terms, and then studied at the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1911; and in the same year he took the degree of Bachelor of Science in Journalism. He became a newspaper reporter on the Kansas City "Star," of Kansas City, Missouri, in June, 1911, and remained in this position until February of the following year; then he became associated with the Muskogee "Daily Phoenix" in the capacity of reporter and assistant editor, and so began his life in this city of Oklahoma. He continued as a reporter and editor with this paper until February, 1913, when he became assistant county attorney of Muskogee County, Oklahoma. Under two county attorneys he served in this position, W. E. Disney and Fred P. Branson respectively, until the expiration of his terms in that office in January, 1917. In March, 1917, he became a member of the firm of Stone, Moon and Stewart, with which he has continued to be associated since that time. So it is that he has played an increasingly important rôle in the life and affairs of Muskogee and the State of Oklahoma; for in his connection with the firm of Stone, Moon and Stewart he has occasion to handle some of the foremost cases concerning the rights of Indians in Oklahoma. He has also rendered valuable aid to his profession, having prepared, while assistant county attorney, a form book for use in prosecution of crimes, copies of which were furnished to more than half of the county attorneys of Oklahoma for use in drawing informations, indictments and other legal documents.

Mr. Stewart also is active in the business life of his city, being a director and president of the Muskogee Building and Loan Association, of Muskogee, as well as attorney for this organization. Keenly interested in politics, he is a member of the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he staunchly supports, although he has never been an office-seeker, and the only offices that he has held have been that of county attorney's assistant and certain other minor party offices. While a student, Mr. Stewart became affiliated with several different fraternal orders, including the Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary fraternity to which he was elected because of his scholastic attainments; the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity; and the Kappa Tau Alpha, a journalistic fraternity. He is a member of the Lions

Club, of Muskogee, having joined this club in 1919; and in the term of 1928-1929 served as vice-president of the organization. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his parish is St. Paul's.

Francis Stewart married, on April 10, 1916, in Kansas City, Missouri, Fannie Penelope Murray, daughter of Livingston Baker and Julia Emma (Baker) Murray. Her father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, and was a soldier in the Confederate Army; while her mother, also Scotch-Irish, was likewise a native of Johnson County, Missouri. The children of Francis and Fannie Penelope (Murray) Stewart are: 1. Francis, Jr., born February 23, 1920. 2. Douglass Murray, born October 5, 1921.

**SEYMOUR AUSTIN STEWARD**—Few early Oklahomans were more active in promoting the development and prosperity of this part of the old Indian Territory than was Seymour Austin Steward throughout his long and useful career as lawyer, judge, notary public, business man, politician and public servant. He came to the new Territory on the first Santa Fé train that brought in white settlers in 1889, and remained here for the remainder of his life, ever busy with the affairs of Oklahoma City and performing the sort of good works that keep the legal profession in the high place which it occupies today. Here he built up many solid and lasting friendships with people in all walks of life; and all his fellow-citizens lamented deeply the passing of this great man from the scene which he had loved so well and which he had helped by his work to create.

Judge Steward was born on February 4, 1863, in the old home on his father's farm in Will County, Illinois, son of Michael Silknitter and Olive (Tanner) Steward. Later a new house for the family was built on the Kankakee County side of the farm. His father was of Scotch parentage and the seventh son of his family, and was generally known as "Doc" Steward; he drove an ox team to the California gold mines in 1849, and spent the greater part of his life as a farmer on his land in Kankakee County, Illinois, which he had purchased from the board of trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal for seven dollars an acre. Michael Steward and his wife lived to be more than seventy-five years old. Judge Seymour Austin Steward received a common and high school education in Kankakee County and the city of Kankakee. He finished a three-year law course at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and subsequently studied law in the offices of Senator Daniel H. Paddock, a well-known lawyer and politician of Kankakee. It would have been difficult for him to have obtained better early training than he received at the hands of Mr. Paddock, who was in a position to transmit a sound practical knowledge of the legal profession and political methods to his student, having been active in politics practically all his life, having held several public offices of importance and having been a member of the Illinois Legislature. Senator Paddock and his good wife became almost as father and mother to the young law student; they received him as if he were the very son they had so much desired. On his part, he became greatly attached to the family, especially







W. E. M. back

Mrs. Paddock and the seven little daughters. One of the budding attorney's chief delights was to drive the Senator and Mrs. Paddock to St. Paul's Episcopal Church every Sunday morning, and the little ladies of the family to Sunday school. Almost any Sunday afternoon he could be seen exercising the Paddocks' fancy driving pair up and down the Kankakee River highway, to the extreme pleasure of the seven small misses. As a member of the rich and socially prominent Paddock family, Seymour Steward made the acquaintance of a number of prominent men. Two of these became lifelong friends and advisers of his—Attorney Thomas Bondfield, Sr., who corresponded with him for the rest of the former's life, and Frank Leonard the popular bachelor clubman and banker, who maintained a deep and lasting interest in young Steward's scheme of life.

Mr. Steward was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Chicago, Illinois, in 1885, and practiced law at Fairfield, Illinois, for four years. He arrived in Oklahoma City on the first Santa Fé passenger train early in the morning of April 22, 1889, and immediately established an office in his tent, outside of which he hung a sign announcing that he was an attorney-at-law and a notary public. Inside he had two soap boxes, one of which he used as a desk and the other as a chair. Such was the start in the legal profession that he experienced in Oklahoma City. He began submitting his reports to the different mercantile agencies—Bradstreet's, R. G. Dun & Company, and the Wilbur Mercantile Agency of Chicago—almost as soon as he had arrived in the territory; and acted as the sole agent for both Oklahoma and the Indian Territory from the time of opening to December 7, 1889. His genial personality and eagerness to aid his fellow-men readily won for him the esteem of all who came in contact with him, and it was not long before he had established a firm place for himself in the life of his community.

As time went on, he became interested in different business enterprises. He was secretary and treasurer, as well as attorney, for the St. Louis & Oklahoma City Railroad, of which he was also one of the incorporators, and was active in this road's extension from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, to Oklahoma City. As a leading factor in this railroad's affairs, he obtained the right-of-way for the company through Oklahoma Territory, and the complexities and other details of this matter he handled in so satisfactory a manner that he was highly complimented by the corporation lawyers in the office of the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, District of Columbia. Through the medium of public contributions, he subsequently raised the money to defray all damages and thus secure the right-of-way, free of all encumbrances, through Oklahoma Territory. For some time the head office of the St. Louis & Oklahoma City Railroad Company was in Judge Steward's law office in the Bloomfield Building on Robinson Street.

Mr. Steward was prominent in political activities in the Southwest, having been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. In September, 1890, he was elected to the office of Probate Judge by a large majority and was reelected for a second term in 1892. Judge Steward was also a member of Company H, Illinois National Guard,

under Colonel Fred Bennett, of Kankakee, Illinois. He was a communicant of Pilgrims Congregational Church, in whose choir he sang, and at all times took an active part in church affairs and was a regular attendant.

Judge Seymour Austin Steward married, June 7, 1893, Miss Mary Grace McGinnis, the ceremony having taken place at Wilmington, Will County, Illinois. She is a daughter of William and Eliza Ann (Palmer) McGinnis. Judge and Mrs. Steward were the parents of three children: 1. William Michael. 2. John McGinnis. 3. Olive Margaret.

The death of Judge Steward brought profound sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances throughout his city and community, of which he was one of the very well-known and widely loved citizens. His passing occurred at Hondo, Texas, on December 7, 1899. Perhaps no tribute paid to him was more indicative of the character of Judge Steward than that made by Colonel J. W. Johnson on behalf of the bar and its members:

The profession of which he was an honest member is greatly misunderstood by many people. The profession of a lawyer in our land, when honestly followed and honestly practiced, is one of the noblest and one of the most beneficent known to mankind. The lawyer is a peacemaker; he is a settler of strife—he brings quiet, brings agreement.

Judge Steward has been a member of the bar in this city from the beginning; he died a young man, he came to this city quite a young man. I think in every step of his life he earned the respect of all who really knew him, of all who understood him. He seemed to have studied his profession with a view of becoming in truth a lawyer. He imbibed its highest principles, its highest and noblest purposes; he was not a fomentor of strife but he sought to bring peace. I think, now that he is gone, that no member of the bar that knew him but would stand up and say: "I have in him no fault to find. I think he was that noblest production, an honest man." He has struggled here, as have the rest of us, and built up and lived for his profession and to ennoble it. Twice, by the voice of the people, he was honored by being elected to judicial position which is within their gift. They are left behind, an imperishable monument to him. He was as others are, he made mistakes; he was not all-wise but the records challenge investigation for honesty and integrity and when the question is asked there are none to stand up and accuse.

As we see it, he did not fill out his allotted span of life; the record says, "He died at thirty-six." He was just where, as it were, he was taking the first step; just getting where he could see the heights; just getting where the sunlight shines before him; just getting where his mind was broad enough and cultured enough and comprehensive enough to realize what the field was before it. I say as we see it he did not live his allotted span, but there is a Higher Wisdom than ours and it has had its way. It is not for us to complain. We may come as brother and say of him, as we knew him, "A well-spent life is ended," your duties were well and faithfully performed, there stands none to-day to condemn.

**WILLIAM ELBERT UTTERBACK**—During nearly three decades, beginning in the Indian Territory before Oklahoma became a State of the Union, William Elbert Utterback has graced the bar of this section. The term is advisedly used, for his work has been such as to warrant the esteem in which he and his work are held by the citizens of the community, a large proportion of whom have closely observed his constant advance in his profession, due to his high order of ability and unimpeachable character. In Durant, Oklahoma, where he maintains his residence and conducts his practice, he is accorded a position second to none. Carefully educated and prepared for the profession which he ornaments, he has proved his nationalism on more than one occasion by his instant response to



the call of his country, which he served with distinction and honor, as well as by his intense interest in noliitical, educational, civic and social activities. His military record, beginning with the Spanish-American War and carrying him through the troublous periods in which the United States engaged overseas, has endeared him to all citizens of patriotic spirit, while his commendable response to local works has cemented a solid bond of respect and admiration held by his fellow-citizens.

William Elbert Utterback was born in Chapel Hill, Mississippi, October 1, 1874. His father was William F., born in Monroe County, Missouri, in 1843, a farmer and veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate Army. His ancestors came to Virginia from Germany, being among the pioneers of the Old Dominion. His wife, the mother of William Elbert, was Adelia Amanda (Spears) Utterback, born in Hinds County, Mississippi. Both are deceased. Their son acquired his education in the Mississippi schools and at the Mississippi Agricultural and Military College of that State, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1894. He then attended the University of Mississippi, being graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897, in which year he was admitted to the bar. Four years later he came to the Indian Territory, established himself in practice in Durant and has continued in his profession here. In the interval between his admittance to the bar and his settling in Oklahoma he served in the Spanish-American War as a first lieutenant in the First Mississippi Volunteer Regiment. This was followed, without break of service, by action with the United States Volunteer forces that helped to put down the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, following the acquisition of that archipelago by the United States. Sixteen years later he again responded to the call of his country and was assigned to the department of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, with the rank of major, in which position he served throughout the duration of the World War. Interested in the political operations of the community, he chose the Democratic party for his affiliation and was selected for membership in the State Democratic Central Committee. He is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, of the American Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the County Bar Association. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Bennington.

William E. Utterback married, March 12, 1902, at Holly Springs, Mississippi, Vallerie Burton, daughter of John S. Burton, a veteran of the Confederate Army in the Civil War, Marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi and Clerk of the Federal Court of that district from 1894 until 1910. Her mother was Priscilla (Wooten) Burton, a native of North Carolina, whose ancestors were among the early American pioneers, many of them serving their country in the War of the Revolution. Their only child is: Priscilla Wooten, born December 10, 1902, a graduate of Southeastern Teachers' College, of Durant, now studying law under the direction of her father.

**REV. FR. VICTOR VAN DURME**—In the religious life of Pawhuska and the nearby parts of Oklahoma, no man is more active or more generous in bestowing his good offices upon his parishioners

and the members of his community than is the Rev. Father Victor Van Durme, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Although this is a Roman Catholic church, Father Van Durme is widely known and liked by Catholics and Protestants alike, and participates extensively in the civic affairs of Pawhuska.

Born in Exaerde, Belgium, he was graduated from the Exaerde Parochial School, and subsequently studied at the Episcopal College of Ecclou, as well as at the Louvain College, of Louvain. Upon completing his academic education, he came to the United States, and here was ordained to the priesthood in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in 1907, Bishop Theophile Meerschaert officiating at the ceremony. After his ordination, he was made secretary to the bishop at Oklahoma City, and he continued to serve in this capacity from 1908 until 1914. At the same time he served as both assistant priest at St. Joseph's Cathedral and chaplain at St. Mary's Academy, of Oklahoma City. In 1914 he was appointed pastor of the Catholic church in Stillwater, Oklahoma, where he remained up to the time of his appointment to his present charge in 1925. The Church of the Immaculate Conception, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, was started in 1910, as far as its present building is concerned; and from time to time since that year there have been built certain additions and improvements. But it was not actually completed until after Father Van Durme's appointment to the pastorate. Since his coming here, he has spent more than \$100,000 in the completion and furnishing of the church and in advancing the work of the school and improving the other church buildings. The church, as it stands to-day, is one of the most beautiful edifices of its kind in Pawhuska and this region of Oklahoma, being excelled, in point of interior furnishings, by but few churches in the entire State. The congregation is made up largely of Osage Indians, as is also the school attendance. The school has a roll-call of about one hundred and twenty scholars. In 1925 Cardinal Hayes, of New York City, while visiting Bishop Francis C. Kelley, of Oklahoma City, came, on May 13, to Pawhuska, where he presided at the ceremonies of the dedication of the church. The Indians, in appreciation of the honor thus bestowed upon them and their parish, gave a big barbecue of many beeves, and celebrated the occasion with regal pomp and splendor.

In addition to his work with the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Father Van Durme is active in all civic affairs in his community, and is liked by the citizens here, regardless of their religious faith. He recently returned from a cruise of the Mediterranean Sea, and a foreign trip, including a tour of the Holy Land, and has many interesting and instructive stories to tell of what he saw and did on this great journey.

**PETER STEIN**—The broad experience of Peter Stein in many different fields of human endeavor has placed him in an excellent position to be of great value to his fellow-men in the important office that he now holds, that of president of the Farmers' National Bank, of Cherokee, Oklahoma.

He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, on July 28, 1870,



son of Henry and Barbara (Walerich) Stein, both natives of Prussia. His parents came to America in 1856, and on this continent settled in Iowa, where they took up farming and general stock-raising as a means of earning a livelihood. They became the parents of eight children, of whom Peter was the youngest. He, like his brothers and sisters, attended the country schools, and he worked on the home farm with his father until he was eighteen years of age. Then, with two brothers, he leased seven hundred acres of land, on which the three of them proceeded to conduct a general agricultural business and to raise stock. His eldest brother died two years afterward as the result of an unsuccessful operation, and thereupon Peter and the other brother who had engaged in this enterprise carried it on for two more years, after which Peter bought his brother's interest. From then he conducted the farm for four years independently; then he bought two hundred and forty acres of land in Washington County, Iowa, where he remained for thirteen years, engaged in farming and stock-raising. During the latter part of this time he was cashier in the State Bank at Keota, Iowa. It was in 1908 that he came to Cherokee, Oklahoma, where he bought a three hundred and twenty acre plot near the city. At the time of writing (1929) he owns 1,760 acres of land, four hundred of which he keeps under active cultivation. In 1926 he was made president of the Farmers' National Bank, a position which he has filled in a manner that has brought him praise and renown and has at the same time marked him as a leading citizen of the community in and near Cherokee.

In addition to his activities as farmer and banker, Mr. Stein has participated in the civic and political affairs of his State. In his political views he has aligned himself with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he consistently supports. In his capacity as county commissioner, he was instrumental in having the County Building constructed of Bedford stone and marble, with the result that architecturally this edifice is one of the outstanding structures of the State, especially from the point of view of its powerful construction. The citizens of the county showed their appreciation of his work by presenting him with a beautiful gold watch, which, modest and retiring though he is by nature, he treasures as one of his most valued possessions. Having been a member of the School Board since his advent to Cherokee and active at all times in educational affairs, Mr. Stein is now president of this board. His religious faith is that of the Christian church.

Peter Stein married (first), on November 2, 1894, Emma Kleet, a native of Iowa, who died on March 3, 1901. By this union there were four children: 1. Edith, wife of John Leibrand, Jr., of Helena, Oklahoma. 2. Genevieve, wife of Louis Seibring, of Breckenridge, Texas. 3. Elsie, wife of M. E. Overstreet, of Cherokee. 4. Ira H., geologist, of Ada, Oklahoma. For his second wife, Peter Stein took Ora B. Lewis, by whom there was one child, Gladys, now living with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Stein were separated some years ago. His third wife was, before her marriage, Mabel O. Lewis, and by this third marriage there are five children: 1. Clifford A. 2. Ruth E. 3. Helen Maxine, deceased. 4. Donnie Ray. 5. Leroy Clark.

**RALPH FRANKLIN PARMENTER**—A pharmacist who became nationally noted among other members of his profession for the originality and interest of the advertising copy he wrote for Parmenter-Roersma Drug Company in Oklahoma City, Ralph Franklin Parmenter was a highly esteemed and intelligently useful citizen of the community where he had come to make his home and establish his business after spending thirty years as a druggist in Newton, Iowa. He originated the columnist style of writing which later became popular. Throughout his life he took an active interest in civic affairs. In general he supported the candidates and policies of the Republican party, but he was more interested in securing the right man for the office than in keeping any one political group in office.

Mr. Parmenter was born August 7, 1857, at Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, of parents who pioneered in that State. His father, a lawyer by profession, went to Iowa in 1856 to establish a practice in Newton where he won considerable renown as an orator in the country thereabouts. His wife, Lavinia Parmenter, was a graduate of a New York school. Their son received his early education in the public schools of Newton and Boone, then enrolled in Iowa State University. It was his intention to study medicine but, home duties calling, he entered the family drugstore, thus combining study and practical training which made him a registered pharmacist. For twenty-five years he was engaged in the general mercantile drug business. Upon the incorporation of the concern with which he was connected he was made buyer and general manager and in this position enjoyed many of the prerogatives of a store owner. But he could not be satisfied without having his own establishment and, in 1907, went to the comparatively new Oklahoma country to learn what business possibilities it offered. The following year he, with his family, removed to Oklahoma City where he established the Parmenter-Roersma Drug Company which, thanks to the clever advertising evolved by Mr. Parmenter coupled with fundamentally sound business principles of service to the customer, became known far beyond the environs of Oklahoma City. The July, 1913, issue of the "American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record" published an article by G. D. Crain, Jr., who says:

I have gotten hold of the facts about what is in my opinion the best advertising work being done by any druggist in the United States. It is that of Parmenter in Oklahoma City. "Parmenter Says" is the catchline; and, following this, he proceeds to say apparently whatever the spirit moves him to utter. He has a lot to say about his business, calling attention to this line of goods and that special feature of service to the customers of the house; and saying it all in a breezy, familiar way that makes it seem like the small talk of an old friend informing one about the development of his business. And, again, he talks of things which have nothing to do directly with his own business, but which are of interest to the public at large and consequently lend zest to his own column. And his column is read quite as closely as those prepared by the high priced editorial writers on some of the big dailies, where wit and humor and comment are supposed to play entertainingly upon the fads and foibles of humanity. While not getting so far away from the main point, that of keeping popular interest centered upon his business, Parmenter manages to introduce just enough of the extraneous to give his writing a tang and flavor as unusual as they are delightful.

Mr. Parmenter was offered a large salary to go to New York and devote his time exclusively to writing advertising for one of the biggest drug

concerns in the United States. He refused the offer only to receive a better one, and then a third of still larger proportions. But he preferred to remain in Oklahoma City where he had his own business, his independence, his friends, and his interests in community life and activities. In addition to professional organizations to which he devoted his time, Mr. Parmenter was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

On June 21, 1880, at Newton, Iowa, Mr. Parmenter married Mary Lufkin, daughter of Albert and Katherine Lufkin, prominent and respected citizens of Newton, both of whom traced their ancestry in direct lines back to Pilgrims who came to the New World in the "Mayflower." Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin were both lineal descendants of Kenelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow, who was a passenger on the "Mayflower." Albert Lufkin, who was for some time engaged in the banking business in Newton, was also first Superintendent of Schools in Jasper County, Iowa. He was a graduate of Yale and a civil engineer by profession. Through investments he became interested in the opening of the territory to settlement and conducted tourist trains of men and women who sought homes. During his years of work in Oklahoma Mr. Lufkin purchased a number of farms, as well as considerable city property, and became deeply interested in its development and felt unbounded confidence in its future, which he retained until his death in 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Parmenter became the parents of three daughters: Katherine, Zoe, and Mildred.

The death of Mr. Parmenter on April 13, 1918, marked the passing of a prominent and respected member of his profession; but it meant more. It was a serious personal loss to numerous friends and acquaintances both in Oklahoma and Iowa, and to associates and co-workers in the drug trade, as well as to his family. For he was a man of admirable character and engaging personality who readily won friends and kept them; a thoroughly public-spirited citizen who lived a life of marked usefulness to his community. His host of friends, as well as his relatives, loved and cherished him as a delightful companion and kindly friend, and carry in their minds and hearts a memory of him too vivid to be soon erased.

**DAN CURTIS MORRIS**—As a high-class salesman in this territory, representing the Fuller Brush Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Dan Curtis Morris puts the full force of his rich experience as merchant into his work and thereby is able to keep a record above those of less knowledge of human nature, its requirements and potential purchasing power. He is the son of a Methodist minister, John Harvey Morris, and his wife, Sue (Crawford) Morris, both of whom were natives of Georgia.

Rev. John Harvey Morris is of a line of distinguished ancestry, among them the famous Robert Morris, of Revolutionary days. He moved from his native State to Texas when he was a young man, and for a time was engaged in the cattle business. Rev. Morris is perhaps one of the best loved men in Jones County, Texas, as his charming personality, his witticisms, his fund of rich episodes gathered from colorful days of the old South on a Georgia

plantation in his boyhood; his Civil War experiences, his wild days when he roamed the cattle ranges, and his later years of civic and church leadership, all gain for him a welcome wherever he goes. His own Christian life is so sincere and God-like, his expressions of sympathy so beautifully and aptly spoken, that in times of sorrow he is much in demand, and in times of rejoicing the gayest and youngest in the crowd, though recently turned eighty-two. He drives, alone, his own car over four hundred miles to Oklahoma to visit his son twice a year. Rev. John H. Morris and his wife, Sue (Crawford) Morris, had two children, Dan Curtis, of whom further, and a daughter, Willie, who is now deceased, as is also Mrs. Morris.

Dan Curtis Morris was born in Hamilton County, Texas, August 12, 1879, and after he grew to manhood entered the furniture and drygoods business, in which he learned the general principles of merchandising and had opportunity to study the fundamentals of salesmanship. He moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1922, where he was a department manager in the big Hunt Company store, now the Brown-Dunkin Company. Mr. Morris later became associated with the Fuller Brush Company, of Tulsa, as has been stated.

On January 6, 1903, Dan Curtis Morris married Leron Rosamond, daughter of William James and Martha (Cooke) Rosamond. Mr. Rosamond was a native of Mississippi, and his wife a native of Texas. They were the parents of ten children, of which family Mrs. Morris is the fifth child. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have five children: 1. Evelyn Rosamond. 2. James Harold. 3. Jack Gordon. 4. Robert Cecil. 5. Margaret Ruth.

The Rosamond family, of which Mrs. Morris is a member, trace their lineage back to the early Norman families that settled in England and were members of the nobility, there being among them "Fair Rosamond," whose life has been written as one of the "Immortal love stories" of history. In this country the family first settled in South Carolina before the first United States census was taken. Captain Samuel Rosamond's name is in the first census taken in the United States and won honors in the Revolutionary War. He was the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. D. C. Morris. Leron (Rosamond) Morris, herself, is a gifted lady with decided talent for writing, which she has used to good advantage. She has completed one literary work, "Tulsa, the City Beautiful," and is now busy with the preparation of another which will be entitled "Oklahoma, Yesterday, To-day, Tomorrow," and is to be the history of Oklahoma told in story form. She has already won thirty-six prizes for writing in different contests. Mrs. Morris took up magazine subscription work to earn her church pledge toward the Baptists' \$75,000,000 campaign. She has ever used originality in her unique way of securing subscriptions and has made of it an interesting as well as profitable business. Since moving to Tulsa six years ago, she has built up a substantial clientele, who have remained on her list through the years, many of them calling her, when it is time to renew subscriptions, or if they desire to send gifts.

Mrs. Morris is accused of having a charm of manner that easily makes friends. She, herself, says, "people are so lovely to me—I just love folks. They







*L. A. Carr.*

give me so many new ideas, which, with a little originality and imagination on my part, can be turned into a money-making device." She has been quite successful in advertising, and is now editor of a Transportation leaflet, "Whenuride," in which she prints cleverly written jokes which are made into designed advertisements, and also stories and interesting information about the "Ins and Outs" of Tulsa. Her love for school work (she having married before she took up teaching as a profession) makes her a real help to her children in their studies. Mrs. Morris became a Christian at the age of ten years; was baptized in Ardmore, Indian Territory, by the Rev. Stubblefield, a pioneer Baptist minister, still living in Oklahoma, and she has ever been a devoted member of the Baptist church, being active in Eunice Sunday school class, in First Baptist Church, of Tulsa, and is a member of the choir, having come from a musical family—the Rosamonds of Texas. Her seven brothers and two sisters, with their father (her mother deceased) are valuable citizens in Dallas, Denison and Central West Texas towns.

**LESTER AUGUSTUS CANN**—Into his work throughout his life, as a farmer and as a road builder, Lester Augustus Cann has put into both a business experience that has made him unusually successful. His experience in these lines of endeavor also have fitted him for the long term of years he has filled the office of County Commissioner for the Ponca City District of Kay County.

Mr. Cann was born near Okeana, Butler County, Ohio, December 4, 1869, the son of William James and Eliza (Moorhead) Cann, the former a prominent carpenter and farmer, who served for several terms as township trustee and assessor. The early education of Lester A. Cann was obtained in the public and high schools of Waynesburg, Indiana, and Winfield, Kansas, after which he worked for a time on his father's farm, later renting land for himself. When the Cherokee Strip was opened, on September 16, 1893, he made the "run" for a homestead. He was not one of the fortunate ones at that time, but later was more successful, and on February 10, 1897, secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, two miles east of Ponca City. During the intervening four years he had farmed and worked on the roads up in Kansas. He farmed his claim and other land until 1916, since which date he has devoted the majority of his time to his work as County Commissioner, including an unceasing and continuous road-building campaign.

Mr. Cann has been strikingly successful in a business way, and he owns three business houses in Ponca City, in addition to other valuable property. He has long been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and is chairman of that organization's road committee, attending all county, State and national road conventions. Politically, Mr. Cann is a staunch Democrat and in 1910 he acted as Township Clerk of Cross Township near Ponca City. In November of that year he was elected County Commissioner, taking office January 1, 1911. His present term expires July 1, 1933. In community work Mr. Cann is ever to the fore, and he is very proud of the fact that he is a life-member of the Oklahoma Society for the Aid of Crippled Children. He was secretary of the Farmers' Alliance, and formerly held

the same office in the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He is very active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his wife are members. Sunday school work appeals greatly to him and he has served in some official capacity in that organization all his adult years, both in the church and the Sunday school. He has acted as trustee, steward, member of the building committee for the church and as superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school. In addition, Mr. Cann has ever given liberally to the good works of the church to the utmost limit of his finances.

It is as the pioneer road builder of Oklahoma and Kansas that Mr. Cann is famous throughout the whole of the Southwest, and his advice and counsel are sought by local, State and national road builders. Because of his initiating the idea in his own territory of rounding the corners of main highways at road intersections, these are known throughout the Southwest as "Cann Corners" and are so referred to by road builders. Mr. Cann began his road building, in fact, before he was of age, in Kansas. He served as assistant road superintendent, because not being of age he could not take the higher post for which he was so well fitted, but he had full charge of all the road work in Pleasant Valley Township, Cowley County, Kansas, for two years, though when he started this work he was but nineteen years of age. From 1897 to 1909, covering the years of the early settlement of the Cherokee Strip, Mr. Cann volunteered and donated much of his time to work on the roads, including the contracting of some of the work. At one time, in order to get the roads built properly, he worked for \$1.50 per day for himself and four horses.

The office-holding career of Mr. Cann began in 1910 when, as mentioned, he served as clerk for Cross Township, adjoining Ponca City. In the fall of that same year he was elected County Commissioner for the Ponca City District, being the first district commissioner of Kay County. He has held the office continuously since he was sworn in, on January 2, 1911, having been elected for seven two-year terms, one two-and-a-half-year term, and he is now serving the term of six years which will expire July 1, 1933. He is the oldest commissioner in point of service in all Oklahoma, and has never missed a board meeting, whether regular, called or special session. He served as chairman of the county board in 1913 and 1914, and has held the same office continuously since 1919. Although a Democrat politically, Mr. Cann has always been elected to the county commissionership in a Republican district, and in his nine campaigns for the post he has had an opponent on any ticket but four times. He has the distinction of having helped to organize and lay out all the county and State roads in Kay County, and has had the pleasure of supervising the construction of eighty miles of concrete and brick roads, including a large number of bridges and culverts of high class type. He has the distinction, as well, of having helped finance and build a modern courthouse for Kay County, at Newkirk, a building that was dedicated free from debt. As county commissioner over a long term of years, Mr. Cann has had a prominent part in putting Kay County on a cash basis for the past number of years, the county being free of debt of any kind.

On September 8, 1897, near Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas, Mr. Cann married Mary L. Smith,



daughter of Bart E. and Annie (Dodson) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Cann are the parents of one child, a daughter, Elsie V. Cann, born June 7, 1901, who is an active member of the Ponca City Presbyterian Church.

**JUDGE JAMES CARSON MATHERS**—The youngest judge who ever took office in the State of Oklahoma (and it is doubtful if the record can be equaled elsewhere in the United States), James Carson Mathers took the oath of office as county and probate judge of Love County, Oklahoma, January 1, 1925, at which time he was twenty-one years and six months old. He was born June 29, 1902, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, the son of a distinguished member of the bar of that city, now practicing in Oklahoma City, James Hutcheson Mathers (q. v.).

After passing through the public schools of Ardmore, he attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, the Kemper Military Institute at Boonville, Missouri, and then entered the law school of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where his father had been a student before him. He was graduated there in 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and returned to Ardmore, where he opened a law office, and operated a farm and ranch in Love County, up to the time of his elevation to the bench.

Judge Mathers is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the State and county bar associations, and president of the Love County Bar Association. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

On December 6, 1924, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, Judge Mathers married Vella Dillard, daughter of J. H. and Victoria (Buckner) Dillard, both Indian citizens, and natives of the Indian territory. Mr. Dillard is the owner of the Dillard oil field in Carter County, Oklahoma, and is a capitalist, chiefly occupied in the production of oil. Judge and Mrs. Mathers have one daughter, Vella Key, born October 2, 1926.

**HOWARD MORELL MANN**—A well-known figure in Tulsa life for some years, Howard Morell Mann is widely accounted a good citizen of the progressive, desirable type. He proved his ability through a long business career, and when illness came to him Mrs. Mann, too, demonstrated her capacity for business affairs. Their purchases in property and other investments at Tulsa have brought them an important influence in these fields.

Mr. Mann was born on April 15, 1855, in Paris, Illinois, a son of Levi and Elizabeth Mann, of that place. The father was a miller by occupation, but he also enjoyed the distinction of erecting the first brick bank building in Paris.

Howard Morell Mann attended the public schools of his birthplace and, following graduation from the local high school, completed a course in business college. Taking up his commercial career, he became a traveling salesman, covering practically the entire United States, and for more than twenty-five years was employed in this way and won much success. In 1912, however, illness came upon him, and he was forced to give up this work. He and Mrs. Mann then entered into business at St. Joseph, Missouri, but they soon sold their holdings there and came to

Tulsa. Although the available capital at this time was some three hundred and fifty dollars, and bills amounting to two thousand dollars were owed, Mrs. Mann established a millinery business and, through her energetic direction of affairs coupled with sound business judgment and ability, she not only paid off all bills within two years' time, but also built up a highly prosperous trade. In 1920 she first entered the Tulsa real estate market, buying a bungalow, but later acquired additional building lots, and also erected a four-family duplex house on East Sixteenth Street. Along with these transactions, she continued to maintain one of the best and most up-to-date millinery stores in the entire Southwest. After a number of years, however, she sold her Tulsa store, disposed of her business interests, and traveled abroad for a period of six months, returning then to the United States. Since that time she has devoted her attention to various financial interests and real estate investments at Tulsa.

In politics both Mr. and Mrs. Mann are members of the Democratic party, while in religious affiliation they worship in the Episcopal faith. Mrs. Mann holds membership in the Delphin Club, at Tulsa, and Mr. Mann in the Rotarian Club.

On October 21, 1896, Howard Morell Mann married Anna Balle, at Tarkio, Missouri, a daughter of Ignatz and Mary Balle, the former a shoe manufacturer. Mrs. Mann maintains her residence in Tulsa, at No. 114 East Sixteenth Street.

**JOSEPH MARTIN LAHAY**—Late distinguished member of the Oklahoma bar, former leader in matters of the Cherokee Nation, Joseph Martin LaHay is recalled with respect and affection by numbers of persons in the great Southwest. Particularly is he recalled with warm memory in Muskogee, where his life closed, May 29, 1911.

Joseph Martin LaHay was born August 27, 1864, at Boggy Depot, Indian Territory, son of John and Helen LaHay. His father died during the war between the States, while serving in the Confederate Army. He held the rank of captain in command of the Cherokee Company from Indian Territory, and fell in line of his duty, a brave and valorous soldier.

After he had completed grammar and high school studies, Joseph Martin LaHay attended Osage Mission, in Kansas. He demonstrated a marked leaning toward a professional career at law; he studied law under various preceptorships, was admitted to the bar, and set about the creation of a reputation destined to be of note. He practiced with consistent fortune and steadily augmented prestige, leaving his offices only when involved with affairs of the Cherokee Nation, in which affairs he became dominant. He served as first clerk and treasurer of the Nation, was a member of the Cherokee Senate, and had the distinction of being the last president of that Senate before Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood. For seven terms he was mayor of Claremont, there attained markedly honored position as legal counsel, and shortly after Statehood came to Muskogee, where he practiced his profession until the time of his demise.

Joseph Martin LaHay supported the principles of the Democratic party with staunch consistency and influence. He was a political leader in Claremont, and held a considerable influence in Muskogee. He







*E. M. Kennedy*

belonged to the bar associations of county, State and nation; fraternally held affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias; and was a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

On November 10, 1886, in Missouri, Joseph Martin LaHay was united in marriage with Annie Russell, daughter of James and Margaret Russell, her father having long engaged as an electrical engineer in Missouri. Of this union were born children: 1. John. 2. Margaret. 3. Helen. 4. Wauhilla. Mrs. LaHay, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in Muskogee. She is a lady of cultivated mind, gracious manner, and kindly disposition toward all persons, and worker for philanthropical and other worthy causes.

If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of Myself. (John VII, 17.)

Joseph Martin LaHay interpreted the will of God in terms of service to mankind, using his gifts in the welfare of Cherokee Nation, in the uprightness of his profession, and in assisting to build up what has become a mighty State in a mighty nation.

**HENRY MEALEY**—A figure of great importance in the Oklahoma oil fields, Henry Mealey contributed much to this basic industry of the State in the development of petroleum resources. Widely experienced in his chosen vocation, and possessing a thorough mastery of all details of operation, he achieved a career of success, and in so doing worked for the progress and larger prosperity of his adopted State.

Mr. Mealey was born in Forrest County, Pennsylvania, on March 19, 1871, a son of Abraham and Margaret Mealey, the former engaged in the Pennsylvania lumber business. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, and following graduation from high school entered upon the business of his life in the oil fields of Pennsylvania where he was employed for a period of ten years. By close application he became familiar with the practice of oil operations and with all the principles involved, manifesting energy and abilities which insured his future success. After steady advancement in Pennsylvania with various companies, he came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1901, and there became associated with the Hohman Oil Company, in charge of all their drilling operations. This company was one of the pioneer enterprises of its kind at Tulsa, and Mr. Mealey's services as a member of the firm proved repeatedly of the greatest value. In large part because of his minute knowledge of oil development and producing, the company prospered and took its place among the leading independent oil companies of Oklahoma. Mr. Mealey himself was considered one of the best-posted oil men in the State, and a man of unusual executive ability, guiding his company's affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success. It was at the very height of his mature powers and ability that his career was cut short by his death, which occurred on November 15, 1913, at Collinsville, Oklahoma. Shortly after that Mrs. Mealey disposed of the oil holdings and private properties at Collinsville, moving to Tulsa on April 7, 1914, where she erected an apartment house, and has since made her home.

In politics Mr. Mealey was a consistent supporter

of Republican principles and candidates, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. In spite of a busy life, he was much interested in the problems of government and the civic advance, contributing generously to all causes, whether civic or benevolent, which commended themselves to him. With his family he worshipped in the Methodist Episcopal faith, attending the First Church of that denomination at Tulsa.

On July 3, 1892, at Tionesta, Pennsylvania, Henry Mealey married Harriett M. Smith, a daughter of Stephen and Nancy Smith, both parents dying when she was still very young. Mr. and Mrs. Mealey became the parents of three children: 1. Vere. 2. Thelma. 3. Hazel. The family residence at Tulsa is situated at No. 618 South Denver Street.

Mr. Mealey's death was everywhere regarded as a severe loss to the oil industry and to the business world of Oklahoma. His passing occasioned sincerest sorrow in the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances who had come to know him so well. It seemed that he might well have been spared for many more years of constructive and useful labor, but that which he had already accomplished was large and has become a part of the very fabric of Oklahoma life.

**EARLE MELVILLE KENNEDY**—One of the many progressive and forceful men of business who came to Oklahoma from the Middle West and so splendidly helped in the advancement and development of their communities here, was the late Earle Melville Kennedy, who, during the twenty years he resided in the State, was prominent in the industrial and civil life of the various towns in which he lived.

The family name Kennedy originated among the Scottish Highlanders, and as the name of a branch of the strong clan of Cameron; but later it is represented mainly in Ayrshire, whence some members crossed to Ulster Province in the North of Ireland in the seventeenth century "Plantation." From thence, some families joined the Ulster emigration to the American colonies, entering mainly by the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later pushing into Western Pennsylvania, and North Carolina.

(I) William Kennedy, immigrant ancestor, was born in Scotland. When he was about eighteen years of age, he went to Ireland to fight in the siege of Derry, and came to America, landing in Philadelphia, about 1746. He married Jane Gray, in Ireland. They were the parents of the following children: 1. James. 2. Hugh, of whom further. 3. William. 4. Robert. 5. Rebecca. 6. Isabel.

(II) Hugh Kennedy, son of William and Jane (Gray) Kennedy, served as a private during the Revolution, in the Second Battalion, Captain Asa Hill's company, Cumberland County Militia, July, 1778. He married Catherine Hughes, daughter of Martin and Mary Hughes. They had the following children: 1. William. 2. Martin, of whom further. 3. Henry. 4. James. 5. Rebecca. 6. Mary. 7. Jane. 8. Catherine.

(III) Martin Kennedy, son of Hugh and Catherine (Hughes) Kennedy, was born August 21, 1765, and died September 11, 1820. He married Rebecca Sill, about 1786. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Catherine. 2. William, of



whom further. 3. Isabel. 4. Mary. 5. James. 6. Martin. 7. George. 8. Rebecca. 9. Matthew. 10. Miranda.

(IV) William Kennedy, son of Martin and Rebecca (Sill) Kennedy, was born November 20, 1789, and died January 13, 1867. He married Sarah Russel, in March, 1810. They were the parents of: 1. Joseph R., of whom further. 2. Martin Hugh. 3. Jane. 4. John Nelson. 5. Miranda. 6. Rebecca. 7. Clarissa. 8. Elvira.

(V) Joseph R. Kennedy, oldest child of William and Sarah (Russel) Kennedy, was born January 4, 1811, and died March 13, 1878. He lived in Howard County, Indiana, and later went to Osceola, Iowa, where he and his wife were buried. He married Julia Elma Grimes. They had: 1. William. 2. Liberty, killed in the Civil War. 3. Edwin, a captain in the Civil War. 4. Mark Lamonia, of whom further. 5. Mila. 6. Cordelia.

(VI) Mark Lamonia Kennedy, son of Joseph R. and Julia E. (Grimes) Kennedy, was born at Howard, Parke County, Indiana, November 15, 1841, and died April 20, 1913. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted on July 29, 1862, in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, with which he remained throughout the struggle, being mustered out of the service of his country at Springfield, Missouri, May 23, 1865. He was a farmer of Osceola, Iowa. He was highly respected in his community, and there was much regret expressed at the announcement of his death. He married, September 5, 1865, Isabella Gregg, born in Lee County, Iowa, and died May 29, 1903, daughter of Thomas and Isabella Shepherd Gregg. Thomas Gregg was the son of Andrew and Jane Scott Gregg; and Andrew Gregg was the son of Robert Gregg. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were the parents of the following children: 1. Earle Melville, of whom further. 2. Thomas Liberty, born December 17, 1868. 3. Lillie May, born December 13, 1870. 4. Haldene, born March 9, 1873. 5. Joseph Gregg, born July 18, 1881. 6. Mary Belle, born April 18, 1885. 7. Russel Ensign, born June 11, 1888.

(VII) Earle Melville Kennedy, son of Mark Lamonia, and Isabella (Gregg) Kennedy, was born at Smyrna, Clarke County, Iowa, October 12, 1866, and died November 3, 1925. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Osceola, after which he attended Shenandoah College, at Shenandoah, Iowa, and Fremont Normal School, at Fremont, Nebraska. He taught for four terms in the schools near Fremont and then moved to Osceola, where he purchased a farm of about eighty acres. In 1906, Mr. Kennedy sold his farm and came to Oklahoma, where he became engaged in the lumber business at Weleetka, Okfuskee County. In this line he was very successful and he remained there until the fall of 1913, when he was appointed Deputy Court Clerk. He moved to Okemah, Okfuskee County, and continued his official duties there until 1918, when he located in Okmulgee and became interested in the oil business. In this also he was very successful, but in 1920 he suffered a nervous breakdown, and when he consulted the famous Dr. Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota, the latter advised him to go to California, and there take a complete rest. He lived there until the fall of 1925, when he suffered a relapse and on November 3, 1925, he passed away at St. Mary's Hospital, in Rochester, Minnesota.

In politics Mr. Kennedy was a staunch Democrat, but he ever placed the character and ability of a man before party affiliations. He was a member of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Although Mr. Kennedy had not lived in Oklahoma for three years previous to his death, he still continued his interest in this State, and was in constant touch with his many friends there. His widow and children retain their home at Okemah. When the news of Mr. Kennedy's death was received, there was much sincere sorrow expressed by his host of friends here, who fully realized that with him had passed one of the men who did so much to bring this State to its present condition of prosperity. Quiet and reserved, Mr. Kennedy gained friends easily, and his loyalty to his principles was recognized wherever he went.

Earle M. Kennedy married, at Tilden, Nebraska, June 2, 1897, Emma Berdella Stanley (see Stanley VI). They were the parents of the following children: 1. Gail Roy, who was born August 5, 1903, near Groveland, Iowa. 2. Glea Earleen, born March 14, 1910, at Weleetka, Okfuskee County.

(The Stanley Line).

Local in origin, the name Stanley comes from Stanley parish, of which there are at least ten in England. As early as 1273 A. D., we hear of William de Stanlegh, in the Hundred Rolls of County Wilts, of John de Stanlegh, in those of County Oxford. We also hear of Johannes de Staynlay in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379. Harrison, in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," suggests that Stanley may come from "dweller at the stony or rocky lea."

(I) John Stanley, Sr., was born about 1725, and died September 14, 1807. He lived at Coventry, Connecticut, and later moved to Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he and his wife are buried. He married Lucy Edwards, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Edwards, Jr. Their children were: John, Jr., of whom further; Jerusha, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Lucretia.

(II) John Stanley, Jr., son of John and Lucy (Edwards) Stanley, was born June 15, 1750, and died in September, 1806. He married, October 15, 1772, Mary Fuller, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Millington) Fuller. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in Captain Cyprian Downers company, Shaftsbury, 1781. Their children were: Lucy; Elijah; Mary; Dyer Date, of whom further; Luther; John; Joseph; Hannah; Moses; Benajah; Rachel; and William.

(III) Dyer Date Stanley, son of John and Mary (Fuller) Stanley, was born March 27, 1781, and died April 5, 1813. He married Amy Holley. They moved to Cherry Valley, New York, where he is buried. Their children were: Seeman, Dyer D., of whom further, Amanda, Jerusha, and Lucy.

(IV) Dyer D. Stanley, son of Dyer Date and Amy (Holley) Stanley, was born August 3, 1805, and died March 9, 1890. He married Belinda M. Pease, daughter of Jesse and Abigail (Larned) Pease. They lived at Smyrna, New York, where all their children were born. Later, they moved to Illinois, and settled about sixty miles west of Chicago, when it was only a village. They had the following children: 1. Melissa. 2. George. 3. John Leroy, of whom further. 4. Martha. 5. Thomas. 6. Abigail. 7. Harvey Newton, killed in the Civil War. 8. Willis, died young.

(V) John Leroy Stanley, son of Dyer D. and Belinda M. (Pease) Stanley, was born November 24, 1831, and died March 21, 1908. He married Mary Char-

lotte Shipman, born November 17, 1846, and died at Tilden, Nebraska, March 1, 1915. They had the following children: 1. Dyer, born September 20, 1872. 2. Emma B., of whom further. 3. George M., born May 14, 1877. 4. Anna B., born December 2, 1879. 5. Robb M., born November 19, 1882. 6. Roy, born May 11, 1887.

(VI) Emma B. Stanley, daughter of John Leroy and Mary C. (Shipman) Stanley, was born in Genoa, Illinois, January 16, 1875. Her parents moved to Tilden, Nebraska, when she was quite young, so that she saw a great deal of the pioneer days there. They then moved to Oklahoma, before the Statehood days, when Oklahoma was wild in its ways. Before her marriage, Emma Stanley taught school in Nebraska. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; organized the Okemah Chapter in 1927, and is the Regent. She is also a member of the Daughters of American Colonists, Daughters of 1812, and Order of the Eastern Star. Emma B. Stanley married, at Tilden, Nebraska, Earle M. Kennedy (see Kennedy VII).

**ORAL LLOYD CALLAWAY**—Widely experienced as undertaker and embalmer, Oral Lloyd Callaway has achieved preëminent place among the members of his profession, through the high quality of the service which he offers. The territory which he covers includes all the communities between Woodward and Beaver City, Oklahoma, and his combined business constitutes one of the largest in the State. Only recently Mr. Callaway has opened a beautiful funeral home at Woodward, to the management of which he gives his personal attention, employing only the most modern methods and the finest equipment available.

Born on October 23, 1891, in Salem, Washington County, Indiana, Mr. Callaway is a son of William I. and Emma (Barnett) Callaway, both natives of Washington County, Indiana, where the father was a farmer for many years. In 1912 he came to Supply, Oklahoma, and is now living retired in that place. Mr. Callaway's great-great-grandfather came into Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and since that time descendants have figured prominently in the life of the State.

Oral Lloyd Callaway was the eldest of two children, the other being his brother, Thornton W. Callaway, now an embalmer at Laverne, Oklahoma. He entered the public schools of his birthplace, and after graduation from the Salem High School, he attended Valparaiso University, in Indiana, for two years. In 1909, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Callaway first came to Oklahoma, working for a time on a farm at Shattuck, following which he accepted a position as clerk in a hardware store of that place. Later he was employed in a furniture store, rendering meritorious services in all these positions. In the meantime, however, he took up the study of embalming and in 1910 passed the examinations before the Oklahoma State Embalming Board, beginning his professional work soon afterward. From 1910 to 1912 Mr. Callaway worked in the Shattuck Bank, and then, in the latter year, established himself in business at Supply, Oklahoma, as undertaker and embalmer. This profession he filled very capably for a period of four years, and following this established himself in business at Laverne, also. Sympathetic, tactful, and highly efficient, he soon built up a highly prosperous enter-

prise, and with increased demands for his services, began to expand his operations. The business at Laverne is now in charge of his brother, while Mr. Callaway makes his own headquarters at the beautiful funeral home in Woodward, which he opened on January 20, 1927. His business is drawn from all the territory between Woodward and Beaver City, Oklahoma, including the town of Inglewood, Kansas, and all the success which has come to him has been thoroughly well merited by his energy, ability, and the high quality of his service.

Mr. Callaway holds highest rank among the members of his profession in the State, serving as president of the Embalming Board of Oklahoma, while he is also past president of the National board. Politically, he supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, while he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 17, 1916, Oral Lloyd Callaway married Hazel Shontz, who was born in Lebanon, Kentucky. Her father died when she was still very young, and she came to Woodward County, Oklahoma, with her mother, who took up a claim and proved up on it. Later the mother opened a book and stationery store at Woodward, Oklahoma, which she operated until the time of her death in 1910. Her other child, a son, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Callaway have been prominent in Woodward life since their residence here. They worship in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

**OSBORNE LEONIDAS BLANCHE**—The experiences of Osborne Leonidas Blanche have been many, varied, and replete of useful incidents which have made his career of more than usual interest. These experiences have centered in Oklahoma, where he has pursued his principal activities to the present time (1928), save for three years, 1904-07, when he traveled in Mexico.

Mr. Blanche was born on a farm near the site of Hugo, Oklahoma, November 17, 1876, son of Lyman and Kizzie (Tontulibi) Blanche. Lyman Blanche was born in 1800, in Mississippi, of Choctaw descent. He gave the major portion of his active years to stock-raising, and as stockman was chiefly known in Oklahoma. During the Civil War his sympathies were with the South; he fought valiantly in the cause that was lost, as captain under Confederate colors. Kizzie Tontulibi was a full-blooded Choctaw. Both parents gave to their son the best of trainings in the home, and early inculcated in him those right principles of thought and conduct that have remained with him through manhood, making his career the fuller and richer.

After graduation from high school, at Dennison, Texas, Mr. Blanche took charge of land twenty miles southeast of Durant, in what is now Bryan County. For six years he was engaged as farmer and merchant, from 1898 to 1904; then, as noted, he traveled for three years in Mexico, and in 1908 became interpreter for the United States Indian Service among the Choctaws, with headquarters at Hugo, Oklahoma. He retained this important post two years, in 1910 becoming clerk in the employ of the Choctaw Lumber Company, at Idabel, McCur-



tain County, where he now resides. At Idabel as clerk he continued until 1914, then resumed farming, which he carried on for four years with considerable success. A Republican, loyal in support of the party principles, a worker in its interests since early manhood, in 1920 he began a term as court clerk at Pushmataha. The term endured until 1922, and through it Mr. Blanche made a number of valuable contacts which have since served him well. From 1923 to 1926, by appointment, he was active field clerk for the United States Indian Service, at Idabel; and in 1926, for a term to end in 1928, was appointed to appraiser's work for the service.

While farming in Indian Territory, it was Mr. Blanche who advanced the idea of producing high-grade seed corn, in order to build up the quality and quantity of grains produced. He also worked to improve the quality and quantity of sweet potatoes grown, and has never ceased to take a great interest in matters pertaining to agriculture. In Durant, 1898, he became a director in two banks, the Choctaw and Chickasaw, and Farmers' State. During the period of America's participation in the World War, although somewhat above the age for active service in the military, he did serve the country's cause, and tirelessly, to full effect, on boards and committees of war work, and was a valuable assistant in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

On June 10, 1907, at Eagletown, Choctaw Nation, in McCurtain County, Mr. Blanche was united in marriage with Mrs. Minnie (Moore) Gardner, daughter of Auguste and Ellen (Pinckerd) Moore. Auguste Moore was born in Germany, 1860; Ellen (Pinckerd) Moore, in Arkansas, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Blanche are the parents of seven children: Herrmann Gladstone, Osborne Leonidas, Jr., Alton Parker, Opal D., McLuke, Paul, and Charles Lavene.

**JOHN EDGAR BERCAW, M. D.**—A physician and surgeon of the highest rank, John Edgar Bercaw, M. D., was held in respect and esteem by the members of the community in and near Okmulgee, where he lived throughout the greater part of his professional career, and also by his colleagues in the science of medicine. There was no question of public health or welfare in which he was not deeply interested, and he did everything in his power to further a spirit of coöperation among the medical men of his acquaintance, regarding the other physicians as co-workers in the cause of general good. Many were his friends, both among the professional men of this place and among the people in general; because he was widely known and admired, both for his works and for his excellent qualities of character—a genial personality, constant kindness to others, and an eagerness to aid his fellow-men. His death came as a shock to those who knew and loved him, and was an occasion of sincere sorrow in his community.

Dr. Bercaw was born in Defiance County, Ohio, on June 1, 1880, son of David and Maria Bercaw, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. After he had received his preliminary education, he went for the study of pharmacy to Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio, from which he received the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. There he

worked under the noted Dr. Starling Loving, of Starling Medical College, from which, in 1902, he won his degree of Doctor of Medicine. This school is now the medical department of Ohio State University, of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Bercaw did his post-graduate work at Tulane University, of New Orleans, Louisiana. For two years, upon completion of his professional studies, Dr. Bercaw practiced medicine at Lakeview, Ohio; and then he came to Oklahoma, settling in Okmulgee County, where he continued in active practice until his retirement because of ill health in December, 1926. Dr. Bercaw, in 1919, with Dr. V. Berry, Dr. W. C. Mitchener and Dr. B. W. Hole, organized the Okmulgee Clinic, with which institution he was identified until his retirement, gaining especial prominence for his work with the X-Ray. He was one of the organizers of the Okmulgee Medical Society, of which he was for several years the secretary. He worked for the establishment and betterment of the Okmulgee City Hospital, and for a number of years was one of the board of directors of the Nurses' Training School and a teacher in its classes. Becoming interested early in life in the X-Ray, Dr. Bercaw was the first man to introduce that method of diagnosis into Okmulgee County. Subsequently it developed into the principal part of his work. In 1917 and 1918, while the United States was busily participating in the late World War, Dr. Bercaw was a member and chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of the United States Army in this district. He was a member in good standing of the Okmulgee County and Oklahoma State Medical associations, a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a Fellow of the American Radiological Society.

In addition to his medical work, Dr. Bercaw was active in public affairs and in the life of his community and State. In the course of his service to his country in the World War, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the army. That was late in the summer of 1918. He never was called into active service, however. He also belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, through which order he was most active in the fraternal life of Okmulgee and Oklahoma, having been a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of McAlester, and also Past Master of the Blue Lodge. He was a member of the Rotary Club and of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a regular attendant.

Dr. Bercaw married, on September 7, 1910, at Checotah, Oklahoma, Maude Welsh, daughter of Horace G. and Mary Welsh. Her father was a surgeon of Sterling and Hutchinson, Kansas. By this marriage there was a son, John Carroll Bercaw, who was born April 7, 1915, and who at the time of writing is a student in high school.

The death of Dr. John Edgar Bercaw, which occurred on February 13, 1928, at his home in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, came as a distinct shock to his many friends and acquaintances who had known him for years and were familiar with his personality and his good works. In the passing of this physician, who so merited the respect and honor of his fellows, the Okmulgee County medical profession and the people at large lost a most valuable practitioner of medicine, one who was esteemed for his skill and achievements and loved for his delightful personal qualities of character.







*R. H. Edwards*

**ROBERT JAMES EDWARDS**, born at Maryville, Missouri, December 9, 1868, was the son of John and Elizabeth (Arthur) Edwards (now deceased), and received his early training there, graduating from the Maryville High School. He then took up the study of law, the profession of his father, and was admitted to practice July 16, 1891. He came to Oklahoma City, July 18, 1891, and opened a law office and subsequently accepted the appointment of County Judge at Perry, Oklahoma, at the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, receiving his appointment from territorial Governor, W. C. Renfrew, which he held during the years 1893 and 1894. He returned to Oklahoma City to resume practice and since has engaged in the bond and investment business, real estate, banking, the wholesale grocery trade, lands and farming, and the oil business. He is now an officer of several companies and organizations. He is connected with the Monroe Grocer Company of Monroe, Louisiana, as chairman of the board of directors; a director of the Oklahoma Railway Company; vice-president of the Oklahoma City, Ada and Atoka Railway Company; director of the Local Building and Loan Association; vice-president and a director of the Southwest Securities Company, and president of the Oklahoma Southeast Realty Company.

Mr. Edwards has been keenly interested in political matters all his life, being affiliated with the Democratic party. He began his political career with the County Judgeship at Perry, Oklahoma. For two years he was president of the Board of Education of Oklahoma City, and he also served seven years as Regent of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Oklahoma. He formerly was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Oklahoma City. He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago; the old Colony Club; the Oklahoma City Club; and the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. He belongs to the Episcopal church.

On January 1, 1902, in Monroe, Louisiana, Robert James Edwards married Sadie Cason Handy, the daughter of John Sterling and Mary (Cason) Handy. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Robert J., Jr., born January 31, 1903. 2. John Handy, born March 25, 1904. 3. Archibald Cason, born April 15, 1906. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born November 16, 1907 (the first baby born at the beginning of the Statehood of Oklahoma). 5. Beverly Curtis Diggs, born December 17, 1910. 6. Sadie Boatner, born December 31, 1915.

Mr. Edwards has always shown great interest in education and his highest ambition has been to give his children the best in educational training, evidenced by the fact that two of his sons were graduated from Harvard, one from Princeton, one is now enrolled in Princeton, while the elder daughter is in her junior year at Bryn Mawr College.

**WILLIAM S. BELL**—One of the leading men in the legal and business life of Oklahoma, as well as in politics, from before the days of Statehood, was William S. Bell, who was both postmaster and mayor of Okmulgee and was constantly active in different phases of the public life of his city and State. He was a man of genial personality and thorough kindness of disposition, so that in the course of his busy career he acquired a large number of faithful friends, people who came to know him and to like him more with the passing years. His

death, it is hardly necessary to point out, was a cause of widespread grieving in Okmulgee, his adopted city, and throughout the entire State and wherever he was known; for he was a man of splendid qualities and a most substantial citizen.

Mr. Bell was born on August 2, 1855, in Illinois, son of William and Elmira Bell. He received his early education in grammar school and high school, and subsequently attended business college. He also studied law, and practiced his profession in Chicago, Illinois, for fourteen years. At the end of that period of service in the legal profession, he came to the Indian Territory, settling first, in 1904, in Okemah, where he remained until the latter part of 1905. He then came to Okmulgee, where he established an abstract business, into which he later took two men as partners; and this company came to be known as the Capital Abstract Company, one of the leading organizations of its kind in Okmulgee and this part of Oklahoma and the Southwest. He continued actively in this business until his death in 1919. In all his work he was eminently successful, for he was the type of man to make friends readily and to hold them, one who was ever fair in his dealings with others and who was able, more than most men, to see and understand the points of view of other people.

In addition to his legal and business activities, Mr. Bell was deeply interested in political matters. In his own views he was strongly identified with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported. For two years he served as postmaster of Okmulgee, while he served for two terms as mayor, the only Republican mayor to be elected at that time, and the only Republican to hold office in Okmulgee during his years in the mayoralty. His work of administering these offices was well and efficiently performed, and his service was one which brought benefits to the people. Throughout his residence and public service here he was a persistent booster of the city, while he was active in Chamber of Commerce work and ready at all times to give freely of his time and material resources toward the advancement of the prosperity, education and moral welfare of Okmulgee. Mr. Bell's work also extended into the field of the military, he having received military training in his younger days in the National Guard. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star and held the thirty-second degree. He also belonged to the Maccabees.

William S. Bell married, in Chicago, Illinois, on February 23, 1891, N. Genevieve Hampton, daughter of Isaac B. and Catherine Hampton, the former of whom was a manufacturer of carriages for a number of years in Nebraska. Although Mr. and Mrs. Bell never had children of their own, they became greatly attached to a niece, Mrs. Frank Mates of Chicago, and a nephew, J. W. Hassock, of St. Louis. Mrs. Bell herself has long been active in the affairs of her city and State, where she is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and also of the American Florists' Association, which is a national organization of florists. Although she never had the idea of commercializing what was with her a sort of hobby, Mrs. Bell started, soon after she and her husband came to Okmulgee, to raise flowers, and built a small greenhouse, thirty-two by twenty-



four feet in area. Later she added to this structure, but as time went on there was a demand for her flowers and vegetables, until at length she was compelled to build a large greenhouse with about 18,000 feet under glass, and another of about 18,000 square feet. She owns several acres of land at several different places, and has built up a business that is known throughout Oklahoma. Mrs. Bell is well adapted to this work by temperament and disposition, and she oversees and superintends all planting and growing and is a landscape gardener of more than ordinary ability. In 1927 she sold one of the greenhouses, and is now devoting her entire time to the one house. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband.

The death of William S. Bell occurred at 6:30 on the evening of February 8, 1919, and was, indeed, an occasion of sorrow throughout Okmulgee and Oklahoma, where he was one of the best-known citizens. The esteem in which he was held is perhaps best reflected in the editorial comment of a local newspaper:

Many men achieve place and power in their community, and are rated successful in life because of their possession of the aggressive spirit that overcomes opposition. They hew their way through and over the prostrate forms, so to speak, of their fellows. They win their goal and the victory of success is theirs even though they blasted and blighted as they went. The world does not withhold from such men its tribute of admiration, but it is the tribute of the intellect.

To but few men, however, is it given to become at once and remain during all the days of their life in their community a leading citizen and a commanding influence among their fellow-citizens because of the very loveliness of their character and their lofty and unselfish conception of life and its duties.

Such a man was the late W. S. Bell, around whose bier his friends and neighbors assembled but a day since to offer their tribute—the tribute of their hearts to one of the most kindly and lovable of men, whose own heart was touched as easily as a child's at the suffering or distress or misfortune of another, and who always responded with his purse and his efforts to the appeal of his big and generous heart.

The dust has returned to dust, but the kindly presence of W. S. Bell abides and will live on in the memory of Okmulgee.

**SANDY JOHN SMITH**—Pioneer citizen of Sapulpa, business man widely known through the State for his operations at oil production, and political representative in the State House, Sandy John Smith is recalled as an outstanding figure in these several spheres by the people who were his friends. He left behind him a record of enduring inspiration, one replete of successful works which have reacted to the benefit of the community as a whole.

Sandy John Smith was born at Hartin, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1868, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Campbell) Smith. In Covode Academy, Pennsylvania, he received his education, having entered this school from elementary grades in the public system. He began his career at business without delay, as a young man working in a store. Meanwhile, as he progressed in business enterprise and came to command a position of increased importance among the people of the town, he interested himself more and more in politics, being a Republican. For two terms, 1903 to 1905, he served in the lower chamber of the Pennsylvania State House, and as a legislator proved himself a most able representative. He was a member of the Appropriations Committee, travelled ex-

tensively in official capacity and, in November of 1907, the month and year in which Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood, came to Sapulpa. Before he became interested in the oil business he was owner and proprietor of the Bon-Ton Bakery. The bakery was successful, for Mr. Smith's experiences at trade in Pennsylvania now served him well. When he left the bakery trade to become an oil lease broker, his success was even more considerable, in proportion to the size of the field. Again he interested himself in politics, as a means to greater service. Twice elected mayor of Sapulpa, he took office in May of 1912 and served four years. After adoption of the city manager form of government, he spent two years as member of the commission, attaining to commissionership at election of the second board under the new administration of municipal affairs, 1924-26. Once more he became identified with State matters, and had two terms in State Legislature from Creek County, elected in 1910. His service to the Sapulpa area was pronounced as legislator, and his activities left no room for other than gratitude in the minds of those who had elected him. In Pennsylvania, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Smith had become a communicant of the Christian church, though reared in a Presbyterian family. After taking residence in Sapulpa he joined the Presbyterian church, and was an elder two terms, having been an elder at the time of his death. He was a director of the board of Sapulpa Public Library, a director of the Rotary Club, and former member of the Chamber of Commerce board. As an oil producer, in which industry he was concerned until the last, he was instrumental in the development of that great industry in the vicinity of Sapulpa. Interested in other business projects of this city, chief of these was the Sapulpa Industrial Finance Corporation, and the Miller Combination Bailer and Pump Company. He was secretary and treasurer of the bailer and pump firm, and in all projects with which he was identified contributed most heartily toward successes achieved.

Death came to Sandy John Smith, at Sapulpa, December 2, 1928, when he was fifty-eight years of age. Expressions in tribute were spontaneously rendered, from all walks of life, and came from points widely separated, for his friends had been legion. Services were held from the First Presbyterian Church, and the public library was closed during the last rites in token of respect to one whose influence had made itself felt not only as member of the library board, but more roundly, in all circles of citizenship, in the advancement of the entire city.

Surviving her husband is Mrs. Della Smith, and her son, John, with a daughter, Mrs. James B. Cockrell, of Oklahoma City. Mrs. Smith continues to reside in Sapulpa, where associations are near and dear. She helped Mr. Smith as a true helpmate in his endeavors here, and, like him, is largely responsible for the outcome of his ventures in citizenship and philanthropy.

In every city, large or small, are a group of men who are known as leaders, who actively direct the public, economic and social policies thereof. Sandy John Smith was such a figure in Sapulpa. As mayor, member of the commission and representative to the State's government he contributed lasting measures to the city's welfare; as business man he added to





*John Vaughan*



this record; and as a man he was beloved of the people.

**RAY MORTON BALYEAT, M. D.**—Since 1918 Dr. Ray Morton Balyeat has practiced medicine in Oklahoma City. Extraordinarily skillful in his profession, he has become one of the leading physicians of the Southwest, a member of the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital in Oklahoma City, where he acts as lecturer and diagnostician, and the possessor of a large general practice. At the time of the World War he served as a Reserve Officer, stationed in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. Dr. Balyeat is well known and highly esteemed in medical circles generally, and is a member of the several societies and associations of the men of his profession.

Ray Morton Balyeat was born on February 20, 1889, in Arkansas City, Kansas, the son of Reuben L. and Ellen Melissa Balyeat. His father, who was a farmer, is now retired. Dr. Balyeat attended local public schools and later matriculated at the University of Oklahoma from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In that year he became a teacher of chemistry in Sapulpa High School, and in 1913 he taught chemistry in the Oklahoma City High School for one year. At the end of that time he returned to the University of Oklahoma to take up the study of medicine. In 1916 he received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts from the University of Oklahoma, and in 1918 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution. Beginning practice at Oklahoma City he was immediately successful, and in the years which have followed his energy and ability have brought him to the very top of his profession.

Dr. Balyeat is a member of the American Medical Association, the Oklahoma County Medical Society, and the American Association for the Study of Allergy. He is also a member of the University Club and the Oklahoma Club, both of Oklahoma City. He and his family attend St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Oklahoma City.

On February 12, 1920, in Guthrie, Oklahoma, Dr. Balyeat married Annie Bright, the daughter of J. M. and Ellen Bright. Dr. and Mrs. Balyeat are the parents of two children: 1. Ray Milton, born May 17, 1924. 2. Rebecca Mignonne, born September 26, 1925.

**JAMES BART DONAGHEY**—With the passing of the late James Bart Donaghey, of Ada, Oklahoma lost one of the best-informed florists in this State, a man who had been connected with this industry for more than ten years. Although Mr. Donaghey's early career was devoted to banking, he having been a bookkeeper for several years in a national bank at McAlester, Oklahoma, he had made a thorough study of ornamental flowers since severing his connection with the banking business, and he had become thoroughly informed on every phase of the florist business, from seeding of plants to salesmanship. While he spent the later years of his life in association with his brother-in-law, he was on the verge of launching an individual florist enterprise at the time of his demise. As an illustration of his attachment to floriculture may be cited the fact that just before

his death he requested that Mrs. Donaghey erect a greenhouse on the land they owned near Ada, and this she has done. Although cut down in the prime of his life, Mr. Donaghey already had gathered a large circle of friends and business associates in this section of Oklahoma, where he had always been a prominent figure in political, social and civic movements.

Mr. Donaghey was born December 2, 1883, at Pontotoc, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), son of Micajah P. and Sallie (Sewell) Donaghey. Micajah P. Donaghey was one of the earlier pioneers of the Indian Territory, was a prime factor in the development of modern Oklahoma, and founded the first cotton gin in what is now the town of Allen. He also was one of the first engaged in large-scale agriculture in this State. While now (1928) practically retired, he continues to oversee the development of his holdings, and resides near Ada. The mother, Sallie (Sewell) Donaghey, is the daughter of the late Russell and Eliza Sewell. She and her husband had one other child: Minnie Lee, born June 25, 1889.

James Bart Donaghey obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, graduated from high school, and finished a course in a business college at Ardmore, Oklahoma. Thence he launched his business career, obtaining his first position with the First National Bank of McAlester, in 1909, as a bookkeeper. Remaining with this bank until 1914, he was induced to give up that position to enter into the employ of his brother-in-law, Mr. Pitt, of Ada, who operated a greenhouse near the last-named city. Thereafter, until his death, Mr. Donaghey was so engaged, and he and Mrs. Donaghey made an exhaustive study of floriculture. It was on December 27, 1927, that Mr. Donaghey passed away, at a time when he was preparing to establish his own greenhouse and enter into business as an individual. Complying with her husband's desire, Mrs. Donaghey erected a commodious greenhouse on five acres of land owned by herself and her husband, about one mile north of the city limits of Ada, and directly adjoining the Pitt's greenhouses, with which Mr. Donaghey had so long been identified. This building, erected early in 1928, is twenty-nine by one hundred feet, and Mrs. Donaghey is assisted by her brother in operating this enterprise. Mr. Cassidy, who has devoted his entire life to the study and maintenance of greenhouses, is justly classed among the peers of floriculturists in Oklahoma. In the conduct of the business she now owns, Mrs. Donaghey is growing a general line of cut flowers and potted plants, and it is apparent that she soon will be classed with the leading florists of Oklahoma, if present development of her interests may be taken as a criterion.

Mr. Donaghey, during the fourteen years he resided in Oklahoma, became one of the best-known figures of this community, not only in business, but in politics and other spheres. A staunch Democrat, he was quite influential in the circles of this party, and had served as chairman of the election board. As would be expected of a man of his progressive nature, he was connected with several semi-professional associations, including the American Florists' Society and the State Florists' Society. He was a popular member of the Woodmen of the World. A devout Christian, Mr. Donaghey had been a member of the First Methodist Church, of Ada, since 1919, and in works of that denomination had won the respect and confidence of a large number of colleagues

and friends. His patience and calm assurance during his last illness was an inspiration to all who came in touch with him.

James B. Donaghey married, February 13, 1907, at Ada, Lillie Cassidy, daughter of Lee and Laxie Cassidy, the father having been a brick building contractor. Lillie (Cassidy) Donaghey is a native of Georgia, having come to Indian Territory in 1926, where she since has remained, with the exception of a few visits to her former home. As has been heretofore noted, she is making a decided success of the florist business in Ada. To Mr. and Mrs. Donaghey were born children: 1. Gorham, born August 16, 1910; graduate of Ada High School; now (1928) attending the University of Oklahoma. 2. LaFern, born January 11, 1913, graduate of grammar and high school.

The death of James Bart Donaghey occasioned sincere regret and sorrow among his innumerable friends in Ada and the surrounding community. It was said of him that he was a good husband, a good father, a good son, a good brother, and a true Christian man. In his memory, Mrs. Ray Sneed published the following verse:

Dear wife and children, weep not, for he is at rest  
In your great efforts attending him we know you did your best.

You did all that was in your power to do  
But still it was so hard to bid the last adieu.  
Oh, yes, we all shall miss him, through all the days we live,  
But then we must remember that God takes back the lives  
He gives.

But try to be patient in keeping his memory dear,  
And then some day you'll meet him with the angels there.

#### ROBERT MILLIGAN MOUNTCASTLE—

Widely known throughout the bar of Oklahoma and the Great Southwest, Robert Milligan Mountcastle has engaged in the practice of law for many years, and his position at the present time is one of esteem. He has assisted materially in the building up of the State, and in Muskogee, where he makes his home, is regarded as a foremost citizen whose constructive works will be of lasting benefit.

Mr. Mountcastle was born in Jefferson City, Jefferson County, Tennessee, March 17, 1888, son of W. H. and Maude C. (Milligan) Mountcastle. He secured his elementary and secondary education in the public schools of Jefferson City, and matriculated thereafter in Carson Newman College, whence he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908, at the age of but twenty years. During the four years at Carson Newman he took an active interest in athletics, was a member of the track, basketball, football and baseball teams, together with the tennis team, each year, and for one year served as captain of the baseball, football and basketball teams. His interest in athletics, however, did not exclude steady progress in his studies, and his scholastic record was indeed most creditable. He was made a member of the debating and oratorical team, and was a member also of the Columbian Literary Society. In 1909 Mr. Mountcastle entered the law school of the University of Chicago, and in the year following was elected to the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. He completed the legal course in 1912, being graduated with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, and in June of the same year passed the examinations of the Oklahoma State bar, of which he has since been a representative. His practice increased steadily, and, as his prestige mounted, he came to

possess a distinguished clientele of important persons and organizations. In 1919 he was appointed United States commissioner in the Department of Justice. Actively interested in politics, Mr. Mountcastle is a Democrat. In 1920 he was elected to the presidency of the Muskogee County Club of Young Democrats. Moreover, in that year, he was elected chairman of the Muskogee County Democratic Central Committee, and continues to be affiliated with the State League of Young Democrats as member of the executive committee. He is a member of the Muskogee Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the American Legion. Of the Legion he was elected post commander in 1918—the first commander of the Muskogee post. In 1921 he was elected a member of the department executive committee of the Legion. He is prominent in the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Professionally he is identified with the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the Muskogee Bar Association, while in religious adherence he is a communicant of the Baptist church.

There has been but one interruption to Mr. Mountcastle's career as barrister, and that came in the fall of 1917, when he entered the army as a private, for service in the World War. He saw active duty overseas for thirteen months, then, discharged, resumed the course of his civilian undertakings. Offices: Manhattan Building, Muskogee.

**JAMES M. VAN WINKLE—**Late beloved citizen of Ponca City, James M. Van Winkle had a career replete of interesting experience and constructive enterprise which found its culmination in development of farming, oil and commercial spheres of the Ponca City area. He lived sixty-two years, two months and five days; and more than two-thirds of that life span resulted in beneficial labors from which mankind has profited.

James M. Van Winkle was born on a farm at Rushville, near Springfield, Illinois, August 8, 1862, and died at his residence in Ponca City, October 11, 1924. His parents were William H. and Artimicia Van Winkle; his father was a farmer, a pioneer in Illinois and Missouri.

When James M. Van Winkle was five years old his parents purchased a farm near Clinton, Missouri, and went there to live. There he secured his academic training, completing high school with student markings indicative of deep intelligence and application to studies. Reared on a farm, he remained at farming in Missouri, with acres near Clinton, until 1893, then took his family to Arkansas City and "made the run" when the Strip was opened up, taking lands eight miles northwest of Ponca City. Until 1907 he engaged in general agricultural pursuits, and had added considerably to his holdings. The original claim had been a half-section; now there were four sections. In 1907 he disposed of these holdings and came to Ponca City, where he spent the balance of his years.

James M. Van Winkle was one of four men who founded the Jens-Marie Oil Company. This firm proved a marked success in the oil industry and netted the founders goodly fortunes. Several thousands of acres were leased for oil development. Un-



til the time of his death, Mr. Van Winkle continued at this business.

Before he entered the oil industry he had built the Jens-Marie Hotel, of Ponca City. This is one of the finest and most up-to-date hotels in Northwestern Oklahoma, and continues in the hands of the family, Mrs. Van Winkle holding control, as well as shares in the oil properties.

On September 8, 1884, at Clinton, Missouri, James M. Van Winkle was united in marriage with Ella M. Knoles, daughter of Jesse and Martha Knoles. Her father engaged in general farming and stock-raising near Clinton, served in the Civil War in Northern Arkansas with the rank of private, and lost his left leg in the battle of Vicksburg. He was a man highly regarded by all who had dealings with him. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle were born children: Chloe, Mauree, Fleeda, Adeline, and Verne. All are married; and there are four grandchildren. Mrs. Van Winkle continues to make her home in Ponca City. She is a lady of unusual gifts in business, of graciousness as a hostess, and a kind mother whose chief interest is in her children's and their children's happiness.

James M. Van Winkle was an influential figure in church affairs during pioneer days in Oklahoma. For many years, including the last several during which he was ill, he served as trustee in the Methodist Church of Ponca City. He "lived in the future," with the practical and true vision of the pioneer, was courageous, strong, genial and generous. His friends were legion, and bear his memory close to their hearts. The good that he did on earth lives after him.

There is no death;  
What seems so is transition.  
This life of mortal breath  
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian.

The impress of a worthy life remains behind.

**MARK LOCKERBIE THOMSON**—Several communities benefited through the residence and activity of Mark Lockerbie Thomson. He was a citizen of intense loyalty of public spirit, constructively engaged in all movements designed for the civic, economic and social betterment. Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas and the State of Oklahoma were, and are, the better for his having lived; men around him in all walks of life were glad to call him friend. He lived fully a life of usefulness and service.

Native of Scotland, Mr. Thomson was born January 7, 1835, at Laverock, Parish of Middlebie, Dumfriesshire, and died at his home in Tonkawa, Oklahoma, September 15, 1916, aged eighty years. His span of years was long, and his occupations were extended in proportion thereto, there never having been time wasted.

With his parents, when he was nine, he came to America, settling with them on a farm near Davenport, Iowa, in 1844. There he grew to manhood, continuing the schooling he had begun in Scotland. On April 15, 1861, when he was twenty-six, he enlisted in Company B, 2nd Iowa Infantry. He engaged in the serious movement resulting in the capture of Fort Donaldson, was the second man inside the fort after it fell, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and was sent to Mound City Hospital for recovery. Afterward he was detailed to recruiting duty in Scott

County, Iowa. Commissioned captain of Company C, 20th Iowa Infantry, he was with the regiment as captain until March 13, 1865, when he was brevetted major. Major Thomson was honorably discharged from the service, duty done and the cause won by the North, August 23, 1865, then returned to Davenport, where he resumed the peacetime activities which had occupied him before the conflict began.

Expert farmer, he removed from the Davenport area to Madison County, Iowa. He succeeded roundly with husbandry there, and prospered satisfactorily. In 1902 he moved to Cedarvale, Kansas, in 1905 took land in Kay County, Oklahoma, moved to Tonkawa in 1910, later removed to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and returned to Tonkawa in 1916, residing here until his demise. Farming did not occupy his whole time. After graduation from the University of Iowa, at Ames, Iowa, he engaged in agricultural pursuits independently at Earlham, Iowa, then for a period abandoned farming to do business in hay, grain and coal, at Earlham. When he came to Kay County in 1905 he disposed of this business. And when he retired, coming to Tonkawa, he released himself from all arduous responsibilities, either of farming or of business activity in other sorts. He came to Tonkawa to give his children a better education, also, and ever was devoted to the cause of high mentality, doing all he could for the improvement of school systems. Fraternally, he was actively identified with the Free and Accepted Masons. Since youth he had been a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and lived as well as professed his religion. A Republican, he adhered to the principles of the party, maintaining a considerable interest in its affairs locally in several of the centers at which he lived. He was honored with office as mayor, of Earlham, Iowa. Until the close of life he retained contact with comrades at arms—through the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he was a moving figure.

Mr. Thomson married, May 5, 1885, at Des Moines, Iowa, Katherine (Kate) Torode, daughter of Peter and Katherine Torode, her father having engaged as a farmer. Mr. Thomson's parents were Hugh and Jennie Thomson, and his father, a retired farmer, became a prominent figure in Iowa educational circles, being a professor in the Agricultural College of Iowa, and a member at one time of the State Legislature. Mr. Thomson had been married previously in 1868, to Dena Nichols, and of this union were born six children. Of his marriage with Katherine (Kate) Torode were born: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Mable. 3. Robert. 4. Eleanor. 5. Isaac. 6. Mary. Mrs. Katherine (Kate) (Torode) Thomson, who survives her beloved husband and continues to live in Tonkawa, has eighteen grandchildren, and her chief pleasure is the kindly warm devotion existing between children, grandchildren and herself. She is dearly beloved by all who know her well, and has many friends indeed in Oklahoma.

Services for Mr. Thomson were conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic, in memory of their former comrade and friend. The Sons of Veterans acted as pall-bearers. Taps were sounded on a bugle, then prayers and benediction were said.

Tributes to his memory have been many, and were numerous at the time of death. All bespeak the af-



fection in which a worthy man was held, and still is held in fond recollection. He was a true Christian; he did his work, did it well, and those around him were benefited thereby. There is sweetness in realization of work well done. Here, a life-work had been well done.

Well done, thou good and faithful  
servant; enter thou into the joy  
of thy Lord.

**JOE DILLARD MILLIGAN**—Romances of the pioneer settlers of the Southwest who take a leading part in the comprehensive history will some day be written of the old Indian Territory and the present State of Oklahoma, and when the compilation is made a name that will stand out conspicuously will be that of Joe Dillard Milligan. First and foremost he was a substantial citizen and one of the most progressive agriculturists to bring order out of the virgin terrain where he first pitched his tent and later built his cabin. He came of a race of pioneers and traced his ancestry back to Colonial times and noted among his forebears soldiers in all the wars of his country. Peace loving and industrious, keen of mind and honest to the highest point, gentle in his manner and devoted to every civic cause that presented itself for the benefit of the whole people, he was ever a patriotic citizen who sprang to his country's defense when an enemy threatened to disrupt the hegemony of the Union. Hostilities concluded, he was among the first to extend the right hand of a renewed brotherhood and return to his work of developing the land for the benefit of all. He played a valiant part in the transformation of a great virgin territory into fields laden with the products essential to civilized life and wrote his name high on the honor rolls of progress. He lived a long and useful life and left to his family the results of his unrelenting toil, while to the State of Oklahoma he bequeathed a reputation for clean living and productivity that stand as a guiding beacon in lighting the way for a rising generation.

He was born in Northwest, Missouri, January 1, 1844, a son of James C. and Cynthia Milligan, his father having been a blacksmith and a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served in the Union Army. He was educated in the public schools of Missouri and at an early age became engaged in farming, an occupation which he followed all his life. He remained in Missouri, where he had a farm near Neosho, until 1893, lived in Kansas two years, when he came to Oklahoma, which was then the Indian Territory, and settled in Grant County on a claim which he purchased. For twenty years he cultivated this land and then retired from active occupation. During the Civil War he served for two years and nine months as a private in the Union Army attached to a volunteer regiment of Missouri. In recognition of his services to his country his widow today receives a pension of forty dollars a month from the Federal Government. He was a Republican in politics and served as overseer of roads for Grant County while a resident of Oklahoma. He made a notable success of his life and after his death, his widow, in 1924, purchased a home in Tonkawa, where she still lives. His death occurred in Nash, Oklahoma, October 28, 1919. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic

and of the Grange, and from the year 1869 had been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and a trustee of that sect.

Joe Dillard Milligan married, in Neosho, Missouri, December 10, 1867, Harriet E. Pool, daughter of Henry Pool, a farmer, and of Eliza Pool. Mrs. Milligan is also a descendant of pioneers and soldiers, her grandfather having served under General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, where he was wounded. She also has vivid experiences of the Civil War, as her home was near the border where the opposing armies were frequently engaged. The couple were the parents of thirteen children, the grandparents of thirty-six and the great-grandparents of one. Their children were: Laura E., James H., Albert, Miana, Rutherford, Lena, Oscar, Eliza, Joel, Hattie, Meta, Harry D., and Jessie, the last-named deceased at the age of six months. Harry D. served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces for ten months during the World War, having the rank of sergeant of military police.

In the final analysis it is the farmer who will be recognized as the real factor in the development of a country, and when this admission is made in the pages of history the name of Joe Dillard Milligan will have a prominent position. He was loyal to his country and to his duties as a citizen, a title of which he was justly proud, while his legion of friends will not fail to accord him that complete loyalty of memory that he earned and appreciated during his life among us.

**HON. URIAH THOMAS REXROAT**—Usefulness of a high order and unusual versatility have featured the career of this true-blooded American, a descendant of the original stock, Hon. Uriah Thomas Rexroat, of Ardmore, reelected for his second term in the State Senate, and a former member of the House in the third and fourth legislatures. In the upper body, Mr. Rexroat served as Democratic floor leader, his party having been in the majority, and all his legislative service has been marked by contributions to the material and moral advancement of the State. A pioneer of the days of the Territory, he has brought over from the old order of things into the new régime a fine type of citizenship, an agricultural—fruit and nut growing—industry of great magnitude, and an expansion of the oil-producing interests, of which he was one of the first lease-writers, if not the very first, in the entire Territory. Few men in Southwest Oklahoma exercise a more powerful and beneficent influence than Senator Rexroat, one of the busiest and most progressive men of his section of the State.

Happily by name as well as in fact, the scene of Senator U. Thomas Rexroat's birth was Font Hill, Kentucky, and the date September 22, 1879. His parents were Samuel Hardin and Nancy C. Rexroat, the father a farmer and stockman; so it is not difficult to perceive where the Senator derived some of his agricultural tendencies. He went to Texas to complete his high school course, and at an early age arrived in Indian Territory. Here he soon found employment as a school teacher, which profession he followed for six years, devoting the summer vacation periods to farming. Little did he think in those formative days that he was actually playing the rôle of the pioneer; and yet he was one of the very first to open up



U S Rexroat





land in his section for farming purposes on a considerable scale, and was one of the original men to perceive the possibilities that underlay the soil in the form of the wealth of oil.

In 1898, Senator Rexroat wrote the first oil lease in Southwest Oklahoma, and it is possible that this was the first instrument of the kind to be drawn up in the entire State. The particular tract for which the lease was made brought fifteen cents an acre for rental at that time. In 1901, a ten-barrel well was brought in, which has continued to flow for the past twenty-seven years, the quantity gradually decreasing until it is now (1928) flowing three barrels a day. Senator Rexroat's success has been principally in the oil industry and development, although his part has been in buying and selling leases and receiving royalty. He owns large acreage in the oil field and has royalty interests in a number of the best producing wells in the State.

Another industry of commanding importance in which the Senator has pioneered is pecan and fruit growing. Having begun this enterprise in 1903, he has in the twenty-five years that have elapsed set out some four thousand pecan and fruit trees, making a specialty of Alberta and a number of other varieties of peach; also he has established a number of grape vineyards. In association with a number of far-sighted men of Ardmore, he has under way the formation of a company for the purpose of encouraging and expanding the pecan industry in Southwest Oklahoma. It is not in the plan to commercialize the project, but to stimulate it by the advance of money toward an educational program by which the farmers shall be brought to appreciate and realize the possibilities of the industry. Proper cultivation is taught, along with scientific grafting of the trees, expert advice being furnished by those qualified in pecan growing and marketing. Although seven years must have passed before profits can be realized on their enterprise, the hope for a satisfactory return for their labor and investment is kept constantly before the farmers. The campaign is being conducted and financed exclusively for the people of the Southwest part of the State, and the expert advice and instructions are given without cost to the recipients. This is one of the outstanding features of Senator Rexroat's public service. Another has to do with his career in the Legislature.

In 1894, Mr. Rexroat became a permanent resident of Indian Territory. The transition into Statehood, November 16, 1907, found him giving his partisan allegiance to the Democratic organization, and he has proudly marched under that banner ever since. His district sent him to the House of Representatives of the third Legislature, where he made such a commendable record that his constituents returned him for the fourth Legislature. He continued to develop as a legislator of large calibre and leadership qualities. His district perceived that he was larger than his constituency, and that he not only looked well after their immediate interests but also loomed as a State figure. Therefore, his followers elected him to the State Senate for the eleventh Legislature. He served with signal honor to himself and with great credit to his senatorial district and the State. So meritorious was his service esteemed that his colleagues elected him Democratic floor leader of the final session of his four-year term in the Senate, and at the adjournment of that session, his friends of the district showed their appreciation by giving a bar-

becue in his honor. In the ensuing election, Senator Rexroat stood as his people's choice for his own successor and he was returned to his seat despite the extreme exertions of the opposition.

Senator Rexroat has given concrete evidence of his readiness to respond at all times to aid and assist his constituents, and has given with characteristic liberality of his time and money in civic affairs that affect his district most intimately. He is charitably inclined, and to those in affliction or distress of any kind he gives of his fruits of frugality to help tide them over their difficulties. The needs of his district and the people he has made a matter of close and conscientious study, and thus has he been enabled to serve their interests the more intelligently and sympathetically when a member of the House and the Senate. He is thoroughly experienced of legislative procedure, and has attained an enviable reputation for proficiency in the obtaining of progressive enactments and in the defeat of obnoxious proposals. In addition, he is known throughout the State for his keenness of vision and sound judgment, both in commercial activities and in Statecraft. He is widely known as a platform orator and after-dinner speaker, and he was officially dubbed the "humorist" of the State Senate. His services at banquets are greatly in demand in Southern Oklahoma and North Texas.

Senator Rexroat is affiliated with Ardmore Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; McAlester Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Ardmore Grotto, Mystic Order of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; and the Ardmore branch of the Woodmen of the World. He and his family have their religious connection with the Baptist denomination.

Senator U. Thomas Rexroat married, December 1, 1900, at Healdton, Oklahoma, Estella B. Lowery, daughter of George L. and Rhoda A. Lowery, and they are the parents of four children: Phoebe, Opal D., Ruby Marie, of whom further; and Agnes.

Ruby Marie Rexroat, third child and daughter of Senator U. Thomas and Estella B. (Lowery) Rexroat, was born in Wilson, Indian Territory (Oklahoma), April 7, 1907. She was educated at the Ardmore High School, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha; University of Oklahoma, Norman; the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and one term in the University of Colorado. Having a birthright and blood relationship with the Choctaw Nation, she was chosen Indian Princess of the Society of Oklahoma Indians for 1925-26, and represented that society at Ponca City, in 1925, and at Pawhuska, in 1926. She is a member of the Order of Eastern Star, Ardmore Chapter. Her favorite hobbies are the dance, tennis and the hunt, while dress-designing is known to be her favorite vocation. Like her honored father, she has a great fondness for the outdoor life and its attendant sports. He, too, is a devotee of the chase, while angling and motor tours are also sources of pleasure and recreation. His Waltonesque skill is often given free play in his own private well-stocked lake of some fifteen acres which he built for the use of himself, family and friends, at his Ardmore estate in 1922. The Rexroat family is most happily situated at No. 1509 McLish, Ardmore.

**NATHAN LEVY**—A mercantile career of distinguished fortune closed with the death of Nathan Levy, at McAlester, in 1928. He had engaged in business here as retail distributor of clothing, furnishings and footwear for twenty-four years, and from

commencement of residence had contributed liberally to the advancement of community interests. His memory is dear to the hearts of many persons in the McAlester trading area; and he is recalled with affection as a man of worthy character, a citizen of constructive works, and merchant of enterprise whose activities from pioneer times assisted in the growth of a prosperous, self-supporting city.

Nathan Levy was born in Russia, May 3, 1876. He received a thorough education there in languages, and, having been gifted as a teacher, taught languages for several terms in school. When he was twenty-two, in 1898, he came to the United States, and as a poor immigrant barely entered upon manhood's estate went to work in a mercantile establishment in Mississippi. He learned to speak the English language with colloquial facility, his aptitude in languages assisting him here; proved of valued help to his employers as merchandiser, and in 1904 came to McAlester to enter business for himself. Under the firm style of N. Levy, now well known through a broad trading radius, he opened a shop, and consistently from year to year augmented his holdings, expanding his business steadily, until, at the time of his death, it compared very favorably with any business of its size and kind in the State of Oklahoma. He dealt with strictest integrity, made a principle of giving quality at the lowest price, carried a good stock and a complete one at all times, and performed, as merchant, a valuable function in the McAlester community. His credit rating always stood among the best; his word was sufficient unto his bond.

General affairs interested Nathan Levy continuously. He took an active rôle in all major matters of the community from the year of his entrance into McAlester's business circles until death. He was a Democrat, member of a synagogue, and for many years was a rabbi. Fraternally, he held affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons, as a member of McAlester Lodge, No. 9, and with both the York and Scottish rites, and held the thirty-second degree as member of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. During the World War he supported the patriotic causes with generosity, notably contributing to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and kindred campaigns. He gave liberally to charity, and was well-known for the kindly dispensation of funds and personal aid to the needy. He was regarded as a valued part of McAlester's civic and commercial life, and what he accomplished is written permanently on the city's records of progress. He was a progressive, popular figure, highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him.

Nathan Levy married Pauline Stoll, daughter of N. M. and Minna (Oshkinskey) Stoll, her parents being natives of Russia and her father in business at Greenville, Mississippi. The marriage ceremony was at Little Rock, Arkansas, January 28, 1904, just before Mr. Levy entered the McAlester business field; and thus Mrs. Levy came into a pioneer community with her husband, assisting him to build up his business, with him helping to create the community as it stands today. Of this union were born children: 1. Dorothy E., born June 19, 1910. 2. Margaret Regina, December 28, 1916. A third child died in infancy. Dorothy E. Levy is a graduate of McAlester High School and now (1929) is a student

at Chicago Musical College. Margaret Regina Levy is a student in high school. Mrs. Levy continues to reside in McAlester, where her friends are many and where associations are dear to her.

Nathan Levy died April 13, 1928, after a lingering illness that failed to respond to the care of eminent specialists, and his passing was a distinct shock to his family and cause of much sorrow among his large circle of friends in McAlester. The funeral services were held at Chaney Chapel and the body taken to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where Mr. Levy had requested burial. Nathan Levy did more than to accomplish a mercantile success. He accomplished that success in a country which was to him foreign, but which he quickly came to be proud of as his own. His loyalty to America was firmly rooted, and he was a citizen of the type to whom the nation owes a deep debt for national position today in the world of industry and finance—a position second to none. By the scale of service to mankind, the truest gauge of a man's career, his life was large, replete of good, and will be perpetuated in the minds and hearts of legion men. A pioneer builder in the Great Southwest, the name of Nathan Levy holds place in memory, undimmed by time.

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**MICHAEL DALEY**—An important figure in the early life of Oklahoma, Michael Daley was well known as a contractor and later as a dealer in real estate at Ponca City. He was a business man of wide experience and proved ability, showing the soundness of his judgment in his acquisition of property holdings which came to rank with the most valuable in Ponca City.

Mr. Daley was born at Clinton, Iowa, May 1, 1856, a son of Michael Daley, a farmer of that State, and of Winifred Daley. His parents removed from Clinton to Harrison County, Missouri, soon after the birth of their son, engaging in general farming and agricultural pursuits there.

Michael Daley, of this record, attended the regular district schools of Harrison County, and remained in Missouri until he reached the age of twenty-one. At this time he went to Northern Kansas where he was employed in railroad construction work for a short period, and later pushed on to New Mexico, where he entered the construction business as a contractor for himself. In his early experience Mr. Daley had become thoroughly familiar with all the details of operation and in his independent venture he won immediate success. Until 1893 he continued in the work, building railroads in Oklahoma, or the Indian Territory, in Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico. In the year 1893 he made the run at Ponca City, but never proved up on the claim that he had, engaging instead in the buying and selling of local real estate. Through his astute transactions and remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, he soon became a leader in real estate circles of the section, owning at one time twelve valuable pieces of property on Grand Avenue, the chief business thoroughfare of the city. Later he disposed of practically all his holdings at a handsome profit, retaining only two business blocks, two farms, and the home where Mrs. Daley continues to reside. Through his efforts and his faith in Ponca City, which he was willing to



back by long term investments, Mr. Daley not only added to his own fortunes, but also contributed greatly to the building up of this entire nation.

In spite of the various demands upon his attention, he found time to be interested in civic affairs and the general advancement of the community welfare. In politics he was a Democratic voter, but his support for all worthy movements was always assured, irrespective of their source of origin, provided that he considered the ends which they sought were in the best interests of the community or State. With his family Mr. Daley worshipped in the Catholic faith, and Mrs. Daley is now an active member of the Ladies' Catholic League. She maintains her residence at No. 208 South Sixth Street, in this city.

On December 13, 1880, in Kansas, Michael Daley married Sarah Dean, daughter of Michael and Ellen Dean of Iowa. Her father was a railroad contractor and builder nearly all his life, and filled many important county offices at various times in Clinton County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Daley became the parents of eight children: Nellie, Regina, Michael, James J., Lucille, Grace, Percy, and Marcus. There are also now eight grandchildren.

Mr. Daley's death occurred at Ponca City on September 1, 1913, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His mature powers and energies were still at their height, and though relatively young in years he had accomplished much in useful and constructive endeavor. He was a man of forceful character and strong will, yet always kind and considerate of others, and the soul of honor and integrity. In the last issue it is the men of his type who form, and have always formed, the bulwark of our national life.

**FREDERICK POLK ADAM**—In the course of a life that extended over more than half a century through one of the most interesting and significant periods in the development of the United States, Frederick Polk Adam, whose later years were spent in Ponca City, Oklahoma, was active in many different fields of endeavor and in many different States and regions of his country. In Ponca City his labors were in the general mercantile business of Adam Brothers, and his period of residence here began as early as 1893, when he came to the Indian Territory to make his home. Here, as in Colorado, Kansas, and the other States where he lived at different times, Mr. Adam had a host of warm personal friends, who were sorely grieved by his death, feeling truly that it deprived them of a most useful and most desirable citizen.

He was born on March 27, 1846, in Wheeling, West Virginia, son of Nathaniel and Pauline Adam. His father was a plantation owner, and had many slaves in Virginia in the old slave days of the South. Frederick Polk Adam, of whom this a record, received his early education in the grammar schools and high school of his native city, and after he had served in the Union Army in the Civil War as drummer boy, beginning at the age of fourteen years, he entered the general mercantile business in Mammoth, Kansas, where he continued in business for a number of years. Despite the condition of his health—he had received a bullet wound in the right lung during his wartime service, a wound which was the ultimate cause of his death—he was successful in his business enterprise, which he continued for

a number of years in Mammoth. When he finally sold it, he removed to Colorado, where he became engaged in the general mercantile business at Buena Vista. He also operated a livery stable until the railroad was built into Leadville, Colorado; then he sold his mercantile establishment, and entered the stock business, buying the brand of stock known as A-7. During that period of his career Mr. Adam was known as one of the largest stock owners in Colorado, as he handled several thousand head each year. For eight years he remained in this business, until at length he disposed of his Colorado interests and, in 1893, came to the Indian Territory to take up his residence. At the opening of this Territory, he made the run here, but never proved his claim. He was engaged here in the general mercantile business, under the name of Adam Brothers, in which he continued successfully for the remainder of his life.

In addition to his other enterprises, Mr. Adam was active in social and fraternal affairs. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order his widow now is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church, and in the local parish in Ponca City he was active and zealous.

Mr. Adam married, on September 15, 1874, at Mammoth, Kansas, Isabell A. Doan, daughter of Aron W. and Emma C. Doan. Mrs. Adam, who is one of the highly esteemed and respected residents of Ponca City, Oklahoma, is active in several organizations, including the Order of the Eastern Star, referred to above, and the Poinsetta Club, and the Twentieth Century Club, in which she is a charter member. She is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Adam became the parents of one child, a son, Lewis D., born December 1, 1887, in Colorado, and is a graduate of Southwestern College, of Winfield, Kansas; is a game specialist on Schaffer plantation, Louisiana.

The death of Frederick Polk Adam, which occurred in Ponca City, Oklahoma, on December 27, 1897, was a cause of widespread grief; for, a man of many virtues, he was an asset to his community, one who knew no malice and upon whom those who needed help never called in vain. His memory has survived the physical event of death, and is today a pleasant and inspiring influence in the minds and hearts of those who knew him.

**LOUIS CALVIN BUHRMAN**—Judgment of a man's character that comes from his neighbors is the clearest index that can be obtained as to his worth. Living side by side with him in intimate working and social relations for years, these neighbors need not be analysts of human nature in order to understand him, for each and every one of them impresses upon the others his traits, even though he should desire to conceal some. The highest esteem of a neighbor has been spoken by those who lived in harmony for many years with Louis Calvin Buhrman, late of Tonkawa, whose reputation for integrity and honest industry was second to none in the State of Oklahoma. He was a man of gentle temperament, who loved flowers and growing things and who lived among them in an affectionate relationship that is not always the case with the successful agriculturist, in which category he took a high



position. Outwardly he was vigorous and forceful, a pioneer who valued the opportunity to help develop a virgin soil and bring productivity for the benefit of the whole people of the community in which he had cast his lot. Beneath the surface he was gentle and sympathetic in his attitude toward others and lived by the Golden Rule in every action of his life. He loved his fellow-man and he inspired a reciprocal affection, which was voluntarily given by everyone with whom he became associated. He knew how to dig fortune from the soil, he knew how to enjoy life, for his recreation was productive labor and the possession of a flower garden all his own, with fraternal association as a happy diversion. Loyal in his devotion to his country and his fellows, he was equally faithful to his duties as a citizen, and at no time did he fail to answer the call if his services were needed to assist in the promotion of a cause promulgated for the benefit of the populace. His name will be imperishably graven on the rolls of Oklahoma as one of her finest examples of citizenship.

Born in Foxville, Maryland, April 25, 1859, he was a son of David H. and Hannah Buhrman, his father having been a farmer and a county assessor in Maryland. His education was acquired in the local schools of Maryland and he was graduated from high school. His business career began with the employment while a boy in a wool factory in Maryland, but when still a young man he came West and located in Kansas, where he worked on a farm owned by an uncle. His ambition was to own his own farm and as soon as he had saved a small sum of money he purchased a few necessary implements and leased some land. This he cultivated until 1893, in which year the Cherokee Strip of the Indian Territory was opened and he came here and made the run for a claim, locating one four-and-one-half miles west of Tonkawa. Continuing to engage in general farming, with his staple crops wheat, oats and corn, he purchased additional acreage until his holdings amounted to six hundred acres. In 1923 he leased four hundred acres of his property for oil drilling rights, but as yet no work of this sort has been done. He then removed from his farm residence to Tonkawa, where he purchased a home and an acre of land, that he might have a little garden of his own, which he cared for until his death. He was a Republican in politics and a member of a number of social organizations. He had been baptized in the Lutheran faith in his infancy and held membership in that church all his life. His death occurred at his home in Tonkawa, Oklahoma, July 18, 1928.

Louis Calvin Buhrman married, in Willington, Kansas, October 5, 1887, Emma J. Robbins, a great-great-granddaughter of Captain James H. Robbins of the American Army of the Revolution. She was a daughter of Jeffery H. and Fatima Robbins, who came to Tonkawa in 1894, having sold their Kansas farm. In Oklahoma Mr. Robbins bought a small fruit farm where he remained until his death, February 24, 1925. The children of Louis Calvin and Emma J. (Robbins) Buhrman are: 1. Iva M., born August 31, 1889. 2. David J., born November 12, 1894. 3. Charles, born May 15, 1909, a graduate of the University of Illinois of the class of 1929.

An appreciation of Mr. Buhrman is noted from a

newspaper account at the time of his death in the words of a neighbor, who expressed the sentiments of all who know him intimately. It follows:

Cal, as we all knew him, was a man above men. Honest, true, kind and always ready to help with his hands and money, he was a neighbor we all loved. We all sympathize with his noble, good family, in this hour of sadness, for no family was ever better loved.

**T. DANA ROBERTS, Jr.**—One of the well-known younger men engaged in the insurance business in Oklahoma City is T. Dana Roberts, who began his career in this field at the age of fifteen years. Mr. Roberts was in business for himself for ten years and then became the founder and principal owner of T. Dana Roberts and Company, under which name he is operating at the present time (1928).

T. Dana Roberts was born August 28, 1889, in Savannah, Georgia, son of T. Dana Roberts, Sr., who is a salesman, and of Willie Lois Roberts, both of whom are living (1928). Mr. Roberts received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after attending high school engaged in the insurance business at the early age of fifteen years. For ten years he was engaged in business for himself under his own name, continuing as an independent broker until 1925, when he organized the concern known as T. Dana Roberts and Company, of which he is now head. Mr. Roberts is one of the very well-known insurance men of the city and is building up a very large and prosperous business. At the time of the entrance of the United States into the World War Mr. Roberts enlisted in the air service, and remained in service for one year, ranking at the time of his discharge as a first lieutenant. Fraternally, he is a member of Siloam Lodge, No. 276, Free and Accepted Masons; also of the local Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and of the Grotto, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. He is a member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, being one of its most active members, and he is also a member of the Officers' Reserve Association and of the American Legion.

T. Dana Roberts, Jr., was married, in Oklahoma City, to Iva Mae Drake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Drake. Mr. Drake, who is deceased, is survived by his wife (1928). Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have one daughter, Mary Ellen Louise, who was born in June, 1922, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The family home is located at No. 1935 West Twentieth Street, in Oklahoma City.

**THOMAS ELLSWORTH WILLIS**—In several different fields of human endeavor, Thomas Ellsworth Willis has been eminently successful, and he is today one of the outstanding citizens of Fairview, Oklahoma, where he is an attorney-at-law. Previously he has been engaged as a mechanical engineer, a locomotive engineer and a teacher in the public schools.

Mr. Willis was born on September 15, 1866, at Caneyville, Grayson County, Kentucky, son of Captain William Riley Willis, who was born near Brownsville, Kentucky, April 20, 1837, and died at Canton, Oklahoma, April 25, 1906, and of Harriett Lucretia (Brown) Willis born at Caneyville, Kentucky, November 25, 1850, and died at Enid, Oklahoma, January 8, 1898. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Willis came from South Carolina, and the members of his mother's family from Tennessee. Captain William



*Edmund G. Lusk.*





Riley Willis was the son of Henry Willis, who emigrated from South Carolina to Kentucky and who served in Captain Samuel Tate's company of Taul's Regiment in the War of 1812; while the father of Henry Willis served in the War of the American Revolution. Captain William Riley Willis, while one of the most public-spirited of men, never held any public office. He did, however, teach in the public schools of Kentucky early in his life; he was a plantation owner. At the beginning of the American Civil War, he enlisted in Company G, the 11th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry of the United States, and was promoted to the rank of captain of that company, in which capacity he continued until the close of the conflict. He participated in the battles of Holly Springs, Mill Spring, Stone River, the defense of Knoxville, Chickamauga, Rasacca, Altoona, and the siege of Atlanta; and he was with General Sherman in the famous march to the sea.

Thomas (Tom) Ellsworth Willis, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the common schools of his native district of Kentucky, and later studied at Leitchfield Academy. In his early days he taught school, as did his father, while he also worked at different periods as mechanical engineer and locomotive engineer. But his principal work has been as a lawyer in Fairview, Oklahoma, which he has adopted for his home city; and in the affairs of this State he has taken a prominent part. Deeply interested in political developments in the Southwest, as well as in the nation as a whole, his party alignment is with the Democratic organization. He was elected to the Fourth Legislative Assembly of Oklahoma Territory from Kingfisher County in 1897, while many years later, in 1920, he was appointed city attorney of Fairview, in which capacity he served for one year until his resignation in 1921. In these public offices he fulfilled all his duties most creditably, and came to be highly regarded by his fellow-men for his genial and amiable qualities of character and for the efficient way in which he performed his work.

Mr. Willis enlisted in the Quartermaster's Corps of the United States Army as a volunteer in 1918, and in that department of the service was a general army instructor, attached to headquarters; he served at Fort Logan, Colorado; Camp Pike, Arkansas; and Camp Joseph E. Johnson, Florida; he was discharged from the army in 1919, and now holds the rank of captain in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army. In addition to his military activities, Mr. Willis is also active in many organizations of different types, all of which play important rôles in the social and industrial life of the present age. He is a member of the American Arbitration Association, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the Officers' Reserve Association, the Oklahoma Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Major County Bar Association (of which he is president at the time of writing), and the King-Hagen Post, No. 51, of the American Legion. He is also identified prominently with several fraternal orders, including the Daughters of Rebekah, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic Order he is affiliated with the Fairview Lodge; Enid Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Enid Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar. He also belongs to the Commercial Club of Fairview, the Business Men's As-

sociation, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Fairview Lions Club. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and he is a communicant of that church's parish in Fairview.

Thomas Ellsworth Willis married, at Protection, Kansas, on May 12, 1892, Louella Josephine Bratcher, who was born on October 9, 1871, in White Run, Kentucky, daughter of Isaac Bratcher, of White Run, Kentucky, and Sarah Elizabeth (Litsey) Bratcher, and granddaughter of Michael Litsey. By this marriage there were two children: 1. Mabel Octavia Willis, born at Hennessey, Oklahoma, July 21, 1893, who is now Mrs. Mabel Octavia (Willis) Wahl. 2. Jessie Lilian Willis, born October 22, 1898, at Hennessey, Oklahoma, now Jessie Lilian (Willis) Ryan.

**ARCHIE V. ROBERTS**—Few men in the community of Buffalo have had more varied or more interesting careers than Archie V. Roberts, who became postmaster of Buffalo, January 1, 1926, and has retained this position to the present. He is numbered prominently among the foremost citizens of the Buffalo area, and assists in all major movements designed for the general welfare, whether it be political, economic, or social. His record is of note.

Archie V. Roberts was born in Promise City, Iowa, December 19, 1891, son of John and Cora (Schaffer) Roberts. Both of his parents were born in Iowa, and lived there on a farm until 1910, when John Roberts purchased a fine tract of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles to the northwest of Buffalo; and there the family continues to make headquarters. John Roberts soon came to be an outstanding figure in agricultural affairs here, just as he had been in Iowa, and a well-known figure in Buffalo. His interests are large. To John and Cora (Schaffer) Roberts were born children: 1. Archie V., of whom follows. 2. Roy, of Fort Lyons, Colorado. 3. Ruby, wife of Glen L. Clark, of Buffalo. 4. Clara, wife of Orvill Staats, of Buffalo. 5. Ira, of Buffalo. 6. Wayne, who died in 1910.

Nineteen years of age when his parents came to Oklahoma, graduate of primary and secondary schools with high scholastic honors, Archie V. Roberts secured a post at teaching in Harper County, Oklahoma, in 1910. He retained the professorial position three years, through 1912, then furthered his studies along commercial lines, attending Miller Business College, of Wichita, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1914. He then obtained a place as bookkeeper in the department of the county assessor, of Buffalo, subsequently served in similar capacity in the department of the county clerk, of Buffalo, and was in this position when the United States declared war against Germany and joined the allied powers in the world strife of 1914-1918.

It was on August 8, 1917, that Archie V. Roberts enlisted in the service of the United States, 89th Air Squadron. Later he was transferred to the 476th Air Squadron. He had eighteen months of service overseas in the field of operations, and his total period of service extended over two years. Discharged with an honorable record, he returned to Buffalo, and here rejoined the threads of his career where they had been severed by a greater cause.

Archie V. Roberts returned to Buffalo and to bookkeeping, but not to duties in the Court House. He now became bookkeeper in a department store,

and retained the post five years. A Republican, he was appointed to the office of postmaster, December 31, 1925, and assumed office next day. In this important position he has done credit to the appointment. He brought to it the trained proficiency of the highly skilled accountant, actual experience of more than twelve years as bookkeeper, and close acquaintance with affairs of Buffalo. He is Past Master of Buffalo Lodge, No. 381, Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to the American Legion, and is a communicant of the Christian church.

Archie V. Roberts married, July 12, 1920, Ellen Arney; and their children are: Vern Jean; Walter Wayne; and Corinne.

**FERDINAND PETER SNIDER**—Counted prominently among leading lawyers of Muskogee. Ferdinand Peter Snider has attained to a position of importance in circles of the law and business, though of recent years he has reduced his business activities to a minimum in order to give fuller attention to his extended professional practice. He has assisted materially in the progress of Muskogee, and prior to his residence here contributed substantially to the advancement of Haskell. His record is one of distinguished accomplishment and variety.

Mr. Snider was born October 14, 1883, at Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, son of John Henry and Frances (Hildreth) Snider. His father was a farmer and horseman, prominent in matters of interest to Coles County. He was township supervisor there and built many of the first graveled roads within the township, prior to 1900. Born during the war between the States, he died in November, 1917. Frances (Hildreth) Snider was born in New York, and was of Welsh, English and French ancestry, her forefathers having come to the Colonies prior to 1640, several of the name having served in the Revolution. The paternal line, that of Snider, is of Württemberg and Prussian ancestry, and has been represented in the United States long and honorably. For years the family seat was at Cincinnati, Ohio, where John Henry Snider was born.

Mr. Snider had an unusually diversified education from the point of view of location of schools, and from that of subsequent experiences. He attended grammar school at Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York; returned to his native place, Charleston, Illinois, for high school work, and there attended normal school. Two years then were spent in the Literary and Arts College of the University of Illinois, and afterward Mr. Snider studied three years in the university's school of law, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws with high scholastic standing.

Meanwhile he had had his first adventures, having gone to sea at the time of the war with Spain, 1898, as cabin boy aboard a naval hospital service vessel. But at the instance of his guardians, because of his physical condition, and because of his youth, he was discharged that same year. From 1898 to 1900 he was employed in a works manufacturing novelty silverware and watch cases. For a short time, 1909 and 1910, he was in the government's service in Oklahoma, and since 1910 has practiced law in this State. For five years, at Haskell, Muskogee County, he laid down the groundwork for a successful practice, and in that time built up a large clientele of responsible interests. In 1915 he came to Muskogee. From 1913 to 1921, in conjunction with his profession, Mr. Snider

was identified with the oil industry, active in the production branch thereof. At this he was markedly successful. He engaged also in operation of coal and metal mines, and was a director and an official of several oil and gas mining firms until 1921, when he retired from major extra-professional contacts to give his principal time and thought to law. Since 1921 he has practiced with augmented prestige.

A Republican, Mr. Snider was two terms a director of the Board of Education at Haskell, resigning the post when he came to Muskogee. Several times he has been the party's choice for State Legislature, and for the office of district judge. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Sigma Nu Academic College Fraternity, in which he held all offices while at university; with Phi Delta Phi, law fraternity; Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has held all chairs including that of Senior Warden, and in which he holds the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also being affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Snider married, October 17, 1912, at Mattoon, Illinois, Florence Purtil, a graduate of Rockford College and the Oread Domestic Science College of Worcester, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of William Fowler and Elizabeth Fisher (Owens) Purtil. Mrs. Snider's father, a man of large interests, publisher and circuit clerk, was descended from English and French forebears. His forefathers from France migrated from there to Ireland at the time of the French Revolution, and thence to America. Mr. and Mrs. Snider have children: 1. Mary Adelaide, born March 12, 1916, in Muskogee. 2. Ferdinand Purtil, born September 13, 1917, also in Muskogee. The family residence is at No. 4801 West Okmulgee Avenue, Muskogee.

**WALTER SCOTT MITCHELL**—A business executive of proved ability and far-seeing vision, Walter Scott Mitchell came to Enid, Oklahoma, from his native Illinois, and here established the Mitchell Baking Company, which has become so important a factor in the city's commercial life. Although Mr. Mitchell did not live to see the full fruition of his dreams, he built his enterprise solidly for the years of the future, and Mrs. Mitchell, a descendant of an old family of bankers and financiers, has carried on his plans as he would have wished.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Charleston, Illinois, October 4, 1861, a son of Alexander and Carrie L. Mitchell, and in that place he lived all his early years. His father conducted a grocery business at Charleston, and during the period of the Civil War, he served in his country's cause with the Illinois volunteer troops, taking part in many important engagements, and suffering a slight wound.

Walter Scott Mitchell received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and early acquired the habits of industry and thrift with the love of self-improvement which distinguished him in all later life. He possessed a strong will to succeed, and was anxious to begin the business of life, matching his ability against its problems and difficulties. For some ten years he operated a book store in Charleston, but he had long been impressed with the opportunities which Oklahoma offered to men of initia-



tive who were willing to work for the development of the territory, and in 1909 he was able to put his plans into execution, removing with his wife and family to Enid. In the following year he established the Mitchell Baking Company, which began as a small store, and gradually expanded as its business reached prosperous proportions under his able guidance. In 1911 Mr. Mitchell also organized the Enid Candy Company, and at the time of his death he was actively engaged in the operation of both these ventures. From a small store, catering to a small population, the baking company has become a large and prosperous concern, doing both a wholesale and retail trade in Enid under Mrs. Mitchell's direction. Three trucks are now necessary to care for the volume of deliveries, and in the successful management of this enterprise, in the face of the keenest competition, Mrs. Mitchell has demonstrated a remarkable ability in business affairs which is more than equal to any difficulties she is called upon to face. She is recognized as one of the outstanding business women of Enid today, and in her work, in recent years, she has had the assistance of her son, John, a progressive young business man who inherits the ability of his father and mother in commercial enterprises.

Although Walter Scott Mitchell was preëminently interested in his business ventures, their growth and their success, he never neglected his civic duty, and always willingly supported those movements of civic or benevolent nature with whose aims he was in sympathy. In politics he was a consistent supporter of Republican principles and candidates, while as the standard bearer of this party, he served for two years in Illinois as county clerk of Charleston. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, holding membership also in the Elks Club. With his family he worshipped in the faith of the Presbyterian church, contributing liberally to the support of all church work, as indeed he did to many worthy causes.

On May 10, 1888, at Charleston, Illinois, Walter Scott Mitchell married Bertha Johnston, daughter of Isaiah H. and Sarah Ann (Gray) Johnston. Of this marriage two children were born: 1. Martha, born on March 1, 1902, died on December 17, 1915. 2. John, born on February 28, 1903.

The Johnston name is one which has long been familiar in Coles County, Illinois, associated with all that is best in citizenship and progress. Isaiah H. Johnston, Mrs. Mitchell's father, was born in Russell County, Virginia, April 24, 1827, a son of Abner and Polly (Fuller) Johnston, natives of the Old Dominion, who came, on October 10, 1830, with their family of five children to Coles County, Illinois, of which Isaiah H. Johnston was to be long a resident. He passed his youth in the regular fashion of those pioneer days, and secured such education as the schools of his neighborhood afforded. On February 10, 1848, before attaining his majority, he married Harriet Jeffries, daughter of Thomas and Patsey Jeffries, who came to Coles County from Grayson County, Kentucky, in 1830. Of this union three children were born: Felix; Emily; and Philander, who died in infancy. Mrs. Johnston's death occurred April 14, 1853, and soon afterwards Mr. Johnston removed from his farm to Springville, where for a time he engaged in mercantile pursuits. While there, President Pierce appointed him to the postmastership of

the little office of Springville. Eighteen months later he moved to Johnston, in Cumberland County, in which place he again became postmaster, this time under President Buchanan. In this town he also had charge of a steam saw and grist mill. In 1857 he went to Mattoon and started a general store, and in 1860 was elected sheriff of Coles County. He then removed to Charleston and there, at the expiration of his term of office he became once more a merchant.

Meanwhile, on July 10, 1855, Mr. Johnston married (second) Sarah Ann Gray, daughter of Richard H. and Rachel P. Gray, who came from Tennessee in 1834. To them seven children were born: 1. George D., deceased. 2. Polly, deceased. 3. Flora G., deceased. 4. Charles, deceased. 5. Martha. 6. Bertha, who married Walter Scott Mitchell. 7. Isaiah H., Jr.

The same fine talents which had been manifest in Mr. Johnston's early career, brought him success at Charleston, and in 1869, on January 1, he took still another step upward when he opened a private bank at Charleston, in partnership with T. A. Marshall and John W. True, under the firm name of T. A. Marshall and Company. On August 1, 1871, the Second National Bank of Charleston was organized, absorbing the T. A. Marshall and Company house. Mr. Johnston became president of the new institution on July 16, 1873, and held that office continuously until his death. His soundness of judgment and grasp of all details of finance were little short of remarkable, and his services proved repeatedly of greatest value in the continued growth and success of the bank.

Mr. Johnston was elected, in April, 1889, a member of the County Board of Supervisors, for the town of Charleston, and was reëlected continuously for many terms thereafter. He was elected chairman of the board in the latter period of his service. These facts have been largely drawn from the standard "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," and in concluding this record of Mr. Johnston's life, it is fitting to quote its words:

Since his arrival in Charleston no citizen has done more by influence and energetic action for the upbuilding of the city than has Mr. Johnston. He is one of the few pioneer residents who survive, and who have witnessed the many marvelous changes brought by time in Coles County. During the almost forty-five years of his residence there he has been one of the chief factors in the commercial success of Charleston and in the furthering of all pertaining to the county's growth.

So, too, with Mrs. Mitchell's brother, Felix Johnston, son of Isaiah H. and Harriet (Jeffries) Johnston, who was born in Coles County on June 17, 1849, and served for many years in the Second National Bank of Charleston. Previously to its organization he had been bookkeeper in the City Bank of Charleston, there gaining wide experience which was always very valuable to him. At the establishment of the Second National Bank, he became teller, and later, through the merit of his services, advanced to the position of cashier, which he filled with the greatest efficiency and distinction for many years.

As a member of this family which has displayed such notable talent in business and finance, it is not to be wondered at that Mrs. Mitchell has been completely successful in the supervision and upbuilding of the Mitchell Baking Company at Enid. Her high standing in the community is too well known to need further emphasis, and her contributions to the life of Enid are familiar to all.

Mr. Mitchell's death occurred in 1915, after an ill-



ness of some length. His passing was a source of deep sorrow to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances everywhere, and many expressions of sincere regret were combined with fine tributes to his life and work. "Since he came to Enid to make his home," wrote a local paper, "Mr. Mitchell's fine character and ability have made friends for him everywhere, and both in a business and in a social way, he has many warm acquaintances who sincerely mourn the going of a splendid man and friend. . . . Mrs. Mitchell and her children have the sympathy of the entire community in this dark hour, and Mr. Mitchell's host of friends sorrow with her over the loss of a good man and a citizen the town could ill afford to lose."

**WILLIAM GROVE SKELLY**—Early in life William Grove Skelly made up his mind to be an oil man. His father was a teamster in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and it was while he had his family quartered at Erie, Pennsylvania, that the future oil baron was born, on June 10, 1878, the fourth child in a family of six. The elder Skelly had come from Ireland; Mrs. Skelly had come from Scotland. With this crossing of blood, a combative, ambitious William Grove might have been expected. He proved the first on the streets of Erie, where he sold his papers in after-school hours against the competition of a mob of bullies; he proved the second by the fact that he had gone through one business college before he was fourteen, and still another before he was fifteen.

Young William Grove Skelly went into the offices of the Oil Well Supply Company of Oil City, Pennsylvania, when fourteen, and there he learned much about the oil business during a six years' engagement. When the Spanish-American War opened he enlisted and went to Porto Rico, where he took part in the battle of Coama. He came back later to his job in Oil City, but soon came an offer from the Citizens' Gas Company of Gas City, Indiana, to take him on as manager. He accepted the position, and served a year, after which he traveled for the Westinghouse Meter Company in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

In 1901 the twenty-three-year-old Skelly left the road to give all his time to the oil business. For twenty years he followed the fields, ever pioneering. He organized his first oil companies in Marion, Indiana, the next in Muncie, and some others in Illinois.

In the firm of Selby, Sissler and Skelly, of Robinson, Illinois, Mr. Skelly stayed six years in Illinois, organized several companies, and invested in many. He dashed to Wichita Falls, Texas, when news came of the first "strike" there. An oil and gas company he organized there upon his arrival he was able soon to sell at a substantial profit. He moved next to the Duncan field in Oklahoma, where he organized another company, only to sell it with its holdings when a new field opened at Healdton. There he joined a contractor as partner in operating eight drilling rigs, and there, also, he became part-owner of a lease which brought him an enormous profit when it was sold.

Mr. Skelly's path now led again into Texas, back to Oklahoma, and then into Kansas, where at the opening of the El Dorado field in 1916, he became one of the Mid-Continent's largest operators. The Midland Refining Company was organized by him at that

time and its refining plant was in operation by 1917.

Two years later Mr. Skelly incorporated the Skelly Oil Company, transferred to it all his individual oil-producing companies, and offered shares to the public through New York bankers. In 1923 the company, with securities listed on the New York Exchange, became known as one of the strongest independent companies engaged in crude oil production and the manufacture of casing-head or natural gasoline. In that year the Midland Refining Company was absorbed by the Skelly Oil Company, and Mr. Skelly established the headquarters of the company in Tulsa. Today the Skelly Oil Company, with holdings valued at better than \$85,000,000, is one of the largest independent oil companies in the world.

Mr. Skelly has been drafted often by his fellow-citizens into positions of trust from which he always fought shy, but in which, when he filled them, he served most successfully. In 1924 he became Republican National Committeeman of Oklahoma. In 1928 he was reelected for another four-year term. He was elected in 1926 to head the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, and reelected in 1927. He is now serving his third term as president of the International Petroleum Exposition. In all these posts he showed himself for a man of energy, ideas, and daring.

Mr. Skelly's home in Tulsa is one of the most beautiful in the Southwest. His wife was Miss Gertrude Frank, of Marion, Indiana, before her marriage on October 4, 1905. The two Skelly children are Joan Jane, and Caroline Mary, who is now Mrs. F. W. Burford, of Pecos, Texas.

As hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Skelly are famous throughout the nation, for they entertain some of the most prominent figures in the financial, political, and sporting circles of the nation. Their home address is No. 2101 South Madison, while Mr. Skelly's office is in the Skelly Building.

**HARRY CECIL CRANDALL**—An experienced attorney of thorough training and wide knowledge of the law, Harry Cecil Crandall devotes his ability to service in the public interest as county attorney at Alva, for Woods County, Oklahoma. He is well fitted for this important position and through his successful discharge of all the duties of office, is rendering invaluable aid in the promotion of the civic welfare.

Mr. Crandall was born at Mitchell, Kansas, February 8, 1892, a son of Albert P. and Flora E. (Wardlaw) Crandall, the latter a native of Missouri. The father, who was born in Iowa, was engaged for many years in railroad work and banking enterprises, and is now living retired, having come to Oklahoma on November 21, 1921. Of this marriage there were two children: 1. Harry Cecil. 2. Aubrey B., a resident of Caney, Kansas.

Harry Cecil Crandall, of this record, attended the public schools of his native State, and later entered the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1913. Having prepared for a legal career, he took up the practice of law at Lyons, Kansas, and thereafter made various connections with the world of banking and finance at Yoder, Kansas, in addition to which he continued his practice for a period of years. He was elected county attorney at Lyons, an office which he filled with distinction for some little time, but meanwhile he became impressed with the opportunities which the theatrical business offered to



*H. G. Kelly*





men of initiative and vision. For five years thereafter, Mr. Crandall gave himself to theatrical affairs, winning a considerable degree of success in his ventures; but he maintained his legal connections in Oklahoma and finally decided to accept the appointment as county attorney of Woods County, to fill a vacancy then existing. In the fall of 1928 he was chosen by the electorate to continue in office, carrying on his work with consistent success in all the period in which he has held the position, a success well merited by his arduous efforts and untiring labors for the public good.

In politics Mr. Crandall is a consistent supporter of Republican principles and candidates, and as the standard bearer of this party was chosen county attorney. He stands high in Republican party councils throughout this part of the State, and is generally recognized as an able and public-spirited leader. Mr. Crandall is affiliated, fraternally, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Modern Woodmen of America, while he and his family worship in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On March 1, 1914, at Little River, Kansas, Harry Cecil Crandall married Mary M. Greenbank, who was born at Little River. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall are the parents of one child, Lois Virginia, who was born July 7, 1925. The family residence is maintained at Alva, where most of the work of Mr. Crandall's office is performed.

**CHARLES A. PARKER**—As superintendent of the city schools of Alva, Oklahoma, Charles A. Parker holds an important place in the educational affairs of his city and State, while, along with his duties in this capacity, he takes a deep interest in the civic life of his community and does everything in his power to further those causes which he believes will work for the lasting improvement of Alva and the well-being of its citizens.

Mr. Parker was born in Southwestern Arkansas on February 16, 1889, son of Isaac and Emma Parker. His father died when Charles A. Parker was but eight years old; but perhaps, even in the years before that time, the boy received training which helped to shape his future interests, for Isaac Parker was a man who took great interest in both church and school affairs in his community, and for his civic activities as well as for his work as a farmer, was highly esteemed by his fellow-men. Charles A. Parker was the third of a family of six. In his early boyhood he attended the country schools in his native district, going to classes three months in the winter and two and one-half months in the summer. He worked his own way through school, and was trained in those early days to the most rigorous sort of life. At the age of seventeen years he went for one year to the University of Arkansas, and attended high school at Nashville, Arkansas, where he obtained his teacher's certificate. He then taught in the normal school for a time, until, at length, he became a student at Hendrix College, at Conway, Arkansas. He finished his studies there in 1916, and was elected principal of schools at Hendrick, Oklahoma, in the same year. One year later, in 1917, he was made superintendent of this school. He was called to Drummond, Oklahoma, as superintendent of the city schools there; for two years he remained in this position; and then was made superintendent of schools at Covington, Oklahoma. He stayed at Covington for five years, and then it was that he

came to Alva as superintendent of schools. This position he has held regularly since that time, and he has fulfilled all the duties of his high post in a most praiseworthy and efficient manner, winning the esteem of those with whom he comes into contact and accomplishing much in the direction of making the schools of Alva most successful in their work of training the young minds in their charge.

In addition to his work as school superintendent, Mr. Parker is active in a number of local organizations which play important parts in the life of Alva. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. In his political views he is aligned strongly with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he has continually supported. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce, through which body he is enabled to take part extensively in movements designed to bring about in one way or another some needed improvement or to increase the prosperity of Alva and its people. He also is an active Rotarian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles A. Parker married, on June 12, 1924, Pauline Fleming, a native of Ohio. By this union there has been one child, Jack Fleming Parker, born July 27, 1925.

**JOSEPH R. MCGRAW**—A member of a family whose name has become a symbol of industrial success and financial achievement in the Middle West, Joseph R. McGraw at twenty-seven is president of the McGraw Oil Company, and the youngest oil executive in the mid-continent. Widely experienced in oil operations, his sound business judgment and executive ability have brought him rapidly to the front, while like his father before him he is prominent in banking affairs. Mr. McGraw has contributed in every way within his power to the growth and progress of Oklahoma, and for his benevolences and high conception of civic duty he has been honored by the people of the State quite as much as for his many successes.

Mr. McGraw was born in Ponca City, Oklahoma, December 6, 1900, a son of James Joseph and Frances Agnes (Donahue) McGraw. His father achieved a record of useful, constructive activity in the State rarely equalled and never exceeded. As organizer and president of the McGraw Oil Company, J. J. McGraw was executive head of one of the most prosperous enterprises of its kind in the State, while later, in recognition of his abilities and talent, he was elected a director of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation. In addition to this work and his services as president of the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, and director of the First National Bank of Ponca City, he found time to devote himself generously to many activities in the public service; for his war work he was especially honored both at home and abroad.

Joseph Robert McGraw attended the public schools of his birthplace and the preparatory school at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, where he remained for a two-year period. Later he attended Notre Dame University, and spent three years at the University of Oklahoma, completing his academic training in the law school of Georgetown University. In 1921 he moved from Ponca City to Tulsa, capital of the petroleum industry of the world, and it was only natural that with the splendid success of his father before him, he too should be attracted to this field. In 1924 he became an oil scout for the

Marland Oil Company of Oklahoma, advancing rapidly through proved ability and meritorious services until he was assigned to the land department of the Marland Company of Texas. He soon began to attract attention among oil men, and in 1927, resigned from the Marland Company to become vice-president and general manager of the Oklavania Oil Company, positions for which he was ideally fitted by temperament and training. In October, 1927, the Oklavania was reorganized as the McGraw Oil Company, with Mr. McGraw as its president, an arrangement which has continued most successfully until the present time. The holdings of the company are principally in Oklahoma, and Central and Western Texas, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the ability of its president has played a decisive part in its continued expansion and growth. His opinion has frequently been sought in important business matters by large financial interests, and he is now a director of the Exchange National Bank. In the recent International Petroleum Exposition he was honored in being chosen a director, the youngest man to serve on the board.

Mr. McGraw has always given his hearty support to every movement, whether civic or benevolent, which he considers in the best interests of the community, State or nation. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of many other clubs and associations. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, in which order he has taken the fourth degree. Mr. McGraw attends the Roman Catholic church, and has contributed generously to much of its work, serving also as a trustee of Christ King Church, at Tulsa.

**HARRISON ABIJAH LEE**—One of the most vigorous men of his age in Oklahoma, one of the best of its citizens—progressive, public-spirited, constructive and enterprising, Harrison Abijah Lee, of Enid, will long be remembered with admiration and affection by the population of this community. He was a busy man all his life and his activities were as much in the interests of his fellow-men as in his own, for his work put life into many a moribund enterprise and encouraged others who needed leadership. He understood property values and took advantage of opportunity when it knocked at his door, but he never took an unfair advantage of any man, his motto within his breast being the language of the Golden Rule, to which he lived in all his dealings. He was a valiant patriot, who had proved his loyalty to his country in time of war; and in local affairs he always took a sincere interest and stood in the foremost ranks of those who fought for the improvement of conditions and the progress of the State. His name will stand among the highest when the complete history of Oklahoma is written, for he was an able and honorable citizen, of clean record and estimable character.

Harrison Abijah Lee was born in Farmington, Trumbull County, Ohio, October 4, 1847, a son of Roswell and Sarah Lee. He grew up on his father's farm, remaining there until 1873, when he removed to Nebraska and purchased 1,200 acres of good land near Shelton. His father had been very successful at farming in Ohio and had also been active in politics, holding a number of important offices in his county. The boy acquired his education in grammar and high schools of Ohio, and in the Farmington Academy. He learned farming in full and became

well versed in stock-raising, so that he was prepared, when he went to Nebraska, to engage successfully in the buying and selling of cattle and hogs. After a time he disposed of his land, except six hundred and forty acres, abandoned farming and confined his interests to stock operations.

In 1924 Mr. Lee came to Oklahoma and settled at Enid, where he went into real estate operating, buying and selling a great deal of property and erecting a number of buildings. He helped largely in the building of the town, part of which now includes the farm he tilled when he first came here. His wife, now ninety years of age, was an able assistant to him and still conducts the estate personally. Mr. Lee served in the Northern Army during the Civil War, entering as a bugler and coming out as a first lieutenant. He was a Republican in politics, but never sought nor held public office. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner; and he belonged also to the Order of the Eastern Star. His church was the Independent. Mrs. Lee is Past Worthy Matron of the last-named order and a member of the Fine Arts Club, of Enid. Mr. Lee's death occurred at his home in West Maple Street, Enid, December 24, 1917, the funeral services being conducted by the solemn rites of the Masonic Order, while the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a member, participated officially.

Harrison Abijah Lee married, in North Bloomfield, Ohio, December 19, 1865, Mary C. Snyder, daughter of David and Mary Ann Snyder. They were the parents of two children: 1. Roswell S., deceased by accident, in infancy. 2. Louise, who married W. O. Cromwell, of Enid; they are the parents of two children, Lee and Mary Cromwell.

Mr. Lee was a very able man in his line and lent much of an exuberant vitality to foster the progressive spirit of Oklahoma. He loved his adopted State and showed it in every way a good citizen can. His friends were legion and in the esteem of the community none stood higher. He was one of the helpful pioneers, and as such will have a permanent place in the records of this Commonwealth.

**HOWARD E. HANNA**—The problem of housing Tulsa's ever-increasing population has necessitated a metropolitan home-building program comparable with, if not exceeding, the building programs of many of the largest cities in the United States. The fact that Tulsa has been able to provide homes which are attractive, comfortable and artistic, as well as adequate to family needs, has been due in great measure to the foresight and positive business genius of Howard E. Hanna, president of the Hanna Corporation and its subsidiaries, the Hanna Construction Company, Hanna Lumber Company, and the Hanna Mill and Manufacturing Company. In the city's building projects, together with able assistance in other directions open to a citizen of vision and force, Mr. Hanna has proved a deep constructive worth. He is today an outstanding business figure, citizen and man, whose record of accomplishment is varied and of interest.

Born in Denison, Texas, February 10, 1885, he is a son of the late Edmond H. and Florence (Hughes) Hanna, his father having been proprietor of a pharmacy and a leading man of Denison. After he





Illustrated by "The Art Studio"

*H. E. Hanna*





graduated from Denison High School, early having given evidence of being a youth of unusual talent and inclination, he matriculated at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1903, and completed the four years' course there in three, with grades indicative of marked scholastic attainment. While a college student he won first prize in an individual competition livestock judging contest at the Texas State Fair, held at San Antonio; and in the same year won fourth prize in a similar contest at the International Livestock Show held in Chicago, Illinois. Though he devoted more time to his studies than the average student, he did not neglect athletics at "A and M.," but achieved some distinction in this field, having been captain of the college baseball team during his senior year.

In 1906, with his degree from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Mr. Hanna became deputy food inspector for the State of Texas. This was in line with his college preparation, in which he had scored honorable scholastic points, and he continued as deputy until 1910, when he severed the connection to serve as a member of the staff in the National Bank of Denison. But banking did not suit him precisely. He was then, as since, extremely vigorous, and had a taste for business adventure. It fell out subsequently that he resigned the bank position to accept a job as common laborer with a big sawmill organization, in Texas. He impressed his employers from the outset, and his industry was rewarded shortly with assignment to the road as traveling salesman to deal in lumber. This launched him into the major arc of a career destined to be of note—the lumber business. He formed a partnership with a general contractor, in Dallas, and together they opened up a small lumber yard, which led Mr. Hanna naturally into the construction business. Of a pioneering nature, he came in 1918 to Tulsa, opened a small yard at Quaker and Fifth streets, and almost immediately resumed the construction business as well, later building a new plant at Fourth and Peoria streets, which today houses a complete building supply and construction business employing more than two hundred persons and having an annual payroll of more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Said a local newspaper in 1924, at the opening of the large new Hanna enterprise:

Mr. Hanna came to Tulsa from Dallas in the spring of 1918, separating himself completely from all business connections in the Texas business metropolis, and staking all on the future of Tulsa, in which he has supreme faith. That he was not deceived in the magic city is shown by the new office and yard. \* \* \* model of its kind in the entire Southwest.

The architectural design of the new building is Old English. The exterior is tapestry brick. Floors are entirely laid in street paving. The "living room" is trimmed in mahogany, while the office interiors are of various grades of oak, gum and yellow pine. The rooms are laid in several different grades of oak flooring.

All of the lumber in this most modern and improved yard is under cover, and every driveway paved. The yard has its own switching track, and incoming lumber is unloaded with a gravity roller method which tends to save much labor and time.

It is of interest to note that all lumber for the Tulsa "World's" prize home was purchased here.

Mr. Hanna is active in civic and financial affairs of Tulsa, being a director of the Home Building and Loan Association, and the Retail Merchants' Association. He is a member of the Tulsa Club, Kiwanis

Club, Oakhurst Country Club, and the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. Of forceful character, he is a man of broad sympathies, and takes a genuine interest in the welfare and success of his associates and employees, who are loyal to him. His friends are legion.

While a resident of Dallas, February 10, 1914, Mr. Hanna was united in marriage with Lenore Stephens, daughter of C. E. Stephens, of Denison. Of this union was born a son, Howard E., Jr., since deceased.

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**HERBERT DELAVAN MASON**—In 1912, Mr. Mason moved to Tulsa from New York City and has since that time become one of the leading members of the Oklahoma bar. He has filled various positions of public importance, and as writer, lecturer and legal expert is conceded to be one of the brilliant figures of the State. Mr. Mason was born at East Swanzy, New Hampshire, November 2, 1878, son of Herbert W. and Abbie Frances (Alexander) Mason, and is ninth in line of descent from Captain Hugh Mason, who settled in Boston in 1630. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Glens Falls, New York, and his college days were passed at Cornell University, from which he graduated with his degree in law, in 1900. He practiced law at first in Ithaca, New York, and after two years in that city, entered the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller and Potter, in New York City, remaining there for three years and then establishing a firm of his own under the name of Ivins, Mason, Wolff, and Hoguet. An authority on jurisprudence affecting public utilities, he was counsel in a general investigation of New York City and Brooklyn traction conditions for the Public Service Commission in 1907, being of counsel for that group at the time. After some years of successful practice in New York, he went to Oklahoma to settle in Tulsa. During his years at Tulsa he has been given various honors and recognition as a man of splendid attainments and stable achievements.

Mr. Mason is now president of the Tulsa County Bar Association, member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, of the American and of the New York State Bar associations, and was formerly on the Board of Education of Tulsa. From 1911 to 1926, he was a trustee of Cornell University, and is the president of the Cornell Club of Oklahoma; a director of the Central National Bank, active in the city's Chamber of Commerce, and keenly interested in the political problems of the State, and president of the Republican League. Mr. Mason widely diffuses his activities and finds time to be the president of the Tulsa Polo Club, and to belong to the Tulsa Country Club, the City Club, and the University Club of Tulsa; the Cornell Club of New York, the Craftsmen of Ithaca, the Town and Gown, the Phi Delta Phi, the New York State Historical Society, the New Hampshire Society of New York, the Academy of Sciences, and of the Masonic Order. As a lecturer, Mr. Mason has achieved a good deal of a reputation and has been officially a non-resident lecturer of both Cornell University and of the University of Oklahoma, specializing on gas and oil law. Mr. Mason's name appears as joint author with Robert Louis Hoguet on a 3,000-page two-volume work, being a supplement to "Brightley's New York Digest;" in conjunction with William Mills Ivins, on an authoritative work on

Control of Public Utilities, and is author of "Mason on Highways," which is a technical book of importance that has gone into three editions.

On June 18, 1910, Herbert Delavan Mason married Maud Louise Richardson, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Dieudonné.

**GLEN W. RANDELS**—The Randels family has been in Oklahoma since the "run," and its members have contributed liberally to the State's advancement. Glen W. Randels, superintendent of the high school at Buffalo, has begun a career of marked distinction in educational direction, today being among the most talented of educational figures in his generation of Oklahomans. He is a foremost citizen of the Buffalo community.

Glen W. Randels was born on a farm in Grant County, Oklahoma, May 31, 1899, son of Emerson L. and Nola J. (Thornhill) Randels. His father is a native of Ohio; his mother, of Tennessee. It was the former who established the family in the great new State, where he has engaged in farming continuously, in Grant County, on the homestead place. Of this union were born the following named children: 1. Glen W., of whom we write. 2. Ralph, of Forgan, Oklahoma. 3. Phillip, who lives at home. 4. Bennett. 5. Bettie. The two last-named also reside on the home farm.

Glen W. Randels attended the public schools of Grant County most accessible to him, graduated from high school with markings of scholastic excellence in 1917, entered Normal Training School, and transferred thence to Shawnee University, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1923. He entered into the field of his profession actively without delay, coming to Buffalo as principal of the high school in the fall of the year in which he graduated; and he has been in Buffalo through the years that have followed. His first post carried with it responsibility as athletic coach. In 1924 the superintendent of the school died, and Mr. Randels was appointed to the position. He filled it so well during the first semester that there has never been talk of securing the services of another for the superintendency. Because of his position at the head of the community's secondary school, Mr. Randels has contributed most beneficially to the general welfare of Buffalo, through the molding of the minds of its youth. Also, he assists in Buffalo's progress as private citizen, supporting all major movements designed to be of real worth to it. He is studious and ever a student, but genial, and possessed of many sincere friends. He is widely known in educational circles of the State. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, and a communicant of the Baptist church.

Glen W. Randels married, August 1, 1927, Nettie McPherson, native of Oklahoma, daughter of Milt and Ora McPherson. Mrs. Randels' father is deputy sheriff of Bryant County.

**WILLIAM L. ALLEN**—A pioneer settler in Oklahoma during the early days of the territory, William L. Allen was a man of that true character and sturdy spirit which have always distinguished

the makers of our nation. Though he died, a martyr to the hardships of this early life, soon after obtaining a homestead for his wife and children, his work, like that of other pioneers, has become a part of the very fabric of Oklahoma life, and his spirit has been transmitted in the spiritual heritage of a great commonwealth.

At the time of the opening of the Cherokee, Mr. Allen was living with his family in Kansas. He was a native of that State, a son of William L. and Nancy Allen, both farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Allen decided that they could make the run as well as many others and thus secure a home for themselves and their children in this territory of great possibilities. Their plans were successful. Mr. Allen succeeded in taking up a claim two miles east of Braman, Oklahoma, but before he could begin the actual work of settlement his death occurred. Weakened by ill-health and exposure, and forced to make use of unfit drinking water, he developed typhoid fever and died on December 20, 1893.

This cruel blow was overwhelming, but through sheer necessity Mrs. Allen, with her four children and what personal property she had, took possession of the claim her husband had filed on. With their own hands she and her children constructed the buildings, broke the land, and did all the planting, reaping and marketing. They engaged in general farming and agricultural pursuits, raising stock and grain, but it was only in the third year that they realized a crop having any monetary value. Only her unshaken faith in God and His divine goodness, Mrs. Allen has said, enabled her to go on with what seemed a hopeless task and remain on this claim.

But though this early period was weary and heartbreaking, fortune smiled in later years. Her property was in the line of the Braman oil field, and although no actual oil was discovered on this holding, Mrs. Allen leased some of her land, as well as disposing outright of twenty-five acres. In the year 1914 she moved from the farm to Braman, where she purchased a home, and then rented her farm. Here she remained until 1925, when she bought her present residence in Blackwell, at No. 445 East Padon Street. The story of Mrs. Allen's struggle to find a living and raise her children against overwhelming odds, is one which is typical of Oklahoma and all pioneer life, but the courage with which she went ahead, and the noble spirit which she displayed, is worthy of admiration and all praise.

In politics Mr. and Mrs. Allen both supported Republican principles and candidates, while with their children they worshipped in the faith of the Baptist church. Mrs. Allen is a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Johnson, and before her marriage, which occurred in Franklin County, Kansas, on October 6, 1887, was Miss Annie Johnson. Her father was a native of London, England, who came as a young man to the United States, living successively in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Kansas, and pioneering in all of these States.

Of her marriage to William L. Allen, four children were born: 1. Pearl, now deceased, who died on February 9, 1915. 2. Cora. 3. Claudie. 4. Edina. The last three children are all unmarried, and there are also now five grandchildren. Mrs. Allen has always been active in church work, and has been a consistent supporter of worthy movements for advance and progress in the communities of which she has been a valued member.







Chas. L. Martin

**CHARLES FRANCIS MARTIN, Jr.**—During the rapid and stupendous development of the State of Oklahoma where towns have come into being almost over night, there is no one man who has held a more prominent place in public affairs and in business enterprises than Charles Francis Martin, Jr., of Ponca City, Oklahoma. Mr. Martin is not a native of this State, but since he has adopted it as his own and has made his home here, he has been most loyal in his devotion to the interests that have been for the progress and development of Oklahoma, and is untiring in his efforts to promote public welfare, sound business and good government. He is the son of Charles Francis, Sr., and Ida Elizabeth Martin, of Little Rock, Arkansas. His father, Charles Francis Martin, Sr., was a cotton dealer, and held the honorable positions of county assessor and county clerk, and also the position of State oil inspector. He was also a major in the Army of the Confederate States of America during the conflict between the North and the South.

Charles Francis Martin, Jr., was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, and brought up in that city. He received his early education in the public schools and finished his preparatory work by graduating from the Little Rock High School, after which he went to the University of Tennessee. At the conclusion of his college work, Mr. Martin returned to Little Rock and took a position with the street railway company. He was later elected to the position of city clerk and, as testimony of his efficient work in this office, was reelected twice, making three times in all that the community chose him to serve in this post. Like his father he was also engaged in the cotton business, but became interested in oil development, and made a connection with the Marland Oil Company, being given the office of vice-president and coming to Oklahoma where he was placed in charge of the Land and Scouting Department of the company. In this work, Mr. Martin had an excellent opportunity to become familiar with the different oil fields in this section and to be of service to his company in aiding in the selection of sites for prospective wells, and in obtaining leases and rights for drilling. This also placed him in the front rank of oil operators, among whom he has held a prominent place.

Mr. Martin makes his business headquarters and home in Ponca City, Oklahoma, where he is a director of the Security State Bank and of the Ponca Building and Loan Association, and a former director as well as an official of the Marland Oil Company. He resigned from the Marland Oil Company, December 1, 1927, and, backed by St. Louis capitalists, organized the Royalty Company, of which he is the head. Mr. Martin's sincere interest in taking active part in all that pertains to the cultural side of life can be no better manifested than in the work he is doing for education as vice-president of the Board of Education of Ponca City. To this work he gives no little part of his time, and his efficiency here as elsewhere has made his service in this office a record of successful achievement.

While the business and educational sides of life do occupy much of Mr. Martin's time, he still finds time to enjoy social activities and out-of-door sports, and in this latter pleasure he is found hunting and fishing. He is quite active in the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce of which he has been a vice-president. He is a Rotarian and does his full share

in promoting the work of this organization. He is a member of the Oklahoma Club, and of the Saline Game Club, Hunting and Fishing. In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Martin is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In all of these different clubs and associations Mr. Martin has many friends, and enjoys with them the pleasures that accrue from such wholesome contacts. He is considered by this community as one of Ponca City's foremost and most highly esteemed citizens.

Charles Francis Martin, Jr., married, May 12, 1917, Marie Pittard, daughter of Harry and May Pittard. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of three children: Charles Francis (3), William McFaddon, and Gloria Marie.

**E. HARDIN ALVERSON**—Honorable member of a pioneering family which settled early in Illinois. E. Hardin Alverson was a pioneer in Oklahoma, and is recalled with deep affection by many persons now resident at Blackwell. In the Blackwell region he lived from 1893 until death, making his home in the city during the last three years.

He was born September 25, 1851, at White Hall, Illinois, and died in Blackwell, January 11, 1910, aged fifty-eight years. He was a son of James and Martha (Hanks) Alverson. His father was a farmer, an upright man in his community, courageous, and regarded with esteem by everyone who knew him. His mother, of the family name Hanks, was a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln.

After he had secured his academic instruction, Mr. Alverson engaged at farming near White Hall, Illinois, until 1893. In that year he disposed of his holdings, came to the Southwest, "made the run" at the opening of Cherokee Strip, and was successful in filing a claim three and a half miles southwest of Blackwell. He proved up on the land as he perfected it for agriculture, and in 1907 moved into Blackwell to make his residence. Here he bought property, whose valuation increased many times, now remains in the hands of the family. Mr. Alverson retired from active business when he moved to Blackwell. His affairs were large.

A Democrat, Mr. Alverson supported the principles of his party with loyalty and discrimination. He served one term in elective office, as county commissioner. Fraternally active, he belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, and Order of the Eastern Star. He was to have taken degrees in the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, two weeks after the time he died. He was a true Christian of exemplary character and action.

Mr. Alverson married, September 27, 1889, at White Hall, Illinois, Mary Craig, daughter of Jesse and Susan Ann (Denwiddie) Craig. Mr. Craig served in the war between the States, in Company I, 1st Illinois Infantry, with the rank of second lieutenant. Ambushed by rebels, he was killed toward the close of hostilities. Of this union were born: 1. Edith, who married L. T. Fiddler. Mr. Fiddler served in the World War, having been first lieutenant in the 38th Infantry. He took part in four major battles. 2. Hardin C. He also served in the World War, enlisting at the age of nineteen years, in April, 1917, the month our country entered the world conflict. He was with Company D, 7th Engineers, 5th Division,



and was overseas from February, 1918, until October, 1919, taking part in three major engagements with the enemy.

Mrs. Alverson, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in Blackwell. She is one of the State's most prominent women, being Grand Secretary for the State in the Order of the Eastern Star. She is Past Worthy Matron of the order, Past Grand Matron, and a member of the Past Matrons' Club. She belongs to the Women's Club, to the P. E. O. Club, and to other social organizations. In religious adherence, she is a communicant of the Christian church, and member of the church board. Her residence in Blackwell is attractive in appearance, homelike, and the gathering place of many friends.

Of Mr. Alverson it may be said: His life was full of works for the good of persons around him, and he will be remembered long.

Be ye strong, therefore, and let not your hands be weak; for your work shall be rewarded.

His work has its reward in the gratitude of many, and in the perpetuation of a name well loved.

**JORDAN BOND BUSH**—An early settler in Kansas and Oklahoma, and a resident of this State since the pioneer days of the Indian Territory, Jordan Bond Bush has led a very active life in the Tonkawa section, working for the advancement of the State, and sharing in the prosperity which has now come to this great Commonwealth. He is widely known as a public-spirited citizen of progressive type. Never neglecting his duty in any phase of life's affairs, he brought his children to the same useful manhood and womanhood, and one of these, Francis H. Bush, offered his life a willing sacrifice to his country's cause on the battlefields of France.

Mr. Bush was born on January 23, 1861, at Lexington, Kentucky, a son of Morgan and Mary Bush. His father, a farmer and plastering contractor, was a pioneer in Kansas and Oklahoma, purchasing a farm in the late "nineties" at Tonkawa. Later, however, he sold this property, and retired from business, making his home in Winfield, Kansas.

Jordan Bond Bush attended the grade schools of Missouri, having moved to Parksville, in that State, with his parents in 1866. Here he was engaged in farming with his father, and lived in Missouri until 1877, when the family moved to Douglas, Kansas. Again he took up farming pursuits, but when the Cherokee Strip was opened for public settlement in 1893, he made the run with his father, filing on a claim eight miles from Tonkawa. Mr. Bush still owns this farm, but in 1919 he moved to Tonkawa, where he built a beautiful home on Barnes Avenue.

Through his years of farming activities he won much success, and soon became known as an important resident of this section. After his removal to Tonkawa in 1919, he intended to retire, but at that time the city requested that he accept the position of street inspector, and to the duties of this office he devoted himself until 1923. At that time he did retire from active life, continuing his residence in this city. Mr. Bush has maintained a constant interest in community affairs, however, and has given his hearty support to movements for advance and progress. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Christian church.

Jordan Bond Bush married, on March 6, 1887, at

Douglass, Kansas, Fannie Henshaw, daughter of James and Nannie Henshaw, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are the parents of: Francis Henshaw, of whom further; J. Morgan; and Maude. These latter two children are married, and there are now four grandchildren.

It is fitting to include in this volume a record of the life of Francis Henshaw Bush, who died in France in his country's service.

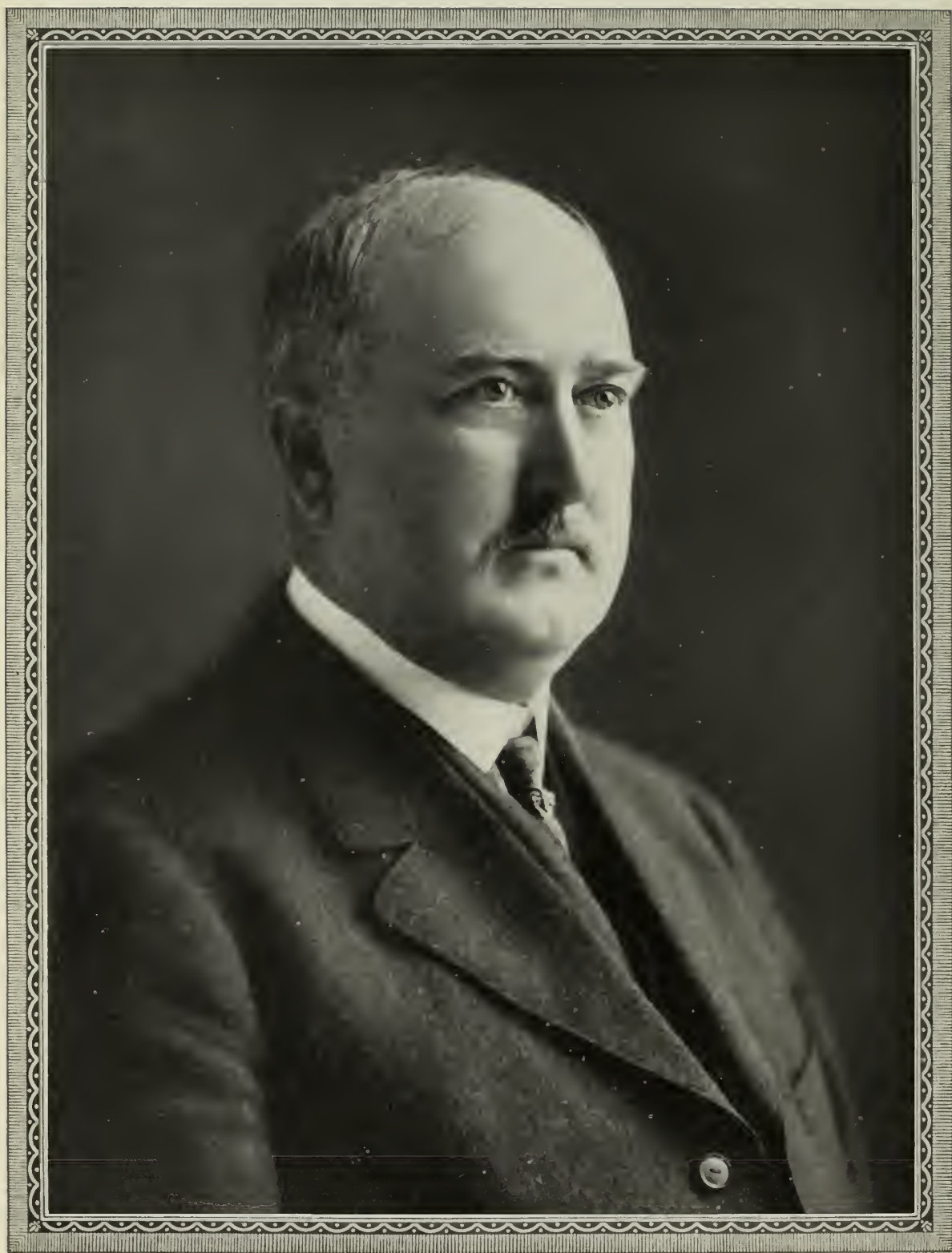
Francis H. Bush was born on the family homestead west of Tonkawa, on September 18, 1899, and died in the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1, at Paris, France, of wounds received in action, on October 7, 1918. His age was nineteen years and nineteen days. He grew to manhood on the farm, where he industriously performed the various tasks which fell to his lot, and grew to love the activities of the outdoors, especially hunting and fishing. He attended the district school, and later, for three years, the University Preparatory School, where he was a senior at the time of his country's call. In school he took a prominent part in athletics of all kinds, and on the 1917 football team, he played right end. His last year in civilian life was spent in clerking for the Bush and Ditto drug firm in Tonkawa.

With the entry of the United States into the World War, he felt the call for the Great Adventure in a manner he could not resist. Accordingly he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, on December 11, 1917, at Paris Island, South Carolina. He chose the marines because they were always "the first to fight." He was immediately assigned to Company L, put in training, and on February 1, 1918, transferred to Company A. On February 8, he qualified as a marksman on the rifle range.

Francis H. Bush joined the 134th Company, 2d Replacement Battalion, at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, on February 24, sailed aboard the U. S. S. "Henderson" from Philadelphia on March 26, 1918, and on April 23, he was transferred to the 43d Company of the famous 5th Regiment of Marines at Chatillon, France. He first saw service on the Toulon Sector, Verdun, from April 23 to May 13; and next in the Aisne Defensive, Chateau-Thierry Sector, from May 31 to June 5. It was here that the American soldiers gave the great German war machine its first serious setback. On June 6, the Marines of the Second Division took the offensive on this same sector, and in one of the hardest-fought battles of the war captured Hill 142, Boureches and Belleau Wood. The Marine loss in this action totaled seventy-five per cent of their men, killed or wounded in action. Francis H. Bush had his helmet smashed by German shrapnel, but otherwise passed through this ordeal unharmed. His company passed through the very center of Belleau Wood, and here he took his first prisoner.

On July 18, 1918, the great counter-offensive which was destined to end the war was launched by the First and Second American divisions before Soissons. The 43d Company suffered terrible losses in this action. Francis H. Bush was officially reported "Missing in Action," on July 21, but rejoined the remnant of his company on July 28. In his letter home, he never mentioned anything that happened during this time. He next saw action on the Marbache Sector, near Point à Mousson on Moselle River, from August 9 to 16. Then came the great American Offensive, and he went over the top at St. Mihiel on the morning of September 12. During this action he





Judge Clinton A. Galbraith



fought in the vicinity of Thiaucourt, Xammes, and Jaulany, again escaping without a scratch.

October, 1918, came, and with it one of the most terrible battles of the entire war, the Meuse-Argonne. To the Marines, then the storm troops of the American Army, was assigned the capture of Blanc Mont Ridge in the Champagne. This natural stronghold had withstood the mighty efforts of the French for four years. The 43d Company went into action on the morning of October 1, and advanced day and night until the evening of October 3. Being almost exhausted and surrounded on three sides by Germans, they paused to rest in a captured trench. Since Francis Bush was an automatic machine gunner, he was placed on guard while his comrades rested. It was while performing that duty that he was hit by German machine-gun fire. His sergeant went to his rescue, and carried him back to the trench, but it was late that night before he could be sent back for medical aid.

He was evacuated to American Red Cross Hospital No. 1, in Paris, and there he died October 7, although attended by the very best of medical and surgical care. Buried in the beautiful French cemetery at Suresnes, a suburb of Paris, with full military honors, his body was later disinterred and returned to the United States for burial, arriving at Brooklyn on March 6, 1921, and at Tonkawa on April 1, 1921.

Private Francis Henshaw Bush lived and died a true soldier, satisfied with his lot, and ready to do his duty. In many letters which he wrote home, he never had a word of fault or complaint to find with the army, his treatment, or the conduct of his superiors.

In conformity with the custom of the United States Government to forward to the next of kin all honors or awards granted to a deceased soldier, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Bush, father and mother of Francis H. Bush, have received five French citations, a Fourragere and a miniature Fourragere, all given by the French Government, in appreciation of the high service rendered the Allied cause by this young and gallant soldier of Oklahoma.

**JUDGE CLINTON ALEXANDER GALBRAITH**—With the passing of the late Judge Clinton Alexander Galbraith of Ada, Oklahoma lost another of its few remaining pioneers, a man who had witnessed and participated in the marvelous development of a wilderness into one of the most progressive and prosperous States of the Union. Judge Galbraith's fame, however, was not confined to this State, for during the many years of his judicial career, he presided over high courts elsewhere, including the Hawaiian Islands. At the time of his death in 1923, he had returned to Oklahoma, in the creation of which he played such an important rôle, and was serving as assistant Attorney-General of the State.

Judge Galbraith was born March 6, 1860, at Hartsville, Indiana, son of S. Joseph William and Elizabeth G. Galbraith. Gleaning his elementary education in the public schools of his native district, Judge Galbraith prepared for his legal training at Hartsville College and chose the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, for his law studies. Having been graduated from Hartsville College in 1883, he entered Michigan University the following year, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. A pioneer at heart, Judge Galbraith migrated to Texas immediately after completing his

education, and located at Terrell, where he opened offices for legal practice, and was thus occupied until 1889. Oklahoma Territory was opened for settlement in the last-named year, and Judge Galbraith arrived in Oklahoma City on the first train to reach there after the opening. He immediately became a dominant figure among the pioneers, winning the respect and confidence of these hardy characters. His legal practice grew rapidly, and as his abilities became more generally known, he was called to his first public office. Governor Renfrow, the only Democrat ever to occupy this post under territorial rule, appointed him Attorney-General, and he filled this office most creditably from 1893 to 1897.

In April, 1898, Judge Galbraith's pioneer spirit again influenced him, and he went to the Hawaiian Islands. Locating at Hilo, he remained there until 1906, and during the last four years of this period was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. For a time after his return to Oklahoma Territory, Judge Galbraith resided and practiced at Oklahoma City, again assuming a place of import among the legal lights of that city. He left Oklahoma City and came to Ada, in the early days of this city's history, where he conducted a gratifying practice until 1913, in which year he was appointed to membership on the Supreme Court Commission of Oklahoma. Judge Galbraith retained his connection with this commission until it was abolished, in 1918, having served as presiding judge of Division No. 2, from 1915 to 1918. Again he returned to Ada, and here resumed private practice, but he was not permitted to retain his privacy for a very long period, being called upon in 1922 to assume the duties of assistant Attorney-General of the State of Oklahoma. This was the office he occupied until his demise, which occurred in May, 1923, at Oklahoma City.

A Democrat, Judge Galbraith was usually called upon for aid and advice in the projects of his party, and colleagues had full confidence in his sound judgment of men and affairs. A lover of his fellow-man, he found great pleasure through his fraternal affiliations and was especially conspicuous in the Masonic Order. He held membership in the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; McAllester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; the Commandery, Knights Templar; India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City, and in the Order of the Eastern Star. In this last-named body, Judge Galbraith bore the distinction of having founded the first chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star outside of the United States proper. This occurred at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands. As was proper for a man of his background, the judge held membership in the Eighty-niners' Club, a society comprised of pioneers of the State, and his professional affiliations were given to the Oklahoma City Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. For many years he was vice-president of the State association. The judge found social contacts and recreation in the Oklahoma City Club, and the Oklahoma City Country Club, while his religious convictions were those of the Christian Science denomination.

Judge Galbraith married, December 22, 1886, at Terrell, Texas, Nova Harmon, who has been his constant companion and devoted helper, now residing at No. 400 South Rennie Street. Mrs. Galbraith is, as was her late husband, prominent in the Order of the Eastern Star, and a Past Worthy Matron thereof.

She is also a member of the Eighty-niners' Club and of the State Historical Society.

Judge Clinton A. Galbraith failed to survive a heart attack, and passed away suddenly in the Huckins Hotel, Oklahoma City, on May 26, 1923. His demise caused a deep shock to thousands of friends and admirers, and funeral services were conducted at Oklahoma City, under auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Commenting on his death, one writer is quoted, in part, hereafter:

He numbered his friends in this city and State by the thousands. His passing removed another of those men who did their work so well, but who are fast disappearing. It is doubtful if the State's prosperity is fully appreciated by those who came here after the most difficult work had been done, and a trail had been blazed by those who had the hardihood and vision to come early and stake their all on a belief that the future promised much for the commonwealth.

**LLOYD ASHLAND SIEVER**—A pioneer druggist at Marlow in the days of the Indian Territory, Lloyd Ashland Siever lived through the first great period of the new State's growth, and by his useful life of service contributed to the upbuilding of his own community. He was a leader in the civic life of the city, an active supporter of every good movement. As the local paper wrote at the time of his death: "His life and character are indelibly written upon the hearts of the people of this vicinity."

Mr. Siever was born December 14, 1867, in West Virginia, a son of Charles M. and Harriet Siever, of that State. His father was a farmer by occupation, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and a veteran of the Civil War. During the conflict between the States he served as a private in the Northern Army and was slightly wounded in action.

When he was a very small boy Mr. Siever removed with his parents to Ohio, and there obtained his preliminary education, attending grammar and high school. Then the family continued its westward migration, traveling to the plains of Kansas in 1882. The boy, who was fifteen at the time, resumed his academic training in the University of Kansas, and lived in that State until 1898 when he went to Texas. By this time he had determined to enter the drug business, and established a store at Alford, Texas, which he operated for two years. He had been largely impressed, however, by the opportunities which the Indian Territory offered to men of initiative, who were willing to work for the advancement of the section that they might share in its ultimate prosperity, and in 1900 he came to Marlow. Here he established the first drug business of the city, which he built to prosperous proportions, through the excellence of his products and service. The community was glad to avail itself of the splendid drug service which he was always at pains to maintain, and through a period of years his enterprise expanded in scope and size. Later, Mr. Siever built the present quarters of the store, and until the day of his death he gave his time and attention to this work.

He was a leader in every way in building up the city, not only an outstanding business man of finest progressive type, but an active supporter of every good cause. In spite of the demands upon him, Mr. Siever never neglected his civic duty, and he was always anxious to promote the best interests of the community and its people. Such lives as his are rare in any circle and they can ill be spared. In addition to his drug business Mr. Siever owned a con-

siderable amount of city property, and two fine farms in the vicinity, of one hundred and twenty acres. All these properties were willed to Mrs. Siever. Mr. Siever supported Republican policies and candidates for the most part, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Presbyterian church. He held membership in the Retail Druggist Association of Oklahoma.

Lloyd Ashland Siever married, on June 14, 1911, at Marlow, Ada F. Price, daughter of Reuben Lee and Sarah Elizabeth Price. Mr. Price was a manufacturer of wagons in Ardmore, Indian Territory, from 1889 until his retirement in the early years of the twentieth century. He was a veteran of the Civil War, volunteering for service in the Southern cause in Louisiana at the age of seventeen, and enlisting as a member of the famous Louisiana Tigers. The Price family is closely allied to that of General Robert E. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Siever became the parents of two children: 1. Lloyd P., born March 14, 1912. 2. Mary A., born November 19, 1921. The family residence in Marlow is situated at No. 201 North Fourth Street.

Mr. Siever's death occurred in this city in 1926, and brought great sorrow to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances. Judge Siever, as he was familiarly known, had won a secure place in the deep affections of the community, whose members in every walk of life paid tribute to his life and character. The following lines from a local paper well express the universal sentiment:

On Tuesday afternoon of last week the messenger of death again visited the community and carried away one of our old residents, Mr. L. A. Siever, a veteran druggist, a kind neighbor and true friend. . . . He had lived in Marlow for twenty-six years, and was widely known for his rugged honesty and for his lofty Christian character. He had a quiet, gentle dignity so fitting and becoming a perfect gentleman.

In speaking of others he seemed never to give way to the frailty so common with the human family of criticising his neighbors. His life ran long as quietly and evenly as the silver stream of a beautiful river gliding along toward the sea of eternity, with many more silent eddies than roaring cataracts.

He loved the church, was faithful to his vows and trusted in God with a childlike simplicity. As a husband he was true, loyal, and affectionate; as a father he was kind, patient and indulgent; as a friend, true and dependable. He, while passing along the highway of life, made friends of all with whom he came in contact. His life has been a benediction to the people of this community. . . .

We will miss him on the street; his chair will be vacant at his home; his pew will be empty at the church; his family will feel an unutterable void. Let us cherish his memory and emulate his example. Let us live that we can be with him through the ceaseless ages of deathless eternity.

**HOWARD W. PATTON**, a practicing attorney at Woodward, Oklahoma, for almost twenty years, has met continued success in the field of his chosen occupation. His profound knowledge of the law and utmost diligence on behalf of his clients have resulted in many notable court victories for the causes which he has espoused, bringing him wide reputation and an extensive practice throughout all this part of the State. Mr. Patton has given freely of his time and ability to service in the public interest, and is now filling the office of city attorney at Woodward in a very efficient and satisfactory way.

Howard W. Patton was born May 22, 1881, near Indianapolis, Indiana, a son of Joseph A. and Josephine (Sherwood) Patton, the father born in Kentucky and the mother in Ohio. They first came to Oklahoma in 1899, settling at Woodward, where the father served for many years as probate judge of the







*E. Ben Tuckman*

county. He died in 1912. There were three children in the family: Clifford S., a resident of this city; Howard W., of whom further; and William A., who now lives at Butte, Montana.

Howard W. Patton, as a boy, attended the Indiana public schools, and was later graduated from the University at Cincinnati, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year, 1910, he began the practice of his profession at Woodward, immediately winning the confidence of the community by the able manner in which he conducted his cases and the successes he achieved. Since that time the demands on his services have constantly increased as the people of the community have availed themselves of the excellent type of legal assistance which he offers them.

Politically, a member of the Republican party, Mr. Patton gives his support to all worthy movements for the progress and welfare of the city and State. As city attorney at Woodward, he has consistently worked for the best interests of the public, ably discharging all the duties of his office in a manner which has brought him much honor. Among the other large interests which he represents, is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, local division. Mr. Patton is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

Howard W. Patton married Katherine Baysinger, a native of Kansas, and they are the parents of one daughter, Katherine.

**LILLARD LEE HILL**—No section of the United States has expanded so rapidly during the past two decades as has the Southwest, and particularly Texas and Oklahoma. Much of the development of these two States has been occasioned by discovery of vast quantities of petroleum underlying the soil, and a natural influx of thousands of new residents. Oklahoma, admitted to the Union shortly after this situation was created, especially was pressed for housing facilities to care for the needs of its new population, and one of the most prominent men in alleviating this condition was Lillard Lee Hill, who, with his father, erected hundreds of homes, business structures and public buildings in Oklahoma. Mr. Hill, who resides in Ada, has continued as an independent contractor and builder since the death of his father, and, through the superior class of his workmanship and his high code of ethics, is placed among the first rank of his calling.

Mr. Hill was born October 14, 1892, in Knoxville, Tennessee, son of Frank D. and Nancy Hill. Frank D. Hill, who died in 1924, was a native of Tennessee, and his career encompassed fifty years' experience as a building contractor, his specialty being buildings of the larger class, and his work was performed in Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Lillard Lee Hill attended the public schools of his native community, including high school, and at the age of fifteen years he began working with his father, under whom he served an apprenticeship, and familiarized himself with the details of construction work. The elder Mr. Hill came to Ada in 1907, with his family, and Lillard Lee Hill continued to be associated with his father under the firm name of Hill and Son until 1912. This association was resumed from time to time, however, until the father passed

away, in 1924. The firm first specialized in construction of school buildings, but later its operations were extended to include residences, business blocks and large public structures. Among these may be mentioned the Convention Hall at Ada, Oklahoma; a high school and Glenwood school and hotel at Maud; a high school at Roff, Oklahoma, and also at Stonewall, Oklahoma; another at McComb, and the large edifice which is utilized by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dallas, Texas; and consolidated schools at Phillips and Olney, Oklahoma. More than fifty business houses and three hundred dwellings in Ada testify to the large scale operations of the Hills. Lillard Lee Hill recently completed five brick bungalows in Ada, ranging in price from five thousand to eight thousand dollars, and it is extremely doubtful if there is a more prominent contractor in this section.

During the World War, Mr. Hill gave up his highly successful and remunerative operations in order to serve his country. He was first enrolled with the 105th Cavalry, was transferred to the 305th Regiment, Field Artillery, and at the close of hostilities was honorably discharged, with the rank of sergeant. Mr. Hill then returned to his work in Ada, where he since has made his home. Here he has evinced the deepest interest in the upbuilding of the city, and his contributions thereto have been most liberal, morally, physically and financially. While not much of what is sometimes called a "joiner," Mr. Hill has associated himself with Masonry, being a member of Ada Lodge, No. 119, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He and his family are members of the Methodist church.

Lillard Lee Hill married, May 22, 1920, at Ada, Elizabeth Owen, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, a prominent teacher in the public schools of the State. Their children are: 1. Lillard Lee, Jr., born July 29, 1922. 2. Virginia Sue, born April 6, 1925. 3. James D., born October 29, 1926. The family residence is located at No. 908 East Tenth Street, while Mr. Hill has offices in the First National Bank Building, Ada.

**EARLY BEE GUTHREY**—Few men in the history of Oklahoma as a State have taken a greater pride in its development or contributed more to its general progress than Early Bee Guthrey, now a resident of Muskogee. Efficiency in its best acceptation is a designation eminently fitting the personality of this useful citizen, whose achievements in many fields are a part of the history of winning from the undeveloped resources of a new land its potential wealth and placing it at the disposal of all civilization. He is a man who understands the value of rapid and easy transportation and has devoted himself to the improvement of highways on a large scale, recognizing the importance of the motor vehicle as an aid to commerce. He visualizes the importance of drawing upon the reserves within the earth for the wealth hidden and awaiting the energy and industry that will expose and purify them, and has gone about that work with a sincerity of purpose that has had tremendous effect upon general conditions within the range of his activities. In following backward his career in the law and in general achievement, it is seen that in every field in which he has been engaged he has been an influential and stimulating force in developing and building and that he has inspired others to follow his example. He is regarded as one



of the most important factors in the progress of the State and as a representative citizen of Oklahoma. He has long been actively identified with the work of the Chambers of Commerce of Tulsa and of Muskogee and an active and enthusiastic supporter of every progressive plan that has been inaugurated for the benefit of the locality, the State, and the country. His fame as an enterprising member of the army of citizens who are building a great commonwealth in the Southwest and extending the influence of their work throughout the country is nation-wide, and his popularity as extensive as his fame.

He was born in Saline County, Missouri, near Miami, February 24, 1869, a son of Patrick Henry and Addie (Brown) Guthrey, and was named in honor of two distinguished Confederate soldiers, General Jubal Early and General Bee. His parents were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, his father having been a farmer who journeyed to Missouri before the Civil War and established a home in Saline County. At the beginning of the Rebellion he entered the service of the Confederacy under General Price, fought in several engagements, was twice wounded and for a time a prisoner of war. Upon the conclusion of hostilities between the North and the South he returned to his Missouri farm and cultivated it until 1876, when he went to Parker County, Texas, and undertook contracting work in the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. This occupied him until 1879, when he again began farming, and in 1884 became a resident of Seward County, Nebraska. There he took up a homestead claim and soon became one of the leading citizens of the district, popular and influential. For five years he continued on the farm in Nebraska, coming to Oklahoma in 1889, as one of the boomers of Payne County. Here he became one of the foremost workers to make Payne Center the county seat, he having surveyed and plotted the townsite. In these enterprises he was associated with John G. Payne, with whom he made valuable contributions to the progress of the community and the development of the natural resources. He continued his active work here until his retirement, when he removed to Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, where he died in 1911, his wife having died in 1877. He was an unflinching member of the Democratic party all his life and one of the most valuable pioneers of this State. His church was the Protestant Episcopal. Early Bee, his son, was educated in the local schools and attended high school in Seward, Nebraska. When he was fourteen years of age he entered a printing office in Seward and worked as a "devil" there at the beginning, eventually working his way upward to the rank of foreman. He at this time attended night schools, appreciating even in his youth the value of an education as a means of advancing in business life, and upon leaving his trade of printer entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, his ambition set upon the law. Having no capital, he worked his way through the university by waiting on table in the college eating places and tutoring when he could get that sort of work. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Stillwater, Oklahoma, where he was appointed deputy county attorney and served in that office for one term, later being appointed assistant United States attorney for one year. He was active in Democratic politics, working hard for the advancement of that party, and while engaged in his law practice he

edited the "Oklahoma Hawk," which had been founded by his brother, H. B. Guthrey, and which is now the oldest newspaper in Payne County. Upon the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893, he left Stillwater and took up a claim near the town of Perry, where he also became a member of the law firm of Howe, McMeekham & Guthrey. They had their offices in a tent, but success attended them and Mr. McMeekham became the first United States attorney to be appointed for Northern Oklahoma, when the firm became Howe & Guthrey. This association continued until June, 1897, when Mr. Guthrey withdrew and assumed independent practice, also opening a branch office in Ponca City and attending to both personally. As a member and secretary of the Ponca City Improvement & Land Company he helped to plat and sell the townsite during the years 1897 to 1901. With an eye to opportunity he observed the progress of the Beaumont oil boom in Texas and went to the spot, organizing the Beaumont Marble & Supply Company, which opened the great marble quarries in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, and also engaged in the oil business. He became president of this company and platted and sold the townsite of Marble City, Oklahoma. He was elected mayor of the town and served for two terms. Disposing of his interests in Marble City in 1906, he purchased the townsite of Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, there engaging in banking and becoming president of the bank of Sulphur Springs, which office he held for two years. In 1913 he returned to Oklahoma and for a time was located at Sallisaw, but came to Tulsa in 1915 for permanent location. Until 1918 he served as highway commissioner for the Chamber of Commerce, resigning to accept the office of secretary of the Northeastern Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce, remaining in that post until 1920, when he withdrew, in order to become State distributor of the United States Compression Inner Tube Company of Tulsa. Since 1919 he has served as president of the White River Trails Association, and was one of the organizers of the Albert Pike Highway Association, of which he was secretary for nine years. In 1921 he was chosen secretary of the State organization of the Automobile Club of Oklahoma, which he served for two years. In February, 1924, Mr. Guthrey was appointed assistant State highway commissioner of Oklahoma, and in March of that year, when the new highway act was passed creating the first State Highway Commission and abolishing the office of highway commissioner and assistant commissioner, he was appointed secretary of the commission, which position he occupied until March, 1927. He is editor of "The Nation's Highways," an inter-State highway journal which he established in April, 1921. Mr. Guthrey is devoting his full energies to highway promotion and maintenance. He is managing director of the Nation's Highways Publishing Company and executive secretary of the Eastern Oklahoma Playgrounds Association, of Muskogee. He belongs to the Masonic body, having membership in the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Rogers, Arkansas, and belongs to the Automobile Club of Tulsa, and to the Tulsa-Ozark Club.

Early Bee Guthrey married, in Ponca City, Oklahoma, December 27, 1897, Addie R. Newman, daughter of Joseph A. and Margaret (Polson) Newman, both natives of Decatur, Illinois. Her father was a farmer in Illinois and a veteran of the Union Army during



the Civil War, afterward removing to Louisiana and later to Kansas, where he lived in Cowley County, thence to Siloam Springs, Arkansas, in 1907. In 1910 he came to Tulsa, where he lived with his daughter until his death in 1917.

**ROBERT N. DUNN**—Rapid rise in his profession of the law and in public office has marked the career in Oklahoma of Robert N. Dunn, of Waurika, who, since 1919, has served as assistant county attorney, county attorney and county judge. This is an unusual record and Judge Dunn is still a young man, with a bright future and enjoying the respect of a wide constituency.

He was born in Seattle, Washington, July 28, 1890, a son of Orin Robert and Marie Louise (North) Dunn, both natives of Wisconsin, where his father had been a lumber dealer. The family came to Oklahoma in 1904 and settled in Poteau, where the parents still reside. They were the parents of two children, Margaret, their daughter, now being the wife of Foster Jahn, of Poteau. The son attended the public schools and afterward worked his way through the University of Oklahoma, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a supplementary course in law and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1915. He began practice in Poteau and later removed to Spiro, where he remained until the United States entered the World War, when he enlisted in the regular army and was commissioned a second lieutenant, with station at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. At the conclusion of hostilities and his release from military service, he came to Waurika. Entering into the political arena in 1919, he was appointed assistant county attorney, and in 1921 and 1922 served as county attorney. Elected county judge to follow these offices, he served into his second term (1929). He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to several organizations, among them the "Forty and Eight" of the American Expeditionary Forces, and the American Legion. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons and with the college fraternity, Sigma Nu, of the University of Oklahoma.

Robert N. Dunn married, June 22, 1919, Lilly May Nall, a native of Texas.

**LEE CLINTON**—A man of long experience and proved ability in the world of banking and finance, Lee Clinton now supplies the Tulsa section of Oklahoma with an expert service in real estate and investments, having offices in the McBirney Building. His thorough training for this work and a remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values have brought him every success, and high position in Tulsa life.

Mr. Clinton was born in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, on February 14, 1877, a son of Charles Clinton, who was born in Georgia, and of Louise (Atkins) Clinton, a native of Texas. The mother came with her parents to Oklahoma when she was still very young, and was educated at the Tallahassee Presbyterian Indian Mission School. Subsequently she taught in a neighborhood mission school near Okmulgee, where her marriage occurred in 1873. She died on June 28, 1920.

Charles Clinton, when he first came to Oklahoma, found employment in the store of Captain F. B.

Severs, who was also one of the pioneer cattlemen of the Indian Territory. In 1873 Mr. Clinton decided to engage in the stock-raising and ranching industry, and established what was then known as the Half Circle S Ranch, later known as the Last Chance Ranch, on Duck Creek, near Mounds, Oklahoma. He was among the first, if not the first, to introduce pure-bred cattle, and later barb-wire fences, and to abolish roping, six-shooters, rushing cattle to market. He marketed the largest and best-developed range cattle ever shipped from Indian Territory. He was a college graduate and student of geology, and sensed the great mineral wealth—both coal and oil—along the 96th meridian. In 1884, having then been married for some ten years, Mr. Clinton removed with his family to Red Fork, in the Indian Territory, and there, within what are now the corporate limits of Tulsa, he built a large, eight-room, frame dwelling, which stood on the site for forty-one years. Not until 1925 was it removed to make way for the Clinton Home High School of Tulsa. No better proof of Mr. Clinton's remarkable foresight and vision could be offered than this outstanding example of successful estimation of property values. He continued a member of the firm of Severs and Clinton until the time of his death on February 24, 1888, and he and his partner were always considered leading cattlemen of the frontier country, being the first to bring blooded stock into the territory to improve their herds.

Both Mr. Clinton and his wife were members of old and distinguished American families. Louise (Atkins) Clinton was a daughter of James and Mary Jane (Christman) Atkins, and the maternal great-grandfather of the latter was an officer in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. Some years later he showed such great kindness to the survivors of the bloody Creek War, that the Indians adopted him and his family into their tribe, and he in turn cast his fortunes with them, and subsequently came with them into the wilds west of Arkansas, settling in what is now Oklahoma.

Lee Clinton, of this record, was thus descended of notable pioneer stock. Following the completion of his early education, he entered Young Harris College, at Young Harris, Georgia, and there pursued the course of study through the junior year, returning to Oklahoma in March, 1895. In May of the following year he entered the employ of the Tulsa Banking Company, then the only bank of the village with deposits of twenty thousand dollars, and out of this organization grew the present First National Bank and Trust Company of Tulsa. Now the banking deposits of the six national banks in the city total more than a hundred million dollars. Mr. Clinton began work in the comparatively minor position of bookkeeper, but through his obvious ability and strict attention to the tasks which came to him, won merited advancement to places of confidence and trust. With the exception of a very few intervals, he continued in the banking field for many years with complete success, but finally, on September 30, 1927, he established his independent enterprise in real estate and investment securities, in accordance with plans which he had been considering for some time. In a short time he built up a wide business throughout this section, as the demands for his services constantly increased, and to this venture Mr. Clinton now devotes all his time and attention. Although his expansion has been large, it is in no sense an abnormal or unhealthy one, as

his business is conducted with every regard for safety on sound, progressive principles.

Fraternally, Mr. Clinton is a member of the Delta Lodge, and in spite of a busy life, he has found time to maintain a consistent interest in the problems of government and the civic progress. His hearty support of every worthy movement for advance, whether civic or benevolent, is assured.

On December 30, 1896, Lee Clinton married Susan B. Merrill, daughter of the Rev. Sherman Morton Merrill, who was a chaplain in the Union Army during the Civil War, and of Susan Barsha (Walton) Merrill, who was born at Selma, Alabama. Mrs. Clinton is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while Mr. Clinton, through his maternal grandmother's family, is eligible for membership in the similar order, the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton are the parents of two children: 1. Walton S., who was educated at the University of Virginia. 2. Ruth Lyon, who was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Randolph-Macon Women's College, in Lynchburg, Virginia.

**JOSEPH T. DILLARD**—Resident of Waurika since 1902, Joseph T. Dillard has made notable strides and has won a place for himself in the public esteem by virtue of his many commendable traits, as well as by his courage, industry and unflagging devotion to the progress of the community which he serves. Now serving his second term as postmaster, he has also enjoyed the confidence of the electorate by call to office in other capacities, in all of which he acquitted himself with credit and to the high satisfaction of those who had placed their trust in him. A man of sincere public spirit, he also has a personality that makes friends and these he holds through his loyalty and honesty. Much of the progress of this district of Oklahoma is due to his efforts in assisting other strong characters to place it in a high position as a reputable, law-abiding community, with a steady growth of business and population that helps development of every natural resource. He is a citizen of sterling worth, unimpeachable character and inflexible patriotism.

Born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, September 19, 1881, he is a son of John W. and Cynthia E. (Robinson) Dillard. His father was a contractor and builder and also cultivated a farm in Oklahoma, where he came in 1910 and where he died in 1927. He was a veteran of the Civil War and served in the Union Army in the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, the command that captured John Morgan at Pomeroy, Ohio, during that Confederate leader's raid into the North. His son was educated through the elementary and high school grades and then attended the University of Kentucky. He came to Waurika in 1902 and read law for four years in the offices of Judge D. M. Bridges. During this period he earned his living as best he could, among other occupations having been that of a mail carrier, he having been the first carrier on the rural route out of Waurika. After his admission to the bar of Oklahoma he practiced until 1915, when he was elected city clerk. This was followed by his selection to be city attorney, police judge, and assistant county attorney. In 1920 he became secretary to Congressman L. M. Gensman, and served that gentleman at Washington during the Harding administration. Return-

ing to Waurika he renewed his law practice until his appointment as postmaster, February 9, 1925. He was reappointed, February 8, 1929, and continues to function in the office. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma. He is secretary and treasurer of the local lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and has membership in the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He belongs also to the Waurika Golf Club.

Joseph T. Dillard married Ann W. Robinson, of Arkansas, May, 1918.

**EARL DAYTON PRUET**—Rising rapidly in the profession of law, Earl Dayton Pruet, of Waurika, stands among the leaders of the younger element of Oklahoma, having been in practice here since 1928. He began his career as an educator, but abandoned this occupation for the law, which seems to have been a wise choice, since his advancement has been pronounced and the future appears bright with promise. He takes a sincere interest in all civic activities and holds a position of trust with the community, an able and conscientious worker and a citizen of value to Oklahoma.

He was born in Cordell, Oklahoma, January 20, 1900, a son of Walter Pruet, a native of Illinois, and a missionary who came to this State before it was admitted to the Union, and settled first at Norman. His mother was Mary E. (Shelton) Pruet, a native of Texas. They were the parents of four children: Robert N., of Ponca City; Basil, deceased; Earl Dayton, of whom further; and Jewel, who is the wife of Foster Harris, of Fort Worth, Texas.

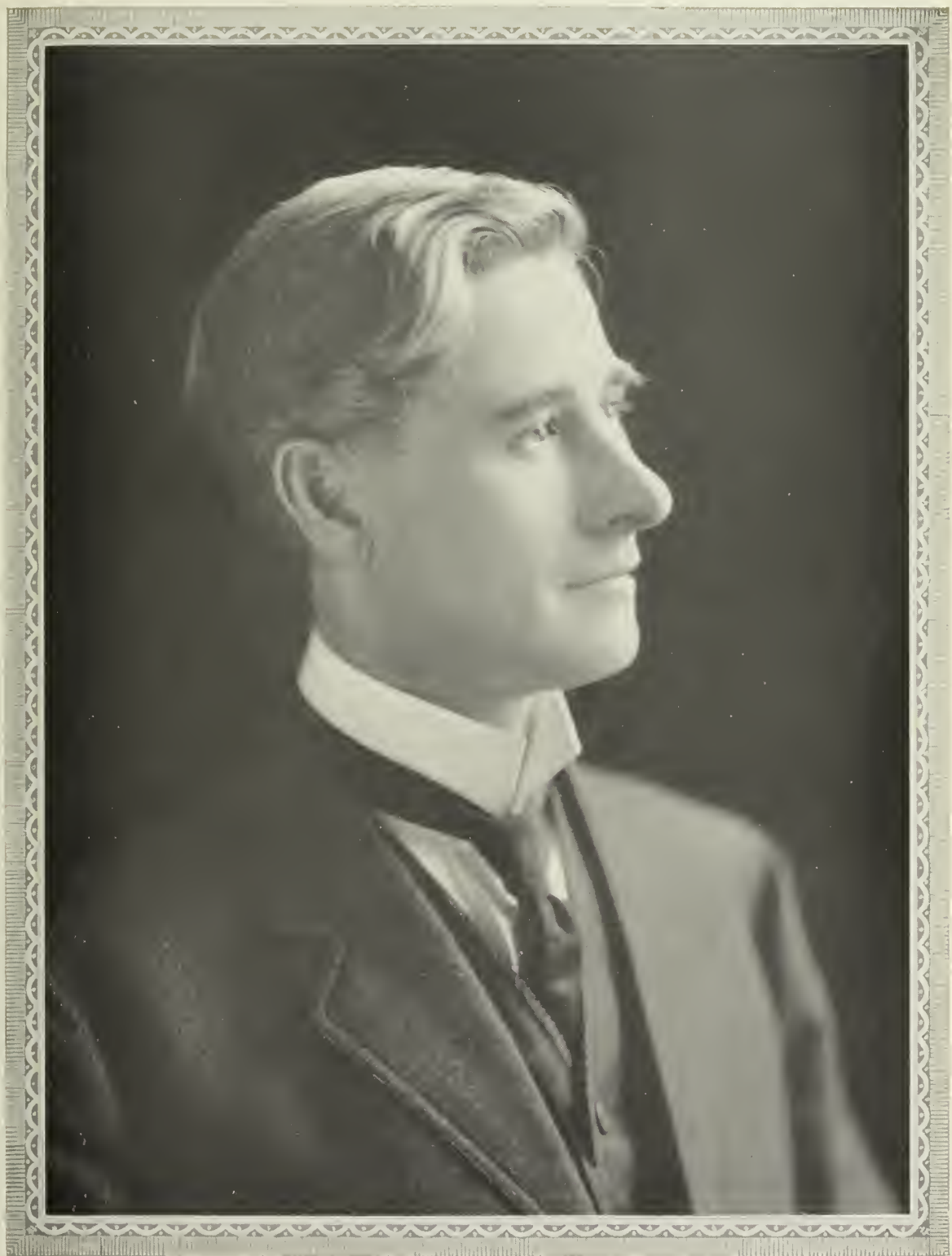
Earl Dayton Pruet attended the public schools of Cordell, afterward normal school, and then completed the law course at the State University, from which he was graduated third in a class numbering one hundred and eleven students. He entered upon a career of teaching before being admitted to the State bar in June, 1928, teaching for a number of years in the schools of Jefferson County, and serving as principal for one year and superintendent for five, at Addington. Abandoning the educational field, he came to Cordell and established himself in practice. He is a Democrat in politics, and was elected county attorney in 1928. He has served in the military establishment, and is a member of a number of college fraternities, among them the Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Phi, and Delta Sigma Rho. He is also a member of the American Legion.

Earl Dayton Pruet married, June 17, 1923, Eunice Davis, of Missouri, and they are the parents of Gene Virgil, and Mary Katherine.

**JUDGE FINIS E. RIDDLE**—An important figure in Oklahoma life since the days of the Indian Territory, Judge Finis E. Riddle is a leading member of the State bar and widely known in the practice of his profession. His profound knowledge of legal principles and their application—recognized in his elevation to the bench—his quick intelligence and utmost diligence on behalf of his clients, have resulted in many notable victories in the courts of the State for the causes which he has espoused.

Finis E. Riddle was born on July 13, 1870, at Lynchburg, Tennessee, a son of Martin and Theresa (Tucker) Riddle, both parents being natives of Tennessee. When he had completed his preliminary edu-





F. E. Riddle





cation, he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from 1891 to 1893, and then took up the study of the law, in which field he had already decided to seek a career. Judge Riddle read his Blackstone and other classics of the profession in the law offices of the Hon. S. A. Billingsley, at Lynchburg, and upon the completion of much painstaking work was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1894. Since there were no printed forms at that time in his district, it is interesting to note that Judge Riddle wrote out his own license. For a few months he remained in practice at Lynchburg, but later in the same year, having been much impressed by the future prospects of the Oklahoma and Indian territories, he decided to establish himself in this new country, to work for it and grow with it, and finally share in the prosperity which he felt was sure to come. Settling at Chickasha, he won the confidence of the community almost immediately, and soon built up a large and rapidly growing practice, to which he gave his time and attention for almost a quarter of a century with complete success. Only after twenty-three years, in 1917, did he remove to Tulsa, where he has since made his home.

In April, 1914, in recognition of his distinguished career at the Oklahoma bar, Judge Riddle was appointed associate justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, to fill the unexpired term resulting from the resignation of Chief Justice Samuel W. Hayes. During this period of eight months on the bench of the highest State court, Judge Riddle wrote eighty opinions, a number never exceeded and probably never approached in so short a time, and all of these commanded respectful attention for their preëminent lucidity and the deep knowledge of the law which they revealed. Upon the expiration of his term, Judge Riddle resumed his private practice, to which he has since given his undivided attention. Among other important cases which have engaged his services and abilities, he was chief counsel for Governor J. C. Walton, of Oklahoma, in his impeachment trial, and in 1926 was chief counsel for Governor J. B. A. Robertson in the case against Governor M. E. Tropp, involving the eligibility of Governor Tropp to succeed himself under the Constitution of the State. In this knotty problem of constitutional law, Judge Riddle successfully upheld his contentions before the State's highest tribunal, and won a decisive victory for his client.

In politics Judge Riddle gives his allegiance to Democratic principles and candidates, maintaining a warm interest in the solution of governmental problems and in the welfare of the community and State. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and the Oklahoma State Bar Association, playing an active part in these organizations of the men of his profession. Fraternally, Judge Riddle is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Presbyterian church. He holds membership in several clubs, including the Tulsa Country Club.

On October 21, 1896, Judge Finis E. Riddle married Letitia Cloud, of Gainesville, Texas, a daughter of Isaac and Lockey (Davidson) Cloud, of that place. Judge and Mrs. Riddle are the parents of one child, Frances A., who married C. Livingston Waterbury, of New York City, well known in the Western oil fields, who makes the headquarters of his operations

at Fort Worth, Texas. They have two children, a son, James Montauvert Waterbury (3), eighteen months old, named for his paternal grandfather, of the Knickerbocker Club, New York City, and for his deceased uncle, "Montie," internationally famous polo player; and a daughter, Cynthia, two and a half months old (1929). The Riddle family residence in Tulsa is situated at No. 1602 South Boulder Avenue.

**LOYD C. CRAMER**—Engaged as an accountant in the employ of the State and connected with many public institutions, Loyd C. Cramer knew and was known by most of the people prominent in the development of the State, and in the work of carving a Commonwealth out of the raw materials the white settlers found when they came to take possession of the Government land that had for so many years been held as an Indian reservation, Mr. Cramer played his part ably and well. He ranked high in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and attended the Episcopal church. He was a man of sterling personal attributes and, while quiet and unobtrusive, definitely impressed those who came in contact with him and won their warm friendship.

The first white child born in Humboldt County, Iowa, Mr. Cramer was born September 14, 1848. He was the son of Henry A. and Margaret Cramer, the former a superintendent of construction for the State institutions of Iowa. After completing his grammar and high school courses, the subject of this sketch attended business college, where he studied accounting, a line of work in which he became an outstanding expert. While still little more than a youth, Mr. Cramer came to the Indian Territory, locating at McAlester, where he secured a position as accountant for the Osage Coal Company. In this connection he remained for thirty years, leaving it to accept a situation as accountant in the office of the auditor of the State of Oklahoma, where he remained a year. Then for three years he was accountant and auditor at the Old Confederate Home at Ardmore, living, for the succeeding three years, at McAlester, where he was accountant for the State Penitentiary. Ill-health overtook him and during the latter months of his life he was retired from active business. He was a Republican in his political affiliations.

Mr. Cramer married, on February 22, 1893, Gertrude Earnest, of Richmond, Texas, the daughter of Robert H. and Lena Elizabeth Earnest. Mr. Earnest was an exceedingly prominent citizen of McAlester, where he had lived from 1889 until the time of his death on March 10, 1916. Serving with the Northern forces in the Civil War, he ranked as colonel of the 26th Kentucky Regiment. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh. He was appointed United States Commissioner to the Indian Territory, then United States Commissioner to Oklahoma. During his residence in Texas he was for six years a county attorney, and for eight years served as county judge. The death of Mrs. Earnest occurred February 26, 1920.

The death of Mr. Cramer occurred April 1, 1924, his passing marking the end of a life that had set an example of accomplishment through perseverance and patience. He was a kindly and humane man, who did all in his power to increase the happiness in the lives of those about him, and the good he accomplished, while even his intimates often knew little about it, was extensive.

**JOHN LOCKHART COFFEY**—A native of Texas, but a resident of Oklahoma throughout practically all of his life, Mr. Coffey was educated in the schools and colleges of this State. Beginning to teach, when he was still a boy himself, at the age of sixteen years, he has devoted his life to that profession since then and in the various positions held by him has met with great success. This is the more to his credit, because he has held such responsible positions as high school principal, superintendent of schools, and member of the faculties of the University of Oklahoma and of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, at an age when most teachers are only beginning their careers. Since 1927 he has been president of the Cameron State School of Agriculture at Lawton, and in this position, too, he has met with great success and has done excellent work. He is considered today one of the ablest men in educational work in Oklahoma and there is no doubt that he will accomplish even greater things in the years to come.

John Lockhart Coffey was born in Alexander, Texas, February 4, 1898, a son of George and Julia (Lockhart) Coffey. Having come to Oklahoma in his childhood, he received his early education in the grade school at Sentinel. The family having removed later to the central part of Washita County, Mr. Coffey attended the rural school known as the Port and Spring Creek School. He finished his grammar school education at Spring Creek and then attended the Sentinel High School, after which he commenced his career as a teacher. However, he continued his own education in later years, and, in 1919, graduated from the Weatherford State Normal School, at that time a junior college. Still later he continued his studies at the University of Oklahoma, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1921. In 1925 he received the degree of Master of Science from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater. All of his educational work has been done in the State of Oklahoma, his first position having been that of high school principal at Carter, which position he held during 1914-15. Next he taught mathematics at the Junior High School at Broken Arrow, during 1915-16, and then served as superintendent of schools at Bigheart during 1916-18. During the summer of 1918 he taught in the training department of the Weatherford Normal School and then spent two terms as superintendent of schools at Tyrone, 1918-19. In 1919 and during 1920 he was connected with the University of Oklahoma in its high school department, and then again served as superintendent of schools, this time at Devol, during 1921-22. In 1922 he became a member of the faculty of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, remaining with this institution until 1927. At first, during 1922-24, he was head of the department of secondary correspondence, and then, during 1925-27, he was professor of history. Since 1927 he has been president of the Cameron State School of Agriculture at Lawton, Comanche County. This school is now a junior college authorized by the State Legislature. It was founded November 16, 1909, and ever since its foundation has enjoyed a steady growth. It now offers a two-year college course, and the same credits may be obtained as in the larger colleges and universities, the students, however, being able to secure this education at much less expense. Cameron is located two miles west of Lawton in very beautiful surroundings and it is easily accessible from all

directions. The purpose of the Cameron State School of Agriculture, in addition to giving boys and girls a practical high school education, is to offer two years of college work, which is designed to further fit them for usefulness and also to prepare them to enter institutions of senior college rank, should they desire to continue their education. Its graduates from the junior college department may enter without examination the junior class of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, the University of Oklahoma, or other institutions of similar rank. The students, consisting both of boys and girls, are housed and fed at the school, nominal charges being made only for these services. They receive a much greater individual attention than would be possible at larger institutions of senior grade, and their studies, as well as all their other activities, are carefully supervised. There are five divisions, one leading up to the granting of a teacher's certificate after two years' study, a music division, an agricultural division, a home economics division, and a science and literature division. In 1928 almost three hundred students attended the Cameron State School of Agriculture. During the World War Mr. Coffey was a student member of the Students' Army Training Corps at the Weatherford State Normal School. He is now a second lieutenant in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

**JUDGE PETER G. FULLERTON**—Born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, but since his early boyhood a resident of the United States, Judge Fullerton spent the first thirty-seven years of his life, after he had come to this country, chiefly in Iowa. There, having worked his way through one of the State's schools for teachers, he taught for a number of years, a profession which he also followed for several years in Minnesota. Eventually he returned to Iowa and there engaged in the real estate business, until, together with one of his brothers, he came to Oklahoma at the beginning of this century. At first he engaged in farming for several years, but having been admitted to the bar, he then devoted the greater part of his time to the practice of law. Since 1920, with the exception of two years, he has been county judge at Lawton, Comanche County, and in this position has proven himself very able and conscientious, being reelected to it several times.

Peter G. Fullerton was born in Gray County, Province of Ontario, Canada, November 5, 1863, a son of the late Neil and Mary (Kerr) Fullerton. Both his parents were born at Inverness, Province of Quebec, Canada, then a newly formed colony, and they were among the first children born there. As a youth Judge Fullerton's father had been sent by his father, the grandfather of Judge Fullerton, to New Hampshire as an apprentice. While a resident of that State, he became a United States citizen, although later he returned to Ontario, and it was there that Judge Fullerton was born. The latter was one of nine children: John, James, Charles, Peter G., of whom further, Neil, Robert, Angus, Henry, and Janette Fullerton. When he was seven years old the family removed from Ontario to Iowa, settling there in Cerro Gordo County, where Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton continued to live until their deaths, engaged in farming. Judge Fullerton's father died at the age of eighty-four years, his mother at eighty-two years.

Judge Fullerton received his education in the public







*J. B. Foster*

schools of Cerro Gordo County and then worked his way through the Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, which he attended from 1885 to 1889. Next he spent several years at Windom, Minnesota, where he successfully held the position of superintendent of schools. Returning then to Iowa, he located at Rockford, where he engaged in the real estate business, his health at that time making it desirable that he should engage in some occupation permitting him to spend most of his time in the open air. With success he dealt in farm properties in Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota, as well as in the Dakotas. In the fall of 1900, together with one of his brothers, A. N., he came to Oklahoma, making the journey in a covered wagon. For some time he drove all over Southwestern Oklahoma, until eventually he located at Lawton. He also proved up a claim on a farm south of Sterling, which he operated successfully for four years. Long before that, while still engaged in teaching, he had taken up the study of law and, while still a resident of Iowa, had been elected a justice of the peace. As long ago as 1890, during a temporary stay at El Reno, Canadian County, he took a bar examination and was admitted to the Oklahoma bar. After settling in Oklahoma, he devoted much of his time to the practice of law, handling chiefly real estate and farming cases. In this work he continued until 1920, when he was elected county judge of Comanche County, serving one term of two years during 1921-22. In 1925 he was re-elected for a term of two years. Judge Fullerton is considered one of the leading lawyers of Lawton and of Comanche County and enjoys a very high reputation and a large practice. He is a Mason and a member of the Congregational church, while his political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Judge Fullerton married Mable Watkins, a native of Iowa. Judge and Mrs. Fullerton are the parents of six children: 1. James Fullerton, a resident of Tonkawa, Kay County. 2. Margaret Fullerton, who married Charles W. Frost, of Albany, Oregon. 3. Neil Fullerton, connected with the United States Forestry Service. 4. Kara J. Fullerton. 5. John P. Fullerton. 6. Robert C. Fullerton. The family home is located at Lawton, Comanche County.

**HENRY VERNON FOSTER**—Prominent among heads of the oil industry, which has made such a meteoric rise among American businesses in recent years, is Henry Vernon Foster, president of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, who through social as well as business connections is well known over the entire United States. In Bartlesville, where he makes his home, Mr. Foster is accounted a leading citizen whose support of projects looking toward the betterment of the city, and conditions under which its residents live and work, can be depended upon.

The Foster family traces its lineage back to early Colonial pioneers. The emigrating ancestor was John Foster who, in company with Roger Conant and others, came from England to America prior to 1649, settling first at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and later near Salem. From John Foster and his wife, Martha (Thompkins) Foster, the line extends through Joseph and Anna (Trask) Foster; John and Margery (Card) Foster; Card and Sarah (Mumford) Foster; John and Ruth (Hoxsie) Foster; Ethan and Temperance (Bragg) Foster, and Ethan and Anna A. (Wilbur) Foster. Their son was Henry Foster, father of the

subject of this sketch, who was born in 1849 in Westerly, Rhode Island, and died in 1896 in New York City. He was engaged in the banking business until 1882 when, caught in the tide of enthusiasm for migration to the Middle West, he removed to Independence, Kansas, where he was president of the Citizens' National Bank from 1891 until 1894. At the same time he was interested in cattle dealing, pasturing some of his herds on the plains of the Osage Indian Reservation. A few small oil wells had been brought in around Neodesha, Kansas, and while yet few people realized the possible future significance of the fact, Henry Foster visioned the derrick-decked prairies of a quarter-century from that time. His contact with the Osage Reservation turned his mind in that direction and he conceived the idea of acquiring an oil lease from the Indians covering the entire reservation—a total of one million five hundred thousand acres. He secured the lease from the tribe, but at the time of his death negotiations were still pending before the United States Department of the Interior. By consent of the department, the lease was taken out in the name of his brother, Edwin B. Foster, the profits eventually accruing from oil rights on the vast tract constituting the foundation for the Foster wealth.

Henry Foster married Gertrude E. Daniels and their son, Henry Vernon Foster, was born at Westerly, the birthplace of his father, on September 6, 1875. He prepared for college at the Westtown Boarding School, Westtown, Pennsylvania, and went from there to University College, London, England, where he received a certificate of engineering in 1894. The succeeding three years he spent studying engineering at Columbia University. Mr. Foster's work as an engineer began in Wisconsin, where he had charge of several drainage projects, but oil looked to him to be the bonanza of his century and from his earliest entrance into the business world he was dickering in it. He became treasurer of the Phoenix Oil Company and in 1899 was made treasurer of the Osage Oil Company, organized to take over part of the holdings of the Phoenix concern. These two companies were consolidated in 1902 to form the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, the merger bringing such an increase in Mr. Foster's duties and responsibilities that he moved to Oklahoma.

The following year he was elected to the presidency of the company, a position he still retains. Through the years he has also operated oil properties of his own. In 1924 these were all merged to form the Foster Petroleum Corporation, of which he is head. His financial rating has, naturally, made Mr. Foster an influence in banking circles and he was, for a period of years, president of the Union National Bank at Bartlesville. He still retains his position as director and chairman of the board of directors of the institution. He is also a director of the Exchange Trust Company, of Tulsa.

Many of the best clubs from Bartlesville to the Eastern coast claim Mr. Foster as a member. Among those to which he belongs are the Tulsa Club, the Oklahoma Club, and the Hillcrest Country Club, of Bartlesville, all in Oklahoma; the Kansas City Club; the Illinois Athletic Association in Chicago; the Lotus Club of New York City; the National Republican Club; the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club of Rye, New York, and various other golf and country clubs. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic



Order, in which he has won the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons; Indian Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Ak-dar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Foster is influential in affairs of the Republican party, and a member of the Society of Friends. During the World War he gave his services freely to his country, working in the interests of Liberty Loans and the Red Cross and serving upon a number of committees.

On May 1, 1907, at Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Foster married Marie M. Dahlgren, daughter of Carl John Victor and Marie Charlotte (Sierks) Dahlgren. They became the parents of two daughters: 1. Ruth Daniels Foster, born March 25, 1908. 2. Marie Dahlgren Foster, born January 28, 1910.

**CHARLES CLAY NOAH**—A man of wide experience in both business and legal work, Charles Clay Noah conducts an abstracting business at Alva, Oklahoma, where his father was an attorney for many years. In the field of his chosen occupation, he has found much success and is widely known throughout the city for his ability and public-spirited activities.

Mr. Noah was born in Medicine Lodge, Kansas, on August 27, 1890, a son of Henry Alexander and Hattie M. (Buck) Noah, the former of whom was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and the latter a native of Iowa. The father came to Alva in 1893, when the Strip was first opened, and as an attorney practiced here until the time of his death, which occurred on August 26, 1927. The mother is still living at Alva. They were the parents of five children: 1. Henry Lee, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. 2. Charles Clay, of this record. 3. Emma Gale, widow of John T. Barber, of Carlsbad, New Mexico. 4. Phillip Brooks, a resident of Minneapolis. 5. Lois G., who makes her home in Alva.

Charles Clay Noah attended the public schools of Alva, and later Northwestern College, and the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, New Mexico. With the completion of his educational work, he entered his father's office at Alva, taking charge of the abstract business, which he directed through a period of years.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War, however, Mr. Noah volunteered his services and enlisted at the officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Texas. His health failed under the strain to which it was subjected and he then received his discharge and removed to Oklahoma City, where he was associated with his brother for a short time in the garage business. Acquiring valuable experience, he then joined the Empire Gas and Fuel Company, at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and for one year was employed in that office, after which he was sent to Eastland, Texas, in charge of the company's garage in that place. Securing a more advantageous offer, Mr. Noah next became connected with the Phillips Petroleum Company at Bartlesville, where he remained until 1919. Finally he returned to Alva, and again took charge of the abstract business which is now his, and which he has operated successfully since that time. In this field he is one of the leaders at Alva and throughout this part of the State.

Always willing to lend his support to movements for the advancement of the community welfare or the growth of the city, Mr. Noah has contributed to many worthy causes, both civil and benevolent. Fraternally,

he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and takes an active part in the work of this great order.

On November 30, 1911, Charles Clay Noah married Musia Ellinsworth, who was born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Noah are the parents of one child, Charles Clay, Jr., who was born on September 23, 1913.

**FREDERICK C. LARRANCE**—Having commenced his active business career at the early age of twelve years by assisting his father in the latter's business of freighting, Mr. Larrance since then has been engaged at different times in various other lines, always with success. In more recent years he has been president and manager of a corporation bearing his own name, the Larrance Tank Corporation of Lawton, which, under his very able direction, has been built up into a large and profitable business. He is also active in the fraternal and religious life of Lawton, where he enjoys the liking and respect of all who know him.

Frederick C. Larrance was born at Topeka, Kansas, April 27, 1884, a son of Frederick C. and Matilda (Booth) Larrance. Both his parents were natives of Illinois. His father was at one time connected with the government and later with the Pinkerton Detective Agency. In 1891 he came to Oklahoma with his family and engaged in freighting supplies for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, popularly known as the Frisco System, which was then being built between Guthrie, Logan County, and Sapulpa, Creek County. He located at Stroud, Lincoln County, about half-way between the former two towns, and there also served as a member of the sheriff's force. He died June 12, 1928. Mr. Larrance's mother is still a resident of Oklahoma, residing at Lawton, Comanche County. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Larrance were the parents of four children: 1. Maude, who married B. M. Bentley, of Austin, Texas. 2. Frederick C., of whom further. 3. Robert, who died in infancy. 4. Myrtle, who died in infancy.

When he was only twelve years old, Frederick C. Larrance began to help his father in his transport business. In 1901 they brought the equipment to Lawton and there continued the business under the firm name of Larrance & Son. They did an extensive transfer business and also handled the first wagon-load of nails that was ever brought into Lawton from Marlow. Eventually they sold the business and Mr. Larrance went into the hardware business, in which he continued for two years. Next he engaged for two years in the baking business and then became connected with the Wolverton Hardware Company, with which he remained for four years. At the end of that period he, together with J. C. Barnes, opened a plumbing business, which the two partners operated very successfully in Lawton for sixteen years. After that Mr. Larrance engaged in the sheet metal and structural steel business, in which he is still engaged. This enterprise grew to such proportions that he incorporated it in 1920 under the heading of Larrance Tank Corporation, which now employs some fifty-five men and does an annual business of almost a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Larrance is president of this corporation and the chief stockholder. He is a member of the Rotary Club and a Mason. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Larrance married, March 22, 1905, Elsie Jensen,





*Anna A. Lowry.*

*Robert A. Lowry*



a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Larrance are the parents of three children, Maude Elsie, Frederick C. (3), and Earl.

**JUDGE JOHN W. MANNING**—Born in Alabama, educated in Texas and Tennessee, Judge Manning has been a resident of Oklahoma for more than twenty years. There, in Grandfield and Lawton, he has practiced successfully his profession of law and has also served with much ability as a city attorney and more recently as a police judge and county judge. He is known for his knowledge of the law and he is very highly regarded for his unvarying fairness and his devotion to the duties of this office.

John W. Manning was born in St. Clair County, Alabama, January 22, 1874, a son of Wiley J. and Laura (Inzer) Manning. Both his parents were born in Alabama, from where his father, who was engaged in farming, removed to Texas and, in 1910, to Oklahoma. He located in this State, near Grandfield, Tillman County, and there continued his agricultural activities until his death in 1918. Judge Manning's mother is still a resident of Grandfield. The oldest of a family of nine, Judge Manning received his education in the public grammar and high schools of Fannin County, Texas, and then attended Grayson College, Whitewright, Texas, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902. He then took up the study of law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating there in 1904. Admitted to the Texas bar he established himself in the practice of his profession at Bonham, Texas, where he continued for one year. In 1906 he attended a business college at Denison, Texas. Coming to Oklahoma in the fall of 1906, Judge Manning entered the law office of Hudson & McKee, Lawton, from where he went to Grandfield, and there engaged in the practice of his profession for two years, serving also as city attorney. Eventually he returned to Lawton, Comanche County, where he quickly established for himself a high standing as a lawyer. After having served for some time as police judge, he was elected, in 1922, a county judge of Comanche County and he has proved himself so able in this important position that he has been reelected several times and is now serving his third term. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Judge Manning married, in 1912, Mattie Settle, a native of Mississippi. Judge and Mrs. Manning are the parents of one daughter, Inez Manning, who was born February 5, 1913, and who makes her home with her parents at Lawton.

**FRED BUTLER SHEPLER—NED SHEPLER**—Though born in Missouri, both Fred B. and Ned Shepler, the two sons of the late John N. Shepler, have spent practically all their lives in Oklahoma. There they were educated in the public schools and at the State University and there they have made for themselves an enviable reputation as able business men in their capacity of publishers of the Lawton "Constitution," one of the leading newspapers of the State, founded by their late father and continued by them. They are also prominently active in fraternal and social affairs, veterans of the World War, and in every respect representative of the highest type of useful, patriotic and progressive citizenship.

Fred Butler Shepler and Ned Shepler, the sons of John N. and Georgia (Butler) Shepler, were both born at Milan, Missouri, the former on December 7, 1892, the latter November 4, 1896. Coming to Oklahoma with their parents in their childhood, they received their early education in the public schools of Pawnee and of Lawton, after which they attended the University of Oklahoma, at Norman. Their father was for many years a successful newspaper publisher and also took a prominent part in public life, serving as superintendent of school land sales under Governor Haskell and as a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Education during the administration of Governor Williams. When he died, in 1919, his sons took over the management of his newspaper, the Lawton "Constitution," which they have continued to publish since then with much success, constantly expanding its influence and increasing its importance. In politics they are supporters of the Democratic party, while their religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are both members of the Lawton Post, American Legion, the Sigma Chi Chapter at the University of Oklahoma and Sigma Delta Chi, a journalistic fraternity, as well as of the Masonic Order. Fred B. Shepler is also a member of the Rotary Club, while his brother belongs to the Kiwanis Club and to the Knights of Pythias. They are both married.

**ROBERT ARNOLD LOWRY**—One of the pioneer settlers of Stillwater, Payne County, where he located, when Oklahoma Territory was first thrown open for settlement in 1889, the late Captain Robert A. Lowry continued to reside there until his death in 1920. For many years he was one of the leading lawyers of Central Oklahoma, his reputation in his profession being unexcelled. He also held at different times various positions of trust and responsibility, which he invariably filled with the greatest ability and conscientiousness. A member of an old family, he worthily upheld the family tradition of patriotism by actively serving during the Spanish-American War and by rendering valuable services of a non-military nature during the World War. Naturally he was always regarded as one of the leading, most substantial and most public-spirited citizens of the State of his adoption, enjoying in his own community in equal measure the liking and the respect of his fellow-citizens.

The Lowry family was founded in this country by Captain Lowry's great-grandfather, who, of Scotch-Irish descent, came from the North of Ireland and settled in Virginia. He married a Miss Slater, a daughter of an English gentleman of that name, who had come to this country during the reign of King George III, locating upon a large tract of land granted by the King. This land was situated on the Elk River in Virginia and much of it was lost during the Revolutionary War through forfeitures and non-payment of taxes. Miss Slater being an only daughter, Mr. Lowry, after his marriage to her, went to live on this estate and there died. His son, Samuel Lowry, Captain Lowry's grandfather, inherited the property and became a planter, spending his entire life on the family estate. He was the father of three sons, all of whom, though born and raised in Virginia, were opposed to slavery, fought in the Union Army during the Civil War and lost their lives. One of these, Hiram S. Lowry, was the father of Captain Lowry.

A man of advanced views and of very pronounced anti-slavery opinions, he left his father's plantation in Virginia at the age of twenty-one years and located at Boston, Ohio. There he engaged in farming and, a natural mechanic, studied engineering, and later ran the lumber mills in Kendall County, Illinois. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 31st Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Murfreesboro and, after recovering, served with a company of sharpshooters, who fought in the front line for ten days during the siege of Atlanta. On the last day of this siege, in August, 1864, he was severely wounded, and three days later he succumbed. He was a courageous gentleman and a useful and upright citizen. He had married Elizabeth Jarvis, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph Jarvis, a planter of West Virginia, who likewise was strongly opposed to slavery. As a result of these views he eventually left West Virginia and settled in Miami County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming on a large scale. Besides Mrs. Lowry, he also had four sons, all of whom served in the Union Army during the Civil War. The Jarvis family is of English descent. During the later part of her life Mrs. Hiram S. Lowry made her home in Des Moines, Iowa, where her only daughter, the sister of Captain Lowry, resided, having married a Mr. Varner of that city.

Robert Arnold Lowry was born near Oswego, Kendall County, Illinois, September 24, 1859, being only five years old when his father was killed during the Civil War. In 1869 he removed with his mother to Polk County, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm and where he received his early education in the country schools. At the age of seventeen years he commenced to work his way through Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, but at the end of two years lack of funds forced him to discontinue his studies temporarily. During 1877-80 he taught in various country schools in Iowa and then entered the University of Iowa, Iowa City, from the law department of which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1881. Admitted to the bar, he immediately established himself in the practice of his profession, first at Stratford, Iowa, and later at Angus, Boone County, Iowa. Together with his wife and the older of his children, he came to Oklahoma Territory in April, 1889. He participated in the first "run," arriving on the site of Stillwater in the middle of the afternoon of April 22. He filed on a quarter-section claim, on which the house, in which he later died, still stands. A few months later he gave the "west eighty" of his claim to the townsite of the city of Stillwater, leaving him with one hundred and twenty acres, all of which has since been platted as an addition to the city of Stillwater and today includes some of the finest residential sections. After coming to Stillwater, Mr. Lowry, together with John Barnes, an old Iowa friend, built a little store on his claim, which was later removed to Main Street. Captain Lowry became the first postmaster of Stillwater, being appointed in September, 1889, and continuing to serve until 1892, when he resigned in order to gain more time to look after his steadily growing law practice. The latter he had commenced in association with George Hall, under the firm name of Hall & Lowry. Until 1893 he also served as United States Court Commissioner, to which position he had been appointed in 1891. In

1894 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as a representative and was elected by a large plurality. In the Legislature he was chairman of the judiciary committee and a member of the committees on ways and means, criminal jurisprudence, education, and rules. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the revenue bills, which he himself had introduced, and which placed the different counties on a cash basis. This was regarded as amongst the most useful legislation during the early history of Oklahoma. He also fought successfully against a division of his county and for the retention of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He was also one of the original promoters of the old Oklahoma Central & Southwestern Railroad and assisted in much of the preliminary work, including the original survey. While still a resident of Iowa, Mr. Lowry was for three years a member of the Iowa State Militia. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he enlisted in the First Oklahoma Territorial Regiment, of Company L, of which he served as captain, until he was mustered out, February 13, 1899. After the war he returned to his home in Stillwater and there resumed his large and lucrative law practice. At that time he formed a partnership with Jerome Workman, who had been first sergeant of his company. This partnership, known as Lowry & Workman, continued until 1904, when Mr. Workman became county attorney. During 1905-10 the name of the firm was Lowry & Lowry, Captain Lowry's oldest son, Chester H. Lowry, being the junior partner. When the latter, in 1910, was made assistant county attorney, Captain Lowry continued his practice alone until December 1, 1919. At that time, because of his failing health, his son reentered the firm. During the World War Captain Lowry served as food administrator for Payne County and also was a member of the executive committee of the Council of Defence. He was a vice-president of the Oklahoma Territorial Bar Association, a member of the Payne County Bar Association and of the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He also served as president of the First Territorial Regiment Association and, in May, 1900, was appointed by Governor Barnes as judge advocate of the Governor's staff, with the rank of major. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Woodmen of the World.

In Chicago, Illinois, September 24, 1883, Captain Lowry married Anna A. Keeler, a daughter of J. F. Keeler, of Chicago. Captain and Mrs. Lowry were the parents of six children: 1. Chester H., a graduate of the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College at Stillwater, and a member of the Oklahoma bar. 2. Orlo C., a veteran of the World War, now deceased, being survived by one son, Robert A. Lowry. 3. Theo M., a resident of Stillwater, now Mrs. McKee. 4. Abbie C., now Mrs. Whittaker, of Shawnee. 5. Ethel E., now Mrs. Utt, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. 6. Fern A. Lowry, a resident of New York City.

Captain Lowry died suddenly at his home in Stillwater, March 6, 1920. His funeral, held at his residence, was the largest in the history of Payne County. At the opening of the next term of the district court, April 12, 1920, a memorial meeting was held in the district courtroom by the Payne County Bar Association, presided over by Attorney Tony A. Higgins, president of the Payne County Bar Association, and attended by many judges and lawyers. How highly Captain Lowry was regarded by his professional as-







Thos H Todd

sociates may be seen from the resolutions adopted at that occasion, which read in part as follows:

In the death of Robert A. Lowry the Payne County Bar Association has lost one of its most faithful members, an industrious, zealous lawyer, one who was ever faithful to the interests of his clients and diligent in the discharge of his duty to them. The State of Oklahoma has lost one of its most public-spirited, upright and patriotic citizens. His family has lost a faithful husband and proud father, one who always had the interest of his wife and children at heart and whose ambition was to fit his children well for the battles of life. For his clear, legal mind, a delight to jury, auditor and court alike, we had the most profound admiration and respect. And thus passes from the earth and into eternity one of the pioneers of this county and State, one of those adventurous spirits and brave souls, who left their impress and influence on their community and their State, not only in their own generation, but in generations to come.

**JOHN W. TYREE**—Few lawyers of Oklahoma have had more interesting, more diversified or more successful careers than that of John W. Tyree, of Lawton, now (1929) serving as county attorney. He is a foremost member of the bar in Lawton, widely known through the State in ranks of the profession, and in works of citizenship contributes liberally to the advancement of city, county, and State. His record is of interest to all Oklahomans.

Mr. Tyree was born at Greenfield, Tennessee, January 1, 1896, son of Thomas Jefferson and Ada (Simmons) Tyree, both of whom were born in Tennessee. In 1905 the family removed to Oklahoma, taking residence at Fairview, where Ada (Simmons) Tyree died in 1906. In the family were three children: 1. John W., of whom further. 2. Thomas Shannon, now of Lawton. 3. Hugh Owen, of Lawton. With his three sons, Thomas Jefferson Tyree removed to Lawton in 1912.

At Clifton, Tennessee, Mr. Tyree attended the Frank Hughes College, then went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he prepared for examination for West Point. While doing this he worked as a plain-clothesman in the Capitol, and subsequently, as he studied, secured a place with a surveying gang as rodman, for the Geographical Survey, under George Otis Smith. This was his position when the United States went into the World War, in April, 1917.

Mr. Tyree entered the United States Army as a flying cadet in that year, then being at the age of his majority. He was with the aviation section of the Signal Corps, and early in 1918 received his commission as second lieutenant in the Combat Pilot Air Service. He served until late in 1919, then resumed the course of his career where it had been interrupted by the world conflict. At the present time he is a member of the Reserve Officers' of the Air Corps.

Returning to his studies, meanwhile having determined on the law for a career, Mr. Tyree graduated from Cumberland University Law School at Lebanon, Tennessee, in January, 1923. He returned to Lawton, was admitted to the bar, and in April of 1924 was appointed municipal police magistrate. Though a Democrat, he was reappointed to the office by a Republican mayor in 1925, and held the magistracy with such distinction as to evoke favorable comment from colleagues of the bench and bar. In December, 1926, Mr. Tyree was appointed county attorney's assistant, and in 1928 won election as county attorney. In this office he has increased his prestige, adding to his record of service and distinction in the profession.

Mr. Tyree married Eloise Kirkpatrick Vaughan, of

Lebanon, Tennessee, January 24, 1926; and they have one child: Harriett Ann. Mrs. Tyree is a daughter of John Curry and Carrie Gwynn Vaughan, the Kirkpatricks being one of the oldest families in Tennessee.

General affairs of Lawton have interested Mr. Tyree since the year when he began practice of the law. He is known for the loyalty of his citizenship, for the constructive quality of his efforts for community advancement, and is highly regarded as a man of character.

**FRED W. GREEN**—Brought to Oklahoma by his parents, who pioneered in Kansas, then came to Oklahoma to build a modern civilization on the prairies here, when he was still a child, Fred W. Green, United States commissioner and city attorney of Guthrie, has played and is still playing a conspicuous part in the public life of the city and State. He is an able attorney and a man of commanding personality who assumes naturally his place of leadership in community affairs.

Mr. Green was born at Manhattan, Kansas, July 24, 1881, the son of George S. and Nancy Jane (McClung) Green, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They came to Kansas soon after the close of the Civil War, when that State, the bloody battleground of pro- and anti-slavery forces, was still a primitive wilderness, at least in the western part where Manhattan is located. Here the father practiced law until 1893, when the family removed to Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he died in 1905. The mother's death had occurred in 1895. Their five children were: Charles D., deceased; Helen L., of Oklahoma City; George M., of Oklahoma City; William, who died in infancy; and Fred W., the subject of this biography.

Fred W. Green attended the public schools and was graduated from the Guthrie High School in 1900. For the two years thereafter he studied at the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, then went to the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. He read law in his father's office in Guthrie and was admitted to the bar in June, 1906. Mr. Green's public career began at an early age, for the year after he acquired the privilege of practicing law he was elected city attorney of Guthrie and was reelected in 1909. In the year 1912 he received his first appointment as United States commissioner, serving in this capacity until 1919, when he was elected county attorney. He served in this office during the year 1920, but resigned at its close to take over again the duties of United States commissioner, to which he had been reappointed. He has since continued in that office, adding to his work in later years the duties of city attorney. Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Green is a Scottish Rite Mason with membership in Guthrie Lodge, No. 35. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Methodist church.

Mr. Green married, on June 25, 1913, Norissa Partidge. Their one daughter, Nancy Jane, was born February 11, 1923.

**THOMAS HENRY TODD**—Many historic movements affected the United States in the eighty-six years of life given Thomas Henry Todd, late of Tonkawa; there were three wars, and in each of these he supported the cause of his conviction; there was the opening of the Great Southwest, and in this he was directly involved as a pioneer Oklaho-

man. He is recalled with deep affection to those who knew him, or who knew of his activities.

Thomas Henry Todd was born in Tiffin, Ohio, November 23, 1841, and died at his residence in Tonkawa, April 9, 1928. He was a son of Joseph and Nancy (DeWitt) Todd, both of whom were pioneers of Ohio, the father's family coming from Maryland, and hers from Pennsylvania. Joseph Todd, a farmer, was born in 1800 and died in 1870. Nancy (DeWitt) Todd was a daughter of Peter DeWitt, a farmer; and she was born October 1, 1812, in Pennsylvania, and died May 6, 1860.

When Thomas Henry Todd was twelve years old, his parents removed from Ohio to Illinois, settled on the Fisk farm in Mason County, and continued engaged at farming there and elsewhere in Illinois through many years. When he was eighteen, at Lincoln's call for volunteers, he enlisted for service under the colors of the North, in Company A, 28th Illinois Regiment, which was attached to Major-General Hurlburt's "Famous Fighting Fourth" Division of the 1st Brigade. His first engagement was at Fort Henry, where his regiment arrived just in time to take part in the finish of the battle. He saw active service through the entire course of the war. The "Fighting Fourth" joined General Grant's expedition that moved toward Vicksburg, and fought a solid month there. Later his regiment joined Sherman's forces in the West. After five years of continuous service in the Union Army, Mr. Todd was sent, after peace, with a body of troops to stand guard on the Mexican border, in defense of the Monroe Doctrine. With him, as with most soldiers, the Civil War ended with the final battle, and he resented deeply all that was ungenerous in the reconstruction period, deploring sectional feeling.

Mustered out of the service, Mr. Todd took up farming on the family homestead near Topeka, Illinois. He took an active and personal interest in affairs of the city and agricultural neighborhood, was a Mason, member of the Grange, and belonged to the Modern Woodmen. For several years he served on the town's board of commissioners, and in that capacity aided in many public improvements.

In 1889 he sold the Illinois homestead, moved to Mount Ayr, Iowa, and there resumed farming.

In 1900 he came to Tonkawa, settling on his farm south of town, where he lived until a few years before his demise. Age and the infirmities thereof made it wise for him to retire, and he made his home in Tonkawa during life's eventide. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist church. Almost continuously, he served the denomination as an official. To the end, his faith never wavered, but seemed, indeed, to strengthen.

Mr. Todd married, in 1872, Martha J. Duncan, daughter of John and M. (Greer) Duncan, both parents being natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Todd was born February 2, 1844, in Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1862; and it was there her parents died. Of her union with Mr. Todd were born children: Joseph C., Annie E., John, Earl, and Clarence, deceased. A sixth child died in infancy. With their mother, Annie, John and Earl Todd survive; and there are grandchildren, Dorothy, John, Gordon and Marjory, all of whom are children of John Todd, of Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Todd continues to make her home in Tonkawa. She retains control of the quar-

ter section of choice land on which Mr. Todd first settled in pioneer times, and this, with her son Earl, she conducts as a chicken ranch, now having there some four thousand chickens, and also conducts it along agricultural lines, with general crops. Mrs. Todd is a kindly, generous lady; and her life is its own reward, to herself and to her friends and loved ones.

Down the long years, Thomas Henry Todd meant a good deal to a good many persons outside his immediate family; and to his loved ones, particularly to his children, he left a heritage beyond price—the memory of a stalwart fighting spirit always battling for a better world for men to live in. His works live on, as does his memory, in the hearts of those left behind.

He lived his Christianity; and the following lines held for him no empty meaning:

Therefore, my beloved brethren,  
be ye steadfast, unmovable, always  
abounding in the work of the Lord,  
forasmuch as ye know that your  
labor is not in vain in the Lord.

—I. Corinthians, XV., 58.

**FRANK FUQUA**—A pioneer of Oklahoma, one of the fathers of the city of Duncan, Frank Fuqua first came to the site where the city now stands when it was only a part of the vast rolling prairie which spreads through all Stephens County. With his companion, W. H. Breedlove, he erected one of the first business structures in the new community, and he also built one of the first houses, but in many other ways it was he who laid the foundations of this prosperous municipality. He was chosen as the pioneer mayor of Duncan, and on the insistence of his fellow-townsmen retained that position for four terms, during which the groundwork was laid for many characteristic enterprises of the present day. It was in February, 1891, that Mr. Fuqua decided to cast his lot with the town as he visioned it, and since that time he has always been a resident here.

Mr. Fuqua's father, Theodore J. Fuqua, was born near Richmond, Virginia, in 1822, and by occupation was a carpenter and builder. He was educated and reached maturity in the Old Dominion, and when a young man removed to Tennessee, where he learned his trade and later married a native of that State, Margaret Lowe. After several further years in Stewart County, the family home was transferred to Metropolis, Massac County, Illinois, where the father continued work at his trade until death came in 1882. His wife had passed away several years previously and they are both buried at Metropolis. They were the parents of the following children: 1. D. N., a resident of Duncan, who died in 1925. 2. Frank, of this record. 3. James M., of Dunklin County, Missouri. 4. Marcellus, of Memphis, Tennessee, deceased. 5. Edward F., of Dallas, Texas.

Frank Fuqua was born in Stewart County, Tennessee, on January 10, 1853, and early in life removed with his parents to Metropolis, Illinois, where he received the greater part of his education. In 1876, as a young man of twenty-three, he located in Cook County, Texas, and was first employed by Reason Jones, an honored pioneer of that section, whose daughter he afterwards married. Ginning and farming were the chief occupations of his later years in the State.



In 1891, still with only limited resources at his command, Mr. Fuqua left his home near Valley View, to come to Oklahoma, where he became one of the strongest influences in the founding and growth of Duncan. With W. H. Breedlove, who accompanied him to the site of the present town, he built a cotton gin in the hollow about two blocks east of the electric power house, the machinery for which was hauled from Texas. Afterwards he built what is now known as the Duncan and Farmers' Gin, operating it successfully for about two years. At the end of this time Mr. Fuqua sold his interest and entered the mercantile business with R. J. Allen, with whom he conducted a grocery store until the close of 1907, when he disposed of his holdings to devote his time more closely to an invalid wife, who died in 1908. Again he took over the operation of a cotton gin, an enterprise in which he still continues and which he has guided with sure hand along the pathway of success. Mr. Fuqua also owns a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Stephens County, and several important properties in the city of Duncan. Whatever has come to him in the way of profit, he has earned through the legitimate channels of trade and not through unwarranted speculation. He has aided in the substantial building of the town by the erection of several business houses on Main Street, and of his residence on East Main Street.

Mr. Fuqua's record of public service has also been most distinguished, and constitutes further evidence of his faithful and high citizenship. While he was mayor of the city, bonds were floated for the erection of the waterworks, and he issued the call for the voting of bonds to insure the building of the public school of Duncan. He was chairman of the school board, 1905-06. Mr. Fuqua has always been interested in all movements of public benefit. He is a member and for several years served as chairman of the Duncan Board of Trade, while he is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he has long played an active part. In politics he is a consistent Democrat, combining the straightforward honesty of the old school with the progressive tendencies of the new, while, fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the consistory. He is a leading worker in the Duncan Baptist Church, of which he is also a deacon.

In 1878 Frank Fuqua married Elvira Jones, who died in 1891, without surviving issue. In 1893 he married Miss A. Jones, daughter of Maston C. Jones, of Texas; two children were born of this union: Nolan, and Herbert. In 1908 Mr. Fuqua's second wife died, and in 1916 he married the widow of William Skaggs, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Colonel J. H. Woods, now deceased, formerly owner of the Duncan-Eagle paper. Mr. Fuqua also survives his third wife.

**R. OTIS MCCLINTOCK**—Having been engaged at different periods of his life in many lines of business activity, including the oil industry and banking, R. Otis McClintock is now president of the First National Bank and Trust Company, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He has shown himself always eager to do whatever has been in his power to improve the prosperity and well-being of the citizens of this place, and there

is no matter of public, civic, or social importance in which he is not deeply interested.

Mr. McClintock was born at Cridersville, Ohio, on February 19, 1881, son of Frank G. and Gertrude McClintock. His father was an oil producer by occupation. R. Otis McClintock, of whom this is a record, received his early training in the public schools, and, when his family took up their home in Tulsa, Oklahoma, he studied in the high school in this city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1909. In that year, on June 10, he became engaged in field work with the Gypsy Oil Company, of Tulsa, with which he remained associated until November 1, 1913. On that date he went into the general oil business on his own account, and continued in this work until September 1, 1916. Then he became vice-president of the Gypsy Oil Company and the Gulf Pipe Line Company of Oklahoma, both of Tulsa, and remained with them until April 30, 1925. From then until December 10, 1927, he was vice-president of the Philmack Company, in which he also held a directorship; while on December 10, 1927, he became a vice-president and a director of the Independent Oil and Gas Company, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Since October 1, 1928, Mr. McClintock has been in his present position as president of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Tulsa, in which he has held a directorship since 1918, and in whose affairs he has been constantly active. In his work as banker, as in all his previous activities, Mr. McClintock has shown the same excellent qualities of leadership and business talents that have gone into every enterprise with which he has been associated. A genial personality, combined with a constant consideration of other people and their points of view, have gone far toward making him a business and industrial leader.

Along with his business and banking work, Mr. McClintock has been active in the social and organizational activities of Tulsa and his State. In his political views he is identified prominently with the Republican party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with Delta Lodge, No. 425, of Tulsa; the Indian Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of MacAlester, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tulsa. He also belongs to the Tulsa Club and the Tulsa Country Club. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, and his wife and son are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

R. Otis McClintock married, on November 4, 1913, Gladys Belle Stebbins, daughter of Grant C. and Kate Stebbins. By this marriage there has been one son, Mac McClintock, born on September 6, 1914.

**HENRY A. FURST**—The founder of the first abstract company in Stephens County, Mr. Furst has brought this enterprise, located at Duncan since 1906, to a high degree of efficiency and usefulness. Naturally he is regarded as one of the city's most substantial and representative business men and he is liked there as much as he is respected for his many fine qualities.

Henry A. Furst was born in Henry County, Illinois, March 6, 1872, a son of August and Ernestina (Kempin) Furst. He is the oldest of a family of seven. Both his parents were natives of Germany, but were brought to this country during their childhood. The family moved from Illinois to Northern Kansas in 1880, and there Mr. Furst's father engaged

in farming until 1899, when they came to Oklahoma, settling in that year at Agra, Lincoln County. Mr. Furst's father died March 8, 1927, his wife having died in 1899. Mr. Furst was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Kansas, and, after having graduated from the high school at Corning, Kansas, taught school for eight years. Eventually, in 1906, he came to Duncan, then Indian Territory, and there started in the abstract business under the name Stephens County Abstract Company. He was the first to engage in this type of work in Stephens County, and his company met with immediate success, which has continued ever since its organization. Mr. Furst is very highly regarded in Duncan, as well as in other parts of the county and State. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Furst married, May 20, 1896, Rosa Broadbent. Mrs. Furst is a native of Illinois, of English descent, her father having been born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Furst are the parents of three children: Venice E., who married Ray Slaughter, of Duncan; Edith; and Mary Helen.

**LAWRENCE WINLOCK CRUCE**—One of the foremost citizens of Ardmore, Oklahoma, was Lawrence Winlock Cruce, who for many years was engaged in the real estate business and was active in the oil and gas industries. At all times he took a prominent part in the affairs of his community and State, and was a man who made sound political judgments and whose opinions were regularly sought on matters pertaining to the improvement of civic and social conditions in Ardmore. His death caused widespread sorrow among his many friends and business associates in Oklahoma and elsewhere, for he was one of the most widely and favorably known citizens of this State.

Born on September 1, 1860, in Kentucky, a son of James and Jane Cruce, the former of whom was a farmer, Mr. Cruce attended the grammar and high schools in his native community, and then studied at Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tennessee. A graduate pharmacist, he went, as soon as he had passed the required examinations, to Fort Worth, Texas, where he was engaged for four years in the drug business. At the end of that period, motivated by his considerations for his health, he sold his drug business and returned to his former home in Kentucky, where he met and married Mary Frances Drennan, of Kutteawa, Kentucky, on July 13, 1892. Then he was further engaged in the drug business until 1903 in Kentucky, but again sold his enterprise and came to Ardmore, Oklahoma, where he entered the real estate business and did some work with farm loans, and at the same time dealt in oil and gas leases. He also was the owner of land containing valuable oil wells at Healdton and Duncan, and was actively engaged in business until the time of his death.

Mr. Cruce was a brother of former Governor Lee Cruce, the second chief executive of Oklahoma. Not only active in his own business affairs, Lawrence W. Cruce participated to a considerable extent in politics, having been closely identified with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported. Not the office-seeking type of man, he was, nevertheless, frequently approached for advice by others engaged in political activities. In ad-

dition to his other work, Mr. Cruce was a director in the City State Bank, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Rod and Gun Club. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was for twenty-five years an elder.

His wife, Mary Frances Drennan, whom as noted above, he married in Kutteawa, Kentucky, on July 13, 1892, is a daughter of William Wesley and Anna Drennan.

The death of Lawrence Winlock Cruce, which occurred on August 21, 1925, brought great sorrow to Ardmore, for he stood among the front ranks of men who sought to make this town a better place in which to live. He was, moreover, a man who was ever eager to help others, and whose whole life was characterized by his sense of fairness and tolerance; and these qualities, together with his pleasant personality and manner, rendered him an unusually delightful companion and friend.

**GEORGE W. PARTRIDGE**—George W. Partridge, prominent lawyer of Guthrie, owes his success neither to formal education nor to the help of any individual, for circumstances forced him to leave school when his high school course was little more than begun, and he gained his knowledge of law by a persistent reading of ponderous legal volumes late into night after night, when his day's work was done in Marysville, Missouri. His ability to pursue his purposes with never-flagging zeal has stood Mr. Partridge in good stead in his legal practice, and in Oklahoma, where he has resided since 1907, first at Cherokee and then in Guthrie, he is regarded by his fellow-lawyers as an exceptionally capable man. He has actively participated in political and civic affairs, representing Alfalfa and Grant counties in the State Legislature in 1909 and 1910.

The fifth of a family of ten children, Mr. Partridge was born in Paris, Illinois, February 8, 1855, the son of John R. and Margaret (Wood) Partridge. The mother was born in McLean Township, Kentucky, and the father, a native of Ohio, was a farmer and stockman. The family removed to Nodaway County, Missouri, the year of the birth of the subject of this sketch and on a farm there the parents lived out their lives. On the farm George W. Partridge was reared, attending the rural schools. He managed to secure a few short months of high school work, but left classes to begin earning his own living. While at work in Marysville he read law at night, his knowledge of the profession securing him the appointment as clerk of the circuit court in 1895. This position he held for four years, until his admission to the State bar of Missouri in 1899. Mr. Partridge established himself for the general practice of law in Marysville. He had a taste for politics and was active in the affairs of his party, with the result that he was elected to the Missouri State Senate in 1904 for a four-year term. The year 1907 found Mr. Partridge removing to Oklahoma, where he first lived at Cherokee for eleven years. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar, February 20, 1908, and engaged in a general legal practice, continuing, however, his political activities. In 1909 he was elected to the State Legislature as a representative of Alfalfa and Grant counties, where he served his constituency ably for a term of two years. Among other connections, Mr. Partridge has been prosecuting attorney for the Logan Company six





*L. W. Bruce*





years. In 1918 he moved to Guthrie and there he and his family have made significant places for themselves in the life of the community. Mr. Partridge is a deacon in the Guthrie Baptist Church, a member of the Masonic Order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 12, 1878, Mr. Partridge married Laura A. Smith, a native Missourian. They became the parents of five children: 1. Edwin Ellis, deceased. 2. Edith, the wife of Judge W. E. Hiles, of Cherokee. 3. Norissa, wife of Fred W. Green, of Guthrie, whose biography appears also in this work. 4. Maude Elizabeth, wife of Ray E. Adams, of Lamar, Colorado. 5. Theodore K., of Los Angeles, California.

**BEN F. RIDGE**—Experienced as an educator and as a versatile business man, Ben F. Ridge, present postmaster of Duncan, Oklahoma, is one of the very popular and energetic citizens of this district of the State. For eighteen years the residents of Duncan knew him as one of the most successful and energetic merchants of the town and for another period of eight years as an equally successful manipulator of real estate transactions. The favorable impression he gave during this long period has ever been fully justified, for he has worked sincerely for the good of the whole people and not alone for his own aggrandizement. This is the spirit of civic enterprise and Mr. Ridge possesses that virtue in high degree. Scrupulous in his business methods, he is one of those rare personalities that makes friends and never an enemy, the open secret of this being his honesty in every detail of his operations and an abiding faith in his fellow-men. Friends innumerable and loyal followers in all who have his acquaintance are the reward of clean living and upright methods. He is a very able man and one whom this State is fortunate in possessing.

He was born in Alton, Indiana, December 28, 1867, a son of John J. and Phoebe (Beals) Ridge, both natives of Indiana and both deceased. His father was a farmer and he is the seventh child of a family of eight. Educated in the public schools of Alton and at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and at the State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana, he began his career as a teacher and followed that occupation for seven years. He then abandoned it and entered the mercantile business in Alton, remaining there for three years and then removing to Oklahoma and settling in Duncan in 1900. Here he established a hardware business and conducted it with success until 1918, during which period he served as president of the Oklahoma State Hardware Association. In 1918 he sold his business and entered upon real estate operations, following that line successfully until 1926, when he received the appointment of postmaster of Duncan, which position he still holds. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to a number of fraternal and social organizations, having affiliation with Duncan Lodge, No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons; and other higher orders up to the White Shrine of Jerusalem. In the Knights of Pythias he has served in nearly all offices of his lodge; was sent to the Grand Lodge for three terms, and is now Deputy Grand Chancellor. In the Shrine he is Watchman. In commercial organizations he holds, among others, membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Ben F. Ridge married twice. In December, 1896, he married Lillie May Walker, of Alton, Indiana, whose death occurred November 30, 1923. He married, October 29, 1927, Mrs. Mary J. Glass, of Tennessee.

**WALTER LUCIEN STRODE**—There was great promise in the career of Walter Lucien Strode when he came to Oklahoma in 1910 to establish himself in the furniture and mortuary businesses, but death took him after only seven years and left his widow to carry on. Mr. Strode had succeeded as a newspaper editor and special writer and as a mercantile business man, but his ideas were broad and he contemplated a combination of enterprises that would naturally harmonize and to effect that result established himself in Stillwater in 1914. Success began to flutter her wings above his door, for he had judged rightly as to the needs of the district, which was rapidly increasing in population and wealth and wanted furniture for its homes. He came to be admired as an honorable business man and a staunch friend, loyal to his duties as a citizen and firm in his fraternal allegiance. Yet there were but three years of labor before him at the time of his entrance into the business life of Stillwater and he was called away at the beginning of a brilliant reign, his death a sincere loss to the entire community and a crushing blow to his intimate friends, whom he counted by legions.

He was born in Lewistown, Illinois, May 31, 1877, a son of W. S. and Amelia Strode. His father was a physician and a veteran of the Civil War in the Union Army, having enlisted as a drummer boy when he was fifteen years of age. After the war he held a number of public offices and for several years was in charge of the Pension Department of Fulton County, Illinois. He was a member also of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had held many offices in that organization. His son was educated in the elementary and high school grades. He then entered the mercantile business in Lewistown, remained in that occupation for a time, and then edited a county newspaper and wrote feature stories. Relinquishing that occupation, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended a school of embalming and was graduated, with his certificate, in 1908. In 1910 he came to Oklahoma and settled in Claremore, where he found employment in the mortician business and continued there until 1914, when he purchased a similar business in Stillwater and removed there to conduct it. This establishment is now managed by his widow, who is not a licensed embalmer, but who is the only woman in Oklahoma to conduct an enterprise of this character. It is modern in every detail and her furniture store is one of the finest in the district. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Strode was an instructor of vocal and piano music, a profession which she followed for six years after she became the wife of Walter Lucien Strode. She was a student of Knox Conservatory of Music, and was very successful in her work, having had an average of sixty students in her private school. Mr. Strode was a Republican in his political allegiance, was a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, and the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. Mrs. Strode belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star, P. E. O., the Rebekahs, Royal Neighbors of America, Yeomen's, Business and Professional Woman's Club, and a number of other important women's clubs, also to the Chamber of Commerce of Stillwater. She is a member of the Presby-

terian church and is a trustee of the organization, the first woman to hold that position.

Walter Lucien Strode died in Stillwater, Oklahoma, March 18, 1917.

He was married in Lewistown, Illinois, June 17, 1903, to Ruth McDowell, daughter of Edward C. and Carrie B. McDowell. Her father was a lawyer, an expert accountant, and a prosperous business man. They are the parents of one child: Edward McDowell Strode, born at Claremore, Oklahoma, April 30, 1911.

Mr. Strode will be long missed by the people among whom he worked for the progress of Oklahoma. His industry and sincere activities for the whole community were of the highest character, and deep regret is felt that he could not have been spared to develop the ideas that were dormant in his keen mind, many of which might have been revolutionary in their effect upon general commercial progress.

**BYRL B. HICKMAN**—Admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1920, only a few years after he had come to the State from his native Kansas, Mr. Hickman since then has been one of the best-known lawyers of Duncan, Stephens County. He is widely known, also throughout the Southwest, as a handwriting expert, his standing in this profession being very high. His services are frequently in demand in court cases throughout the Southwest, especially in connection with the determining of forgery and matters concerning disputed signatures. A veteran of the World War, he has always been active in the affairs of the American Legion, both in Duncan and in the Oklahoma State Department. He is also a member of several fraternal organizations and is greatly liked and highly respected in Duncan and, indeed, everywhere else where his professional activities have taken him.

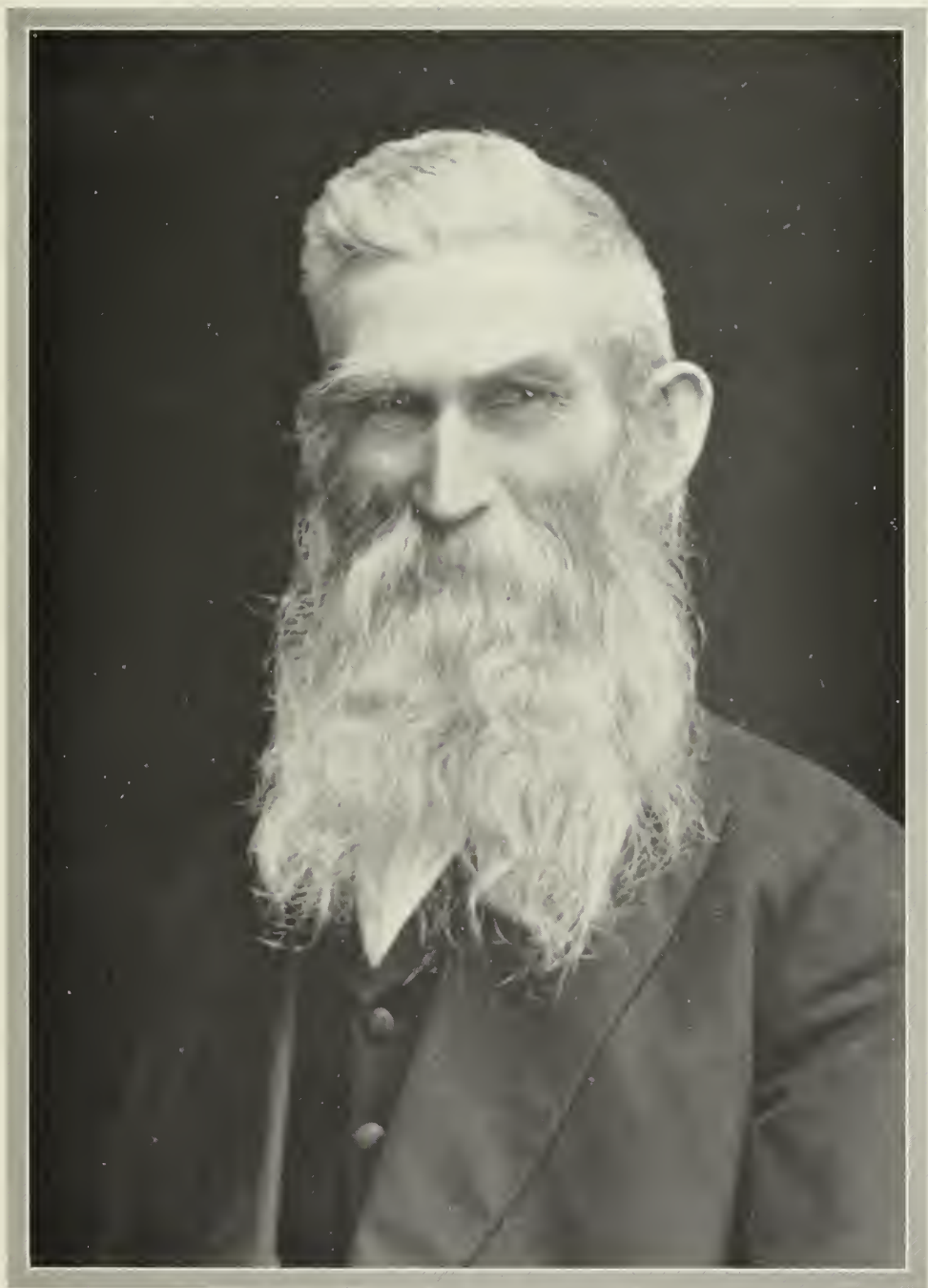
Byrl B. Hickman was born at Columbus, Kansas, June 30, 1894, a son of John and Viva (Lathrop) Hickman. He has one sister, Myrtle Hickman, who makes her home with her parents. Both of Mr. Hickman's parents are natives of Virginia, his father having been engaged for many years in farming and now (1929) a resident of Baxter Springs, Kansas. Mr. Hickman received his early education in the public schools of Columbus, Kansas, and, after having graduated from the high school there, attended the South East Teachers' Normal School, at Pittsburg, Kansas. After graduating from this institution, he became a member of its faculty. Later he attended a business college and there specialized in the study of handwriting. On June 13, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Corps and was made a company commander on the receiving ship, "Great Lakes." Discharged from active service, January 20, 1919, he came to Oklahoma, where he has made his home since then. During 1919-20 he was court reporter at Shawnee, Pottawatomie County, and during this period also took up the study of law. Admitted to the Oklahoma bar, December 10, 1920, he removed to Duncan, Stephens County, and there engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been very successful as a lawyer, but is even more widely known as a handwriting expert. He has not only appeared very frequently as an expert witness in the various district courts of Oklahoma and of other Southwestern States, but he has also done much work for the State of Oklahoma. Mr. Hickman's work as a handwriting expert is based on long study of this subject and is carried on according to scientific principles. It has

been found of great use to many lawyers in the preparation and in the trial of law suits involving questioned handwriting, the courts now permitting expert and opinion evidence given by persons skilled in the knowledge of handwriting, although they may never have seen the person write whose name appeared upon the instrument in question. This opinion evidence of the expert is based upon a thorough examination and mathematical comparison of the writing admitted to be genuine and that thought to be spurious or simulated. The use of enlarged photographs of the two handwritings, placed in juxtapositions before the jury, with their similarities and dissimilarities pointed out and explained by a competent witness, usually insures the return of the proper verdict. Mr. Hickman has received many letters of endorsement for his work, including some from several former governors of Oklahoma. Thus, ex-Governor J. B. A. Robertson wrote: "It is a pleasure to give him my unqualified endorsement. His work was eminently satisfactory." Hon. Aldrick Blake, former secretary to ex-Governor Walton, has called Mr. Hickman "the best handwriting expert in the State of Oklahoma." Still another endorsement of which Mr. Hickman naturally is very proud, is that given to him by members of the Stephens County Bar Association, which speaks of him as "an experienced, efficient and reliable handwriting expert, either in the trial or the preparation of cases involving questioned handwriting, and capable in this line and able to qualify before any court of record." This recommendation is signed by County Judge John W. Scott, District Judge M. W. Pugh, County Attorney J. H. Long, Assistant County Attorney Jerome Sullivan, and by more than twenty of Mr. Hickman's fellow members of the Stephens County Bar. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a Mason, and a member of the "40 and 8," as well as of the American Legion. In the affairs of the latter organization he has always been very active, having served at one time as a member of the executive committee of the State department from the Sixth District, and for four years as post service officer at Duncan.

Mr. Hickman married, March 5, 1921, Bertie Eloise Slaughter, a daughter of J. M. Slaughter and Emma (Gray) Slaughter, of Glendale, California. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have one son, Richard Neil Hickman, and make their home at Duncan, where Mr. Hickman's offices are located in Suite 6-7 New Barrett Building.

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM LAFAYETTE RODDIE**—Although a native of Tennessee, the late Captain William Lafayette Roddie, of Ada, after fighting valiantly for a hopeless cause during the Civil War, turned his versatile talents to the peaceful pursuits of law and education, and in the latter profession especially earned a most enviable reputation during the more than eighty years of life that were given him on this earth. These years were filled with thrills, romance and professional achievements, yet this representative of the Old South was ever striving toward one goal—the welfare and guidance of his fellowman. That he achieved this goal cannot be denied, for during the latter years of his life, which were spent in Ada, as an instructor in a State institution of learning, none held a higher position of honor than did Captain Roddie. Blessed with those qualities of leadership so necessary to success in any line of endeavor, Captain Roddie was ever to the fore in proj-





W. L. Roddick









*J. M. Granger*

ects designed for betterment of educational systems, and that he was well qualified to advise and lead his colleagues is attested by the fact that he devoted more than half a century to educational pursuits. One noteworthy phase of this unusual career was the fact that for more than twenty-two years Captain Roddie taught in one building. Another instance might be cited of his trustworthiness by disclosure of the fact that he was connected with the East Central State Normal School from the time it was founded until he passed away.

Captain Roddie was born January 15, 1840, in the State of Tennessee. He was educated in the primitive public schools of that period and matriculated at Emory College, which graduated him in 1859. Shortly after the firing upon Fort Sumter, he enrolled himself with Company F, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, and was elected to command that unit. As captain of Company F, this brave and fearless man led his command into some of the most severe engagements of the Civil War, and that no stain appeared on the colors of this brave unit is attested by the fact that Captain Roddie was one of the four survivors thereof. He was captured at Nashville, Tennessee, but managed to elude his captors. As a memento of his support of the Confederate cause, Captain Roddie carried to his grave a bullet that he received in his knee during battle.

With Lee's surrender and the cessation of hostilities, Captain Roddie cast off his military habiliments and plunged into the work of reconstruction of his beloved South. For a time he engaged in legal practice, but soon abandoned this for the teaching profession. Since the establishment of the East Central State Normal School at Ada, he was a member of the faculty of this Oklahoma institution of learning, and previous to his coming to this State, he had followed teaching in Tennessee and in Texas. In the first-named State, he had the unique experience of teaching for twenty-two years in the same building at Elk Springs. Captain Roddie, during his later years, became widely known as an historian, and one of his works, which received flattering praise and endorsements from numerous educators and educational concerns, "The History of Our Schools," is to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York City.

Captain Roddie married Frances Paston, and two children of this marriage now reside in Ada: William, who operates a dairy, and Mrs. Jennie (Roddie) Granger, widow of the late James William Granger, a biography of whom follows this. Mrs. Granger owns several parcels of real estate within the city limits, which were willed to her by her father, and resides at No. 630 West First Street.

Captain William Lafayette Roddie passed away at Ada, on February 20, 1920, and with his demise thousands of successful teachers throughout the State who owed their training to this beloved character joined with his relatives and close friends in mourning his loss. Captain Roddie lived to the age of eighty years and twenty-six days, and his many accomplishments and good deeds will long remain to keep his memory alive in this and other communities.

**JAMES WILLIAM GRANGER**—One of Oklahoma's most promising young electrical engineers was lost to this State on July 6, 1928, when the late James William Granger met death at the hands of an unknown enemy. Mr. Granger, who had prepared him-

self for his profession by study and first-hand experience, was only twenty-seven years of age at the time of his demise, yet he already had attained to considerable prominence in his chosen profession and was soon to have assumed charge of a sub-station for a leading Oklahoma public utility company. He was rapidly assuming a place in political, social and industrial spheres in this section of Oklahoma, and especially in Ada, where his widow now resides and owns several parcels of valuable real estate.

James William Granger was born January 25, 1901, at Webb City, Missouri, and it was in the public schools of that State that he gained the fundamentals of his education. After completing the high school courses, Mr. Granger attended a business college at Joplin, Missouri, and later studied with a view to entering the profession of electrical engineer. In order to obtain the actual contact with his chosen vocation, which is almost a necessity to success in engineering, Mr. Granger accepted a position with the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company in 1920, serving as a lineman with this, one of the largest power concerns in the State, and his devotion to duty and conscientious efforts to improve himself soon attracted the attention of his employers. On August 1, 1928, Mr. Granger was to assume charge of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company's sub-station at Little River, Oklahoma, but fate decreed that he be denied this merited promotion, for on July 6, 1928, he was killed by an unknown enemy. A Democrat in political belief, Mr. Granger was loyal to the candidates and issues of his party, although not a seeker of the emoluments of public office. Not long after coming to Ada, he was taken into the circles of the Masonic Order, being a member of Ada Lodge, No. 119, Free and Accepted Masons, while he was a follower of the Methodist faith in religious affairs, and attended the church of that denomination.

James William Granger married, December 22, 1925, at Gainesville, Texas, Jennie Roddie, daughter of the late Captain William L. and Frances (Paston) Roddie. A review of Captain Roddie's life will be found preceding this sketch. Mrs. Jennie (Roddie) Granger, who survives her husband, now (1928) resides in Ada, and there recently completed a modern six-room brick bungalow. She also has other real estate, including seven building lots and ten acres of ground, all within the city limits of Ada. Mrs. Granger's brother, William Roddie, is also a resident of this thriving city, where he conducts a modern, sanitary and up-to-date dairy. Mrs. Granger resides at No. 630 West First Street.

The untimely demise of James William Granger was a severe shock to his numerous friends and relatives in Ada and surrounding communities, where he had acquired a large circle of acquaintances, and was esteemed and loved for his many admirable qualities.

**HERBERT ETSAL WRINKLE**—As an educator, a soldier and a business man, Herbert Etsal Wrinkle, now Superintendent of Schools at Duncan, has displayed a high order of ability. Especially has he won fame in Oklahoma for the work he has done for its schools, his experience in this State having been extensive and most satisfactory in the several centers where he has functioned in rôles of leadership. It is fortunate for the people of this district that Mr. Wrinkle preferred teaching to a business career, for they have in him an instructor and an



organizer of educational systems that are progressive and important. He is a man of fine presence, easily acquiring friends and attaining a popularity among those with whom he labors to promote the school system and facilitate the work of the students and pupils who come under his guidance and care. At the same time he is vitally interested in all civic affairs, since they are naturally linked in close form with his own immediate activities, all of which are of the utmost importance to the community. The appreciation in which he is held by the people of Duncan is illustrated by the fact that he has been reelected for his third term as Superintendent of Schools for the district.

Born at Hazel Green, Missouri, he is a son of W. D. and Rosa (Lee) Wrinkle, and is the eldest of four children. His brother, Everett M., is manager of a lumber yard at Gary, Oklahoma, another brother, Milan A., is assistant manager of the Long Bell Lumber Company of West Tulsa, and his sister, Elva Lamoine, is the wife of Paul J. Iliff, of Tulsa.

Herbert E. Wrinkle began his education in the rural schools of Missouri, graduated from high school and then took two years at the Southeastern Teachers' College, graduating in 1915. He came to Oklahoma to become Superintendent of Schools at Welch, where his parents at present reside, and remained there for two years, when he entered the Army for service during the World War. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Eighth Field Artillery and sent overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces in August, 1918. He saw no active service there, owing to the sudden conclusion of hostilities with the signing of the Armistice, and was returned to the United States in February, 1919, when he was honorably mustered out. He now holds a commission as a captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He entered the service of Swift and Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, as assistant employment manager, but remained with that house only six months, when he felt the call of the schools and returned to Welch as superintendent of its school system. This position he retained for two years. He then took a year's leave to attend Oklahoma University, where he completed studies necessary to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and then took a post-graduate course and received the degree of Master of Arts. He was called to Comanche, where he served as Superintendent of Schools for four years, and followed this term in a similar post at Healtown, later responding to calls from Duncan, where he still functions as head of the school system. He is a member and director of the Rotary Club, member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the American Legion. In religion he is a Methodist, where he teaches the Men's Bible Class, and while living in Comanche and Healtown was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools of those places. He belongs to the Alpha Kappa Psi commercial fraternity and to the college fraternity of Phi Delta Kappa. He is a member and has been Junior Warden of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is also affiliated with the Consistory, of Guthrie, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and with India Temple, of Oklahoma City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Herbert Etsal Wrinkle married, May 29, 1918, Mary Vesta Lane, of White Plains, Missouri, and they are the parents of three children: Geraldine Marie, Char-

lotte Lee, and LaVita, five, three, and two years of age, respectively.

**ORLOFF CHARLES ROBERTS**—The traditions of an old and distinguished family which has played a historic part in the upbuilding of this country as in developments in the mother country came to fine flower in the character and ideals of the late Orloff Charles Roberts. Loyalty and a sense of responsibility inspired him in his personal and public relations alike. He had many friends in his native State of Ohio and his adopted home at Hobart, Oklahoma, and in both places he was a successful and honored citizen.

Orloff Charles Roberts was born near Nelsonville, Ohio, April 2, 1867, son of Charles Wesley and Mary E. (Johnson) Roberts, both of patriotic old families. After the Revolutionary War, when the Northwest Territory was opened up for settlement, the grandparents of Charles Wesley and Mary E. (Johnson) Roberts became pioneers there. The maternal line had its source in early New England immigrants from England, among whom were included the following heads of Colonial families: Captain Edward Johnson, author of "Wonder Working Providence," founder of Woburn, Massachusetts, and his son, Major William Johnson, magistrate of Woburn; Lieutenant John Wyman, of Woburn; Thomas Newhall, of Lynn; Elder Thomas Wiswall, of Dorchester and Cambridge; William Brown, of Leicester, first settler of Hatfield; Attorney John Tinker, of Boston and nearby towns and assistant to Governor Winthrop; Simon Huntington, "the Puritan," of Norwich; and many other notables, including Joseph Hills, Esq., of Malden and Newbury, Massachusetts, compiler of the laws of the colony and husband of Rose Dunster, who was a sister of the first president of Harvard College. The proven lines of ancestry of Mary Emline Johnson during the Revolutionary period were: John Brown, captain in the French and Indian wars and member of the Massachusetts Legislature during the Revolution; he married Lydia Newhall, and their eldest son, Sergeant John Brown, Jr., a Revolutionary hero, who was dangerously wounded at Bunker Hill, married Rebecca Baldwin, with whom he joined the early pioneers of Washington County, Ohio. Another Revolutionary ancestor was Corporal Azel Johnson, of Woburn, who fought at the battle of Lexington, as a member of Captain Winn's company in 1775, saw two months' service with the militia in 1776, and with the northward army after August, 1777. He married Rebecca Wilson, daughter of Samuel Wilson, of Woburn, and they had a son, Azel Johnson, Jr., who served in General Lafayette's division, and who married Rebecca Brown, daughter of Sergeant John and Rebecca (Baldwin) Brown, Jr. Elihu Tinker, New London, Connecticut, and Worthington, Massachusetts, who saw service in the Hampshire County Regiment, married Lydia Huntington, daughter of Solomon Huntington, uncle of the Signer and sister of Mary, wife of his brother, Captain Nehemiah Tinker; and their son, Elisha Tinker, who married Lydia Shepard, daughter of Jesse Shepard, of Plainfield, Connecticut, and his wife, Sarah Wight or White, was a pioneer of Perry County, Ohio. Both he and his wife are buried near the old Tinker homestead, near Corning, Ohio. Sergeant John Brown, Jr., is buried near Marietta, Ohio, and his grave is marked as that of a Revolutionary War



veteran. Azel Johnson, Jr., and his wife and children were pioneers of Athens County and were buried at Chauncey, in the Nye cemetery, and his grave is marked as that of a Revolutionary veteran. His son, John Brown Johnson, married Adaline Sarah, daughter of Elisha and Lydia (Shepard) Tinker, and their ninth child was Mary Emeline Johnson, who was educated at Mount Auburn College and became a public school teacher of Athens County, Ohio.

Charles Wesley Roberts, son of Samuel and Louisa (Mansfield) Roberts, married Mary Emeline Johnson. He was of Welsh, English and Irish descent, and served throughout the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, in the Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the twenty-one severe engagements in which his regiment fought except one, which occurred after his capture at Chancellorsville and during his confinement in Libby prison. The Roberts family had moved from New York to Athens County, Ohio, in 1819, and Samuel Roberts, grandfather of the subject of this record, purchased four hundred acres of government land near Nelsonville. Samuel Roberts married Louisa Mansfield, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Wilkinson) Mansfield, who came from Maryland in 1818, the father having served as a Revolutionary soldier and marine on the ship "Chester," participating in the battles of Paoli and Germantown. He was a shipbuilder and lies in a hero's grave in the Nye cemetery.

Charles Wesley Roberts, born in 1842, died in 1896, married Mary Emeline Johnson, born in 1842, died in 1901, at her home near Oxford, now Trimble, Athens County, Ohio, on June 24, 1866, and they had children: Orloff Charles, of further mention; Addaline Louise, whose life-history accompanies this biography; Pear Rebecca, also appearing in an accompanying sketch; Mary Blanche, born in 1876, who married, in 1908, Sanford Return Anderson, son of Robert and Sarah (Temple) Anderson, by whom she had a daughter, Mary Temple, born June 22, 1911.

Orloff Charles Roberts was reared on a farm and well educated in the public schools and at Ohio University, where he pursued a four-year course. He was much interested in the political affairs of his country and held offices of trust. For many years he served on the Republican County Committee. After his father's death in 1896, he and his sisters moved to the newly settled State of Oklahoma, attracted by the pioneering conditions which had influenced their forebears. In the new home, Mr. Roberts became an outstanding figure as in the old. He was the owner of one of the finest Elk Creek bottom farms in the vicinity and one season produced the premium bale of cotton. His farm was his first interest. He was also prominent politically, the more remarkable because he was a Republican in a Democratic ward, and he served twice on the city council. He owned much land in Hobart, including what later became the site of the city hall, and he was a director of the Home State Bank. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. Although failing health prevented his active enlistment during the World War, Mr. Roberts took a generous share in local endeavors to help further the war.

Mr. Roberts died at Hobart on August 5, 1918, at the comparatively early age of fifty. His sisters survived him and experienced the sympathy of his host of friends and admirers in the community, which keenly felt his loss. Interment was in the old family

plot in the Nye cemetery. The ancestors of whom Mr. Roberts was with justice proud could take an equal pride in the record of this fine man and citizen, this builder of what is wholesome and lasting in a new part of the country which they themselves helped open up. He was a true pioneer in spirit and achievement.

**ADDALINE LOUISE ROBERTS**—It is fitting that descendants of fine old American families should take leading parts in the progressive activities of American communities today. Particularly significant is it when representatives from the older seaboard stock help build up, along civic, patriotic, and cultural lines, the newer towns of the frontier of this later age. Addaline Louise Roberts, of Hobart, Oklahoma, occupies such a suitable position of leadership. She is Regent of the Hobart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which she organized in 1910, and chairman of the National Old Trails Committee of the Oklahoma Society. In addition, Miss Roberts is widely known for her artistic and business achievements and for her participation in various civic activities.

Among the interesting facts of her ancestry are the following: An early ancestor was Garard Johnson, of England, testator of 1506, whose son, William Johnson, was parish clerk in 1575. Captain Edward Johnson, son of William Johnson, emigrated to America in 1630. Another ancestor, William Brown, came from England in youth and was the first settler in Hatfield, Massachusetts. Captain John Brown, Miss Roberts' great-grandfather, three times removed, saw distinguished service in the French and Indian War, and represented the town of Leicester, Massachusetts, in the State Legislature during the Revolutionary War, and for several years thereafter. He assisted in establishing independence as a member of the General Court of Massachusetts. Several Colonial ancestors participated in the Revolution, as well as in the French and Indian wars. Among her ancestors was the famous Huntington family, of Connecticut, which included Samuel Huntington, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Early in the nineteenth century, the more adventurous spirits among these hardy New Englanders saw a wealth of opportunity in the new lands to the west. On both sides of Miss Roberts' family are early Ohio settlers. Sergeant Brown, Jr., of Revolutionary fame, came with his wife, Rebecca (Baldwin) Brown, and family, to Washington County, Ohio, and is buried near Marietta, Ohio, in a grave marked as that of a soldier of the Revolution. Similarly distinguished is the grave of Azel Johnson, Jr., in the Nye cemetery, Athens County, Ohio, great-grandfather of the subject of this record. The paternal line included the grandfather, Samuel Roberts, who came from New York to make his home in Athens County, Ohio, in 1819, and great-grandfather, Thomas Mansfield, a Revolutionary soldier, who came to Ohio from Maryland in 1818.

Addaline L. (A. Louise) Roberts, daughter of Charles Wesley and Mary Emeline (Johnson) Roberts, was born near Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio. After receiving a liberal education in the public schools and Ohio University, she followed the occupation which then was considered the noblest in which a gentlewoman could engage—that of teaching. The years brought wider opportunity, however, to one of many gifts, and after nine years in the public school room,

Miss Roberts became an artist. Born and reared on a farm, expert in many lines of development, and a lover of nature, she soon drifted into the vocation for which she seemed so admirably suited: that of farm overseer.

Her vocation has not prevented her active pursuit of interesting and worth-while avocations and of participation in many community works. Miss Roberts has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution since 1905, when she joined the Nabby Lee Ames Chapter at Athens, Ohio. In 1910 she organized the Hobart Chapter and has directed its flourishing career, as Regent, for the intervening nineteen years. In 1918-19, she served as Oklahoma State registrar. She is a member of the Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and of the Huntington Family Association. During the World War, Miss Roberts was city chairman of the surgical dressings department of the American Red Cross. In religious faith, she is a Presbyterian, and she has been county secretary of the Republican Committee.

**PEARL REBECCA ROBERTS**—In the case of an outstanding community leader, who shares in all progressive developments and who uses her opportunity for the betterment of all groups, it is interesting to trace descent from a family long significant in American history. To this limited group belongs Miss Pearl Rebecca Roberts, of Hobart, Oklahoma. Her keen interest in American history, in part due to her own notable ancestry, is broad-minded and constructive. She has performed many types of public service and is perhaps best known for her leadership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her presidency of the Children's Society in Hobart, which she founded.

Pearl Rebecca Roberts was born near Nelsonville, Ohio, August 13, 1873, daughter of Charles Wesley and Mary Emeline (Johnson) Roberts, and sister of the late Orloff Charles Roberts and of Addaline Louise Roberts, whose biographies accompany that of their sister. Her father was a hero of the Civil War, a member of the 75th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and a participant in the severe battles in which the regiment engaged, and was for fourteen days a prisoner in the infamous Libby Prison. In both the paternal and maternal lines were distinguished Revolutionary heroes and public leaders of significance in Colonial days, and on both sides were early Ohio pioneers. Full genealogical details are given in the biography of Orloff Charles Roberts.

Miss Roberts was liberally educated in the Ohio public schools and at Ohio University. Like her sister, she adopted as her first profession that of educator and for nine years devoted herself to teaching. She taught in the schools of Athens County, Ohio, and Hobart, Oklahoma; was Sunday school superintendent, Dover Township, Athens County, Ohio, for two years; and is farm overseer in Hobart, Oklahoma. With her family she moved to Hobart, Oklahoma, in 1896. She joined the Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Athens, Ohio, in 1905, and has of recent years been a member of the Hobart Chapter. She is now Oklahoma State Registrar. She is also senior president of the Children's Society at Hobart, which she organized in 1926. She belongs to the Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and to the Huntington Family Association,

her chief hobbies being historical and genealogical research. During the World War, Miss Roberts followed her usual custom of assuming full responsibility for some helpful activity and became county secretary of the American Red Cross. In politics a Republican, she is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Her residence is at No. 728 Washington Street, Hobart, Oklahoma.

**JOURDON A. ABBOTT**—Although a native of Mississippi, Jourdon A. Abbott, of Ada, has been identified with the Southwest since early boyhood, and a resident of Oklahoma since 1894, coming to Pontotoc County with his parents in that year and settling a short distance from what is now the Abbott ranch, near Ada. Previous to the development of this section of the country, Mr. Abbott was one of the foremost cattlemen and livestock breeders of the Indian Territory, although of recent years he has devoted himself mainly to farming. He was among the few who realized the cattle industry would prove highly unprofitable at the close of the World War, and disposed of his cattle interests almost entirely at that time. Lately, however, he has reentered the livestock business, confining himself to the purchase of registered dairy cattle.

Mr. Abbott was born October 4, 1869, in Crawford County, Mississippi, son of Barnabas and Carrie Abbott. Barnabas Abbott early learned the trade of millwright and constructed one of the first cotton-gins in the State of Georgia. He served as a scout in the Confederate forces during the Civil War; at one time he was wounded and captured, but later escaped. At the close of the war, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, an occupation that he followed for the remainder of his days.

In the spring of 1881, Jourdon A. Abbott came to Fort Worth, Texas, with his parents, where he obtained his education in the public schools. The Abbott family came to the Indian Territory in 1894, and the father leased a farm in Pontotoc County, about two and one-half miles from where the son's estate now is located. J. A. Abbott assisted in the work on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he obtained the land that he now cultivates. This was in 1899, and thus it will be seen that he has remained here for more than twenty-nine years. Mr. Abbott's bride was possessed of one-quarter Chickasaw Indian blood, and several of the older children of this marriage were granted allotments by the Government, totaling approximately nine hundred acres of land. This acreage was utilized by Mr. Abbott for agriculture and stock-raising, and, after Oklahoma became a State and the Indians were permitted to dispose of their lands, he purchased an additional tract of one hundred and ten acres. In 1913, he erected a flour mill, which not only was devoted to his own use, but was patronized by numerous agriculturists in the neighborhood. Later, in 1926, Mr. Abbott further demonstrated his progressiveness when he constructed a sawmill on his property. In the meantime, however, he had become deeply involved in the cattle industry, breeding, buying and selling. His sagacity warned him of the impending crisis in this industry, at the close of the World War, and he escaped loss during this chaotic period by disposing of most of his livestock. Mr. Abbott now (1928) holds the deed to three hundred and eighty acres of land near Ada, and recently acquired a small herd of pure-bred Jer-





*J. A. Abbott and Wife*









*Geo. Allen Murphy.*



sey cows, it being his intention to again combine livestock breeding with his agricultural pursuits. While he is a member of the Democratic party, Mr. Abbott is not a bitter partisan and never has sought the emoluments. Rather, he has been content to give his aid, quietly and unostentatiously, to men and organizations devoted to betterment of community conditions. He is a convert of the Baptist faith, and attends the church of that denomination.

Mr. Abbott married, October 29, 1899, at Stone-wall, Indian Territory, Zona Smith, daughter of Charlie and Mary Smith, and of this marriage there were thirteen children, two of them dying in infancy: 1. Lillie M., born August 14, 1900. 2. Barnabas, born March 2, 1902. 3. Lavada, born April 14, 1904. 4. Jaurda, born May 10, 1907. 5. Mary E., born March 13, 1910. 6. Rachel, born July 30, 1913. 7. Myrtle R., born March 30, 1915. 8. William M., born September 8, 1920. 9. Vernon B., born January 4, 1922. 10. Kenneth, born September 3, 1924. 11. Belveu C., born January 4, 1928. The three first-named children are married, and Mr. Abbott has five grandchildren. The Abbott family's address is R. F. D. No. 1, Box 19, and their ranch is located about six miles south of the city of Ada.

**GEORGE ARTHUR MURPHEY**—Of considerable variety and much interest in a number of fields, the career and activities of the late George Arthur Murphey, affectionately known throughout Oklahoma as "Colonel" Murphey, was an inspiration to a growing generation. The law, statecraft and commercial occupations occupied his fertile mind and opened up fields for an unusually industrious nature to till for the benefit of the whole people. In Muskogee, where he spent the last years of his life, he was more than esteemed, he was one of the most highly respected and honored of its citizens, and his passing at the height of his intellectual powers was an irreparable loss, not only to a legion of sincere friends, but to the municipality and even to the entire State of Oklahoma.

Born December 25, 1858, in Stark County, Indiana, he was a son of Joseph and Nancy Murphey, natives of Ohio, who removed to Indiana a few years prior to his birth. They were highly respected and constructive citizens, who sought, in their own work, to add to the general prosperity of the community in which they labored. Their son attended the public schools of his native district in Indiana and worked on his father's farm there. When he was seventeen years of age he took up teaching, and with his earnings from this source he paid all his expenses as a student in Northern Indiana College, at Valparaiso, from which institution he was graduated and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, August 6, 1880. Meanwhile, his taste for the law had sharpened and he began reading the case books with deep interest and diligence, first in Chicago and later at the Northern Indiana College. Completing the courses necessary, he was admitted to the bar of Indiana in Valparaiso in 1883, and at once established himself in practice in Knox, the county seat of Stark. The young lawyer, in 1884, was chosen deputy prosecuting attorney of Stark County, and in 1886 was nominated by the Republican party to be their standard bearer from the Ninth Senatorial District, at South Bend, in an election for the State Legislature. This district comprised the counties

of Stark and St. Joseph and included the great manufacturing city of South Bend. Mr. Murphey enjoyed the distinction of having been the youngest man ever nominated in Indiana for State Senator, and, his district being normally Democratic, although he failed to win, he ran well ahead of his ticket.

It was in 1888 that he removed to Nebraska, taking residence and opening law offices in Beatrice, where he lived until coming to Oklahoma in 1904. In Nebraska he at once assumed a place of prominence in its affairs, rapidly advancing in reputation and influence, winning both professional and financial fortune. In 1890 he was elected vice-president of the German National Bank and a stockholder in the Union Savings Bank and Farmers and Merchants' banks of Beatrice. The year previous he had been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States and in 1890 he was chosen city attorney of Beatrice for a term of two years and in the same year was elected a member of the Board of Education of that city, on which he served for three years, being president of the board during the final year. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Gage County in 1894, and in 1896 was chosen to represent the Twenty-first Senatorial District in the State Legislature. During his term in the State Senate he originated and promoted many important measures, among which were the act to provide against adulteration of food and an amendment of the Civil Code providing for the summoning of petit jurors. Both of these were enacted into laws in 1898. He was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated with the rest of his party in the State. He made an aggressive public campaign of Nebraska, in assisting to overcome the adverse majority of 14,000 against his party. Mr. Murphey always manifested a zealous interest in educational affairs. He was president of the Northwestern Business College and of the Normal School of Beatrice. An eloquent speaker, ready and convincing debater, excellent lawyer, whose practice brought him many triumphs and few defeats, he came much into the public eye and was regarded as a foremost figure in Nebraska public affairs. In 1900 he was appointed a member of Governor C. H. Dietrich's staff, with the rank of colonel, and in 1901 was made judge advocate general of the State. He accumulated a great deal of property and was continually prosperous.

Deciding to remove to Oklahoma, he came to Muskogee and established himself in 1904, where he lent his full powers to constructive citizenship. In the year he came to this territory the region in which he took residence was the virgin soil of the native Indian. He became associated in partnership with the late W. T. Hutchings, under the firm name of Hutchings, Murphey and German, an association which was later dissolved, and thereafter the firm of Murphey and Noffsinger was organized, which association continued until the time of his retirement from professional work. As in Nebraska, so in Oklahoma, Colonel Murphey became prominently identified with the Republican party. He was very active in all civic affairs that were promoted for the benefit of the whole people, and was a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His death occurred in Muskogee, August 7, 1920.

George Arthur Murphey married, June 16, 1881, Clara Edith Miner, daughter of Wanton G. and Nancy E. (Finch) Miner, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

In permanent memory of her husband, Mrs. Murphey, in April, 1925, presented to the Muskogee High School his splendid collection of some six hundred volumes, which had been one of his greatest treasures. His interest in educational work was so great, however, that his widow felt that such action would have been his wish. To accommodate the gift to the school library, a special case was built, containing a metal plate with appropriate inscription, and the works placed at the disposal of the students. Among the sets in the library are: George Eliot, eighteen volumes; Dumas, nine volumes; The Library of Historic Characters and Famous Events, ten volumes; Victor Hugo, nine volumes; Abraham Lincoln, nine volumes; Plutarch's Lives, five volumes; Edgar Allen Poe, five volumes; Theodore Roosevelt, sixteen volumes; Longfellow, eleven volumes; Carlyle, sixteen volumes; Kipling, five volumes, and Bourienne, four volumes.

"Colonel" Murphey was possessed of a kind, tender and affectionate nature. He loved the good things of life and made it an axiom to help others to enjoy them. Poetic in his tastes, he was inspired in his actions through life by beautiful thoughts which he translated into help for others. He was a minor poet of some note and the author of a number of meritorious rhythmical compositions. On all occasions of public celebration or observation he was in demand as a speaker, notably on Memorial Day. The alluring charm of his ready smile, the warmth of his handclasp, will never be forgotten by those who knew him best. He was a great influence for good, and his name will remain among the outstanding ones in the history of the State of Oklahoma.

**MADELEINE B. CONKLING**—In the management of business enterprises usually conducted by men, Mrs. Madeleine B. Conkling, of Tecumseh, has attained distinction and is credited with raising the standard of the Oklahoma State Industrial School for Girls, of which she is superintendent, to a marked degree since she took charge. Before assuming the task, she had had a broad experience in other fields, and brought this equipment to bear in producing the results that have been noted. She is a woman of delightful personality, who attracts people by the force of her character and the intensity of her devotion to her calling. Kindly by nature, vigorous in the prosecution of her multitudinous duties, sympathetic with those in distress, she has well earned the affectionate appellation of "Mother," which has been given her by the pupils who have come under her tender and understanding guidance. She is an erudite woman, a staunch friend and a worthy citizen of the State for the progress of which she is making constant effort.

She was born in Linesville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1865, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Burwell, her father having been a railroad agent in Pennsylvania for many years, now deceased. She was educated in the elementary and high schools of Pennsylvania and at Meadville University, from which she was graduated in 1884. She then taught school in her native State for a number of years, then removing to Kansas, where she taught in the high school at McPherson for four years. She then went to Roseberry, Oregon, where she taught in the high school for five years, and was then promoted to superintendent of the schools there, which office she administered for five years. In 1900, she came to Perry,

Oklahoma, which was before Statehood, and was then called to Oklahoma City as exchange manager of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, holding this post for four years. Suffering a nervous breakdown, she was compelled to abandon all business for six years, during which period she lived on a farm recuperating. In 1913 she again entered the service of the telephone company, this time as exchange manager at Checotah. Two years later she was transferred to a like post in Wyoming, and again returned to Oklahoma, where she was selected by Governor Robertson for the office of Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls at Oklahoma City, a position she still administers with satisfaction to the people. In 1921 the institution was removed to Tecumseh, its present base. The school is rated as fifteen per cent higher in standard than any other similar institution in the world, and has a reported record of seventy-five per cent higher standard than a total of seventeen like institutions in sixteen States of the Union. Mrs. Conkling employs no guards, but is assisted by a number of supervisors. She adopted the honor system, and with it has had great success during the eight years of its operation. The girls who are committed to the care of the institution are taught the rules of self-government, and are given the privilege of assisting in conducting the establishment by a voice in its discipline. This privilege may be revoked at any time for infractions of the rules, a penalty which every one of the girls is anxious to avoid. They are taught good citizenship and rewarded for good conduct by a system of credits which operate toward an earlier parole for those receiving high ratings. Its system of "Probation," "Citizen," "Honor," "Sisterhood," and "Demotion" groups has been found to work with great success, giving, as it does, an opportunity for any of the inmates to prove worthy of trust when once freed for mingling with the great body politic of the State, the laws of which they had unfortunately violated. In Oregon, Mrs. Conkling was elected Most Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, the highest office of that organization in the world. She also served as Grand Secretary, and is said to be the youngest person ever to have held the first-named office. With the exception of Rhode Island, she has visited every Grand Chapter of the order in the United States, her membership dating from 1889. She also belongs to Rebekah Lodge, and to the Woman's Relief Corps, and to the Pythian Sisters.

Madeleine Burwell married, in McPherson, Kansas, in 1888, Roscoe Conkling, a teacher of many years' experience.

**OTIS DANIEL BURNETT**—In Shawnee, Oklahoma, everybody knows Otis Daniel Burnett and everybody likes and respects him. Moreover, everybody acknowledges that he possesses the kind of ability that makes its own way in any community and that from the time he opened a garage and repair business in Shawnee, in 1912, to the present time (1928) he has been a factor to reckon with in this community. Mr. Burnett is a son of the last chief of the Pottowatomie Indians, and since 1925 has been engaged in the oil business, handling oil royalties and leases. He owns more than two hundred acres of land, which is leased for oil, and is interested in other oil lands. He is active in numerous organizations in this locality, including the Izaak Walton League, of





*O. D. Burnett*





which he was the first president, and is one of the citizens of Shawnee who is always ready to contribute to the progress of the town.

Otis Daniel Burnett was born in Old Burnett, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, November 2, 1889, son of Ambrose, last chief of the Pottawatomie Indians, and a farmer and stockman by occupation, and of Abba Burnett. He is one-fourth Pottawatomie Indian and seems to have inherited many of the desirable qualities of that tribe. Added to his native ability he has received a good education, attending as a small boy St. Mary's Sacred Heart School, and then going to Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, after which he took a business course at Quincy, Illinois. In 1912, at the age of twenty-three years, he engaged in the garage business here in Shawnee, where he held the agency for a number of popular cars, such as the Chandler and the Oakland. In connection with his selling and his garage and accessory business, he also conducted a general repair business until 1925, when he sold his garage and turned his attention to the oil business. In this field he has been very successful, handling oil royalties and leases. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land, which is leased for oil, and is also interested in other oil lands and owns a large amount of royalty in producing oil fields. By ability and care, together with the good fortune which is the possession of those who own lands which nature has stored with marketable riches, he has accumulated a tidy fortune in his own name, not restricted, and each year is adding to his prosperity. He is interested in the general welfare of the community in which he lives, is a member of the Shawnee Country Club, also of the Izaak Walton League, of which he was the first president; and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious membership is with the Catholic church.

Otis Daniel Burnett was married, in Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 13, 1914, to Mary Lessert, who is one-twenty-fourth Osage Indian, daughter of Frank, a farmer and stockman who is now (1928) serving his second term as a member of the Osage Council, and of Cora Lessert. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett have had five children: 1. Frank A., born June 22, 1915. 2. Daniel O., born July 23, 1916, died February 28, 1917. 3. Glenn E., born September 18, 1918. 4. Cora M., born May 9, 1921. 5. Mary J., born November 1, 1923. The family home is at No. 1303 North Broadway, in Shawnee.

**CLARENCE L. BARNETT**—A native of Kentucky and later a resident of Texas, the late Clarence L. Barnett came to Oklahoma in 1891, and, settling in Greer County, successfully engaged there in farming and stock raising on a large scale. After his retirement from active work he resided until his death in Mangum, the county seat of Greer County, of which town he was a prominent and highly respected citizen. At all times eager and ready to support any movement tending to advance the welfare of the community, he is today represented by a large family of ten children, all of whom, after having received a most careful education, now hold responsible positions and carry on the work started so well by their father.

Clarence L. Barnett was born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 28, 1866, a son of the late Dr. John J. and Mary Barnett. His father, who was a physician and at various times held many public offices of importance, served during the Civil War with the Con-

federate Army, holding the rank of captain in the Medical Corps. Mr. Barnett received his education in the public grammar and high schools of Louisville. At an early age he came with his parents to Decatur, Wise County, Texas, where he engaged successfully in farming and stock raising. In 1891 he removed to Oklahoma and there acquired a home-stand farm of one hundred and sixty acres, about fourteen miles southwest of Mangum, Greer County. On it, to which he later added another one hundred and sixty acres, he engaged in general farming, as well as in the buying and selling of stock. In his early enterprises he met with much success, partly as the result of his untiring energy and partly because he was widely known for his unfailing fairness and honesty. He continued to be active until 1901, when he retired and made his home in Mangum. There he served on the School Board, his political affiliations being with the Democratic party. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World. In religion he belonged to the Baptist church.

Mr. Barnett married, in Texas, December 19, 1889, Katherine E. Woods, a daughter of the late William C. and Mary E. Woods. Mrs. Barnett's father died in 1876, her mother in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett were the parents of ten children: Otis L., Frank J., Benjamin B., Nellie E., Lillie V., James A., William R., Clarence L., Herbert L., and Coleman. They all attended the public schools and later received a college education, thus preparing themselves most effectively for the different important positions, which they now occupy in the several communities in which they make their homes.

Mr. Barnett died at his home in Mangum, March 13, 1913. Since his death his widow has continued to make her home in Mangum, surrounded by her children and her six grandchildren. Most of Mr. Barnett's farm lands are now leased for the production of oil and gas, thus contributing, even after his death, to the development and prosperity of the State of Oklahoma.

**HERBERT L. McVAY**—During the fifth of a century which has elapsed since he first made his connection with the post office at Altus, Oklahoma, Herbert L. McVay has played a prominent part not only in the efficient administration of that office, but also in the upbuilding of the town. He has been postmaster since 1924. Since he has grown up with the town, he knows all its needs and potentialities and he devotes himself with entire disinterest and with much appreciation of the town and his fellow-citizens to courses of action making for community betterment.

Herbert L. McVay was born in Athens, Ohio, June 19, 1884, son of Henry S. and Armeta (Ross) McVay, both of whom were born in Ohio. The father, a farmer, moved to Altus, Oklahoma, in 1906, and remained thus occupied until his retirement, when he moved to Colton, California, where his son, Cameron C. McVay, resides. This couple also have a daughter, Mary, who married a Mr. Blake.

Herbert L. McVay is the oldest of the children and enjoyed excellent educational advantages in the public grammar and high school at Marshfield, Ohio. At seventeen he went to work in the coal mines and continued at that occupation for two years. His next two years were devoted to farming with his father on the home place, and the irregular hours and demands of farm work left him opportunity also to carry the rural mail route. He was twenty-two years old when

his father determined to try his fortunes in Oklahoma, still a new State and rich in opportunity for venturers from the more crowded and older sections of the East. Mr. McVay accompanied his father and for a year helped him farm in the new country. He then tried working on the railroad for a year, and then entered the post office as clerk, in December, 1909. Since 1910, Mr. McVay has been continuously associated with the post office, and in December, 1924, was promoted to the rank of postmaster. He knows all his fellow-citizens and the whole routine of postal service, and he has the good will and confidence of every one. Probably there is no better administered office to be found in the country. Mr. McVay is a Republican in party politics, a communicant of the Baptist church, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

On September 11, 1911, Herbert L. McVay married Ruth E. Harper, who was born in Texas. Their children are Lina Lee and Donald R. McVay.

**WILLIAM L. SCOTT**—Raised on a farm in the South, where he remained for about thirty years, William L. Scott, of Marlow, widened the horizon of his labors as time elapsed, and today is the owner of a fine stock farm and one of the leading citizens of this district of Oklahoma. His success was the result of hard work and intelligent application of acknowledged principles, together with a native ambition and industry that could not be denied. Mr. Scott has never been content with anything less than the best and to this end has brought to his work many original ideas that have proved profitable to himself and valuable to the general prosperity. No farm on this section of the State is a better illustration of what may be accomplished by intelligent effort than his broad acres, no citizen is more entitled to the esteem in which he is held than William L. Scott.

He was born in Alabama, December 27, 1861, a son of John M. and Eliza Ann (Steely) Scott, and is one of six children of his parents, three of whom are deceased. He acquired his elementary education in the common schools of the district in which he was born and worked on the home farm until 1892, when he came to Oklahoma and located at Lexington, where he purchased a farm and worked it for ten years. He then sold and removed to Comanche County, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, cultivated it to a high point and again sold at a satisfactory profit. The results of the sale were put into two hundred and forty acres of land near Nellie, which he worked for three years and again sold and removed to Grady County. He was intent upon the accumulation of sufficient funds to purchase a large property and with this end in view sold the Grady County land and bought the farm he now owns near Marlow. It comprises five hundred and ninety-seven acres, all highly improved, and he makes a specialty of fine-grade stock-raising. Mr. Scott served on the School Board for seven years.

William L. Scott married twice: (first), in 1882, Sarah Cosia, and they became the parents of nine children: Ella, married J. W. Johnson; Ernest; C. A.; Josiah; Letitia, married Carl Hallaway; Anna Lee, married Andrew Van Beber; Hazel, married C. B. Wetson; Charles Roy; and Gladys, a teacher in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. Scott died March 16, 1900, and he married (second) Sally Richardson, of Alabama, and they are the parents of three children: Willie, a student at the University of Oklahoma; Lewis, at-

tending high school at Marlow; and Florence, attending Junior High School at Marlow.

**REV. JOHN HENDERSON LAMB**—For the past seven years a resident of Lawton, Oklahoma, the Rev. John Henderson Lamb has given his life to the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He was born on February 16, 1873, in Center County, Pennsylvania, a son of William Wilson Lamb, of German-English descent, and of Bella Jane (Henderson) Lamb, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, both born in Western Pennsylvania and both now deceased. The father, a business man and Civil War veteran, served for two years as a member of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was honorably discharged at the end of that time because of serious illness. He married Bella Jane Henderson in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and in 1879, with his family, he first came to the West, settling in Kansas.

John Henderson Lamb, of this record, obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of that State. Following his graduation from Peabody High School, at Peabody, Kansas, in 1894, he entered Emporia College, where he completed the academic course leading to the Bachelor's degree in 1898. Thereafter he entered Princeton Theological School, at Princeton, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1901. Dr. Lamb was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and successively occupied pulpits at Phillipsburg, and Lyndon, Kansas. Then for nine years he worked in the Philippine missions field, and at the end of that time (1915) returned to the United States, taking up his residence at Waverly, Kansas, for three years; Oswego, Kansas, for four years; and Lawton, Oklahoma, where he has since remained as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Lamb has been active in Lawton city affairs, and has interested himself especially in the work of the Carnegie Library, of which he has served as chairman of the board of trustees for some time. The College of Emporia conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1919.

He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order he is a member of all bodies of the York Rite, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar.

Dr. Lamb married Martha Duer, of Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1902, and has two children: William Reynolds, born in 1903, and John Henderson, Jr., born in 1905.

**Lawton Carnegie Library**—The number and quality of a nation's libraries may well stand as an index of its cultural advancement. As the level of culture slowly advances, new libraries appear, and the enormous increase of their numbers in twentieth century America is one of the most encouraging signs in the study of our society. The city of Lawton, Oklahoma, has been fortunate in this respect. Though still a young community, its needs have been adequately cared for during a full quarter of a century, and under the guidance of able librarians the original facilities have been greatly expanded to keep pace with the growing city.

The first library in Lawton was established by the Women's Club in 1905 at a time when the city numbered only some eight or nine thousand residents. It had originally about four thousand volumes, and from this nucleus the splendid library of the present







*G. P. Camp.*

has grown, with its twelve thousand volumes, and a building of its own, which was erected in 1922 at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Lawton Library received the last Carnegie gift donated to Oklahoma.

Since the opening of the new building Mrs. Mamie Small has been librarian at Lawton, the sixth to serve the community in this capacity. At the original establishment of the library by the Women's Club, Mrs. May became librarian, to be followed by Miss Cunningham, who had charge for about a year. Then Mrs. Oliver was librarian for a number of years, and after her Miss Ann Dunbar for about nine years. Virgie Dayton was librarian from August, 1920, until May, 1921, and at that time Mrs. Small entered the library service.

She was born in Oklona, Mississippi, a daughter of I. F. Colley, who was born in Georgia, and of Mary (Bird) Colley, a native of South Carolina. Her parents came to Lawton at the opening, and her father was long a cattleman and stock raiser here. He is now living retired at the age of eighty-two. The mother died on May 8, 1917. They were the parents of two children: 1. Alfred Elliott, of Lawton. 2. Mamie May, now Mrs. Small, widow of Claude Small, of Lawton, who was employed during the last ten years of his life by the Government in the Indian Department. Mr. and Mrs. Small had one daughter, Mary Hazel, wife of Charles O. Glenn, of Lawton.

Mrs. Small holds a librarian certificate in Oklahoma and Colorado. She is fully qualified in her profession, and her services have played an important part in bringing the Lawton library to its present place as a community institution.

**TOM PARKINSON CAMP**—In a listing of the State's industries in 1926, Mr. Camp was counted as of the twenty master farmers of Oklahoma, no slight distinction in this vast State of great agricultural importance, one that is so rich in arable land that its Indian name, meaning "beautiful land" is peculiarly fitting. Mr. Camp is not a native of the State, but came here from Illinois, where he was born at Macomb, on April 2, 1878, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Maria Lou Camp. His father was a farmer and also a merchant and postmaster of the town, and a Civil War veteran.

Mr. Camp attended school through the high school grade and started in farming for himself at the age of nineteen, first in White County, Arkansas. He moved to Oklahoma in 1907 and bought a hundred and twenty acres of land for twenty dollars an acre. Now, he and his brother own and farm one thousand and sixty acres. They are known throughout the State as the "sweet potato Camps." Their own storage houses will hold twenty-two thousand bushels and their average yield over many years has been two hundred bushels per acre. In addition to sweet potatoes, Tom Camp raises corn, oats, kafir, alfalfa, sweet clover and Irish potatoes. Mr. Camp practices a system of crop rotation and the sweet and Irish potatoes are grown on land once in four years and the other crops filling in the rotation. Tom Camp is an active participant in the Farmers' Union and belongs also to the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association. Except for three "eighties" that Mr. Camp drew in his early days in Oklahoma, the entire vast farm has been paid for out of the profits of its own operations. He is a Democrat in his political thought and interested in many practical ways in the welfare

of the community. He has served as a director of schools but that is the extent of his office-holding. He is, however, president of the local of the Farmers' Union and secretary of the Masonic Lodge of Beebe, Arkansas, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, of the Master Farmers' Club and of the Izaak Walton League. For five years Mr. Camp belonged to the Arkansas National Guards, in Company E, 2nd Arkansas Regiment.

On April 29, 1908, at Beebe, Arkansas, Tom Parkinson Camp was married to Luna Cobb, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Ella Frances Cobb. They are the parents of three children: Thomas Cable, born September 1, 1912; Frances Marion, born June 21, 1914; and Edna May, born June 14, 1917.

**R. O. THOMPSON**—From a one-room log cabin, fourteen feet square, to a beautiful home surrounded by sixteen acres of lawns and dotted with trees and flowers and an additional farm close by of seventy-seven fertile acres, is the result of hard work and applied intelligence on the part of R. O. Thompson, retired merchant of Marlow. Oklahoma boasts no better example of productive citizen than Mr. Thompson, who first established himself in business in Marlow in 1893, and successfully conducted his enterprise for fifteen years, removing for a time and later returning to live at ease from the well-earned products of an industrious life. His example is worthy of emulation, for it is the productive unit of a community that helps to make up the whole machine that operates to promote the prosperity of all within its influence. Mr. Thompson is not only one of our most substantial citizens, but one of the most popular, looked upon with admiration for his works and esteem for his fine personal qualities, with hosts of loyal friends and a State-wide acquaintance that applauds the results of his industry.

He was born in Smith County, Texas, December 6, 1856, a son and one of nine children of John T. and Mary Jane (Kerr) Thompson. Both his parents were natives of Mississippi, from which State they removed to Texas in 1849. The father entered the Confederate Army for service in the Civil War and was killed in action. His widow continued to conduct the Texas farm and in 1891 came to Oklahoma, where her death occurred.

Their son, R. O. Thompson, received a common school education in Texas and upon attaining his majority engaged in farming until 1893, when he established a grocery business in Marlow and conducted it for fifteen years, then disposing of the property and going to the Rio Grande Valley, where he became the owner of a fruit farm, cultivating oranges, lemons, limes, and figs. He lived there for five years, prospering to such extent that he was able to return to Marlow and purchase the estate upon which he now lives in retirement, located within one mile of the town. He is a member of the Nazarene church.

R. O. Thompson married, in 1887, Martha L. Calhoun, daughter of C. W. and Frances (Griffin) Calhoun, natives of Mississippi, who removed to Oklahoma, where both died. Martha was her father's constant companion on his Texas ranch and was one of the finest range riders in the Southwest when a girl. She and her husband adopted three children: 1. Tommie, married Clyde Barbee. 2. Bennie Lee, married Zara Blankispys. 3. Charles W.



**NAT KENDRICK**—Prominently identified with the lumber business in Oklahoma for a quarter of a century, Nat Kendrick, of Duncan, has been head of the Kendrick-King Lumber Company since 1918, with branches at Chickasha and Ada. Mr. Kendrick is a man of great industry and of practical application of talents. He has been a successful farmer as well as a prosperous merchant and is one of the leading citizens in a community where activity on the part of all is common and where the drone is an unknown quantity. Devoted to the best interests of the State and to the districts in which he operates, he is one of the substantial members of the commercial machine whose wheels revolve in making the progress apparent on every side. Representative of a sturdy and industrious race, he conducts his business along lines of fairness and honor that makes its appeal to the honest citizen, brings him hosts of friends and commands the respect of all. Duncan and Mr. Kendrick are necessary to each other and each appreciates the bond that holds them together and that works for the benefit of the entire business body in cooperative harmony.

He was born in Freestone County, Texas, September 22, 1877, a son of J. S. and Laura (Terry) Kendrick, and is the third born of five children of his parents. Zem Kendrick is in the lumber business in Duncan; W. B. is a druggist at Mexia, Texas; J. E. is a retired resident of Duncan, and Coleman Kendrick is also retired and lives in Waco, Texas.

Nat Kendrick was educated in the country schools of Texas, and after school hours worked on a farm, keeping at this occupation until 1904, when he worked in a drygoods store for a year, then coming to Duncan, where for four years he worked in the employ of R. B. Spencer. He became yard manager for the Spencer lumber industry at Marlow after four years with the Duncan plant, and spent nine years there, when he determined to engage in the trade independently and, in 1918, opened his own establishment in Duncan. Later he established the branch yards at Ada and Chickasha. He is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Duncan; the Guthrie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Kendrick married, December 27, 1903, Georgia Brock, and they are the parents of one child: Laura, who married F. C. King, of Duncan.

**EDWARD FOREMAN VANN**—Representative of one of the oldest names in the Cherokee Nation on the one side and of Colonial stock on the other, Edward Foreman Vann, of Tulsa, at present and since 1920 the tax commissioner for the Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation, is among the business leaders of the State, and one of its most popular citizens. He is a man of extreme modesty, appreciating the value of such contributions as were made to their communities here and elsewhere by his forebears, but minimizing his own achievements and declining to bask in the sunshine of a reflected glory. Nevertheless, citizens of Oklahoma who have had the opportunity to observe his work in various activities, who know of his military service in time of his country's need, of his interest in civic affairs and in fraternal associations, unanimously agree that he is a citizen of value and a man of irrefutable character, of happy personality and loyalty in all matters in which he is engaged. He

upholds the traditions of a line of sturdy ancestors for industry, capability and clean-cut citizenship, than which there can be no higher praise.

The first of the Vann family came from Georgia to the Indian Territory about the year 1838. Captain Joe Vann, great-grandfather of Edward Foreman Vann, was the owner of a large plantation at Spring Place, Georgia, with a great many slaves, all of whom he disposed of by will, while the estate has since passed to the ownership, as a historic relic of antebellum days, of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Captain Joe also owned and operated a line of steamboats that plied the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and was one of the most prosperous and prominent citizens of his State. For nearly ninety years, however, the Vann family has been prominently identified with the agricultural, commercial, and civic activities of the old Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma, where the name is looked upon as representative of the best in citizenship and honorable progressiveness.

Edward Foreman Vann was born at Webber's Falls, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), March 29, 1889, a son of Robert Preston and Coowie Emma (Foreman) Vann, farmers and stock raisers.

Colonel "Bob" Vann, as the father of Edward Foreman has been known in the old Indian Territory and in Oklahoma for years, was born in 1858 on the old Vann homestead at Webber's Falls, where the Canadian River empties into the Arkansas, and has lived in the vicinity all his life. Shortly after his marriage, in 1879, to Coowie Emma Foreman, he moved to his present farm of some four hundred acres of splendid river bottom land, situated about four miles southeast of Webber's Falls. The farm was then a vast wilderness, but during Mr. Vann's active years he cleared and brought it to a state of cultivation. Now that he has reached his seventy-first year, he does little of the heavy work, having retired from this some years ago. When he first moved to his farm he erected thereon a log cabin, in which he and his wife lived until 1894, when it was replaced by a larger and better structure, one of which they were both very proud, but which in 1924 was destroyed by fire. During those early years of hard work and struggle, Mr. Vann, along with his farm work, operated a ferry across the Canadian River, this being at that time the only means of crossing the stream for many miles. As the years passed he made great improvements on his place, and the hospitality of the Vanns became a by-word throughout the Territory. Mr. Vann is an expert stockman and a citizen of high repute, has served as deputy sheriff, and in that occupation was of great value to the community in maintaining law and order in a land which was not yet ready to submit to any law than that of the six-shooter. In the early days, when Colonel "Bob" was a child, Indian raids were frequent and the boy was reared on stories of the wild happenings that were almost continual and in which his ancestors took full part long before the outbreak of the Civil War. He took a large part in the development of Oklahoma, and it can truly be said that he is one of the true pioneers of a great State of the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Vann had the great honor of celebrating their golden wedding anniversary, this event taking place on New Year's Day, 1929, when all their children returned home to greet them and to gladden their remaining years.

Edward Foreman Vann, son of this couple, and who





J. B. Klein



is of present interest, attended the public schools in the elementary grades, and from 1907 to 1910 was a student in the Cherokee National Male Seminary, at Tahlequah. This was followed by a course of one year at the Northeastern State Normal School, at Tahlequah, two years at the Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, and one year at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, from which last-named institution he was graduated with the class of 1913. In 1914 he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Muskogee County, and served in this capacity until the close of 1916, when he became assistant inspector and appraiser of public utilities for the Oklahoma State Corporation Commission. In 1918 he entered the United States Army, was made a sergeant, and served at Casual Camp No. 1, Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, attached to the 36th Division. Upon the conclusion of the World War he was honorably mustered out in 1919, when he resumed service in the office from which he had temporarily retired. In 1920 he was appointed tax commissioner for the Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation, which office he still administers, with offices at Tulsa. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious views favors the Church of Christ, Scientist. He is a member of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of the Apela Indian Club of Tulsa, and member of the Cosmopolitan Club and the Society of Oklahoma Indians. He also belongs to the American Legion, and is fraternally affiliated with the Muskogee Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons; Tulsa Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons; Tulsa Council, No. 22, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, of Tulsa; and Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tulsa.

Edward Foreman Vann married, at Claremore, Oklahoma, December 31, 1928, Marjorie Edith Crane, daughter of Joseph C. and Irene Crane.

**JACOB BERNAID KLEIN** — Coming to Oklahoma City in 1909 Jacob Bernaid Klein built up, in sixteen years, one of the most important industrial establishments in the city, the Klein Iron Foundry, and amassed an estate estimated to be worth more than \$500,000. Relentlessly industrious and possessed of keen business judgment, Mr. Klein saw the opportunity for a large iron foundry in Oklahoma City and then proceeded to develop it with a singleness of purpose and a devotion of effort that brooked of no failure. A high-minded and idealistic type of man, Mr. Klein was honored and revered by all who knew him, both his business associates and those who came in contact with him in church, fraternal and social circles.

Born January 1, 1880, in Austria-Hungary, Mr. Klein was the son of William and Barbara Klein, the former a retired landowner of that country. Their son was educated in Berlin and Paris and in schools of Switzerland, and immigrated to the United States in 1903. He did not stop in the east as do so many who come from foreign shores for, since he had sought a new country in order to give himself space and opportunity for a wider development he deemed it logical to settle in that part of the nation less recently emerged from the pioneer state. He first went to St. Louis, Missouri, where for three years he was superintendent of an iron foundry. From St. Louis he went to Kansas City to accept a similar position in which he remained until 1908. In 1909 Mr. Klein

went to Oklahoma City where he and his brother, William Klein, established a small shop for iron working. Before the first year was out they employed two helpers and additional help was added rapidly as the business grew at a prodigious pace. By 1925 the plant employed 125 men, with a weekly payroll of more than \$3,000, and was producing a complete line of building supplies and was generally recognized to be one of the finest and most up-to-date foundries in the entire State. William Klein acted as superintendent of the plant and Jacob B. Klein, as president, was in charge of the business management of the concern. His extensive financial interests involved him in supervisory capacities in a number of Oklahoma City institutions such as directorships in the Security National Bank and the Security Building and Loan Association. He owned considerable real estate, with a business block at Main Street and Western Avenue and apartment houses at Thirtieth Street and Classen, and at Eighteenth Street and Classen Boulevard.

In Kansas City, on April 20, 1908, Mr. Klein married Wilhelmina Ashauer, daughter of Henry and Freda Ashauer. To this union were born five children: 1. Kathryn, born June 27, 1909. 2. John B., born December 9, 1910. 3. Wilma, born February 13, 1912. 4. Robert, born October 1, 1913. 5. Margaret, born March 9, 1915. The pleasant family residence is at No. 716 W. Fifteenth Street in Oklahoma City where many friends enjoyed the hospitality of the Kleins. With his family, Mr. Klein was a communicant in the Episcopal church, and had many fraternal affiliations. He was a member of Oklahoma City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Oklahoma City, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks. He was also a member of the Oklahoma Club.

With his youngest son, Robert, Mr. Klein met a tragic and terrible death, July 20, 1925, when the car which he was driving overturned on a steep incline near Medicine Park. The other members of the family, all of whom were in the automobile, were uninjured. The double tragedy made it especially hard for the family to bear the loss of a husband and father who, in kindness and consideration shown his loved ones, was an example in benevolence and generosity. The welfare and happiness of his family were Mr. Klein's chief concern and the ambition to provide the best material benefits life had to offer for them spurred him on to his remarkable business achievements. In the midst of these achievements his life was suddenly cut off; there is no telling to what heights of influence and importance he might have risen had fate decreed that he live out his normal life span.

**ELVIN HERRMAN**—Among the successful business men and highly respected citizens of Altus, Oklahoma, none rank higher than Elvin Herrman, proprietor of the Herrman Funeral Parlor, and up-to-date and admirably managed undertaking establishment of which an even larger city might be proud. The owner and operator of this establishment has had long and successful experience in this line, as well as varied experience in other business enterprises. He is, moreover, a veteran of the World War, one of those courageous Americans who defended the rights of his country and of freedom overseas.

Elvin Herrman was born in Wichita, Kansas, April 18, 1896, son of Charles Edward and Sarah Elizabeth (Brown) Herrman, both of whom were born in Illinois, and who moved to Kansas in 1880. They now reside in Appleton City, where the father is engaged in the lumber business. Elvin Herrman was the second of eight children: Jess E., a banker of Appleton City; Elvin, of further mention; Leo B., also of Appleton City; Lloyd B.; Cecil L., in the lumber business in Appleton City; George W., a medical student there; Fred R.; and Marie F., residing in Appleton City.

After completing the public school course, Elvin Herrman entered high school and graduated in 1915. For a time he taught in Appleton City, continuing his graduate studies at the same time in Wassenburg State Normal, and continuing his pedagogic work for two years. He then enlisted in Company C, 323d Field Signal Battalion, with which outfit he went overseas in 1917, remaining eight months. He was honorably discharged June 22, 1919.

On returning to his home, Mr. Herrman for a year worked with his father in the lumber business, until ill health made it expedient for him to engage in less strenuous and more protected work. He then became assistant postmaster and continued in office for seventeen months. His next change was into the line of hardware, and his next to apprenticeship in the undertaking business. In order to round out his course of study and to prepare himself for every department of an undertaking organization, Mr. Herrman went to Kansas City to learn embalming. By 1926 he knew himself to be fully prepared and launched himself in business with H. K. McGinty, from whom he bought a half-interest in his flourishing business. So prosperous did the enterprise become, and so important was Mr. Herrman's contribution to it that Mr. McGinty consented when he wished to become its sole proprietor five months later. Thus Mr. Herrman came into full ownership of the well-stocked and much-patronized Herrman Funeral Parlors. His kindness and the sympathetic courtesy which springs from genuine liking for people and pity for their sorrows have played no small part in the success of his business.

Mr. Herrman is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Rotary Club, as well as with the Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion. He is also active in the Red Cross, holding the office of county chairman of the Home Service Department. He is a communicant of the Methodist church.

**RAY W. WALLACE**—After having been engaged successfully for a number of years in ranching and later in farming, Mr. Wallace operated for some three years a transfer business and then for fourteen years was connected with the Muskogee Iron Works as a traveling salesman. A resident of Walters, Cotton County, since 1901, he is very popular and prominent in this community and his appointment as postmaster, in 1928, met with general approval. In this office he has proven himself a very able and conscientious public official, conducting its affairs to the entire satisfaction and to the great benefit of the community. He is prominently active in several fraternal organizations and also takes a great interest in religious affairs.

Ray W. Wallace was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, July 14, 1872, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Melvina (Phillips) Wallace. His father, as well

as his mother, was a native of Illinois, and during the earlier part of his life was successfully engaged in the merchandising business. In 1891 he came with his family to Oklahoma, locating near Ponca City, Kay County, after having previously lived for some time in Southern Kansas. In Oklahoma he took up a homestead, which he operated with considerable success. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Wallace were the parents of four children: 1. Ray W., of whom further. 2. Walter, a resident of Pawhuska, Osage County. 3. Ruth, now deceased. 4. Esther, who married Scott Hilyard, of Los Angeles, California.

Ray W. Wallace received his education in the public grammar and high schools of Sedan, Kansas. From there he went to the Osage Indian Territory, where he engaged in ranching until 1901. In that year he removed to Walters, Cotton County, of which he has been a resident ever since then. At first he engaged there in farming, but later he entered the transfer business, in which he continued successfully for about three years. Next he accepted a position with the Muskogee Iron Works, which company he successfully represented for fourteen years as a traveling salesman, selling and placing road machinery in many parts of Oklahoma. With this work he continued until October, 1928, when President Coolidge appointed him postmaster of Walters. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Christian church. He is a member of several Masonic bodies, up to and including the Guthrie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mr. Wallace married, May 10, 1905, Mattie M. Parks, a native of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are the parents of five children: Mary; Lucille, now deceased; Mildred, now deceased; Dorothy; and Ray W. Wallace, Jr.

**JAMES WARREN DUNN**—From 1895 until his death in 1928, James Warren Dunn was one of the active and well-beloved citizens of Oklahoma, in this State making his residence in the town of Waurika or its environs during practically all of that period, and engaging in the buying and selling of livestock. Needless to say, he acquired here a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, some of whom knew him in a business way and learned to trust him thoroughly in all his transactions, while others were his friends in social life. His death was a cause of widespread sorrow and bereavement among all who knew him, depriving his city and State as it did of one of the most useful and substantial citizens.

Mr. Dunn was born in Marysville, Tennessee, on December 27, 1854, son of John C. and Mary C. Dunn. While he was still a small boy, his parents moved to North Georgia, where he attended grammar school and lived until he reached the age of manhood. It was there that he married and lived for the first five years of his married life, until, in 1877, he removed to Texas, and there purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land. This property he sold, however, and after a time removed to Oklahoma. That was in 1895. Waurika was then a small place, and it was four and one-half miles south of the town that he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, on which he remained for four years. Then, when the town began to build and expand, he moved into the







*George M. Flick*

municipality proper and became engaged in buying and selling livestock. In this business he continued until the time of his death, gaining headway commercially year after year and building up one of the most enterprising businesses of its kind in the region.

Mr. Dunn's efforts went far beyond his own personal affairs, however. At the time when he arrived within the borders of Oklahoma, it was necessary for the newcomers to take part in the construction of community enterprises and for the inhabitants to work much more wholeheartedly and diligently for attainment of their ends and furtherance of their mutual interests than is necessary in centers whose industries and institutions have already been established. So it was that Mr. Dunn was among the pioneers whose labors did much to bring about the setting up of good schools for instruction of the young, the building of roads to knit together the different communities of the new and expansive State—in short, the laying of foundations for growth and development along many different lines. From the outset he was interested in political affairs, and it was with the Republican party that he aligned himself. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Warren Dunn married, on July 25, 1877, in North Georgia, Julia A. Calhoun, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Esther T. Calhoun. By this marriage there were the following six children: Walter F., Mary E., Theresa F., Eula, Clyde, and Clarence S. Mr. Dunn, at the time of his death, was both a grandfather and great-grandfather, having had five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The death of Mr. Dunn, which occurred on October 20, 1928, brought sorrow and regret to the hearts of all who knew him, and his acquaintance was a wide one in Oklahoma. Those who were cognizant of his life's work felt that a man to whom Oklahoma and Oklahomans owed much had passed away, one who had taken his full share in the building of the town of Waurika and Jefferson County. His home, built many years ago, stands as a memorial to those early residents of this community who homesteaded in a new and unsettled territory, took great risks and often endured untold hardships, yet who, by dint of their very courage and strength of heart, established themselves and their communities on solid foundations and paved the way for future growth.

**ADAM L. HUNT**—Enterprising as an educator, substantial as a citizen, patriotic as a soldier and loyal to duty and to friendship, Adam L. Hunt, since 1925 Superintendent of Schools of Walters, is a fine product of the educational and social advantages of Oklahoma, of which State he is a native. Prior to coming to Walters he made a fine record elsewhere, establishing a reputation that commanded the respect of all who knew of his work and widening the scope of his activities as he followed the road to an ultimate commanding position among the educators of the land. Not only as a professional member of the community is Mr. Hunt acceptable. His rare personality is one of his greatest attractions, coupled with a deep interest in all civic affairs that make for progressive strength and a determination to maintain the school system of which he is in charge upon the highest plane and an honor to the district and to the State.

Born near Chickasha, May 24, 1892, he is the eldest of seven children of Walter E. and Eliza (Burch) Hunt, the others being: Elmer M., with the Otis

Elevator Company at Galveston, Texas; Roy O., manager of the Air Transport Company's station at Norman, Oklahoma; Rupert E., deceased; Avah, a teacher in Walters, Oklahoma; Beulah, deceased; and Lawrence G., an oil operator in Texas.

Adam L. Hunt began his educational career in the local schools in Washita and Kiowa counties and was graduated from high school at Lone Wolf. He then took a course of two years at the Southwestern Teachers' College and two years at the University of Oklahoma, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. While pursuing his college studies he taught in rural schools in various places until war came and the United States entered. In June, 1917, he enlisted and was attached to Company F, 111th Engineers, 36th Division, was raised to the rank of sergeant and served with the unit until June, 1919, when he was honorably mustered out at Fort Worth, Texas. He then returned to his teaching and held the office of Superintendent of Schools at Willow, Granite, and Lindsay, Oklahoma, for several years, being called to Walters in 1925, where he still continues his work as head of the system. He is a member of the Rotary Club and of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is fraternally affiliated with the Lindsay Lodge, No. 248, Order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Adam L. Hunt married, November 20, 1917, Nella M. Lyons, and they are the parents of three children: James, Adam L., Jr., and Richard.

**GEORGE M. FLICK**—At the age of thirteen George M. Flick passed with high honors the State teachers' examinations in Kansas, a fact that indicates to some extent the rare intelligence that led him throughout life to take mental hurdles merely for the joy of accomplishment. His information covered a wide range of topics and he was ever ready to impart that information to his friends. In Oklahoma City, where he spent a large portion of his declining years, in her progress he took a deep interest and was constantly working to infuse his own civic pride throughout the entire community. Genial and kindly, he delighted in doing good to his fellowmen, but his private charitable activities were carried on so quietly that many of his most intimate friends knew nothing of them. In his liberal giving of time and talents to public service, however, he made no attempt to be secretive, for he realized how vital to the welfare of a democracy was such public service and desired his associates to profit as they might from the example he set them. Mr. Flick was the son of Taylor and Eliza M. Flick, the former a pioneer lawyer of Lawrence, Kansas, who, spending a period of his life in Nebraska, was once a candidate for governor of that State. The subject of this sketch attended grammar and high school at Kinsley, Kansas, and later the Kansas University at Lawrence. At the age of thirteen, he took the State teachers' examination with successful results. Later he taught school at Dodge City, Kansas. While still a youth he had gone into the printing and publishing business and before he became of age owned and edited the "Mercury" of Kinsley, Kansas, and, in addition, had the contract for all the State printing. Selling this business, the venturesome young man went to Canada where he obtained a position in the Canadian government printing office in Montreal. Here he remained for about a year, then went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he worked first in the land office, then

in the Bureau of Pensions, spending all his spare time in the study of law. He was later admitted to the bar but never practiced. As a natural development from his work in Washington came his appointment as State Examiner of Pensions in Texas, a position he held for many years; later he filled the same office in Oklahoma. Mr. Flick came to Oklahoma at the opening of the territory to settlement, but remained only a short time. As a boy he was one of Paynes boomers. In 1899 he came to Oklahoma City and there established a permanent home, spending most of his time in real estate operations, his office in the First National Bank Building. He was a large property owner, constantly buying and selling houses and lands of his own. He took the keenest interest in the development of the city and State and, possessed of much influence at the National capital, was often able to effect measures for State betterment that would not otherwise have been obtained.

The interests of Oklahoma City he had particularly at heart and served as secretary of the board responsible for removing the State capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City. In furthering his civic enterprises Mr. Flick brought into play all his varied knowledge and legal and editorial experience, writing all the leading editorials for the Oklahoma newspapers in support and explanation of projects that were afoot. Mr. Flick was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons Lodge and the Knights Templar Commandery in Washington, District of Columbia, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Oklahoma City. He was Republican in his political affiliations, and he and his family belonged to the Episcopal church.

On May 5, 1893, at Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Flick married Martha Hanmer, formerly the wife of Dr. Edward Hanmer, of Washington, District of Columbia, whose death occurred in 1890. After the death of Dr. Hanmer she spent a number of years as reporter for the Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York Syndicate and Washington papers. A woman of ability and broad understanding, she ably aided her husband in his work, and became prominent in Oklahoma City women's club work. Their one son, Edward, served in the Medical Corps during the World War, and is an accountant at the Veterans' Bureau in Oklahoma City.

In his fifty-fourth year Mr. Flick died quietly, but under dramatic circumstances. He and his wife had gone to the Carnegie library to do reading and were seated across the table from each other when Mr. Flick suddenly gasped and sank down in his chair. He was dead before the ambulance arrived at the hospital. Thus amid the domestic felicity and intellectual pursuits that constituted his chief joys in existence his life ended. It was a life that left an imprint upon his time and place that will not soon be eradicated, for it is men such as Mr. Flick who act as pillars in the structure of democracy.

**ALEXANDER A. WARE**—A native of Kentucky, the late Alexander A. Ware came to Oklahoma in 1889, when that State, then still a Territory, was first opened to settlers, and from then on was one of the most prominent residents of Payne County. There, until his death in 1927, Mr. Ware was successively engaged with marked success in farming and later in milling. He also took an active part in public affairs and was widely known throughout the State for his

long and active connection with and work for several fraternal organizations, in which he held high offices. The head of an exceptionally large family, many members of which, as they reached maturity, occupied positions of importance, Mr. Ware was representative of the highest type of the pioneering spirit, which has played such an important part in the building up and development of Oklahoma.

Alexander A. Ware was born near Lexington, Kentucky, April 20, 1852, a son of the late William H. and Nancy Ware. His father was a successful farmer, and Mr. Ware himself engaged in agricultural pursuits. When, in 1889, what is now Oklahoma was opened to settlers, he came with his family to Payne County, homesteading about seven miles northwest of Stillwater. About 1910 he sold his farm and removed to Stillwater, where he engaged in the milling business on East Ninth Avenue, as a partner in the firm of Moore & Ware. He continued active in this business until the latter part of 1926, when he disposed of his interest because of failing eyesight, and retired from active business. Mr. Ware had the honor of being elected the first county treasurer of Payne County after the establishment of Statehood, in 1907, serving in that office for one term during 1908-10. At one time he was also assessor of Cherokee County. As long ago as 1893 he became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he held many important offices. When this organization established the Oklahoma jurisdiction in 1898, Mr. Ware was one of the charter members. Soon after that he was chosen as delegate to the Grand Lodge, and was a member of the finance committee, of which he served for many years and until his death. In recognition of his faithful service the honors of Past Grand Master Workman were conferred upon him in 1925. He also served continuously for even more years as treasurer of the Stillwater Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. For twenty-five years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization, too, he was frequently honored.

Mr. Ware married, at Lancaster, Kentucky, August 30, 1875, Mattie E. Current, a daughter of Enoch and Julia Current. Mrs. Ware's father was a carpenter and builder. Like her husband, Mrs. Ware was for many years prominently active in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having joined the order in 1911 from the Degree of Honor, where she had earned the honors of Past Chief of Honor, which carried with it the same honors in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Only once or twice has Mrs. Ware missed the sessions of the Grand Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Ware were active members of the Christian Church of Stillwater. They were the parents of one of the largest families in Payne County, sixteen children having been born to them, of whom thirteen survived their father: 1. Horace, a resident of Tulsa. 2. Ottie, who married O. A. Williams, of Henryetta. 3. Jessie, who died at the age of two and one-half years. 4. Nellie, who died at the age of sixteen months. 5. William H., a resident of Tulsa. 6. Lennie L., who married G. E. Belyeu, of Wann. 7. Pansy, who married L. D. Younger, of Stillwater. 8. Flossie, who married O. E. Shaffer, of San Diego, California. 9. Alto, who married J. H. Tucker, of Tulsa. 10. Virgie, who married A. D. Kaboth, of Tulsa. 11. Archie E., of Stillwater. 12-13. (Twins) Tim. of Tulsa, and Jim, of Bartlesville. 14. Marie. 15. Roscoe, who died in 1913 at the age of twelve



years. 16. Veto, who married R. E. Peck, of Stillwater.

Mr. Ware died suddenly, May 15, 1927, at the home of his brother-in-law, E. E. Current, in Kansas City, Missouri, during a visit. He was buried in Stillwater.

In announcing Mr. Ware's passing, "The Oklahoma Workman," the official organ of the Oklahoma Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, paid the following tribute to Mr. Ware's life and memory:

Truly it may be said of Brother Ware, that his life was one that was well spent in the service of his Maker, faithful to the end. . . . In his passing the Order has lost one of its truest members, and well may each of us seek to emulate his virtues, his entire life and character. The Order has truly been made better, because A. A. Ware lived. We shall miss him, but his works will live on and on. . . . As an evidence of our love, respect and appreciation of his service to the Order, each Master Workman will order a charter of his subordinate Lodge draped for a period of thirty days, in memory of Past Grand Master Workman, A. A. Ware.

(Signed) S. A. BRASUELL.

Grand Master Workman.

(Attested) JNO. W. HESTER,

Grand Recorder.

**JAMES OHIO BUTLER**—From the age of eight years James Ohio Butler earned his own living, working at anything that came to his busy hands to do. He settled in Oklahoma in 1902, and from that year until his death conducted diversified farming successfully in the district of which Temple is the center. He was always an ambitious man, but loved an outdoor life, and, although he had studied medicine and for a time practiced law, he never cared for either profession, preferring to see the results of his labors rise from the virgin soil and go forth for the benefit of others. He took a lively interest in all civic affairs and in educational matters, and in politics was ever an ardent worker for the candidate for public office who, in his opinion, best deserved the trust of the people as a whole, rather than of a particular political division. He was an able man in every way and an honor to the rolls of Oklahoma's citizenship, with a large circle of loyal friends and hosts of admiring acquaintances.

He was born in Ohio in 1854, a son of James Butler, a native of that State and a farmer by occupation. When the son was eight years of age he began to work for a living. He did all manner of work until he was sixteen years old, going to Kansas in 1870, where he obtained employment in a grocery store in Topeka. During these years he had picked up an elementary education and when he was eighteen years of age received his certificate of graduation from Washburn College. He then undertook the profession of teaching and for thirty years followed that career, in the interim studying medicine and law, and for a brief time practicing the last named. In 1901 he had been awarded a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles north of Temple, Oklahoma, and in 1902 settled on the property, improved it with modern buildings, planted an orchard of several kinds of fruit trees and began its cultivation. His success is shown by the present ownership by his widow of one hundred and sixty acres of highly improved property near Walters and her beautiful home in the town, and also their Government claim near Temple. Mr. Butler was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and took an active part in its work. He also belonged to the order of Modern Woodmen of America. His death occurred October 12, 1916.

James Ohio Butler was twice married, (first) to Ella Pugh, who died in 1885, leaving one son, Robert Orlin Butler. He married (second) Harriett Stephenson, daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Jordan) Stephenson, both deceased. Her father was born in Kentucky and her mother in Indiana. After their marriage they removed to Kansas and took up a homestead three miles east of Topeka, where they lived in a small log cabin and reared a family of nine children, six of whom are still living. James Ohio Butler and his second wife were the parents of four sons: Jesse S., Burton Holmer, deceased in 1911; Eugene Ulrick, now living in Long Beach, California; and James Ohio, Jr.

**JUDGE HARRY D. HENRY**—Having come to Mangum, Greer County, as a young man almost immediately after his admission to the bar, the late Judge Henry quickly made there for himself a prominent position as a lawyer, jurist and legislator. In these several capacities he proved himself exceptionally able and conscientious, gaining thus the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens to an unusual degree. At the same time his sincere interest in civic affairs and his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart made him also one of the most popular and best-liked men, not only in his own town and county, but also in other parts of Oklahoma.

Harry D. Henry was born at Bethpage, Tennessee, November 26, 1876, a son of Mark S. Henry, the latter a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served in the Confederate Army. Judge Henry was of Irish descent, the founder of his family having come to this country from Ireland in Colonial times, and having settled in Virginia, where his descendants continued to live for many generations. Judge Henry's father was engaged in farming, and the judge was reared on his father's farm and received his early education in the local district schools. Next he attended high school and, having been graduated, he began the study of law at the Southern Normal School, Bowling Green, Kentucky. Subsequently he continued his studies at Gallatin, Tennessee, and, in 1901, was admitted to the bar. Deciding that a comparatively young community offered greater possibilities for a young and ambitious lawyer than a long-established city, he came to Oklahoma in 1902 and, settling at Mangum, established himself there in the practice of law. His success was immediate, and his ability found recognition so quickly that only a few months after his arrival he was appointed assistant county attorney, an office which he filled most capably from July, 1902, until November, 1907. Then, at the first State election in the history of Oklahoma, he was elected county attorney, assuming the duties of his new office on the very day that Oklahoma became a State. For two terms, or approximately five years, he continued as county attorney of Greer County, making a notable record for vigorous prosecution of law violators. At the end of this period he resumed his private practice, which he quickly built up to large and important proportions. Elected, in 1918, to the Legislature, he was a leading member of the 1919 session, during which he introduced and secured the passage of several important measures. His reputation as an able lawyer and his knowledge and understanding of the practical side of politics frequently resulted in his being called upon for advice by his fellow legislators and by other public officials. After the adjournment of the Legislature he resigned as

representative and was appointed county judge of Greer County, which position he filled with credit until the end of his term. He then again resumed the private practice of his profession and his position as a leading civil lawyer in Southwestern Oklahoma. In 1928 Judge Henry entered what was a three-cornered race for the Democratic nomination for State Senator, which he won in the primary election by a comfortable majority. In the general election he won by more than two to one, a striking proof of his popularity, considering that the two counties, which he represented, Greer and Harmon, went heavily Republican for the head of the ticket. This achievement was the more noteworthy, because this election generally resulted in a Republican victory, in many cases because of the strength of the Republican Presidential candidate. After the November election Judge Henry announced himself as a candidate for the highly important post of president pro tem of the Oklahoma Senate, and readily secured the support of a number of senators. However, his health at that time began to fail and he was forced to withdraw from the race, pledging his support to Senator C. S. Storms, of Waurika, Jefferson County, who later was elected. Besides the offices already mentioned, Judge Henry also held various other commissions of trust under every Governor of Oklahoma since the establishment of Statehood and, also under the last Territorial Governor. He was a member and a vice-president of the American Bar Association and possessed an unusually wide acquaintance with the leaders of American legal and political life. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the affairs of which he was prominently and effectively active.

Judge Henry married, in 1910, Jeanette Keeling, of Caldwell, Kansas, and they were the parents of one son, Donald Henry, who was born at Mangum in 1914. Judge Henry died after a serious operation at the Mayo Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, January 8, 1929.

In speaking of his death, one of the local newspapers paid the following tribute to Judge Henry's memory and career:

A cultivated and highly talented man, pleasant and courteous to all, with a sound knowledge of the many intricate points of law, he was eminently fitted for the high positions he held and deservedly popular in social and political circles. Probably no man in Mangum or Western Oklahoma was better known over the State and Nation than he. . . . Possessed of a fine sense of justice, Judge Henry endeavored to deal fairly with all men and his decisions and conduct were held in high esteem by hench, bar and people. The death of Senator Henry marked the passing of a distinguished citizen of Mangum and of Oklahoma. The entire city mourns because of his going and a vacancy is left in the life of the community which can never be filled.

#### THE REV. LODIRE JUDSON DYKE—

Throughout a long and notable life, the Rev. Lodire Judson Dyke gave his energy and fine ability in the service of his Master and in obedience to His will and wishes. As pioneer general missionary of the Baptist church, he came to Oklahoma Territory soon after it was opened for settlement, and in Oklahoma he remained thereafter until the end. He loved the State of his adoption and he was happy to labor for its advancement in Christian work, both by active evangelism and in administrative capacity. No man has done more or could do more for any State or nation than he has done, and the work which he accomplished with the

aid of his devoted wife, will remain unto other generations a blessing to Oklahoma and to its people.

The Rev. Lodire Judson Dyke was born July 16, 1842, at Newark, New Jersey, a son of Stoughten and Susan Jane (Tarbell) Dyke, the former of whom engaged in educational work during all his life. The parents desired for their son the finest education obtainable, and thus he attended the public schools and the high school of his birthplace, and later entered the Baptist college at Hamilton, New York, from which he was graduated in 1873. He early determined to give his life to church work, deeming it the greatest of honors to serve his Lord and Master on earth that he might eternally serve and praise Him. He was not a man of passivity and inaction, however, unconcerned with daily tasks and affairs, and while still hardly more than a boy he volunteered for service as a member of the Union army during the Civil War, remaining with the troops which fought for the freedom of man and the preservation of the nation until the conclusion of hostilities. He gained honor in this cause and was discharged with the rank of corporal.

The Rev. Mr. Dyke first came to Oklahoma in 1891, and for twelve years was general missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society in what was then, of course, the Oklahoma territory. During those years he led in the building of seventy-six Baptist church buildings in the section. He aided in the location of many pastors and discharged faithfully and efficiently the various other duties which fall to the lot of a general missionary. "He was attending to his Master's business, and all that involved this kingdom, he was instrumental in attempting and accomplishing in His name. Oklahoma shall be blessed and be a blessing because of this man's powerful life."

After the completion of twelve years of pioneer missionary work, his Society called him to the Wichita and Caddo Indians. This may well be considered foreign missionary service, for he had to deal with a people of a strange tongue, of strange customs, and it necessitated the presentation of the Gospel to those who had not behind them the centuries of Christian civilization and culture. He did not hesitate one moment, but with his noble wife, who was constantly an aid and inspiration to him in all his work, he went to this task with energy and consecration. Together they labored and they left a work that has been continued through the years by the Home Mission Society.

Following this service they were transferred to Murrow Indian Orphans' Home at Atoka, and here he became financial secretary, while Mrs. Dyke was teacher and matron. This Orphanage has since been moved to Bacone and placed under the same management at Bacone Indian College. Thus for years the Rev. Mr. Dyke and Mrs. Dyke consecrated their lives to the service of God, investing all their energies and powers in the ennobling task of building for Jesus Christ on a great frontier. At the end of these taxing years, they removed to Oklahoma City, and there shortly after their arrival, Mrs. Dyke, who was always the financier of the family, purchased ten acres of land on East Twenty-third Street. This little tract has now become the center of a great new addition to the city, and is laid out in building lots for development and sale. Mr. and Mrs. Dyke first became attached to the Kelham Avenue Mission, in Oklahoma City, and aided in the work and building there. Then as the







*L. J. Dyke*



Georgina F. Ryland





work developed a company from this church organized the Memorial Church which had its home on a lot furnished by the Dykes. Later it was moved two blocks south and a beautiful brick structure erected. In this church both the Rev. Mr. Dyke and Mrs. Dyke have been deeply interested and lent the congregation all possible financial aid. The Memorial Church is in existence today chiefly because of their spiritual and financial backing, and in the not far distant future, it is safe to say, a great membership here will attest the wisdom and foresight of those who thus aided in its planning.

Politically the Rev. Mr. Dyke gave his allegiance to Republican candidates and principles, and in spite of his full fifty-six years of exacting church work, he still found time for his civic duties, maintaining a vital interest in all the problems of government and the advancement of the general welfare. For one term he served as town treasurer. He was a member of several societies and associations, chiefly of a religious nature.

In the early eighties of the nineteenth century, Lodire Judson Dyke married, at Cleveland, Ohio, Lucinda Stetson, who died at Caffeville, Kansas, in 1887. Two children were born to them: Frank L. and Eva Dell. On August 6, 1889, at Lawrence, Mr. Dyke married Mrs. Georgia F. Frazer.

Mrs. Dyke, a school teacher in Kansas before her marriage, and a highly cultured woman, constantly aided her husband in all his work, and the manner in which she labored faithfully by his side in these great enterprises, has been previously indicated. She is very well known throughout Oklahoma City and the entire State, and in spite of her arduous church duties, has found time to be of service to almost all the important clubs of Oklahoma City. Among these are included many literary clubs, the Swastika Club, and numerous others in which she is not now active. As God has blessed her, so she has contributed most generously of her substance to every good cause. Particularly worthy of notice is the fund of five thousand dollars given to the Bacone University, Oklahoma, which she recently established for the education of young men desiring to become ministers to carry the gospel to their own people. It is unnecessary to say that this work is fundamental and of the greatest importance, and that Mrs. Dyke's splendid gift to the children of the State will be a source of utmost blessing in years to come.

The death of the Rev. Mr. Dyke, in 1927, brought to a close a long life of noble service and steadfast allegiance to the finest Christian ideals. Strong in will and character he was also a man of great personal warmth and charm, and one who possessed in preëminent degree the happy faculty of friendship. His passing brought sincere and universal sorrow in the State in which he had labored so faithfully, and to his host of friends everywhere. Many fine tributes were paid to him and his work by those in every walk of life from the highest to the lowest, and of these the following lines by his former pastor, Dr. T. C. Carleton, are quoted:

Having been the pastor of the Rev. L. J. Dyke for seven and a half years and knowing personally of his loving, loyal attitude toward the Lord, His Word, and His churches; and of his long continuous usefulness in different forms of activity; and of his faithfulness in his relations to both God and his fellow-man, I want to give this personal testimony to these fine qualities in his noble life, both in his public and private ministries. He literally gave himself in a most self-sacrificing way to serving his Lord and his fellows. He

seemed never to think of saving himself; like his Master he went about doing good. His widow and children have been left a heritage far richer than gold, and they are charged with the sacred and challenging duty of perpetuating his virtues and making his good deeds and fine religious principles immortal. I loved him and cherish the memories of our close and loving cooperation in the Lord's work through the years.

He was reverent, devout, useful, and faithful. He exemplified the text of his funeral sermon: Neh. 7:2 and Rev. 2:10, last clause, "Faithful unto death."

**TROY STANSBURY**—The career of Troy Stansbury has been unusual in its variety and interest. Three times he has lived in the State of California, during each period engaging successfully in business, but always has returned to Oklahoma. He has lived in several communities within this commonwealth, has engaged in as many lines of business, and at the present time (1928) finds himself established in real estate and insurance operations, in Canton, where he is a foremost citizen, constantly moving for the betterment of local conditions, property values, and the happiness of the people at large.

Mr. Stansbury was born at Osceola, Iowa, October 25, 1874, son of J. H. and Rebecca (Roberts) Stansbury. J. H. Stansbury was born at Elitsburg, Monroe County, Indiana, in 1841, and died in February, 1926. For many years, in Iowa, he was a farmer doing some business at loans, and in later years retired, taking residence in California, where his days were ended. J. H. Stansbury was a man of courage and character, well beloved of all with whom he came in contact. For three years and eleven months he served under the colors of the North in the Civil War, 6th and 13th Missouri Cavalry. A brother, Sam Stansbury, was killed in military action near Fort Smith, Arkansas, and lies buried in the National Cemetery. Sam Stansbury served in Indian Territory, among his engagements having been the Red River Raid. Rebecca (Roberts) Stansbury was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1846, and died in 1921, in California.

In the public schools of Osceola Mr. Stansbury secured his academic instruction, graduated from Osceola High School, and continued to reside with his parents on the Iowa farm until 1896. In 1899 he went for the first time to California, remained there one year, and met with some success in the oil business. In 1900 he came to Oklahoma, located in the northwestern part of Blain County, there purchased the well-known Smith Ranch, and for three years engaged in the raising of cattle. In 1903 he removed to Eagle City, where he was in business for four years, after which he removed again, to Kansas City, Missouri, remaining there for a year, 1908-09, and in 1910 came to Canton. Here he continued in business for five years, in 1915 going for the second time to California. In 1916 he returned to Canton, taking control of the local Ford agency, and conducting it with prosperity for eight years. In 1924 he went to California a third time, lived there a year, and in 1925 returned to Canton, which he had now come to regard fixedly as his home. He has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business continuously since 1925. Formerly Mr. Stansbury was a member of the County Board of Elections, with which he sat six years, a Republican, and was oil inspector in Blain County for the State of Oklahoma. He is affiliated, fraternally, with Enid Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in religious adherence is a communicant of the Christian church.

Mr. Stansbury married, in Iowa, 1896, Mary A. Kerr, of Osceola, daughter of Mathias and Jane

(Trumbo) Kerr. Her father, a native of Ohio, was born near Columbus, and died in 1909. In the Civil War he fought with the 7th Illinois Infantry, and was seven months held prisoner in the Andersonville and Libby prisons. Her mother, a native of Indiana, died in 1893. Mrs. Stansbury is a graduate of Osceola High School, and for three years prior to her marriage taught school in Iowa. She is a Republican, State Committeewoman (now in her third term as such), is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and a communicant of the Christian church.

**HERBERT MATHEWSON**—When the final rolls contain the names of all men who shall have participated largely in the development of Oklahoma that of Herbert Mathewson, of Mangum, will stand among the leaders. He began life as a cowboy and in scarcely a quarter of a century had become an experienced cattle man, a bank president and a power in the financial and commercial community. His spirit was that of the limitless and buoyant West, strong and loyal in his friendships, generous with his purse, tender with his sympathy and understanding of those of less fortunate results of their efforts. His friends were limited only by his acquaintances, for his personal attractions were of that nature that he never lost one through any action of his own. Throughout the district where he had lived for more than thirty-five years he was esteemed as one of the best of its citizens and his passing, when barely half through the Biblical threescore and ten years, was an event that cast gloom over the countryside and removed one of the truly valuable units of our civic body.

He was born in Murray, Kentucky, in 1865, a son of Daniel and Abigail Mathewson, and received his education in the local schools, later going to Quanah, Texas, where he worked on cattle ranches until coming to Oklahoma and settling in Greer County. Here he worked as a cowboy on the T-Cross ranch. In 1898 he was made assistant cashier of a private bank in Mangum; he soon worked up to cashiership, and in 1900 assisted in organizing the First National Bank, that took over the private bank, still filling the place of cashier. By his own merit, he was called to the presidency of the bank in 1902, which position he held with honor and success until his untimely death. He was a man of great forethought and influence, and in 1907 during the panic, much was owed to his good judgment in maintaining the confidence of the people and successfully handling the situation during those stressing times. He was always deeply interested in cattle, and maintained interest in that line as long as he lived. In his political faith he was a Democrat, but was always for the man rather than for party principles. His church was the Southern Methodist. He was a thirty-second degree member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and also was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Being an outdoor man, he was fond of hunting and fishing and had membership in the Fishing and Sporting Club.

Herbert Mathewson married, in Quanah, Texas, October 18, 1893, Ella Bell, daughter of Joseph C. and Patience Bell, and they were the parents of one child, who died in infancy.

Mr. Mathewson's death occurred suddenly in Lawton, Oklahoma, May 30, 1917, while on a fishing trip. In character strong and high principled, Mr. Mathewson was noted for his benevolence and many acts

of kindness to the unfortunate. Nobility of soul dominated his every action, while his lofty sense of duty to himself and to the people of Oklahoma led him along that pathway that makes the citizen of priceless value.

**S. P. REEBURGH**—Study of the principles upon which the American Government is conducted, led S. P. Reeburgh to these shores in his youth and he became one of the most substantial citizens of Oklahoma, having lived at Mangum for fourteen years at the time of his death. From across the sea he visioned opportunity and, heeding the call, found the reality and erected a substantial fortune upon a foundation of hard work and keen intelligence. He was one of the most important units in the fabric of our commercial progress, a loyal member of the body politic, a generous friend and an upright man of business, with a spotless reputation and stainless character. Few possessed in higher degree the keen sense of civic duty that inspired him and he never tired of praising the work of the framers of the American Constitution, who made it possible for industry and intelligence to gain their just reward in the land where every man is equal to his neighbor. His name will be written indelibly on the pages of Oklahoma history, for he was one of her ablest and most valuable residents and workers.

S. P. Reeburgh was born in Engleholm, Sweden, July 14, 1854, and acquired his education in that country, coming to the United States when he was eighteen years of age. He first went to Iowa, where he worked on the farm of an uncle for several years, saving his money until he had sufficient capital to purchase land of his own in that State. To this he added from time to time, until he eventually was the owner of five hundred and sixty acres, which he cultivated and where he bred cattle for the market. Prosperity continued and he remained in Iowa until 1907, when he disposed of his property and came to this State, settling in Mangum, intending to retire from active work and live in a warmer climate. Here he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, a town residence and a number of building lots. Possessed of capital for sound investment, he readily loaned to farmers of the district and also put a goodly sum in a tract of land at Corpus Christi, Texas, where he spent the last ten winters of his life. He was a sound Republican in politics. His death occurred in Mangum, October 27, 1921.

S. P. Reeburgh married, in Denison, Iowa, September 24, 1879, Emma Standish, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Standish, and a direct lineal descendant of Captain Miles Standish, the Pilgrim. Their children are: 1. Scott L., born April 16, 1886; educated in law and now field manager for the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company. 2. Harriet, a school teacher in Mangum, Oklahoma.

Mr. Reeburgh was a valuable member of society and proved the true worth of an industrious, honest and progressive nature. His friendships were many, his admirers encompassed the entire range of his large acquaintance and his loss was a blow to industrial Oklahoma.

**CHARLES O'CONNOR** was born in Knox County, Missouri, October 26, 1878. He is the son of Charles and Catherine (McCarty) O'Connor. His parents, while young people, came to this country





Charles O'Connor





from the Irish town of Tralee, on the banks of the lakes of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

Mr. O'Connor spent his boyhood on the farm in Missouri, went to Colorado as he was arriving at manhood, and graduated from the State Teachers' College at Greeley in 1901, and the University of Colorado at Boulder, in 1904. He worked his way through both of these institutions, doing the many things that are done by boys who earn their living and obtain their education at the same time. After graduation from college, Mr. O'Connor was admitted to the bar and has been engaged in the active practice of law since 1904—for fifteen years in Boulder, Colorado, and since 1919 in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In Colorado, Mr. O'Connor served as first assistant in the attorney-general's office during the years of 1911 and 1912. In 1928 Mr. O'Connor won the nomination for Congress from the First District of Oklahoma on the Republican ticket after a stiff fight in the primary, and was elected in the November election by a majority of over six thousand. Mr. O'Connor's only hobby is his home; his only diversion is occasional after-dinner speaking. He delights to be with his boys and his books. Mr. O'Connor belongs to the various Masonic bodies, the Elks, the Episcopal church, and the Tulsa Club.

On August 7, 1905, Mr. O'Connor was married to Elizabeth Buell, daughter of George and Henrietta (Clark) Buell. Both the Buell and Clark families had their beginnings in this country before the American Revolution. The Clark family is a branch of the famous Atwater and Pitkin families. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor have two sons: Larry, who is a student in the University of Colorado (the *alma mater* of his father and mother); Buell, who is a student in the Tulsa High School.

**JAMES A. BROWN**—A lifelong resident of Oklahoma, James A. Brown, now deputy sheriff of Stephens County, has contributed to the upbuilding of the State through his useful and active career. He has held several important offices of various kinds, and in all of them has won an enviable reputation for honesty and efficiency.

Mr. Brown was born in Oklahoma, in what is now Pittsburg County, on January 18, 1880. He grew to manhood in the old days of the territory, receiving his education in the territorial schools, and later began his business career in the employ of J. J. McAlester, with whom he has since been connected.

Mr. Brown was always eager to advance and has won merited promotion in his work. In addition to this connection, however, he was early attracted to the field of public service, and has held many offices both in the county and State. For eight years he was deputy United States marshal, for two years was chief of police at Warenika, while for eight years he served as deputy sheriff at McAlester. In securing his services as deputy sheriff at Duncan, the people of the county have obtained an experienced and able official, who may safely be trusted with duties of the utmost importance, and in whose hands the public security is assured. Mr. Brown is active in various other phases of Duncan life. He is affiliated, fraternally, with Kiowa Lodge, No. 59, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs.

Mr. Brown has been married twice; (first), in 1902, by which union he became the father of three

children: D. C., Virgil, and John. Mrs. Brown died in 1917, and in 1927 Mr. Brown married (second) Mrs. Joy Mason Clure, who has one daughter by her first marriage, Allene, who lives at home. One son has been born of the second marriage, James, now two years old. Mrs. Brown is a graduate nurse.

**RHINEHARDT H. WESSEL**—There is no debating the fact that the man who most largely influences public opinion is the newspaper editor, particularly in the smaller cities and those farthest removed from Metropolitan influence. When the editor is a man of forceful intellect, independent and liberal views, broad education, and sympathetic understanding, his influence is bound to be in the direction of real progress. These phrases may well be used to describe Rhinehardt H. Wessel, publisher of the weekly Frederick "Press," of Frederick, Oklahoma, the county seat. He is also a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Rhinehardt H. Wessel was born at Marysville, Kansas, November 24, 1874, son of Karl and Louisa (Weiche) Wessel, both of whom were born in Germany and came to this country about 1861. They settled first in Wisconsin, moving thence to Minnesota, and finally locating in Nebraska, where the father plied his trade of miller. He died in Nebraska, and the mother lives at Sterling, Oklahoma. They had seven children: Matilda, now deceased; Flora, wife of James C. English, of Lawton, Oklahoma; Alvina, of Elgin; Daisy (twin of subject of this sketch), wife of J. A. Morgan, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Rhinehardt H., of further mention; Hugo, a boy who died in infancy; and Mattie.

After his father's death, Mr. Wessel's mother married W. F. Triloff, a Union veteran, who was wounded during the Civil War. The family lived at Table Rock, Nebraska, a number of years, where Rhinehardt and all of his sisters but the eldest, attended the public school. In 1887 the family removed to Perkins County, Nebraska, and settled on a homestead. In 1888 Rhinehardt had his first experience on a newspaper, serving as printers' "devil" on the Wallace "Herald" for two dollars a week. He finished the public school at that place in 1893, and then returned to Table Rock, where he graduated from the local high school in 1894. He then leased the "Herald" at that place, which he published until after the election. Mr. Wessel matriculated at the State University at Lincoln in November, 1894, which institution he attended until he graduated in 1901, with the exception of 1898-9, when he served as a soldier in Company F, First Nebraska Infantry. This regiment was trained in San Francisco and was among the first sent to the Philippines, where it served during the Spanish-American War and Filipino Insurrection, under Colonel John M. Stotsenberg, formerly commandant of cadets at the State University, and who was killed in the battle of Quinga.

While in Lincoln, Rhinehardt H. Wessel worked on Lincoln papers and in his senior year was business manager of the "Scarlet and Cream," a student publication. He drew a lucky number in the land lottery at the opening of the Kiowa-Caddo-Comanche country, in 1901, and filed claim on a homestead near Sterling, Oklahoma. While residing at Lawton he worked on Lawton newspapers. After proving up on his homestead he located in Frederick and in December, 1902, bought the "Enterprise," the first

newspaper published in what is now Tillman County. This paper is now known as the "Press." It is a weekly with a circulation of fifteen hundred and is recognized as one of the best printed and most carefully edited papers in Oklahoma. Mr. Wessel has since resided in Frederick, with the exception of a short time right after Statehood, when he attended the University of Michigan Law School, and later was for a time in business at Lincoln, Nebraska. During his absence the "Enterprise" was published by W. G. Roe, a prominent Frederick lawyer. Mr. Wessel is a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Shrine and Consistory, also the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, Lions Club, and United Spanish-American War Veterans. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church.

Rhinehardt H. Wessel married, at Wahoo, Nebraska, June 30, 1903, Margaret Scow, and they are now the parents of four children, who reside at home with their parents: Lucille Annie, Dorothy Ellen, Frederick Oliver, and John Arthur.

Mr. Wessel owns his own residence property and building in which the "Press" is published. In addition to publishing the "Press," he conducts a modern job plant doing a prosperous business.

**CHARLES CLARENCE BLACK**—Varied and replete of interest, the career of Charles Clarence Black has been unusual in its course, and of considerable and constant value to the city of Lawton for over twenty-five years (this being written in 1929). As a lawyer, his record has been admirable; and he is today accounted a foremost figure in the bar of the Lawton area of Oklahoma, also being foremost as a citizen.

Born at Hampton, Rock Island County, Illinois, May 17, 1853, Mr. Black is a son of Francis Black, native of Massachusetts, and Charlotte E. (Brettun) Black, native of Maine. Both families are old in the United States and are distinguished for their members who have been pioneers in the westward spread of America's civilization. Francis Black did a large merchandising business in Illinois, where he was a pioneer resident. In the family were children: 1. Charles Clarence, of whom further. 2. A son, who died in infancy.

As a boy, Mr. Black was sent to school at Farmington, Maine, attending what was known as The Little Blue Family Boarding School, then under the direction of Alexander Hamilton Abbott. Until he was eighteen he continued at his studies there, then, feeling the pioneering urge, came toward the Great Southwest, stopping in Kansas because of opportunities which presented themselves in the cattle business. He made a success of this business, becoming quite well known in breeding circles of Kansas and Oklahoma; and, meanwhile, he studied law, for he had decided upon this as his profession and life's work. Admitted to the bar at Winfield, Kansas, August 27, 1877, he practiced at Winfield for several years, and during the period thus employed was admitted to the bar of Missouri. In September, 1901, he came to Lawton, and was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma.

In the city of Lawton, Mr. Black quickly became a foremost counsel. His clientele grew large almost overnight, and he maintained the best of professional contacts. In April, 1911, he was elected city attorney, filled this post until a term had expired,

and from July, 1914, to July, 1915, edited the Lawton "News." As an editor, which work he combined with the law in such a manner as not to slight either profession, he helped materially in advancement of local interests. In 1922 he was again elected city attorney.

Mr. Black married, as his second wife, Anna Owen, who died May 5, 1923, leaving children: 1. Robert, now of St. Louis, Missouri. 2. Clarence G., of Topeka, Kansas. 3. Leonard, of Washington, District of Columbia. 4. Owen, now a member of the Oklahoma State Legislature.

Interested in general affairs, Mr. Black is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

#### **WILLIAM CONSTANTINE HENDERSON—**

Engaged in the practice of law, both civil and criminal, in Lawton, Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma courts, William Constantine Henderson contributed richly for many years to the well-being and advancement of professional life in his community and State, and won the esteem and affection of his fellow-men. There was no matter of public importance in which he was not keenly interested, while in many projects, which he considered likely to bring improvement into certain phases of civic affairs, he was an active participant and an ardent supporter. His qualities of character attracted a host of friends and acquaintances, all of whom came to admire and respect him and were bowed down in sorrow on the sad occasion of his death. He was born on April 6, 1866, at Georgetown, Texas, son of William Henry and Belle (Killough) Henderson. His father was a lawyer, and for many years served as county attorney of Williamson County, at Georgetown, Texas.

William Constantine Henderson, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the public schools, and subsequently became a student at Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, when he was only twenty-one years of age, and for a number of years following that time practiced his profession in Big Spring, Lubbock, Amarillo, and nearby towns of Texas. Then he went to Brenham, Texas, where he practiced for nine years, at the end of which, in 1905, he came to Oklahoma, where he afterward practiced both civil and criminal law. He then became one of the outstanding lawyers, especially in the criminal branch, in Oklahoma, and continued his work in this connection until his death in 1918.

In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Henderson was a leader in many different branches of public life, having been, in his political alignment, a staunch Democrat, and having been elected to offices of prominence on his party's ticket. He served for a time as city attorney, and later was assistant county attorney. He was Great Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men in Texas, and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In these lodges he filled all local offices. He was also a prominent member of the American Bench and Bar, and was active in different professional groups, while he was affiliated with social organizations in Brenham, Texas. His church was the Protestant Episcopal, in which he was senior warden and lay reader.

William Constantine Henderson was twice mar-







Edgar A. de Meules

ried, (first), in November, 1893, in Lubbock, Texas, to Irene Shannon, who died on November 9, 1894; and (second), in October, 1897, in Brenham, Texas, to Lois Toy Jackson, daughter of David Merritt and Sarah (Hasson) Jackson, the former a captain in the Civil War, having served in the Union Army, and was also an accountant and postmaster at Independence, Texas. Mrs. Lois T. (Jackson) Henderson is now operating a business college in Lawton, where she enjoys the active support of the city, as well as that of many city officials, and she has as many pupils as space will accommodate. She is one of the leading business women of Lawton, thoroughly energetic and progressive in civic life and a credit to her city and State. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson became the parents of four children, while there was also a child by Mr. Henderson's first marriage. The five children are: 1. Irene Henderson, born by the first marriage on November 6, 1894. And by the second marriage: 2. Lucile Henderson, born August 3, 1898. 3. Eleanor Henderson, born September 18, 1900. 4. David Henderson, born January 10, 1907. 5. Jonathan Henderson, born October 11, 1909.

The death of William Constantine Henderson, which occurred on November 2, 1918, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow and regret among his fellow-citizens, especially those whose privilege it had been to know him at all intimately; and his circle of acquaintance was a wide one. He had given his time and energy tirelessly to the advancement of Lawton's and Oklahoma's best interests, while at the same time he had done much to improve the standards of the legal profession in this new and rapidly growing community where men must think and act and work out the development of their institutions. In public office Mr. Henderson was a credit to his city, and did everything in his power to bring about an era of law enforcement and justice among men. But it was principally his own sturdiness of make-up, his thorough integrity in all his dealings and his utter reliability, that caused him to be loved and cherished by his fellows, and his passing to be regarded as such a distinct loss to Oklahoma and its people.

**EDGAR A. de MEULES**, of Tulsa, has been exclusively engaged in the practice of the law in the Indian Territory and in the State of Oklahoma since the 5th day of August, 1903, having on that day been admitted to the practice in the United States Court for the Western District of the Indian Territory at Muskogee. He was born at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, on the 18th day of August, 1880, a son of Alphonse James de Meules and Katherine (Linne-mann) de Meules. His father (now deceased) was of French descent, his mother (also deceased) was of Dutch and German Descent.

Following a preliminary education in the public and private schools of Minnesota his legal education was obtained at the University of Michigan. While attending that institution he affiliated with the fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he entered the practice of the law at Muskogee, Indian Territory. In October, 1903, he associated himself in the practice with C. L. Thomas, the firm name being Thomas and de Meules. In the spring of 1904 he was elected chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for the Tenth Recording District of the Indian Territory,

in which capacity he served for several years. In August, 1905, he was elected and served as a delegate to the Separate Statehood Constitutional Convention, known as the Sequoyah Convention, and occupied the position during the convention and the subsequent campaign for the adoption of the constitution framed by it, of treasurer of the committee on finance. Shortly before Statehood he was elected chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for the Seventy-sixth Constitutional District, in which office he served during the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

After the advent of Statehood, in the spring of 1908, he was elected chairman of the first Democratic Central Committee for Muskogee County. After conducting the first Democratic primary in Muskogee County he was elected a delegate to the first Democratic State Convention, held in Oklahoma City. He was subsequently reelected chairman of the Muskogee County Democratic Central Committee, which office he resigned before the expiration of his term in order to devote his time exclusively to the practice of the law. He continued in the general practice of the law as a member of the firm of Thomas and de Meules until March 5, 1908, at which time he was appointed attorney for Oklahoma for the Midland Valley Railroad Company, in which capacity he served until October, 1910, when he was appointed general attorney for that company, where he continued until August 1, 1914, at which time he resigned to become associated in the general practice of the law, with George S. Ramsey, the firm name being Ramsey and de Meules. In 1913 he assisted in the organization of the Muskogee Law Library Association and became the first president thereof. In May, 1913, he was elected president of the Muskogee County Bar Association, serving for one year. In October, 1916, Villard Martin, then of Washington, District of Columbia, became associated with the firm of Ramsey and de Meules, the firm being then reorganized as Ramsey, de Meules & Martin.

From December, 1916, to January, 1926, Mr. de Meules, by appointment of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, served as a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Commission. For a period of one year (1923-1924) he served as chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Oklahoma State Bar Association. In December, 1926, he was elected president of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and served as such for a period of one year. During the administration of Governor Trapp, he served on the Governor's staff with the rank of colonel. His associations and club memberships include the American Bar Association, Oklahoma State Bar Association, Tulsa County Bar Association, Tulsa Country Club, University Club, and the Tulsa Club, being at the present time a member of the board of governors of the latter.

On June 24, 1911, at Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. de Meules married Hazel E. Hamilton, a daughter of the late Charles H. and Matilda (Lewis) Hamilton, born in the States of New York and Ohio, respectively, and of this union were born three sons: 1. Hamilton, born March 19, 1912. 2. Edgar A., Jr., born October 21, 1913. 3. Ramsey, born September 25, 1916. Since March, 1917, Mr. de Meules has been a resident of Tulsa, in which city are located the offices of the law firm of Ramsey, de Meules & Martin.



**ELEX W. EVINS**—A member of an old and distinguished Southern family, and a pioneer in the settlement of the Indian Territory, Elex W. Evins was a man of ability in many fields who left his impress on the life of the community at Sayre, Oklahoma, where he resided for some years. His career was one of usefulness and service in the development of this and other great States of the Southwest, and in the last analysis it will always be found that men of his stamp form the bulwark of the nation.

Mr. Evins was born on December 10, 1865, in Kanehill, Arkansas, a son of Hugh and Frances O. Evins, and member of one of the old Southern families who had owned large plantations in Georgia, but before the Civil War moved to Arkansas, where they purchased several hundred acres of land and were among the pioneer people of that State. Hugh Evins was a veteran of the Civil War, organizing the large company of which he served as captain in the Southern cause. He fought in the battle of Fayetteville, and then marched his company into Missouri, later joining other Southern troops for the South.

Elex W. Evins received his education in the public schools of his native State and later attended the University of Arkansas. For a period of years Mr. Evins managed a large fruit farm, one of the largest in the State, but later for some time he taught school, and in the late "nineties" he came to El Reno in the Indian Territory, where he was employed with the Rock Island Railroad. Entering actively into the spirit and life of those pioneer days, he came to Sayre with the first train in 1901, and here continued in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad for several years. After two years spent at Amarillo, Texas, he went to Clovis, New Mexico, where he took up a homestead and remained until 1913, returning to Sayre at the end of that time. Again he entered the employ of the Rock Island Railroad, and while serving with them was killed in a railroad accident on September 11, 1914. His unexpected death was a severe loss to his many friends and to those organizations which he so loyally served. Since his passing Mrs. Evins has sold the New Mexico homestead, and invested her money judiciously in Sayre real estate. Both she and Mr. Evins always had the greatest faith in the future of the community, and Mrs. Evins still owns the home that they first built at Sayre in 1905, which property she now rents.

In politics a consistent Democrat, Mr. Evins was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and Mrs. Evins is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Evins was clerk of the local church of the Baptist denomination for two years, and a charter member of the congregation.

On March 29, 1903, at Sayre, Oklahoma, Elex W. Evins married Cynthia Murray, daughter of John and Martha B. Murray, both natives of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas after the Civil War, where the father taught school for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Evins became the parents of one daughter, Frances Ruth, born on April 13, 1908, and now in her senior year at Baptist University, Shawnee, Oklahoma. She was born at Clovis, New Mexico.

Mr. Evins' death was sincerely mourned by his many friends everywhere. The work he did for the advancement of the great empire of the West has become a part of the very fabric of its life, and its institutions are in a sense a monument to his efforts

and to those of others like him who labored in a great cause.

**LON L. COVIN**—A pioneer in Custer County, Oklahoma, prominent citizen of Clinton and chief of the Clinton Police Department, Lon L. Covin is typical of the great Southwest, of which he is a native. His integrity either in or outside of public office never has been brought into question, and he has served the people of the county and city most ably in his responsibilities. He has been a resident of the county since 1893, and during the more than thirty-five years of his activity here has had many opportunities to advance the general interests. These he has taken in a sense of loyalty, and with an ability which has made him a foremost citizen and man of affairs.

Lon L. Covin was born in 1872, at Jefferson, Texas, son of Joseph E. and Virginia A. Covin. His father, a pioneer in the "Lone Star" State, was a veteran of the war between the States, having championed with courage and for four years the cause of the South, under Jefferson Davis. In Texas he engaged as planter and miller. He attained to a leading position in the general affairs of his community.

In Jefferson, Mr. Covin attended the public schools, completing the twelfth grade, thereby securing the equivalent of present-day high school advantages. For a time he worked with his father, as farmer and mill operator, then became interested in stock dealing and oil leases. For three years, in the then newly-opened oil fields of Oklahoma, he carried forward farming, stock and oil operations conjointly, and early in the history of Custer County made himself a well-known personage. For six years he ran a motion picture theatre, at which he achieved a fair success. He now continues interested in the stock business, though he has since retired from agricultural pursuits and from oil lease deals. His public career began as deputy sheriff of Custer County. His record of four years' service as deputy brought him very favorable attention, not only from the people whom he served, but also from contemporary administrators of the law. In 1924 he entered the Police Department of Clinton, and has been chief of the police here since 1925, having functioned in this important office to the full satisfaction of all law-abiding and forward-looking citizens. He is known for his work throughout police circles of the State.

Lon L. Covin married, near Butler, Oklahoma, December 4, 1898, Gertrude Gatlin, daughter of Thomas and Mattie (Thornton) Gatlin, and their children are: 1. O. Herbert, better known as Herbert Covin, born September 20, 1900. 2. Marshall Lee, born April 5, 1902. Both sons now are assuming their proper places in life's work and give promise of full careers useful to mankind.

General affairs of Clinton have interested Mr. Covin since commencement of his residence here. Fraternally, he is identified with the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Clinton Chamber of Commerce, the Peace Officers' Association of Oklahoma, and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. During the World War he supported all chief measures for the Allied cause open to good citizens.

The name and record of Lon L. Covin will live for all time to come in the annals of Clinton and Oklahoma, as belonging to one who helped lay the found-





*J. K. Schaff*



datations of a new and greater civilization in the Southwest.

**JUDGE JOHN CARDWELL HENDRIX**—An outstanding attorney at Sayre, Oklahoma, for many years, Judge John Cardwell Hendrix was well known for his legal ability, his successes, and his service in the public interest. A pioneer in Oklahoma, he finally settled at Sayre, where he built up an extensive practice and a wide reputation throughout all this section.

Judge Hendrix was born in Austin, Nevada, on August 9, 1870, a son of Frank M. and Eliza Hendrix, the father a brick construction contractor. As a boy he removed with his parents to Texas and in the public schools of that State he obtained his education, completing the high school course. Meanwhile he had determined upon a legal career, and pursued the study of law with such success that at the age of twenty-one he was elected county attorney of Floyd County, Texas, where he served one term. Prior to his election, and while he was mastering legal principles, he taught school in the State, while after he had served his term as county attorney he practiced law in Texas for several years.

The opportunities of Oklahoma had always appealed to him, and in 1889 he was present at Oklahoma City at the opening, where he made the run and took up a claim, which he later sold for one hundred dollars. For a time he returned to Texas, but in 1901 he came to Cheyenne, Oklahoma, at the opening, and later he there purchased a claim. Following a short period of residence at Cheyenne, Judge Hendrix moved to Shyom, where he was elected county attorney, and after serving one term came to Sayre, where he was also elected county attorney, and served two terms. He was quick to win the confidence of the people of the community, and soon became widely known for his progressive and zealous administration of the legal business of the county. Later he was elected to the position of county judge, in which he also served for two terms, after which he gave all his attention to the private practice of law until his death.

Judge Hendrix was universally considered to be the outstanding attorney in this part of Oklahoma, scoring many notable victories in the local courts for causes which he supported. For a time he entered into partnership with Judge John B. Harrison, now of Oklahoma City, and later, with D. W. Tracy, he was engaged in a practice which occupied all his time and attention until shortly before March 4, 1919, the date of his death. Judge Hendrix was extremely active in all movements affecting the public good, and for a number of years was the owner of the Democratic newspaper at Sayre. He was always a consistent Democrat, standing high in party councils in this State, and as a candidate on the Democratic ticket was elected to public office. He was a member of the American Bar Association among the organizations of the men of his profession, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Hendrix is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Daughters of Rebekah. Both were always active in the work of the Christian church, which Mr. Hendrix joined in 1899.

On January 15, 1899, in Texas, John Cardwell Hendrix married Alice Brashar, daughter of John and Rebecca Brashar, of that State. Her father was a farmer and stockman for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix became the parents of two children: 1. Adlai, a

practicing lawyer of Sayre. 2. Paul, a dentist of Sentinel, Oklahoma. There is also an adopted daughter of the family, Grace, now a nurse at the Tisdell Hospital at Clinton.

Mr. Hendrix's unexpected death brought his career to its close at the full height of his powers and ability. Deep regret was expressed by all members of the community and widespread sorrow came to his many friends everywhere on the sad occasion of his passing. His life was one of success and honor, and the memory of his work will survive.

**JOSEPH K. D. SHAFFER**—Important not only in the old industry of Oklahoma but in the civic and industrial development generally of the State, Joseph King Dale Shaffer, a Pennsylvanian by birth, has come to exercise a wide influence in the promotion of liberal policies both in the State at large and in Oklahoma City, where he makes his home. He has justly earned, by the benefits which have accrued to the community from his work, the confidence and regard that he receives from the public.

He is the son of William and Helen (Hughes) Shaffer, both of whom were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. William Shaffer, who first became associated with the oil industry in 1865, not only won success in the business of his choice but became a leader of liberal nature in civic affairs. He was a Democrat in his political views. Both he and Mrs. Shaffer were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Joseph King Dale Shaffer, who was born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, on December 9, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of his native State, acquired his first acquaintance with the oil industry when, at the age of fifteen years, he was placed in charge of a well. After he had taken a course in the Eastman Business College, in Poughkeepsie, New York, he began giving close attention to the oil business in 1885, since which time his oil producing activities have extended over many States, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. The efforts of Mr. Shaffer and his brother, C. B. Shaffer, met with constant success. Then, in 1912, they drilled in the first well that opened the Cushing Field. In January, 1919, a large portion of their holdings in central United States were transferred to H. M. Byllesby and Company and became known by the name of Shaffer Oil and Refining Company, with which company Mr. Shaffer continued as vice-president and general manager until March, 1921, being all the while very successful in the marketing of oil in many States, including Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, when the properties of the Shaffer Oil and Refining Company were transferred to the Standard Gas and Electric Company.

Entirely aside from his oil interests, Mr. Shaffer has demonstrated a keen interest in the development of Oklahoma, especially of Oklahoma City, and is an official of numerous business organizations. At the time of the World War he was representative-at-large for Oklahoma in the War Savings Stamp campaign. Until October, 1920, he owned the Golden Valley Farm, near Oilton, Creek County, where he cultivated the highest priced Durco-Jersey swine and aided materially in raising the standards of this branch of stock breeding in Oklahoma. He is now a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City; a Republican in politics; and a member of the Lions' Club, of Oklahoma City. He also is a

member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Garfield Lodge, McDonauld, Pennsylvania; Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Marietta, Ohio; Gorin Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, Olney, Illinois; the Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Wichita, Kansas, in which he has received the thirty-second degree; and Medinah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Chicago, Illinois. He is a life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is affiliated with the Marietta, Ohio, Lodge.

In Jamestown, New York, on June 28, 1894, Joseph K. D. Shaffer married Marcia Hamill, a native of Warren, Pennsylvania, who has taken a lively interest in the social affairs of Oklahoma City, having been active regularly in church, philanthropic, benevolent and civic matters. She has been prominent in the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she and Mr. Shaffer are members, and whose Sunday School Bible Class she teaches. She also has obtained lectures regularly by Bible students for a class of business girls. She and her husband donated a fine pipe organ some years ago to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in Oklahoma City. During the period of the World War Mrs. Shaffer was a zealous worker in the Red Cross, and also served as chairman of the executive committee which managed the affairs coincident to Billy Sunday's revival campaign in Oklahoma City. Her deep interest and activity in religious and social welfare work has given her an influence that fittingly supplements that of her husband and has given the Shaffer name significance in community service and the propagation of the faith she follows. Although Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer have no children of their own, they have reared and educated several girls, and have two orphan boys whom they have taken into their home to rear and educate.

**JAMES BUCHANAN MURPHY, M. D.**—One of the pioneer residents and physicians of Stillwater and Payne County, the late Dr. Murphy was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Stillwater for some thirty-five years. During this unusually long period of service to the community, he not only built up a very large practice, but also gained for himself to a remarkable extent the liking, respect, confidence and good will of his patients and, indeed, of the community-at-large. For many years Dr. Murphy held important positions in connection with the guarding of the public health, first as county coroner and later as county health officer, which latter office he filled most capably for almost twenty years. He was also prominently active in several fraternal organizations, in which his pleasing and interesting personality made him very popular.

James Buchanan Murphy was born at New Albany, the county seat of Floyd County, Indiana, located on the Ohio River, a few miles below Louisville, Kentucky. His birth occurred November 30, 1856, and he was a son of the late John and Serrilda (Clipp) Murphy, and a member of one of the pioneer families of the section of Indiana in which he was born. His father, who was born in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1815, was educated and reared in his native town, which later became part of the State of West Virginia, when that Commonwealth was formed in 1861. John Murphy removed to Indiana as a young man and continued to reside in Floyd County until his

death in 1884. For many years he followed the trade of carpenter, but during the latter part of his life he resided on his farm, which he operated with much success. He was married twice, having six sons by his first marriage and ten children, four sons and six daughters, by his second marriage. Of his six older sons one, Hiram Murphy, served with distinction throughout the entire duration of the Civil War. Enlisting in an Indiana regiment in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he rose to the rank of adjutant-general of his regiment. All of Dr. Murphy's full brothers and three of his full sisters predeceased him.

When he was only fourteen years of age, Dr. Murphy left his home and after that he provided the means for his further education through his own exertions. For eight years he taught with much success in the public schools of his native State, continuing all that time his own studies, so that he might eventually realize his ambition to become a physician. For that purpose he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. In the following year he removed to Milan, Sumner County, Kansas, where he practiced medicine successfully until 1885, when he established himself in the western part of Kansas. In July, 1889, he came to Oklahoma, about three months after the Territory had been thrown open to settlement. From then on until his death, thirty-one years later, he was a resident of Stillwater, Payne County, of which he was the pioneer physician and surgeon. During the earlier years of his career his professional work was of the most arduous kind and he was frequently called upon to minister to families living in a large section of a sparsely settled country. With unflagging zeal and unselfish devotion he consecrated himself to this work, never hesitating to respond to a professional call, no matter how adverse might be the conditions of the roads or the weather, and courageously disregarding the dangers incidental to his lonely trips at night. His efficiency, kindliness and unselfishness gained him the affectionate esteem of his many patients. Though his large and widely spread practice naturally made constantly heavy demands on his time and energy, he found it possible to keep abreast of the advances made in medical and surgical science and for many years he enjoyed the well-merited reputation of being one of the most able and representative physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma. Dr. Murphy was a man of great public spirit and was always ready to give freely of his time, experience and knowledge, so that the welfare of his home town and county might be furthered. He was greatly interested in everything touching upon the preservation and improvement of public health. For ten years he served as coroner of Payne County, an office now abolished. When the State Health Department was established in 1907, Dr. Murphy was appointed county health officer, in which office he served most ably until his death thirteen years later. In 1911 he also became city health officer of Stillwater. In many other ways, too, he did everything within his power to further sanitary improvements and to maintain public health in the best possible condition. He was one of the leading spirits in organizing the Payne County Medical Society, of which he served at various times as secretary, treasurer and president. For many years he also maintained membership in the Oklahoma State Medical







Frank P. Day

Society and in the American Medical Association. He had the distinction of being the first registered pharmacist in Payne County and of being associated with the late Captain Robert A. Lowry in the conduct of the first drugstore at Stillwater. During the early days of his residence in that city he served as a member of its city council, while in later years his fellow-citizens honored him by electing him at different times to the office of mayor and city clerk. During his service as coroner, he also was for a short time acting sheriff of Payne County and while Captain Lowry was postmaster, Dr. Murphy served as assistant postmaster, being the first incumbent of that office. During the World War he served as chairman of the examining board for Payne County under the selective service act and later was appointed physician for the federal students at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in Stillwater. When the disastrous influenza epidemic raged during the war period, he had charge of hundreds of cases, was unable to secure more than a few hours' rest at a time day after day, and devoted himself so unsparingly to his professional duties, that his own health began to become undermined. After the end of the war he was forced to give up his country practice, confining himself after that to his office practice. But even then he could never bring himself to refuse a call from one of his old patients, no matter how far away they might be located. Dr. Murphy was a member of several Masonic bodies, including Stillwater Commandery, Knights Templar, as well as of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was especially active in the affairs of the last-named organization, which he had joined on his twenty-first birthday. He was instrumental in the organization of the Oklahoma Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was made a life-member in recognition of his many and long services.

Dr. Murphy married, June 2, 1881, Anna K. Smith, like himself a native of Indiana, her father, George W. Smith, having been a well-known and substantial citizen of Floyd County. Dr. and Mrs. Murphy were the parents of three children: 1. May, who married George B. Gelder, of Stillwater, and is the mother of two children, George B., Jr., and Katherine Mae. 2. Ed Palmer, who married Edna Gilges, and who is identified with several important business enterprises in Stillwater. 3. Nellie Bly, who died at the age of one year.

At his home in Stillwater, No. 1224 West Third Avenue, Dr. Murphy died, after an illness of several weeks, May 19, 1924. He was laid to rest in Fair Lawn Cemetery, where burial services were conducted with impressive simplicity by his fellow Knights Templar, the Odd Fellows' service having previously been held at his late home.

In commenting on Dr. Murphy's life and work, the Stillwater local newspaper, at the time of his death, paid the following tribute to his accomplishments:

The passing on of Dr. James Buchanan Murphy leaves a vacancy in the hearts of many an old timer in Payne County, especially so in Stillwater, where his familiar figure was seen almost daily for thirty-five years.

Coming to Oklahoma in 1889, when conditions were those of the pioneer, he led an active and strenuous life in his profession right up to the time he contracted his final illness.

In the early days, when there were no roads across the

prairies, when tents and dugouts were the habitations, Dr. Murphy was ready to go through storm or sunshine, in daylight or dark, and give professional aid to any and all, and many a life was saved through his devotion to his duty.

We but voice the sentiment of hundreds of others of this and adjoining counties, when we state that the world has lost one of its most faithful men in his profession, a true and a warm-hearted friend to everyone who wished to be a friend, and that the remembrance of his good deeds will last for many years as one of the brightest spots of our memory.

**CHARLES F. DUNN**—A business man of wide experience and proved ability, Charles F. Dunn now devotes much of his attention to the public interest as treasurer of Alfalfa County, Oklahoma. In addition to his efficient administration in this capacity, he also continues the operation of his mercantile enterprise in Cherokee.

Mr. Dunn was born on September 8, 1873, in Decatur County, Iowa, a son of William and Emeline (Stone) Dunn, and fourth child in a family of ten. The father was born in Kentucky, while the mother was a native of Illinois, both being now deceased. Late in 1873 this family settled in Kansas, near Hutchinson, engaging in general farming and agricultural pursuits.

Charles F. Dunn attended the local county schools, and in 1888 moved to Kingman County, Kansas, where he took up farming for himself and there remained until 1905. Seeking larger opportunities than those offered him in this situation, he then removed to Byron, Oklahoma, establishing the mercantile business which he conducted for a period of eight years, until 1913. In 1913 he first came to Cherokee, where he has since made his home, and again established a mercantile venture, which he built to prosperous proportions, through the application of sound business principles, guiding affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success. In 1925 Mr. Dunn was honored by the electorate in being chosen treasurer of Alfalfa County, a position for which he was well suited by temperament and experience, and in which he has since remained. Although perhaps the bulk of his attention is now given to county affairs, he still keeps his business running successfully in spare time.

Mr. Dunn has become a well-known and prominent figure in Cherokee. In addition to his other interests, he owns two fine farms, each one hundred and sixty acres in extent, near Cherokee, and on one of them a mile north of this city he has built a beautiful home, which he now occupies. Mr. Dunn is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Modern Woodmen of America, while with his family he attends the local Methodist Episcopal church. He has always been active in his support of movements for civic advance and progress, contributing liberally to many worthy enterprises, whether civic or benevolent in nature.

On August 6, 1896, Charles F. Dunn married Effie Eaton, a native of the State of Kansas. Two children have been born of this marriage: Charles Wilson, and Clarence Nelson.

**JEAN P. DAY**—A career of genuine distinction in the field of his chosen occupation has come to Jean P. Day, prominent member of the Oklahoma bar and leading attorney at Tulsa. He has been a resident of this section since the pioneer days of the Indian Territory, has recognized its opportunities and worked for its advancement, and now shares in the prosperity which has come to Oklahoma.



Thoroughly familiar with all legal principles together with their applications, experienced both on the bench and at the bar, he has acquired State-wide reputation and built up a practice which occupies all his time and attention.

In 1889, when the strip of land now lying within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Oklahoma was first thrown open to homesteaders, there traveled to that region among the pioneers in covered wagons from the neighboring State of Mississippi, a farmer and his family, bent on staking a claim in this virgin country. Jonathan J. Day was the leader of the little group, and with him traveled his wife, Amanda R. (Pollan) Day, and his son, Jean P. Day, then fifteen years old, who was to grow up in the new west and become one of the prominent legal minds while the Territory was still in the early years of its history. The claim which Jonathan J. Day received was located in Oklahoma County, and here he began the reclamation of a farm, residing there until the year 1903. At that time he and his wife removed to Pittsburg County and established their home in the thriving little city of Hartshorne, where they were to remain thereafter until death claimed them. Mrs. Day died in 1914 at the age of sixty-six, and on November 13 of the following year, Mr. Day's death occurred, he having celebrated his seventieth birthday. Both in his native State of Mississippi, where his wife was also born and reared, and in Oklahoma he had engaged consistently in agricultural pursuits, winning success through his untiring labors. With others of the same fine pioneer strain, he contributed his full share to the upbuilding of Oklahoma and the great West. Mr. Day was a hearty supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, and in the crisis of the Civil War, he represented his native State as one of its gallant soldiers who went forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. Jonathan J. and Amanda R. (Pollan) Day were the parents of two children: Jean P., and Allie, now the wife of Robert M. Boardman, residing at Decatur, Illinois.

Jean P. Day, of this record, was born in Webster County, Mississippi, near Walthall, on January 31, 1874. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, coming with his parents to the Territory of Oklahoma when fifteen years old, and continuing his education here. Mr. Day well remembers his stately entrance into country which was to be his new home, seated upon the back of a gray mule, and the hardships of the early life in Oklahoma County. The reclamation and subsequent operation of the home farm made ample demands upon his time, but he was still able to keep up with his studies. Completing the course of training at the old Central Normal School of Oklahoma Territory, at Edmond, he took up education work and for several years served efficiently in the public schools of Oklahoma as teacher, and later as principal of the Emerson School in Oklahoma City.

For some little time, however, Mr. Day had been determined upon a legal career, and now began the study of law under the able guidance of the Hon. Henry H. Howard, at Oklahoma City. In 1899, he was admitted to the territorial bar, and soon afterward began the practice of his profession at Poteau, Indian Territory, a place that is now the judicial center of LeFlore County. Quickly winning the confidence of the community, he built up an extensive general practice throughout the vicinity, and gained

a place as one of the leading members of the bar of that section. In recognition of the position which he held among the members of his profession, Mr. Day was appointed in 1909 to aid in the revision of the code of laws of the recently organized State of Oklahoma, and the result of that revision is the well-known Harris-Day Code of Oklahoma Law, issued in 1910. During the time that he was engaged in this important work, Mr. Day maintained his residence at Guthrie, the former territorial capital, but in 1910 he removed to the rapidly growing city of McAlester, and there practiced in a very successful way for six years' time. In 1915, he was honored by an appointment from Governor R. L. Williams to the bench of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, on which he served with eminent efficiency until his resignation a year later to resume private practice at Oklahoma City, where in earlier years he had been a law student. He maintained his office here until 1924, when he again moved, this time to settle in Tulsa, where he has since occupied an important place among the attorneys of this busy and prosperous city, the "petroleum capital of the universe." He has appeared in much important litigation as attorney and counselor for many representative corporations and individually influential citizens, scoring many notable victories in the courts of the State for the causes which he has espoused.

Politically, Mr. Day is an active member of the Democratic party, playing an important part in party councils and campaigns. He has never, however, been ambitious of public office, preferring to perform his civic duty in less spectacular ways, and his elevation to the Supreme Court of the State was his sole essay in the field of public life. No worthy movement for advance or progress has ever failed to enlist his hearty support, and his contributions to charitable or benevolent enterprises have been many and generous. Mr. Day is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order he is a member of all bodies of the Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory at McAlester, and a member of the Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a prominent member of the County and Oklahoma State Bar associations. Mr. Day has been chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and to various State conventions. His only child, Doris, is now the wife of George D. Hansen, of Tulsa.

**JAMES DAVID CLAY**—An outstanding merchant and pioneer citizen of Indian Territory and of Texas, James David Clay lived the life of a constructive citizen of vision and practical works. He is recalled with an affection which will be undimmed in years to come, both in Texas and in Oklahoma, particularly in the community of Sayre, Oklahoma, where his long life closed.

Mr. Clay belonged to one of the oldest families in the Southland. He was born February 28, 1856, in Georgia, and died March 30, 1928, in Sayre, at the age of seventy-one. He was a son of David and Martha Clay. His father owned a large merchandising store and much valuable land in Georgia, prior to the war between the States; but after the war his property was taken from him, and he removed to Texas to seek his fortune anew. He had been a



wealthy man, owner of about a hundred slaves, and the war virtually ruined him; but he faced his trials with true courage, and lived to see fortune smile again in the Lone Star State.

The forepart of his education having been received in Georgia, where his father then had a plantation, Mr. Clay secured the balance of his academic training in Texas, graduating from high school there. Late in the '80s, after he had a round education in various business enterprises, he came to Indian Territory, and at Duncan engaged as general merchant. Later he sold his store, removed to Berlin, Oklahoma, resumed storekeeping, and at the opening of Comanche country came to Sayre. Here he opened a third general store, which prospered, as had the others. He had two stores at Shamrock, Texas, which added materially to his revenues, and was active in his business affairs until his retirement in 1925, when he left his two sons in charge of the business. Mrs. Clay, of whom more follows, retains an interest in the Shamrock stores and in the store building at Sayre, together with much realty and property accumulated by Mr. Clay.

A Democrat, Mr. Clay supported the principles of his party with strength and consistency, never finding it necessary to go outside party ranks for suitable candidates. He was a communicant of the Methodist church. In everyday life he lived his religion, and was a true example of Christian virtues, acting his faith as he professed it, always with a helping hand for those in need of assistance. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World, but cared more for home life than for social diversions of fraternity. Mrs. Clay is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Clay married twice; (first), in 1877, Elberta Morrow, of Paris, Texas. She died in 1912, and he married (second), at Sayre, October 31, 1913, Callie G. McAdams. Previously she had been the wife of Oscar Caudill, whom she married in 1893. Mrs. Callie G. (McAdams) Clay was a daughter of Captain W. C. Adams, of Palo Pinto County, Texas, who served in the Civil and Mexican wars. He was prominent in Texas, numbered among the largest stock dealers in the State, and his ranch is now owned by heirs. Of Mr. Clay's first marriage were born children, as follows: Myrtle, Clyde, Coot, Thomas, and Ima. To Mrs. Clay, by her first marriage, were born: Fred R., Anna C., and Clella. All the children are married, and Mrs. Clay has one grandchild (1929). Her address in Sayre is No. 901 North Fourth Street.

Truly it is said: "The Lord helps them that help themselves." Mr. Clay's life gives proof of this, for he began his career without advantages, his family having lost the bulk of its fortune. What he accomplished he did of himself alone. And he leaves behind a lasting memorial in memory.

**HENRY E. HUSTON, M. D.**—Physician and surgeon, but musician as well, Dr. Henry E. Huston is almost as well known in Cherokee and the Oklahoma country thereabouts for his skill as a cornet player as he is for his undeniable professional ability. Master of the instrument for twenty-five years, Dr. Huston was a member of the original Sooner Serenading Orchestra and his work in connection with the organization took him over a large portion of the State. His flair for music provides him with an ideal means of recreating mind and body after the tax-

ing strain of attending to a large medical practice, and duties involved in his participation in community activities, for Dr. Huston has the welfare of Cherokee at heart and can always be counted upon to give assistance to projects looking toward the betterment of the town.

Born in Welton, Illinois, September 6, 1893, Dr. Huston is the son of Robert F. Huston, native of Indiana, and Nancy (Warton) Huston, who was born in Illinois. The family removed to Oklahoma in 1910, where Mr. Huston established a store in Aline. There were two sons and a daughter, Laura Maude, deceased, in the family. The other son is Dr. Benjamin Huston, dentist, of Tulsa.

The subject of this sketch attended Northwestern Normal at Alva, then went to the State University at Norman, where he received his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1917. He served an internship in Aline Hospital, then came, in 1918, to Cherokee, where he opened an office in association with Dr. H. A. Lile. Dr. Huston is a worker in the Cherokee Rotary Club and a member of the Masonic Order. His religious affiliations are with the Disciples of Christ.

On May 1, 1917, Dr. Huston married Ada M. Brown, a Kansan, and graduate nurse of the Arkansas City Hospital. Their one child is Betty Joyce, born February 21, 1924.

**ALPHEUS BRAZIL GOSSELIN**—A son of the new and progressive Oklahoma which has passed many an older State in many avenues of development is Alpheus Brazil Gosselin, of Altus, Oklahoma. In his record of accomplishments, as in his ideal of public and private achievement, Mr. Gosselin is typical of the spirit of his native State. He has carved out success for himself through sheer force of energy and ambition and has broadened his personal success and shaped it to serve the larger ends of community progress. His activities in the field of loans and investments are judicious and widely serviceable.

Alpheus Brazil Gosselin was born near Altus, Oklahoma, June 1, 1895, son of Peter W. and Mary L. (Hussey) Gosselin, both natives of Louisiana. The father, now retired, came to Oklahoma about 1889, and was occupied as a rancher until his retirement. To him and his wife were born eight children: Bessie, wife of C. H. Colston, of Fort Worth, Texas; George C. Gosselin, of Altus; Alpheus Brazil, subject of this record; E. L., who resides in Cordell, Oklahoma; Elsie, wife of Irvin Martin; Asa W., who lives in Carnegie, Oklahoma; Raymond, residing in Altus; and a boy who died in infancy.

This large family in a day of fewer comforts and of pioneer hardships in Oklahoma, put all the boys and girls on their mettle and made the matter of education and advancement in a career an accomplishment of the individual himself. Mr. Gosselin met the challenge with spirit and determination, working his way through school after the family moved to Altus in 1907. He ran errands for drygoods stores and performed odd jobs in an efficient and workmanlike way which won for him popularity and a good deal of confidence from the business men of the town. In 1912, he had worked so hard and saved so effectively that he was able to purchase a half interest in a variety store which he operated successfully for fifteen years. Meantime, he was broadening the scope of his activities and becoming more and more involved in other interests and in the general affairs of the community. Therefore, in 1927 he sold

out his equity in the store and devoted himself to loans and investments. It was Mr. Gosselin who gave to Altus its prize building, the largest, most modern, and best equipped in the town. He built the Gosselin Building, five stories high, measuring fifty by one hundred and forty feet, and used as a bank and office structure, entirely modern in material and workmanship and built of indestructible Bedford stone.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Gosselin is a leader among the Rotarians of Altus, whom he has served as secretary, director, and president. He also served the Chamber of Commerce as president and for nine years as director.

On September 1, 1919, Alpheus Brazil Gosselin married Cleo Cole, a native of Oklahoma like himself, and they have a daughter: Patricia Gosselin, born June, 1921.

**C. A. WAGES**—A native of California, but a resident of Oklahoma since his youth, Sheriff Wages has been located in Tillman County since 1901, and for many years has been one of its most prominent and best-liked citizens. As sheriff he has proven himself an able, conscientious and courageous public official, filling this office very ably and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He is also prominently active in several fraternal organizations, takes an interest in religious affairs, and in every way is one of the substantial and representative men in Tillman County.

C. A. Wages was born in Modoc County, California, in 1882, a son of Richard Wages. He was one of seven children, of whom five are still living. His father was a native of Missouri, but spent the latter part of his life in Oklahoma, where he died in 1917. When Sheriff Wages first came to Oklahoma, in 1901, he located on a farm in Tillman County. Later he came to Frederick, the county seat, where he was connected for fourteen years with the local light company. For four years he was head of the city department in charge of lighting, and at the end of that period he was appointed sheriff of Tillman County, which position he has filled so capably that he still holds it. He is a member of the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master, as well as of the various other Masonic bodies, up to and including the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World, of which latter he is a Past Chancellor. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations, like those of his family, are with the Christian church, in which he is a deacon.

Sheriff Wages married, in 1901, Ada Watkins, a native of Shelby County, Texas, and a daughter of J. M. Watkins, of Texas. Sheriff and Mrs. Wages are the parents of three children: 1. Anna May, who married H. E. McCull, of Hollis, Oklahoma. 2. Lucille, who married Lee McMann. 3. Bee, a graduate of the Frederick High School and living at home with her parents.

**JESS C. TARR** carried on so efficiently the work of the clerk of the district court, to which position he had been appointed to fill an unexpired term, that he was elected to the office in the next elections and has become a permanent resident of Cherokee, where he came in 1927 from Helena, where he had for several years conducted a feed and seed business. He

has to his credit an extensive World War service record with a year spent overseas.

Mr. Tarr was born near Jet, Oklahoma, February 27, 1898, of pioneer stock. His parents, Joseph G. and Minnie (Teeter) Tarr, came from Missouri in 1894 to homestead land near Jet, a tract which remained in their possession until 1918. The father's death occurred November 6, 1928, and the mother died March 16, 1922. Of the eight children born to the Tarrs the oldest two died in infancy and the others are: Fred V., of Goldtry, Oklahoma; Jess C., the subject of this sketch; Otis A., of Jet, Oklahoma; Harvey, of West Palm Beach, Florida; Gladys, of Lambert, Oklahoma; Mildred, of Cherokee.

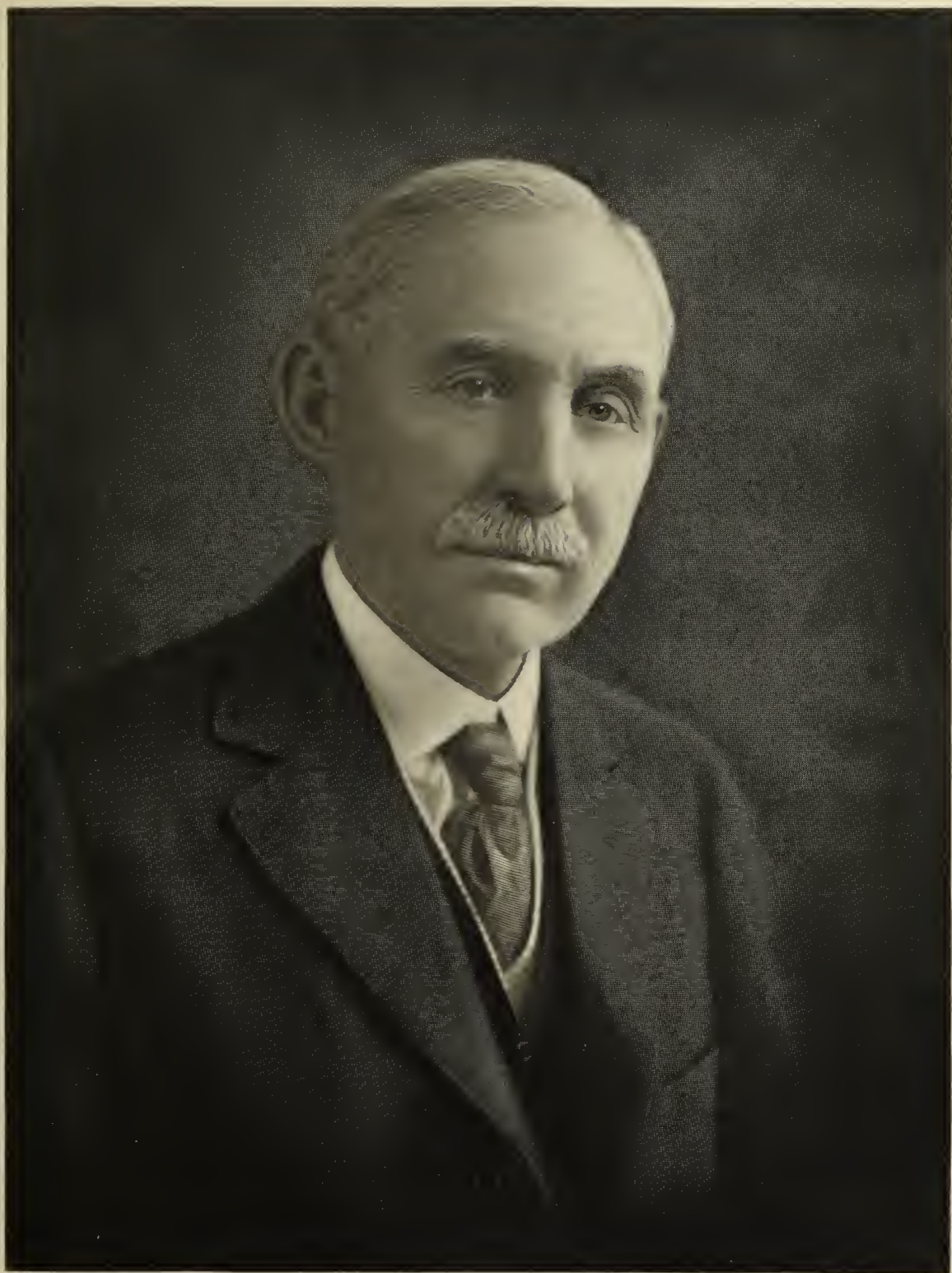
Jess C. Tarr finished the work offered in the country school near his father's farm, then enrolled in the State Agricultural School at Helena, where he was graduated in 1917. Then came the World War, and in January, 1918, Mr. Tarr enlisted in the Mechanics' Detachment of the Air Service, First Division. He was overseas for a year, being mustered out of the service in July, 1919. Returning to Helena, Mr. Tarr established a seed and feed selling and buying business, which he continued to operate until 1927, when he removed with his family to Cherokee upon receiving the appointment as clerk of the district court. On November 6, 1928, he was elected as the regular incumbent of the office. Mr. Tarr is a member of the Church of Christ.

On December 19, 1919, Mr. Tarr married Lois F. Van Wye, of Oklahoma. They became the parents of three children: Jamie Dorcas, Jennie Lou, and Virginia Mae.

**JOSEPH H. EVANS**—"Uncle Joe" Evans, familiarly known to Oklahoma and to oil men throughout the country as the "Grand Old Man" of the oil industry, began life in a rural community of a kind now rare in America, where boys and girls went barefoot, where fishing was perhaps the chief entertainment, and where the local schools came off a poor last in winning the time and affections of the neighborhood's youthful students. This simple, hearty life of his boyhood played its part in moulding Mr. Evans' character, and many of the traits which have endeared him to an entire industry may be traced to early habits and training. During all the long years of his notable career he has been connected with oil developments, and solely through his own efforts and ability, has risen to his present place as executive head of the Devonian Oil Company, one of the largest of independent producers. In this time he has seen the making of much oil history, and with a considerable part of it, he himself has been concerned.

Mr. Evans was born May 16, 1851, in the village of President, in upper Venango County, Pennsylvania. His father, John Evans, was a river pilot, whose business it was to guide log rafts down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, where the logs were worked up in sawmills. At the age of ten, when the boy first accompanied his father on a trip down the river, his thoughts and interests had already turned to oil field development. Only two years before, the Drake well, precursor of a mammoth industry, had been brought in near Titusville, fifteen miles from the Evans home, while in 1861 the first flowing well was struck on Oil Creek, at Rouseville, eight miles from President. Earlier in the same year Joseph H.





*J. H. Evans*





Evans witnessed the first great disaster of the oil fields, when the Little and Merrick well, flowing 3,000 barrels, caught fire, burning to death nineteen persons and disfiguring others, and all this not five miles distant from the boy's home.

Shortly after he made his first ride down the river with his father, the family moved to Shippensville, in Clarion County, where the elder Evans had bought a lumber tract, and here Joseph attended district school. In his sixteenth year he put his studies behind him and got his first oil field job driving a team of horses hauling oil in barrels from Shamburg to Pithole, a distance of six miles. From Pithole the oil was run by pipe line to the Miller farm on Oil Creek, and there loaded on barges and taken to points down the Allegheny River. For some time thereafter, Mr. Evans was variously employed as roustabout, tool dresser and pumper, while for several years until 1876 he acted as a drilling contractor in Pennsylvania oil fields. Then for the first time he began producing his own oil at Elk City, in Clarion County, which in 1876 was a booming oil center with several thousand people, although it is now practically deserted. Mr. Evans was successful to a degree almost immediately. He had five wells at Elk City, all good ones, the best producing three hundred barrels a day. His first well, drilled on his grandfather's farm was good for one hundred and twenty-five barrels, with oil selling in the neighborhood of \$4.25 a barrel. In 1877 Mr. Evans went to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where an oil rush was on. He put down his first well on Harrisburg Run, and here also had excellent success from the start. Meanwhile he had obtained a membership in the Bradford Oil Exchange, and joined in the frantic speculation of the time. For a while he seemed to be doing his level best to throw away the profits which he made through hard work on the field, always seeing big winnings just ahead. Finally after four years in which he sold one after another of his leases in the Bradford and Elk City fields to meet his losses, he found himself with just one lease left. "Then I woke up," said Mr. Evans, "quit the oil exchange, went to my one remaining lease at Derrick City and started all over again."

The year 1886 found Mr. Evans in Lima, Ohio, where he was very successful in drilling operations. The next year he and a group of associates formed the Ohio Oil Company which operated in Ohio until 1889, when it was sold to the Standard Oil Company. After that the same group of men operated in the New Cumberland and Turkeyfoot areas in West Virginia, and finally, in 1891, they organized the Devonian Oil Company which became one of the leading independent producing concerns.

The Devonian Company took over the New Cumberland and Turkeyfoot properties and the next year it took part in developing the McDonald, Pennsylvania, Pool. Its best well here flowed five hundred and twenty barrels an hour. Others yielded two to three hundred barrels in the same space of time. In 1893 the company extended its operations to Sistersville, West Virginia, and by the end of that year it was running fifty-two strings of pools at one time. Its activities soon covered the important territory in the five producing States of that period, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and New York.

C. P. Collins was the first president of the Devonian Oil Company; J. R. Leonard the first vice-

president, and Mr. Evans the first secretary. The offices were located in the old Tradesmen's Building, at Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, and here Mr. Evans was to be found hard at work almost any time during the day, unless he happened to be out in the field. The immense amount of territory developed by the Devonian Oil Company, and the big prices received from time to time for its holdings are matters of petroleum history, and in the history of that success, Mr. Evans played a part of the greatest importance. In addition to his interests in the Devonian Company, he was also a member of the Victor Oil and Gas Company, the Superior Oil Company, the Pennsylvania Oil Company, and the Worth Oil Company.

With wells already producing in Oklahoma indicating the likelihood of important pools in that region, Mr. Evans went there, got leases in the Osage territory and began drilling in 1904. He struck oil and in 1905 the Devonian Company was running 4,000 barrels daily to a tank farm at Ramona. From that time they were interested in virtually all the major oil developments of Oklahoma, operating in Cushing, Okmulgee and other big pools, while soon, like all the other large companies, the Devonian moved its office headquarters to Tulsa. Meanwhile Mr. Evans had succeeded to the presidency of the company, a position for which he was eminently fitted by proved ability and long experience, and during the years since that time his services and guiding hand have been repeatedly of the greatest value. In a sense, the Devonian has become his company, and at the advanced age of seventy-seven he is still most active in its affairs.

In a recently published account of his life in the "Oil and Gas Journal," Mr. Evans has related many interesting experiences which have come to him and commented on conditions in the oil industry. "Foolish, utterly foolish," is his characterization of the methods employed in developing big pools in the past. "There has been waste and demoralization as a result of failure of oil men to get around a table together and talk things over frankly in a spirit of co-operation," he said. "There has been a disposition to blame the 'little fellow' for our troubles, but the blame lies squarely at the door of the big men themselves. In the insane race to get the oil out first, they have exhausted pools as fast as the newer knowledge and the newer devices enabled them to do it, without any apparent thought for the future of the general welfare of the oil industry. Because we have been opening up enormous pools in the last few years we seem to think big pools always will be discovered just at the right time to keep us going. Foolish, utterly foolish. Why can't we learn from experience? Yet do not get the idea that I think the oil business is headed for the rocks. On the contrary, I believe some of its best days lie ahead. But I do think that some of the prosperity that future years will bring could be enjoyed right now if it were not for the fool policies followed. I expect to see the consumption of crude oil reach 3,000,000 barrels a day inside of two years."

This account would not be complete without mention of the recent luncheon of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. Evans was presented with the gold medal of the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress, and chosen official host of the oil pioneers attending the exposition. Many

honors and tributes were paid to him for his long and distinguished services to the industry, and no man could be found to say that he did not deserve them all.

In spite of his busy life, Mr. Evans has found time to be interested in civic affairs and in the support of worthy movements for progress. At Tulsa he is known to have three special interests, in addition to his oil connections, his church—the First Presbyterian Church, of Tulsa; his bank—the Exchange National Bank, of which he is a director and was one of the organizers; and the Tulsa Young Women's Christian Association, to which he has given liberal donations from time to time. "Uncle Joe" has also been a sort of godfather to the Boy Scouts of the city. There are four corps of them at the Presbyterian church alone, and regularly, once each year, Mr. Evans gives a banquet in the church known as the "Uncle Joe Evans Boy Scout Banquet." He is a member of the brotherhood Sunday School Class and in regular attendance upon all affairs of the church, the pastor of which, Dr. C. W. Kerr, has paid high tribute to him for his generous and long-continued support. For twelve years he was a member of the board of deacons of the congregation. Fraternally, Mr. Evans is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order he is a member of all of the higher bodies, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1877, Joseph H. Evans married Jennie M. Donaldson, of Plumer, Pennsylvania, who died in 1916. Two children were born of this marriage: A son, Harry Clay Evans, who was killed accidentally at a Shriners' parade in Tulsa in 1921; and a daughter, who now resides at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**DAN CAVES**—A native of Harrison County, Ohio, during his youth a resident of Iowa, but for twenty years a resident of Oklahoma, Mr. Caves today is one of the prominent and most successful farmers and stock raisers of Jackson County. Having been thoroughly trained by long practical experience in all forms of farming, Mr. Caves invariably makes a success of whatever crops he raises and frequently devotes a large part of his farm to the cultivation of cotton. Though naturally he is devoting the major share of his time and attention to the operation of his large farm, he takes a helpful and effective interest in civic and religious affairs and, indeed, in every respect is one of the leading and most substantial citizens of Jackson County.

Dan Caves was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 7, 1861, a son of Edward and Mary Caves. He was one of fourteen children, of whom four are now living. Together with their family, Mr. Caves' parents removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1874. Both died in Iowa. Later Mr. Caves came from Iowa to Oklahoma and, settling in Jackson County, near Altus, he gradually acquired a large farm property there, until today he owns some four hundred and sixty acres. All of his land is of the best and, in 1929, two hundred acres of it were planted to cotton. Mr. Caves is also engaged in stock raising on a large scale and in this branch of farming, too, has met with marked success. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations, like those of his family, are with the Church of Christ.

Mr. Caves married, in 1890, Mary McClure, a daughter of George and Irene (Fry) McClure. Both

of Mrs. Caves' parents were natives of Ohio, from which State they moved to Iowa in the 1850's, settling on a farm, on which they died. Mrs. Caves was one of eight children, of whom six are now living. She was one of twins, as was Mr. Caves. Mr. and Mrs. Caves had four children: 1. Delma, who died at the age of one year. 2. Fred, engaged in farming and a veteran of the World War, during which he served overseas in France for fifteen months with the Aviation Corps, reaching the rank of corporal. 3. John M., who died at Camp Cody during the World War. 4. Florence, who married T. S. Fisher, of Cordell, Washita County. Mr. and Mrs. Caves have the pleasure of seeing seven grandchildren grow up. The family residence in Altus, Jackson County, is located at No. 213 West Elm Street.

**WADE HAMPTON SHUMATE**—The chief factors in building up the educational system of Oklahoma which has been receiving such general favorable comment in recent years, have been the officials of the system in the cities and towns of the State. Long experience and an excellent education have combined with an inborn enthusiasm for educational work to make of Wade Hampton Shumate an ideal leader. He is Superintendent of Schools at Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma. In other departments of community life, Mr. Shumate also takes an active part and contributes much to general advancement.

Wade Hampton Shumate was born in Sherman, Texas, on a farm, July 10, 1879, son of Wylie and Huldah (Cannon) Shumate, and one of a large family of fourteen children. He received an excellent education, which began in the public schools of Sherman and was continued in the high school of Tioga. After studying at the Texas Christian University for three and a half years, he went to Oklahoma University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He continued his academic career at the University of Chicago, which conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

His first teaching position was at Polyclinic College at Fort Worth, Texas, where he remained for two years, and where he was also coach and athletic director. He then was offered the position of principal for the Mangum High School, in 1905, from which he was called to take the position of superintendent at Granite, Oklahoma, where he remained for three years. He next served as Superintendent of Schools at Fairview for two years, a position he resigned in order to accept a place at the head of the Department of Education in the Northeast State Normal School. He continued his work there for seven years, broadening the scope to include the position of director of the training school and athletic director. During the next six years Mr. Shumate was superintendent at Sallisaw, and in 1926, he accepted his present office of superintendent of the Mangum schools.

His pedagogical progress has not prevented Mr. Shumate's participation in other departments of public service. He was in Company M, First Texas Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, serving on the board of directors of the latter, and on the City Library Board. He is also an elder in the Christian church. His fraternities at college were the Phi Delta Kappa and the Kappa Delta Pi. He belongs to the Mangum Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons,







Thos M. Hansen

the McAlester body of the Scottish Rite Masons, the Bedouin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Muskogee, and has been Senior Deacon at the Sallisaw Lodge, and Adviser of the De Molay Commandery.

April 15, in 1906, Wade Hampton Shumate married Maude Chenault, of Sherman, Texas, who was living in Mangum at the time. They are the parents of a daughter, Wahlelu Maude Shumate, now a freshman in the Mangum High School.

**JUDGE PERCY VALENTINE RUCH**—Public service has been a distinguished characteristic of Judge Percy Valentine Ruch, of Frederick, Oklahoma, as it has been of other members of his family. His father was a Civil War hero, and the judge served both in the Spanish-American and in the World wars. Since 1920 he has devoted himself to the advancement of law and order and the various procedures of justice in Oklahoma.

Percy Valentine Ruch was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 14, 1881, son of Daniel L. and Cherilla E. (Koons) Ruch, both of whom were born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. The father moved to Indiana in 1860, just before the outbreak of the Civil War, and he enlisted for service in Company I, 71st Indiana Volunteers, seeing three years of active participation in hard fighting during that period. The father died in Indiana. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom Judge Ruch was the seventh. Always ambitious, the youth attended rural school in winter and worked on the farm in summer, advancing steadily until he was ready for secondary school work. He graduated from the Lafayette, Indiana, High School at the age of eighteen. Then what was almost a hereditary passion for the army seized him and led him to enroll in Battery G of the 3d Regiment, United States Artillery, with which outfit he saw two years of service in the Philippines. He was in the Islands during the Spanish-American War and had the distinction of acting as guard over President Aguinaldo during his imprisonment. When Judge Ruch's discharge came at the close of the war, he had the rank of sergeant, first-class gunner. Returning to Indiana, he resumed his interrupted schooling and entered Indiana University, where he completed a four-year law course, graduating in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His first essay at the practice of law was at Mulberry, Indiana, where he remained for ten years and prospered until the United States became involved in the World War. Then his old love for the army returned. He enlisted in the United States Army on May 17, 1917, and entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, where he was commissioned first lieutenant on August 15, 1917. He signed up with the 325th Artillery at Camp Taylor in Louisville and accompanied this branch of the service overseas for ten months of fighting. He organized the 329th Company Military Police, which guarded the Spanish border until July, 1919, and then returned to his regiment, which rewarded his long and faithful service with a captaincy, August 4, 1919.

It was on February 1, 1920, that Judge Ruch moved to Oklahoma, settling first at Grandfield, where he practiced law, for three years. So able did he prove himself, so genuinely devoted to the general welfare, that he won the confidence of a large constituency, which elected him county judge on the Republican

ticket. Judge Ruch had the unique distinction of being the only Republican elected in his part of the State and proved so much to the public liking that he was reelected after completing his first two-year term. He then began the practice of his profession at Frederick, the county seat, and continued as a private citizen with a growing law practice for two years. Then came his election to the office of county attorney, in which he is today occupied. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Phi Delta Phi, the Alpha Tau Omega, the American Legion, Spanish War Veterans, and the "40 and 8." He now bears the commission of major of the Field Artillery Reserve. In another branch of public service before the war, Judge Ruch was efficient—namely, as postmaster at Mulberry, Indiana. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

On June 17, 1908, Percy Valentine Ruch married Josie Koons, also a native of Indiana, daughter of Dr. M. T. Koons. She graduated from Indiana University in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was a classmate there of the young man who was destined to become her husband. Judge and Mrs. Ruch had three children: Monroe Koons; Bernhard P., deceased; and Elizabeth.

**ROY MELISANDER JOHNSON**—There are in Oklahoma a number of valiant men engaged in productive enterprise whose success has largely resulted from the application of rare common sense in conjunction with speed of action. There are none in whom this combination is more conspicuously developed than Roy Melisander Johnson, of Ardmore, who, in a comparatively brief period of time and while still in early middle life, has reached a point of prosperity that is a fine tribute to his attainments. Fearless, industrious, enterprising, honest and forceful, he began his life in the State by a defiance of political tradition and not only made the people like it, but like it so well that they elected him to public office by Democratic vote. For his defiance was in the shape of a Republican newspaper, which he founded in Ardmore in 1907, when the very term was anathema to almost every resident of the district. His popularity won and has since been winning, and it is said by his fellow-citizens that no man in the State stands higher in the regard of its people than he. From the moment of his arrival here he has been active in all works that meant progress and development of the natural resources, and has had a dominating influence in many enterprises with which he has become associated. Since he came here in 1907 he has seen the population of the city more than double and prosperity increase with tremendous strides. Much of this is due to men of his stamp, for he is made of the bone, the sinew and the intellect that achieve results and make them permanent. His particular hobby, outside of his business enterprises, is good roads and more of them, and as a member of the first Oklahoma State Highway Commission he did valiant work in achieving such results.

He was born in Cashton, Wisconsin, July 11, 1881, a son of Oley Andrew and Sarah Melissa (Shriner) Johnson. Oley Andrew Johnson was born in Illinois in 1851, his parents having come to this country from Norway, and obtained his early education in the public schools. Inspired by a call to the ministry, he prepared himself for that occupation and for half a century, until his death in 1923 at the age



of seventy-two years, he was a clergyman of the Church of the Seventh Day Adventists. He was also a teacher of Biblical history in denominational schools and the author of several religious volumes. He also spent many years of his life in Norway, where he was one of the most revered of its citizens and admired for his piety and his works among the people. His wife was also a native of Illinois and was born in the same year as himself. She was helpful to him in his religious and philanthropic work during her entire married life and left him bereft when she died at College Place, Washington, in 1916.

Their son, Roy Melisander Johnson, acquired his education in the public schools of Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska, and was additionally trained by his parents, an assistance that was of great avail when he entered higher grades, and showed when he was graduated well toward the top of his class. He then spent three years at Milton College, Wisconsin, during which his intellectual potentialities were still further developed, and when he left that institution to enroll as a student in Union College, College Place, Nebraska, his transcript of grades demonstrated his keen insight of all studies undertaken. He was graduated from Union College in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, following which he engaged in several occupations, among these being the printer's trade, which he learned in Battle Creek, Michigan. He worked there for a time as a linotype operator and later went to Beaumont, Texas, following the same occupation. In 1907 he came to Ardmore and established the Ardmore "Statesman," and began its publication as a Republican newspaper. This undertaking was typical of the man, for such a newspaper in a strong Democratic field was much like a red flag waved at a fighting bull in an arena. Yet his perseverance and good nature won the day, for he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners and served his term with flying colors, making friends everywhere. Later he became a member of the first Oklahoma State Highway Commission and served in that body with great distinction. He edited and published his "Statesman" until 1915. The discovery of the Healdton oil field marked his entry into the oil business, in which he has been very successful. He entered the Healdton field and was one of the original company to lease land and contract for drilling, eventually becoming president of the Healdton Petroleum Company. He is also a director in the Wirt-Franklin Petroleum Corporation; vice-president of the Simpson Building Company of Ardmore; director of the Ardmore National Bank and holds other executive offices. He has recently been elected a director of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johnson was a delegate from the State of Oklahoma to the Republican National Convention in Kansas City which nominated Herbert Hoover for President. He is a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Ardmore and generous in his contributions to all worthy causes. In fraternal memberships and affiliations he is very strong, being a thirty-third degree member of the Masonic body, with associations in Bruce Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; Knights Templar; India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Indian Consistory, No. 2, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and class director since 1917. He is also a member of the Oklahoma Club of Oklahoma City, and of the Lake Shore Athletic Club of Chicago, Illinois.

Roy Melisander Johnson married (first), April 27, 1913, Odessa Otey. Their children are: 1. Otey G., born July 14, 1914. 2. June, born January 4, 1923. Following the death of his wife, January 5, 1923, he married (second), June 17, 1926, Elizabeth Thomason, of Huntsville, Texas.

**ESPER E. HALLEY**—Superintendent of Schools in Fairview, Esper E. Halley has had an extended career replete of experience, and today is widely known in educational circles of the State. He is a foremost citizen of Fairview, assists in all its major movements of civic, social and educational development, and has lived in Oklahoma since the age of fourteen.

Mr. Halley was born in Wheeling, Missouri, September 4, 1885, son of Samuel and Lucinda (Phillips) Halley. His father was born in Ohio; his mother in Virginia; and in 1899 they came to Oklahoma, taking a homestead at Sharon, Woodward County, where the mother continues to reside, her husband having died in 1912. He was a farmer and man of affairs, a leading figure in agricultural matters, highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. In the family were children: Esper E., of whom further; Arley; Irvin; Overt, of Woodward; Noble, who died at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, while in service of his country in the World War.

Mr. Halley received the forepart of his education in Missouri, and, from 1899 to 1905, studied in Woodward County. In the fall of that year he entered the Normal College at Alva, and graduated therefrom in 1910. From 1911 until 1914 he taught school at Cherokee, and returning to Woodward became principal there, retaining the post four years. He now studied at the University of Chicago, received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1922, and in 1928 came to Fairview as Superintendent of Schools. Meanwhile, before and after his course in university, he taught at Sharon, where he was superintendent for four years, and taught at Moorehead seven years; so that when he came to Fairview he brought an experience of the fullest and broadest measure. He continues to be an earnest student of general affairs as well as of pedagogy and the classics, and interests himself in all matters of moment to good citizens. Mr. Halley is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons and Pi Kappa Delta Fraternity. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and a communicant of the Methodist church.

On September 5, 1915, Mr. Halley was united in marriage with Maud Millspaugh, native of Anthony, Kansas, and their children are: 1. Margaret H., born January 27, 1917. 2. Robert E., born November 2, 1920. 3. Billy D., born December 1, 1923.

**CHARLES JEROME ALEXANDER, M. D.**—One of the younger members of the medical profession of Clinton is Charles Jerome Alexander, who has been in practice here only since 1925, yet who in that brief period has established a high reputation for the character of his work. Dr. Alexander was thoroughly grounded in the theoretical work of medicine before undertaking a general practice, since which time he has kept abreast of the times in every detail of progressive medicine and has utilized this knowledge to the advantage of a steadily growing practice. There is a bright future for physicians of his accomplishments in Oklahoma, and, in the opinion of the profession and laity alike, he is bound to become one of the shining lights.

He was born in Greenville, South Carolina, June 13, 1900, a son of Marshall L. Alexander, now deceased, and Roxie (Nicholson) Alexander, of Ardmore, Oklahoma. His education began in the public schools of Ardmore, which he finished in 1918. For the following four years he attended the medical school of the University of Oklahoma, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1922. He followed this course by one of two years at the Washington University, of St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1924. During 1924 and 1925 he served as an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, after which he came to Oklahoma and established himself in general practice in Clinton. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the Custer County Medical Society, also of the local Kiwanis Club. His college fraternities are Beta Theta Pi, social, and Alpha Kappa Kappa, medical. In the Masonic Order he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, as well as to the intermediate bodies.

**AMOS Z. PINSON**—A substantial citizen and highly esteemed member of the rural community surrounding Tipton, in Tillman County, Ohio, is Amos Z. Pinson, farmer and stock-raiser, whose attractive home is situated two miles northwest of the town. He is a prosperous man, hospitable and possessed of many friends.

Amos Z. Pinson was born in 1870 in Tennessee, where he also received his education and spent the years of his boyhood and early manhood. At the age of twenty-one, he determined to try his fortune in a new part of the country, where the opportunity for carving out a career was larger and the lands richer and less worked over. Mr. Pinson settled first in Texas, where he was for twenty years an agriculturist. In February, 1909, he moved to Tillman County, Oklahoma, where he purchased a farm, to which he subsequently added more and more acres until he spread his property out over the three hundred and twenty acres he now owns. All his land is under intensive cultivation and improved with buildings and the best farm equipment. Illustrative of its value is the price paid him for one hundred and sixty acres, which he has sold within recent years—one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre. He is principally interested in cotton and livestock. Mr. Pinson belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Knights of Pythias.

In 1897, Amos Z. Pinson married Mary Barnett, daughter of G. M. and Emley Barnett, and they are the parents of the following children: L. B. Pinson, cashier in the First National Bank at Tipton; Bonnie, wife of F. D. Fenley; Jack B., a college graduate, is engaged in farming; Norma, now attending college at Norman. Two of their children are now deceased.

**WALTER L. OWEN**—For nearly half the time he has been engaged in the practice of law in Oklahoma, the star of destiny has illuminated the way to public office for Walter L. Owen, of Cherokee, whose attainments were early recognized by the electorate and whose value to the community has been shown by his accomplishments. Interest in civic progress has been displayed in equal measure with the general commercial advance of the district, while to his work here he brought a fund of theoretical and practical education that early established him in a high position

among the legal profession of the State. He is a man of natural attractions, a student of conditions, a capable administrator of office, a loyal friend to those worthy, and a citizen of unquestioned integrity and patriotic devotion to the whole people. He is also an organizer of ability and a popular member of those organizations that comprise the better element of the people, while his friends are as numerous as his acquaintances and these represent a large area of which Cherokee is the center.

Walter L. Owen was born in Medicine Lodge, Kansas, November 19, 1882, a son of Joseph H. and Nannie (Thompson) Owen. They were the parents of six children, the father having been a farmer, whose death occurred in Medicine Lodge. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 8th Missouri Infantry during hostilities between the North and the South. Walter L. was given an elementary and high school education in his native town, and in 1901 entered the law office of Noble & Tinder there, where he studied law. He then matriculated at the University of Nebraska and from that institution was graduated in law in 1904, when he established himself in practice in Kiowa, Kansas, remaining there until 1908 and then removing to Cherokee, Oklahoma, where he now resides and practices. He served as county attorney for four years and since 1920 has been city attorney of Cherokee, at the same time taking care of a large and growing practice. During his term as county attorney he inaugurated the proceedings that resulted in the erection of the court house in Cherokee, a worthy monument to his energy and civic enterprise. He also assisted in the organization of the Masonic Hospital Association of Cherokee, of which he became secretary, an office he still holds. He attends the Baptist church, is a member of the Lions Club of Cherokee, and is fraternally affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons in the Blue Lodge; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Walter L. Owen married, in November, 1911, Pearl Allen, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and they are the parents of Robert L., born May 4, 1924.

**ALBERT M. DENNIS**—Postmaster at Frederick, Oklahoma, for the past several years, Albert M. Dennis is well known to the people of this section as an able business man and efficient public servant. His career has embraced several phases, including the teaching of school, a mercantile connection, and his present place as postmaster, in all of which he has faithfully discharged the duties of his position and won genuine success.

Mr. Dennis was born at Mansfield, Missouri, on March 15, 1881, a son of G. M. and Sarah Dennis of that place. The father was a farmer by occupation, and also served his country's cause during the period of the Civil War.

Albert M. Dennis attended the public schools of his birthplace, and following graduation from the Mansfield High School, completed the course of study at Hills Business College, in Dallas, Texas. When he had finished his academic training, he began the business of life as a school teacher, and for several years gave his time and attention to this work. He has always been alert, however, for larger opportunities than the present seemed to offer, and in the course of time this independence of spirit led him



to make a new start as a clerk connected with various mercantile enterprises. While still a young man he came to Frederick, Oklahoma, where he has since made his home, and where he soon established himself as an important member of the community. His energy and ability won him many friends, and when he was appointed postmaster of Frederick, the choice was widely applauded. Mr. Dennis has served in this important position with distinguished success and to the complete satisfaction of the community here, devoting all his time and attention to his various duties.

In politics Mr. Dennis is a Republican, being active in party work in this section. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is a member and Past Master of the Blue Lodge, a member of all bodies of the York Rite, Past Commander of the Commandery of the Knights Templar, Past Worthy Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, and a member of the advisory board for the Order of the De Molay, and the Order of the Rainbow. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of several clubs, including the local Lions Club, and golf club.

On December 25, 1904, at Mansfield, Missouri, Albert M. Dennis married Clella C. Rippee, daughter of H. C. and Samantha Rippee. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis worship in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

**HON. HARRY RANDALL**—Playing an important part in the affairs of the legal profession in Oklahoma and the Southwest, Hon. Harry Randall is now judge of the county court of Major County, Oklahoma, and for many years has been active in the law in Fairview, as well as a public-spirited citizen of his town. There is scarcely any matter of public significance that is too small for the consideration of Judge Randall, whose opinions and judgments are so valued by his fellows that they frequently seek his decision on questions pertaining to the well-being and prosperity of Fairview.

Judge Randall was born in Palmer, Kansas, on March 20, 1880, son of Jerry B. and Violetta (Buck) Randall, both of whom were natives of Ohio. His father was a farmer and contractor by trade, and died in his adopted State of Kansas, while the mother makes her home in Salina, Kansas. Judge Randall is one of their three children: 1. Harry, of whom this is a record. 2. Mrs. John Coburn, of Brookville, Kansas. 3. Velma, who became the wife of W. O. Ecklor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Judge Harry Randall received his early education in the public schools of Palmer, Kansas, his birthplace, and then studied at Normal University, Salina, Kansas, from which he was graduated in the class of 1904. During the course of his studies at that institution he had been teaching for five terms; and after his graduation he went to the University of Kansas, where he took up the study of law, the profession in which he mapped out his future career. And from the University of Kansas he was graduated in 1908 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he came to Oklahoma, settling first of all in the town of Tologa, where he practiced law for a short time, and then to Seiling, Oklahoma, where he remained for two years. Finally, in 1911, he opened a law office in Fairview, where he has practiced his profession ever since and has served in a number of important civic positions. He has held the office of city attorney, and also has served as a member of the School Board of the town. It was

in 1916 that he was elected to the office of county judge, which he has continuously held since, with the exception of four years. His third term expired in 1923, and so well and faithfully did he serve his constituents that they nominated him again and re-elected him to this position of dignity and trust in 1926, and in 1928.

Always interested in all phases of community affairs in Fairview and in promoting the welfare of his State, Judge Randall has aligned himself with several organizations that stand for the conservative and substantial principles upon which he has based his life. Early in his career he aligned himself politically on the side of the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he has regularly supported. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has gone through all branches and sat in the various chairs. He also belongs to the Lions Club, which takes a prominent part in the social affairs of Fairview, and, in his religious faith, is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Judge Randall married, on June 4, 1919, Mary Boal, a native of Kansas. By this union there has been one child, Robert Boal.

**EDGAR E. HOOD**—For many years one of the most significant figures before the bar in the State of Oklahoma, Edgar E. Hood was a powerful influence in affairs of the Democratic party's State organization, although his only important public office was that of assistant county attorney of Pottawatomie County. He preferred private practice as a means of livelihood, but was constantly active behind the scenes in the interests of his party and the general welfare of the State. Possessed of unusual force of personality, Mr. Hood directed men and affairs with ease, his control of situations being based upon a thorough understanding of human nature which he studied with never-failing interest and zeal. His youth was spent as a newspaper worker, and in his daily routine as gatherer and dispenser of news he came to appreciate the variety of motivations and influences that go to produce the diversity in men and women, and his sympathetic approach to human problems went far to make him one of the best known and liked pioneer lawyers in Oklahoma.

Mr. Hood was born November 19, 1870, in Ohio. Most of his early years were spent in that State, but while still a youth he went to La Junta, Colorado, where he edited a newspaper. He had opportunity for only grammar and high school education but, while gathering and writing news in the daytime, he spent his evenings assiduously reading law. He did newspaper work also in Kansas and Texas and in 1895 went to Shawnee, Pottawatomie County, where he edited a paper while getting a start in his legal profession, having been admitted to the bar at Shawnee. Mr. Hood's Oklahoma career was closely associated with that of S. P. Freeling, former attorney-general of Oklahoma, whose partner in the practice of law he was for many years. Mr. Hood served two terms as city attorney of Shawnee before becoming assistant county attorney under Freeling, a position he held from 1902 until 1907, and again from 1912 to 1913. He managed Freeling's campaign for the attorney-generalship, and was appointed attorney for the State banking department in 1915 by Freeling when the latter was elected, but resigned after serving only a few days to become attorney for the Prairie Oil





*E. E. Hood*



and Gas Company. This concern he continued to represent until his death. Following his resignation from the State position, Mr. Hood became associated with J. D. Lydick in the law firm of Lydick and Hood, and after Freeling's resignation as attorney-general the firm became Lydick, Hood and Freeling. Soon, however, this association was dissolved and for a number of years Mr. Hood practiced law alone. His connection with the oil and gas development made it imperative that he live in Oklahoma City and in 1915 he moved there, with his family, where their home was at No. 723 West Fourteenth Street.

On June 5, 1896, at Chandler, Oklahoma, Mr. Hood married Minnie Dye of Arkansas. They had five children, all of whom live in Oklahoma City: Mrs. John Carraway, Wilfred, Lawrence, and Hubert and Harold, who are twins. The family were members of the Presbyterian church.

Shortly before he moved to Oklahoma City, Mr. Hood had undergone a major operation and for the last ten years of his life he had suffered ill health. His death occurred November 20, 1925, leaving a large circle of friends, in addition to his family, to mourn his departure. Among members of the American Bar Association to which he belonged he was held in high esteem, and his legal associates in Shawnee and Oklahoma City respected him as a man who held to his ideals in pursuit of a profession where there is constant temptation to stoop to corruption that will bring large personal profits. The life of Mr. Hood has had a definite influence for good upon the State where he spent his mature years, and his memory will not soon fade from the minds and hearts of those who knew him.

**SAMUEL E. HICKMAN**—Mayor of the city of Altus, Oklahoma, for more than ten years, Samuel E. Hickman has ably served in the public interest during an administration notable for progressiveness and efficiency. He is a man of proved executive talents in business as well as public life, and his career at Altus reflects great credit upon himself personally and upon the community of which he is an important member.

Mr. Hickman was born at Salem, Illinois, on March 13, 1887, a son of Zachariah and Mollie (Doty) Hickman, the latter a native of Oklahoma, now deceased. Zachariah Hickman was born in West Virginia, but later moved to Illinois with his family and then further West. He is now living in Oklahoma where the five children of his marriage also make their home.

Samuel E. Hickman, of this record, grew to manhood in Illinois, and in that State obtained his education. Following graduation from the Salem High School, he then attended the Valentine School of Telegraphy. At the completion of the required course he was able to obtain a position with the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he remained connected for two years.

In 1909, however, with his father, Mr. Hickman came to Oklahoma and located at El Dorado, while beginning in 1910 he worked for two years with a produce company at Caldwell, Kansas. He had the greatest faith in the future of Oklahoma, and at the end of this time returned to the State, settling at Altus which he has since made his home. Soon after his arrival he established himself in the loan and insurance business, and in a very short time had built his business to a position of substantial

success. In 1913 he was elected justice of the peace, serving in that position for a two-year term, and in 1917, he was honored by the electorate in being chosen mayor of Altus. Mr. Hickman by this time had won his way to a position of prominence in the community through his business success and progressive public spirit. The confidence reposed in him by his fellow-townsmen was more than justified by the high character of his administration as chief executive of the city, and he was successively re-elected for two other terms. Following one term in which he devoted himself entirely to private life, he was returned to office in 1925, and has since continued to serve as mayor in the same highly satisfactory way. Mr. Hickman is prominent in many phases of Altus life, and owns a nice home in the city.

In 1914 Samuel E. Hickman married Laura Belle Steele, daughter of H. A. and Ollie Steele, of Altus. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman are the parents of one son, Howard E., now a student in the Altus High School. All the family are members of the local Baptist church.

**EMMET R. TALLEY**—As postmaster of Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma, Emmet R. Talley occupies a position of importance to the town and its vicinity. He is a young man of keen intellect and wide experience, with a fine record of public service and an ambition to continue to serve the community. For two years he served in the United States Army during the World War, and part of his service was overseas. In addition to his public office, Mr. Talley is a property owner, with two valuable farms.

Emmet R. Talley was born in Greer County, Oklahoma, October 22, 1891, son of Benjamin B. and Betty (Merton) Talley, and one of a family of eleven children, of whom nine are still living. The son was educated in the local country schools and pursued a business course at Central Business College, in Sedalia, Missouri, and Hills Business College at Oklahoma City. Upon completion of his education, he took a position as agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad and remained in that association for five and a half years, dividing his time between Ester and Brindman. He also served as relief agent at various points. His business career was interrupted by his enlistment in the United States Army on September 6, 1917, at Mangum, when he was enrolled in Battery A, 343rd Field Artillery, 90th Division. With his outfit he went overseas, sailing June 26, 1918, on the "City of Calcutta," and landing in Manchester, England. Although he remained in Europe until May 26, 1919, Mr. Talley did not see active service at the front during the war. He was for six months at Berneville with the Army of Occupation, and his return was made abroad the "Santa Cecilia," which left Saint-Nazaire, France, May 26, 1919. Mr. Talley was discharged as senior duty sergeant at Little Rock, June 8, 1919.

Upon receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Talley was employed by the Western Oklahoma Gin for nearly a year, when he joined the staff of the Farmers Coöperative Association of Mountain View, Oklahoma. On July 1, 1924, came his appointment to the office of postmaster at Mangum, in which capacity he has since continued. He owns two farms in Greer County, one of one hundred and



sixty acres, the other of one hundred and twenty-eight, and both now rented out on a share-crop basis. On his farms Mr. Talley has specialized in cotton and alfalfa. He has been Vice Commander of the American Legion and a member of the "40 and 8." He belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Chamber of Commerce.

On February 7, 1924, Emmet R. Talley married Lorena Cunningham, of Oklahoma City, and they reside at Mangum.

**ROBERT NEELY LINVILLE**—A practicing attorney at Weatherford, Oklahoma, for over twenty years, Robert Neely Linville is well known in legal circles of this section of the State. Thoroughly trained in his profession, with a wide knowledge of legal principles and their application in modern court procedure, he has built up a prosperous practice at Weatherford, and in Elk City, where he also maintains offices.

Mr. Linville was born at Georgetown, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on December 7, 1869, a son of Benjamin Jefferson Linville, a rancher and a Union soldier during the Civil War, and of Rachel Rosetta Linville, both now deceased. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Illinois, to which State his parents removed soon after his birth, and in the North Missouri State Normal School, at Kirksville, Missouri, where he took the degrees of Bachelor of Didactic Science in 1898, and Master of Didactic Science in 1905. Later he entered Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902, the Master of Arts degree in 1905, and took post-graduate work toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Meanwhile, however, his career was well under way. Deciding at first to enter the educational field, he taught for a time in the rural schools of Missouri, and later became superintendent of various schools. On September 22, 1902, he came to Oklahoma, and taught in the Southwestern State Normal School at Weatherford, until August, 1908. Here he was head of the department of history and civics. For some time, however, Mr. Linville had considered taking up the practice of law, and with this in mind he attended Kansas University during 1908 and 1909, taking various legal courses. On July 27, 1909, he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar, and immediately afterwards opened offices in Weatherford for the practice of his profession. Mr. Linville was immediately successful in his work. He was already well known in the community, and through his diligence on behalf of his clients scored many notable victories in the State courts for the causes which he espoused. Some time later he also opened offices at Elk City, where he built up a large following, and he now devotes himself to legal practice in both these communities. Mr. Linville has always given his allegiance to the finest ideals of his profession, and his appearance in any case is a guarantee of his belief in the justice of the cause which he supports.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Linville has been interested in problems of government and civic affairs, although he has never cared personally to seek office. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order is a member of all bodies of the York Rite, including

the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Commandery of the Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club at Weatherford, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Christian church.

On August 16, 1899, at Sumner, Missouri, Robert Neely Linville married Muriel Brown, daughter of A. B. and Mary Elizabeth Brown. Of this marriage there are two children: 1. Robert Neely, Jr., born on June 7, 1910. 2. Muriel, born on April 23, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Linville maintain their residence at Weatherford.

**J. GEORGE WRIGHT**—When the complete history is written of the American Indian's adjustment to the white man's civilization—a story that will often be fraught with the tragedy of the savage's ignorance and helplessness pitted unequally against greed and conscienceless exploitation—there will run through the book like a shining vindication of one's too frequently abused faith in human nature the account of how wisely, sanely, honestly, and humanely J. George Wright, superintendent of the Osage Indian Agency with headquarters at Pawhuska, has administered Indian affairs for nearly half a century.

Mr. Wright was born in DuPage County, Illinois, January 8, 1860, the son of James G. Wright, who came to America from Liverpool, England, and Elmira (Van Osdel) Wright, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, both of them people of exceptional character and stability. Under President Arthur, the father was appointed as agent for the Rosebud Sioux Indian Agency in 1882, and served in that capacity until 1886. The year 1883 marked J. George Wright's entry into the Indian service. He acted as farmer and later as chief clerk of the Rosebud Agency under his father's direction and, in spite of his youth, made such a good record for himself that he was retained in the Indian service through President Cleveland's first administration, regardless of the fact that he was a Republican in his political affiliations. The Wrights, father and son, are given credit for being responsible for the first real steps toward interesting the Sioux Indians in education, farming, and the production of livestock, and J. George Wright probably did more than any other one man to induce the Sioux to conform to governmental regulations.

In 1889 a Sioux Indian Commission consisting of General George Crook of the United States Army, Major William Warner, afterwards United States Senator from Missouri, and Governor Charles Foster of Ohio, paid an official visit to the Rosebud Agency, carefully reviewing the work being done there and conditions having to do with the Sioux tribes as a whole. As a result of the recommendation made by these men, President Harrison appointed J. George Wright Indian agent for the Rosebud Agency. In 1893, without solicitation on Mr. Wright's part—for he supposed that naturally, with a Democratic administration coming into power, all Republican appointees would be replaced—he was reappointed Indian agent by President Cleveland, with Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior. Indeed, Mr. Wright was the only Indian agent in the service who did not fall victim to the replacement rule. Again without solicitation, he was appointed in 1896 by President Cleveland to the office of Indian inspector, a position which made him a direct representative of the Secretary of the Interior, making investigations of the various Indian Agencies wherever he might be de-





*J. Geo. Wright*





*Mrs. J. George Wright*



tailed. The appointment and promotion under the Democratic administration are, because they could have come so obviously only as the result of his great ability and integrity, and wide knowledge of Indian affairs, outstandingly conspicuous among the many recognitions of worth Mr. Wright has received during his career.

Mr. Wright came to the Oklahoma section in 1898, when he was detailed by Secretary Bliss to the Indian Territory as inspector in charge of the Five Civilized Tribes, and in 1905 he was reappointed by President Roosevelt. Two years later he was appointed commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, continuing to serve in this capacity until 1915, when the office was abolished. The office was a difficult and delicate one, due to the existent strife among some of the members of the Tribes, many white settlers of the Indian Territory, and the Interior Department in Washington, as a result of efforts on the part of the unscrupulous to deprive the Indians of their title to lands without due compensation. Even well-meaning individuals, unaware of governmental rules having to do with Indian lands, were frequently guilty of unfair dealings with the Red Men. Mr. Wright set his shoulder to the task of protecting the rights of the Indians, and much that has been saved to possession of the peoples of the Five Civilized Tribes, results from his efforts.

With some hesitation Mr. Wright came to the superintendency of the Osage Indian Agency in 1915, upon the urgent request of both Franklin K. Lane, then Secretary of the Interior, and Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The place was reputed to be a hard one to fill, but with such wisdom and tact and sound good judgment has Mr. Wright met the problems involved, that he has served as superintendent of the Osage Indian Agency longer than any other individual. Under Mr. Wright's management, development of the oil and gas industries on Osage lands progressed rapidly. Incomes of some of the members of the tribes increased from two or three hundred dollars a year to twelve hundred dollars, whereupon another difficulty developed, for the Indians completely lacked ability to care for so much wealth and many of them were becomingly deeply indebted. Mr. Wright presented the facts to a Congressional Committee of which Homer Snyder, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, was a member. As a result of his report and recommendations, passage was secured for the Act of Congress of March 3, 1921, providing that Indians without certificates of competency should receive only one thousand dollars a quarter out of their incomes, the parents of minors receiving five hundred dollars a quarter for each minor, while the balance of their funds should be used, first, to discharge past indebtedness and, second, to be held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior and invested safely. The enforcement of a regulation of this nature naturally brought down upon the head of Mr. Wright a storm of abuse, both from the Indians who had developed a taste for riotous spending and from the white people who were selling worthless goods to them at ridiculously high prices. But Mr. Wright could not be deterred from the course that he was convinced was for the best interests of the Indians. Congress amended the original Act of 1921 on February 27, 1925, making more liberal provisions with regard to manner of investing the Osage Indian funds, but in general outline the policy of holding the money in trust re-

mained the same. Now, time having proven the salutariness of Mr. Wright's program, few critics remain, but many have come to admire deeply his vision regarding the effect of the law and its rigid enforcement upon the Indian population. Conditions have been stabilized and constructive uses are being made of the wealth of the Osage Indians. Under Mr. Wright's administration of the laws he recommended, the so-called restricted members of the Tribes have been completely released from the something like two millions of dollars worth of indebtedness under which they struggled in 1921, and have accumulated more than thirty millions of dollars worth of credit.

In recognition of the great service he has rendered and the loyalty consistently shown them, the Osage Tribal Council and the Osage Indian Protective Association have, on several occasions, passed resolutions of appreciation for his services, and requested that he be continued as superintendent as long as he would consent to serve.

On January 3, 1925, Mr. Wright married Irene Basford of South Dakota (see accompanying biography), the marriage taking place in Washington, District of Columbia, where she had been in the service of the Interior Department for more than ten years.

**MRS. J. GEORGE WRIGHT**—From the center of social and governmental activities in Washington, District of Columbia, to the Osage Indian Agency in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, would seem to be a somewhat violent and perhaps disconcerting transition, but Irene Basford has assumed so easily, so graciously, and so significantly the duties and responsibilities that became hers as the wife of J. George Wright, superintendent of the Agency, to whom she was married January 3, 1925, and whose biography accompanies this, that to the citizenry of Pawhuska, the agency employees, and members of the Osage tribe who have learned to love her and whom she loves, Mrs. Wright has always been mistress of the large native-stone dwelling on government row.

Irene Basford was born, November 24, 1894, in Spink County, South Dakota, one of the five children of W. O. Basford, a prominent business man and holder of executive lands throughout the State, and Harriet (Stanwood) Basford. She received her education in South Dakota and in finishing schools of the east. Early in the World War her only brother, Roy McKinley Basford, enlisted in the army and, fired by a desire to be as near as possible to this brother whom she loved dearly, as well as by patriotic enthusiasm, Irene Basford enlisted for active service in the signal corps. She was the only woman in the Northwest to offer herself for overseas service in this important division of the army, the members of which carried code messages to and from the front. Her months of training in New York City, and later in Washington, District of Columbia, where she was placed in the Department of the Interior, subject to call for service in France, brought the time around to November 11, 1918, and, with the signing of the Armistice, prospects of overseas service faded.

Irene Basford, however, was retained in the Interior Department, where for five years she was connected with the office of the Secretary of the Interior, serving under Secretaries Lane, Payne, Fall and Work. She was transferred to the Indian Bureau



where she served for a short time under her personal friend, Commissioner Burke, then resigned to enter politics, a field in which she made some notable accomplishments. The years spent in the nation's capital while adjustments from war conditions were being made, proved dramatically interesting to the former South Dakota girl, and in the Department of the Interior, which has under its direct supervision the Bureau of Indian Affairs, she learned much about the Red Man and the United States' policies in dealing with his problems. Here, too, she met the man who was to become her husband.

Soon after going to Washington, Irene Basford received news of the death of her brother on the battlefields of France. Out of her great sorrow came inspiration for the organization of one of the first units formed by the American Women's Legion, the sole purpose of which is to give aid to war wounded. Irene Basford was unanimously chosen president of the Roy McKinley Basford Unit of the American Women's Legion of Washington and, under her dynamic leadership, a large group of zealous women set efficiently about reconstruction work that took them into the White House, the War Department, before Congress, and to the offices of high officials interested in veteran relief. Their leader received praise and commendation from the most noted men and women of Washington, including both Presidents Harding and Coolidge, for her extraordinary executive ability, her untiring zeal and the depths of sympathy and understanding she displayed in her work. Irene Basford was never so happy as when arranging entertainments to bring happiness for a time at least to the men blinded and crippled in the world conflict.

When one considers the sharp contrasts of her earlier existence—life in the elemental environment of the Dakota prairies followed by popularity in the social whirl at the nation's capital—and the surprising range of significant affairs of which she has gained intelligent comprehension through first-hand contact, it is not to be wondered at that Irene (Basford) Wright has fitted so admirably into the life of Pawhuska. Her marriage to J. George Wright occurred in Washington, January 3, 1925, a brilliant social function which was attended by many high government officials. Mrs. Wright took up her residence in Pawhuska in the spring of that year, and immediately entered into the community life of her new home with characteristic enthusiasm and an intelligent comprehension of how to adapt herself to new surroundings and give of her splendid abilities and personality to civic betterment causes, as well as to aid her husband in the work in which she already had so deep an interest.

A communicant in the Episcopal church, Mrs. Wright's first constructive efforts were in behalf of the St. Thomas Mission, which was deeply in debt and possessed of an inactive membership, as well as a church building and rectory very much in need of repairs. Mrs. Wright conceived the idea of staging a carnival to raise funds for the church, devoting her time and energies unstintingly to organizing committees and helping in their work of arranging for the affair. Held on the Osage campus grounds, the carnival was a social and financial success. Proceeds from it, augmented by funds collected largely through Mrs. Wright's efforts, almost rebuilt the church structures completely, making of Episcopal Mission a really beautiful little church, with a new pipe

organ and freshly redecorated rectory, and above the church an electrified cross. The church is without debts and has ample revenues in the treasury.

Doubtless Mrs. Wright's most notable achievements, however, have been about the Indian Agency itself. She serves in the capacity of mother adviser to most of the government employees, settling disputes and giving encouragement when it is needed. She has given stimulus to activities of social organizations and societies for intellectual improvement. Under her supervision, buildings located on the Osage campus and occupied by government employees have been repaired and beautified, grounds have been landscaped and flowers planted. She has also been instrumental in getting the Indians to invest some of their vast wealth in substantial and beautiful homes in Pawhuska and the surrounding country. The superintendent's home, which was erected in the "seventies" and had been condemned by departmental authorities, has been remodeled and restored under the wise supervision of Mrs. Wright. The old house, constructed of the brown native stone, was once lived in by President Hoover who, as a boy, made his home with his uncle, Major Miles, then superintendent of the Agency. It had charming possibilities and these Mrs. Wright realized to the fullest extent. Retaining all the architectural aspects that lent the dignity of age to the structure, the place was redecorated and refurnished within and without, to express in a measure, and at least form an adequate setting for, the striking and gracious personality and perfect taste of its mistress.

**SAM L. DARRAH**—Beloved citizen of Arapaho, distinguished member of the bar of this city and county attorney for Custer County, the late Sam L. Darrah leaves behind an honored memory and the record of a career which was distinguished.

Born at Wenona, Marshall County, Illinois, November 17, 1869, he died at his home in Arapaho, April 13, 1928, at the age of fifty-eight years and four months. He was a son of Matthew and Jane (Bryson) Darrah, and was one of a family of sixteen children—ten boys and six girls. Seven brothers and five sisters survive him (1929). He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, both his parents, with his eldest brother, having come to America from Bally Mona, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1857, locating in Marshall County, Illinois, where the family resided until 1876. In that year they removed to Adams County, Iowa.

Until 1885, Sam L. Darrah attended high school, and later, 1888, graduated from Corning Academy. In 1892 he took his degree from Parsons College, at Fairfield, Iowa. Afterward he was employed as Superintendent of Schools at Leon, Iowa. Meanwhile his interest in the law as a life's work had increased; he studied for the bar, and in 1900 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Iowa. He opened offices at Leon, following the school year of 1901, and in 1903 removed to Custer City, Custer County, Oklahoma, resuming his practice there with increased success.

Mr. Darrah was townsite agent for Custer City when the Frisco Railroad was built there, and became one of the city's pioneer residents. He entered the practice of law with vigorous talent, sprang into favor with the townspeople almost overnight, for eight years held office as postmaster, and in 1916 was elected county attorney. He was twice





Francis C. Kelly  
Bishop of Oklahoma



reelected, serving in this capacity six years. After his election as county attorney, he removed with his family to Arapaho, where he spent the balance of his life as a loyal and constructively active citizen and lawyer of wide reputation.

When he was fourteen, Mr. Darrah joined the Congregational Church, at Corning, Iowa. On removing to Leon, there being no Congregational church, he joined the Presbyterian. Coming to Oklahoma, he joined the Methodist Church, South, at Custer City, and in Arapaho belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. He was much interested in Sunday school work, having been a teacher for more than eleven years and president of the County Sunday School Association for many years.

He was a charter member of Custer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 108; a member of Clinton, Iowa, Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and a member of the Weatherford Commandery, Knights Templar. He was an exemplary citizen in all that the term implies; a kind and indulgent parent, a devoted husband, an affectionate son and brother, a loyal and constant friend.

Mr. Darrah married, December 25, 1895, Jennie Edith Burnett, whom he first had met at Parsons College. Of this union were born children: Elizabeth, Donald, and John Matthew, who died December 27, 1911, at the age of but four months. Mrs. Darrah continues to reside in Arapaho, where associations are near and dear.

Mr. Darrah took especial joy in his three little grandchildren, children of his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Chester D. Crone. He was loathe to give up his life and associations so dear to his heart, but for four years was faced with the certainty of impending death. Throughout that final period he waited bravely for the end, ready to accept the summons. Of Mr. Darrah it may be said: that he made the most of his life in tireless service to mankind.

**JOHN W. RACKLEY**—As deputy county treasurer of Alfalfa County, city clerk and clerk of the Court in Cherokee, and as Cherokee postmaster, John W. Rackley has successively served the public ably and efficiently, and with the same conscientious attention to details of the business involved, and intelligent grasp of problems in their entirety, that he applies to his private affairs. Through his numerous public offices and his extensive fraternal activities—he is now Grand Scribe of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Oklahoma—Mr. Rackley has become well known throughout the length and breadth of the State, by name and reputation, if not personally, and large is the circle of his intimate friends.

Born in Gilmer County, Georgia, October 2, 1869, Mr. Rackley is the son of William R. Rackley, born in Pickens County, South Carolina, and Sophrona J. (Hardin) Rackley, native of North Carolina. The family left Georgia in 1879 going to Douglas County, Missouri, where they settled on a farm. In the latter years of his life William R. Rackley was ordained as a minister in the Baptist church and drew about him a congregation that erected a house of worship on a corner of his farm. In the graveyard shadowed by the meeting-house spire, set amid the Missouri acres where he planted, tended and harvested crops year after year and, perhaps, drew faith in things eternal from the inevitability of re-

current seasons and the beauties of God-given nature, the minister-farmer and his wife lie buried. The thirteenth of fourteen sons and daughters of this union, John W. Rackley helped with the work of farm during vacation seasons between terms of the district school. In 1889 he enrolled for study in a private normal school at Grabeel, Missouri, and here he attended sessions for three years, teaching school during the winter months. In 1893 Mr. Rackley took courses at Bradleyville in Taney County and the following year went to Chillicothe to attend the Normal School of that place, meanwhile continuing his teaching in the autums and winters and spending the summers at heavy farm work. Another Normal course in 1897, more teaching, and in 1900 he served in the office of deputy tax collector of Douglas County, Missouri.

With the turn in the century had come Mr. Rackley's determination to seek the wider opportunities offered in the newer State to the southwest and, in 1901, he went to Hartshorn, Oklahoma. Here he remained only a short time, however, before going to Lambert to teach the first school in that town. For seven years he was a teacher in the schools of the county, the year 1908 marking the beginning of his public career in Oklahoma with his appointment as deputy county treasurer of Alfalfa County. This position he held until August, 1909, when he was made city clerk of Cherokee. In this capacity he continued to serve until 1913, meanwhile being elected in 1912 as clerk of the District Court, continuing in this office until his appointment to the postmastership of Cherokee by President Harding in 1923. Reappointed by President Coolidge he has since continued in the office, learning to know minutely such of the county's personnel with whom he had not already been acquainted. Active in political affairs of the State, Mr. Rackley was chairman of the Republican County Committee of Alfalfa County from 1906 to 1912, while in 1924 he was elected Republican State committeeman. Four years later he was appointed as a member of the Eighth Congressional Republican Committee. He is an important figure in the world of Masonry, having been a member of the order since 1896. Past Master of the Blue Lodge and Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons, he is now serving as Grand Scribe of the Oklahoma Grand Chapter of the latter. He is also a Past Commander of the Knights Templar. Affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he served in 1925 and 1926 as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma. He was also Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge held in 1927 in Hot Springs, Arkansas. In the Baptist Church of Cherokee Mr. Rackley is a member of the Board of Deacons and its chairman and a teacher in the Bible School. For six years he served as a moderator in the Salt Fork Baptist Association.

Mr. Rackley married, at Dora, Missouri, August 30, 1902, Mertie Hammer, daughter of Richard E. and Nancy J. (Vandiver) Hammer, formerly of Kentucky. To this union was born, on August 29, 1907, a son, John Ralph, now a student at the University of Oklahoma.

**BISHOP FRANCIS CLEMENT KELLEY**—One of the most widely known and influential Catholic churchmen in America, Bishop Francis Clement Kelley succeeded the late Bishop Theophile Meerschaert

to the bishopric of the Catholic Diocese of Oklahoma, on October 2, 1924. He brought to his charge a celebrated record, having been founder and for nineteen years president of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America; founder and chief editor of the "Extension" magazine issued in the cause of church extension or building; being an honorary canon of three metropolitan chapters (the cathedrals of Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Morelia), prothonotary Apostolic to the Pope, and author of seven volumes of romances and otherwise, having bearing on religion. He is a world figure.

Bishop Kelley was born November 24, 1870, on Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Canada, second child of John and Mary (Murphy) Kelley. Given a natural love of books and matters intellectual, his parents encouraged him to read, and his mother assisted him in his desire to become a Catholic priest. He completed the arts course at St. Dunstan's College, then studied philosophy and theology in two affiliated Seminaries of the University of Laval in Quebec. He learned to read French, and to speak it with a fluency almost native. In later years he built upon this classic basis a mastery of several languages, including a knowledge of Spanish and Italian. There followed this five years' work at higher studies several trips to New England States. He took citizenship papers in Massachusetts. Too young at the time of his graduation for ordination, he waited for a dispensation, and at the age of twenty-two years and two months was ordained, for the Diocese of Detroit, and made pastor of the country parish of Lapeer, Michigan, sixty miles to the North of Detroit. His struggles there were tremendous, of a material character, as the church facilities were dilapidated and incomplete; and it was during his efforts at upbuilding that he struck upon the idea of a church extension organization for the Catholic faith. His trials at Lapeer were great. One church edifice was near completion, the amount of money needed having been \$8,000, for which sum Father Kelley insured his life—then went as a priest into the Spanish-American War, but returned alive, and emaciated. It was later that he met Archbishop Quigley, of the archdiocese of Chicago, and enlisted his support in aid of the extension project. In October, 1905, the two gathered about them seventeen Church leaders, discussed the idea, and the Catholic Church Extension Society of America was born. For a year Bishop Kelley maintained the society's headquarters in Lapeer; then, the town's facilities and location proving ill-suited to the mounting importance of the organization, he removed it to Chicago. It was there that he began publication of "Extension," and through the medium of his operations was pleased to see hundreds of new churches built throughout the nation. In the early stages of the extension program its work was blessed by Pope Pius X, and later Bishop Kelley established personal contact with the Pope, making nine journeys to Rome. Pope Pius granted him favors due to his position as president of the now valuable society, and in another year Pope Benedict XV used his services on a special diplomatic mission to England. Bishop Kelley's contacts extended into Mexico, into Canada (where he assisted in founding the Canadian Catholic Extension Society), into England, Belgium, France, and Germany. During the early stages of his extension work he founded a publishing house in Chicago, primarily to print "Extension"; and then evolved the idea of conducting it partly for publication of religious vol-

umes, first publishing one of his own works. These now include: "Charred Wood," a novel; "Dominus Vobiscum," and "Letters to Jack," books of essays; "The City and the World," short stories; "The Story of Extension," and two smaller books, "The Last Battle of the Gods," and "The Flaming Cross." From the University of Laval Bishop Kelley received the degree of Doctor of Theology; from Notre Dame the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; from the Pope the highest rank among the minor prelates, and his bishopric in 1924; from Louvain, in Belgium, the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters; and other distinctions. As a public speaker Bishop Kelley is of singular force, of poise, charm and wit. His whole life is given to the church, and by the Catholics of the West and South his name is the first thought of when outside help is needed.

Unbending as far as strict allegiance to the Catholic Church is concerned, Bishop Kelley has done much to promote kindness and understanding everywhere. He has something of the age-old patience of the church, and, over and beyond everything that he thinks, says and does, is the church.

**MICHAEL L. DAGUE**—Clerk of Major County with offices in the courthouse at Fairview, well-known and progressive citizen of this community, Michael L. Dague is actively engaged in a career of municipal and county service of benefit to the people. His record is one of attainment, and here is presented briefly.

Michael L. Dague was born at Wilson, in Ellsworth County, Kansas, October 30, 1894, son of Samuel and Minnie Belle (Shipp) Dague. His father was a native of Illinois, his mother of Pennsylvania, and they now reside at Enid, Samuel Dague being a successful farmer and stock raiser. In the family were born children: Daisy, wife of John W. Schlieff, of Houston, Texas; Arthur H., of Enid; E. Paul, also of Enid; Michael L., of whom further; Glenn E., of Helena, Oklahoma; Pearl E., at home; Eunice V., widow of Kenneth Robinson, of Blackwell, Oklahoma; Leonard O. and Ila, both of Enid.

Michael L. Dague was seven years old when his parents came to Oklahoma. He attended school in Major County, then entered Connell State School of Agriculture, at Helena, Oklahoma, whence he was graduated in 1914. He taught school in Alfalfa County for two years, and previous to this experience, thinking to enter business, had held a position with the Farmers' State Bank at Helena, also having attended commercial college at Oklahoma City. In the fall of 1918 he took a position in the department of the county treasurer, at Fairview, and served at the post until April, 1920, when he received appointment as county clerk, which position he has held through the years that have followed. He is admirably suited to the work in his charge, and has carried it forward with an efficiency and expedition which have brought commendation from persons in a position to know the duties under his supervision. Mr. Dague is a Republican, is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a communicant of the Methodist church.

The United States entered the World War in April of 1917, and on June 2 of that year Mr. Dague enlisted in the Navy. He served ten months with the colors, received his discharge, and resumed the course above outlined.



Mr. Dague married, January 16, 1920, Fern A. Blair, native of South Dakota, and they have a daughter, Mary Lois, who was born February 23, 1921.

**CHESTER ALLEN HOLDING**, owner, manager and editor of the Tipton "Tribune," was born in Tina, Missouri, November 6, 1895, a son of Judge B. F. and Mrs. Holding, of Chickasha, Oklahoma. He acquired his education in the public schools of Oklahoma and upon reaching maturity entered the newspaper field, eventually acquiring the property which he controls. He is a member of the Tipton Lodge, Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and Mrs. Holding belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Chester Allen Holding married, May 17, 1914, and he and his wife are the parents of one infant daughter.

**ELLROY KING**—Through the greater part of his useful life, Ellroy King was a resident of the Colony section of Oklahoma. Here he homesteaded as a young man, engaging in general farming, and here he later established the mercantile venture which he built to success and in connection with which he became very well known.

Mr. King was born on August 27, 1875, at St. Louis, Missouri, a son of Zaik A. and Sarah F. King, the father for many years a farmer. After completing the grammar school course, he later attended Draughon's Business College at Fort Worth, Texas, and Southwestern Teachers College of Weatherford in Oklahoma. In his early years Mr. King was impressed by the advantages of the new Oklahoma territory, and began general farming operations near Colony, where he homesteaded. Later he sold his original property, and in 1921 bought a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres one and a half miles from Colony. Here he continued in farming and the stock business until 1925, and in both he won considerable success. In the year 1907, however, he entered upon a business enterprise, and from that time until his death in 1925, was engaged in the general mercantile business at Colony, building his enterprise to prosperous proportions through his own fine efforts and ability. He was widely considered one of the outstanding merchants of the community, taking an active part in every movement for the advancement of its welfare and lending his talents to all worthy causes. Since his death Mrs. King has moved to Weatherford, where she maintains her home, largely to give her children a better opportunity to gain an education. She still owns the four hundred and eighty acres of land which Mr. King purchased at Colony, and in addition, a considerable amount of other real estate.

In politics Mr. King was a member of the Democratic party, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He was also associated with several mutual insurance companies. Mrs. King is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

On March 30, 1910, at Apache, Oklahoma, Ellroy King married Stella M. Jones, daughter of Milton and Sarah J. Jones, her father a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents of four chil-

dren: Ellroy, Jr., Albert L., Margaret N., and Pauline M.

Mr. King's death occurred at Colony, in May, 1925. His passing brought deep sorrow to the community, for he was a man of many friends, and the fineness of his character had won him a high place in the community esteem. Although making straight for the goal which he set, he never knowingly trespassed upon the rights of others, and in his life he was always faithful to the high ideals of thought and conduct which he professed. More can not be said of any man.

**WESLEY KENNETH LEATHEROCK**—A publisher and journalist of wide experience and proved ability, Wesley Kenneth Leatherock has been publisher and owner of the Clinton "News" and the Sayre "Journal-Headlight" since 1927. He is well known among the members of his profession in Oklahoma, and for his activity in various phases of the life of this State.

Mr. Leatherock was born at Cherryvale, Kansas, April 30, 1897, a son of B. W. and Rilla (Lukenbill) Leatherock, of that place. His father, a post office inspector, held various governmental and public offices in Kansas and Arkansas for twenty-four years.

Wesley Kenneth Leatherock, of this record, received his education in the public schools of Kansas, and early determined to take up a newspaper career. In 1916 he became reporter on the "Kansas City Star," and here laid the foundations for his future publishing work. With the entrance of the United States into the World War, however, Mr. Leatherock immediately enlisted in his country's cause, serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France from October, 1917, until January, 1919. He participated in every major engagement of American Army Forces, until he was wounded on September 30, 1918.

After the conclusion of hostilities, Mr. Leatherock returned to Kansas, and became the publisher of the "Augusta Gazette." Later he also acquired the "Pratt Journal," and continued publication of these papers from 1920 until 1923. During the year 1924 he was owner of various papers on the Florida east coast, but in 1925 came to Oklahoma as publisher of the Perry "Journal." Two years later he acquired the Clinton "Daily News" and the Sayre "Journal-Headlight," of which he has continued as publisher until the present time. Mr. Leatherock has made a success of his profession, building the papers which he owns into profitable properties. He is widely known in State journalistic circles, and at Clinton, where he maintains his residence, he has become an important and familiar figure in the community life.

In politics Mr. Leatherock is a Democrat, giving his support to principles and candidates of this party in his various journals. He is a member of the National Editorial Association, and the Oklahoma Press Association, while aside from his professional connections, he is also a member of the Rotary Club and the Clinton Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, Mr. Leatherock is affiliated with the American Legion, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Free and Accepted Masons, in which last order he is a member of the Blue Lodge and of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He worships with his family in the faith of the Presbyterian church.



On June 18, 1925, at Pittsburg, Kansas, Wesley Kenneth Leatherock married Avis Allison, daughter of R. A. and Laura (Good) Allison. Mr. and Mrs. Leatherock are the parents of one son, Wesley Allison, born on August 12, 1928.

**WARREN ADELBERT DILLON**—Elected county attorney of Alfalfa County in 1928, the year he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar, W. Adelbert Dillon has rendered eminent public service in his office, bringing to justice many infringers of the law and generally elevating the standards of the legal practices of the county. With youthful enthusiasm he has thrown himself wholeheartedly in the business of prosecuting men and women accused of breaking the laws and he has put behind him, in the short space of time he has been in office, a creditable record of accomplishment.

Mr. Dillon was born on a farm five miles northeast of Cherokee, Oklahoma, August 24, 1902, the eldest of the six sons and daughters of Albert W. and Etta E. (Bender) Dillon. The parents, who came to Oklahoma in 1894 to pre-empt the land which they continued to farm for many years, have now retired and make their home in Cherokee. In addition to the subject of this sketch, their children are: Gilbert, deceased; Eva Margaret, wife of D. J. Jackson of Herrington, Kansas; Iva Rose, wife of Leon Eaton of Waynoka, Oklahoma; Doyle Edward; Doris Vivian. W(arren) Adelbert Dillon was graduated from the Carmen High School in 1921 and enrolled the following autumn in the University of Oklahoma at Norman. After studying science there for one year, and also at the Agricultural and Mechanical College two years, he withdrew to take up law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. Here he was graduated in 1928, passing his examinations the same year for admission to the Oklahoma State bar. He secured the Democratic nomination to the office of county attorney and an enterprising campaign brought him success in the elections. His work is rapidly bringing his name before the people of Alfalfa County and the future promises much to him as a legal practitioner in Woods County. Mr. Dillon became a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity during his college days and he is a member of the Masonic Order. He is affiliated with the Cherokee Methodist Church.

**HON. CLAUDE H. TERWILLEGER**—With an earnest belief in the future of his city and State, a determination to achieve success and a happy faculty of gaining and holding the friendship and trust of all with whom he comes in contact, the Hon. Claude H. Terwilleger, of Tulsa, Senator from the Thirty-first District of Oklahoma, is one of the men who have done so much to place this State in its predominant and important position.

Senator Terwilleger was born near Brookfield, Lynn County, Missouri, January 12, 1879, the son of Calvin H. and Anna (Brown) Terwilleger, both natives of New York who settled in Missouri at the close of the Civil War. They were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Janette; married to H. L. England, of Colorado. 2. William G., a resident of Oregon. 3. Edith, married to Walter Snow, of Cleveland, Ohio. 4. Edward, a resident of Northern Missouri. 5. Claude H., of whom this is a record.

Following his early education in the public and high schools of his native town, Mr. Terwilleger entered Brookfield College, where he took a business

course. Mercantile life had always held an attraction for him, and after saving up as much as he could he went to Oregon for his health, and while there was employed in a number of business houses dealing in various kinds of merchandise. After two years in Oregon he returned to Brookfield for a short stay, and in 1906 came to Oklahoma, locating in Covington, where he formed a partnership with L. D. Jenkins, brother of the lady he subsequently married. The two partners opened a general store in Covington on a total combined capital of two hundred and fifty-two dollars, and on the day of its opening they were in debt to the amount of about five thousand dollars. Their industry and application, however, brought them almost immediate success and they were in business in Covington for eight years. Tulsa had always attracted Mr. Terwilleger and in 1914 he located there, his first purchase in the town being a lot on Cincinnati Street with a fifty-foot frontage, for which he paid fifteen hundred dollars. He borrowed the money to pay for the building of his five-room home and then had a cash capital left of eighteen dollars. He paid off his loan at the rate of \$33.40 per month until his home was all clear, and during this time became interested in the oil possibilities of the district, buying and selling leases. He later became interested in real estate and laid out one of the finest subdivisions in Tulsa. Between his dealings in oil leases and his transactions in real estate, Mr. Terwilleger became very wealthy, and his optimistic belief in the future of Tulsa was fully justified. He has taken an active interest in all civic affairs; is a member of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of the City Plan Commission. In 1924 he was elected State Representative for a term of two years, and in 1926 was drafted by the leading citizens of Tulsa County and elected Senator from the Thirty-first District, and has served during the latter term of office as chairman of the Legislative and Judicial Committee and the Apportionments Committee; also as vice-chairman of the Oil and Gas Committee, and a member of the following committees: Municipal Corporations, Penal Institutions, Banks and Banking, Drugs and Pure Food, Roads and Highways, Revenue and Taxation, and Irrigation, Drainage and Geological Survey.

On September 16, 1906, Mr. Terwilleger married Mary A. Jenkins. They were the parents of one child, a boy, who passed away in infancy.

**BEN Le BARRE**—Opportunity to study the native American at close range has been given Ben Le Barre, the present Indian agent at Walters, who has spent the greater part of his mature years among the aborigines of the West and who, by that contact, has grown to admire their many fine qualities and to understand their differing characters as opposed to the Caucasian race. His record in the service of the Federal Government has shown him to be a man of fine judgment, of discrimination and of executive ability, frequently under trying circumstances and where many opposing forces must be brought into harmony. To administer offices such as he has filled requires skill of an unusual nature and this Mr. Le Barre possesses in full measure, while he counts among his best friends the Indians whom he considers his wards, and in the interests of whom he exerts his abilities in every way commensurate with the exactions of the laws under which he is bound to operate.



*L. H. Newill*





He was born in Texas, September 2, 1889, a son of John and Annie Le Barre. His father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine and came to America when a boy. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Northern army. His mother was born in Texas and their son, Ben, is one of ten children of the couple, eight of whom are still living, as is their mother, her husband having died in 1907. Ben Le Barre was educated in Oklahoma and became a farmer in this State for a short time but abandoning that occupation to accept an appointment at the hands of the Government which sent him to White Earth, Minnesota. Later he was transferred to the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota, where he remained for three years. He was then again transferred, going to White River, Arizona, and remaining for three years, and finally coming to Oklahoma, where he has been stationed since 1920. Mr. Le Barre is a Republican in politics. He is affiliated with Walters Lodge, No. 228, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and Mrs. Le Barre are members of the Baptist church and she is in charge of the Children's Christian Union and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Royal Neighbors.

Ben Le Barre married, in 1912, Maude Ellen Rater, born in Ardmore, Oklahoma, a daughter of William Rater, a farmer of Cotton County, and his wife, who were the parents of four children. The children of Ben and Maude Ellen (Rater) Le Barre are: 1. Ben, Jr., a high school student. 2. Billie Frances, born in 1922.

**ORVILLE W. PFEIFER**—Manager of the Farmers' Elevator in Cherokee, Orville W. Pfeifer has long been a well-known figure in affairs of this community. He was born at Buffalo, Missouri, March 25, 1888, son of Anderson E. and Amanda (Johnson) Pfeifer. His father, native of Missouri, engaged as farmer and stock man, coming to Oklahoma in 1908, when he took acreage at Perkins, where he died, February of 1925. His mother, native of Illinois, survives her husband, and now makes her residence in Oklahoma City. In the family were children: 1. A son, who died in infancy. 2. Oscar, who died in October, 1926. 3. Ethel, died in November of 1926. 4. Nettie, wife of S. M. Davis, Attica, Kansas. 5. A twin sister of Nettie, who died young. 6. Orville W., of whom follows. 7. Lucy, wife of Willis Jeffreys, of Attica, Kansas. 8. Ora, of Cushing, Oklahoma. 9. Nora, Ora's twin, died at the age of four. 10. Leonard, of Texarkana, Arkansas. 11. Myrtle, wife of Oscar Dumas, Perkins, Oklahoma. 12. Paul, of Wichita, Kansas. 13. Gladys, wife of Glen Cathrein, Oklahoma City.

Having secured a sound academic instruction in rural schools of Missouri, Mr. Pfeifer came to Cherokee, in 1906, then being eighteen years of age. He had not completed high school, and accordingly attended school here during the winter. In summertime he worked. For two years he did this, then took a teacher's examination and began a career as teacher which continued seven years. At the same time, as he taught, he took advanced work in appropriate studies from a correspondence school. But business came to interest him more than the profession in which he was engaged. For a year he operated an elevator in the country, then was placed in charge of the Farmers' Elevator in Cherokee,

which he conducted as manager until 1921. In that year he resigned the post to become a grain buyer, travelling for a Wichita house. This he continued doing two years, at the close of which period he accepted his old position as manager of the Cherokee elevator. He has retained it through the years succeeding.

Mr. Pfeifer married, December 28, 1911, Pearl Buckingham, daughter of William and Adelia (Prouse) Buckingham, who came to Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee Strip. The Buckinghams still own the old homestead farm, but live in Cherokee. To Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham there were born children: 1. Roy, deceased. 2. Mable, wife of W. J. Huddel, physician, of Oklahoma City. 3. Pearl, wife of Mr. Pfeifer as recounted. 4. Harry, farmer on the old homestead.

Mr. Pfeifer has consistently and constructively interested himself in general affairs, and especially in those movements designed for advancement of the community as a whole. He is a member of the Cherokee Rotary Club, fraternally is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a prominent figure. For five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. His position is one of sincere respect; his friends are many; and his more than twenty years of contact with Cherokee have been of benefit to the people of the community.

**SAM L. STANDERFER**—Recognition of his value as a law enforcing official was given Sam L. Standerfer, of Hobart, when the people of Kiowa County elected him sheriff of that political district of the State, after he had shown his valor during five years as deputy sheriff. It is insufficient to say that Sheriff Standerfer is a good man in the office he fills, for he has done his work with a vigor and regard for the exact enforcement of the laws that commends him to all his fellow-citizens, while the unruly element holds him in deepest respect and fully understand that he is not to be trifled with. Every law-abiding citizen of Kiowa County is his friend, and every one of them knows that he is under the constant protection of a man of action, who does his work quietly and effectively and always in harmony with the spirit of the law.

He was born in Collin County, Texas, July 6, 1877, a son of John N. and Caddora (Hall) Standerfer, both natives of Lee County, Virginia. The father of a family of eleven children, John N. Standerfer was a farmer and a missionary Baptist preacher and came to Oklahoma in 1896, settling in Washita County, where he cultivated a farm until his death. His widow resides in Hobart. Sam L. Standerfer attended the public schools in Texas and upon coming to Oklahoma helped his father with work on the farm, eventually buying one hundred and sixty acres of land and cultivating it independently for twenty years. In 1923 he was appointed deputy sheriff and in 1928 was elected sheriff of Kiowa County. He is a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in religious affiliation. He belongs to the Hobart Chamber of Commerce and to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Sam L. Standerfer married, June 8, 1902, Susie V. Evans, a native of Arkansas, and they are the parents of eight children: Edward Eugene, William

Jennings, Velma, Blanche, Jasper, Sam L., Jr., Ralph and Lester.

**JOSHUA JOHN ALLEN—JOSEPH SAMUEL YATES**—A full-blooded Choctaw Indian, born in Oklahoma—then a vast Indian reservation—in the Civil War period, Joshua John Allen spent his entire life living and working, and later as a farmer, in the country. He was, in consequence, one of the real natives of the State who could relate, from first-hand experience, tales of the difficulties and privations of the early days and innumerable anecdotes about the red men of whom he was one. He was a man of personality and decision, ably fitted through natural traits as well as his early training, to meet and solve the trying situations bound to arise in a pioneer civilization.

Mr. Allen was born April 1, 1863, near Caddo, Oklahoma, and was taken at the age of fourteen by Rev. J. S. Murrow of Atoka, Oklahoma, and placed in the Bacone Indian School at Muskogee, where he was educated for missionary work and was ordained to the full gospel ministry by Rev. J. S. Murrow on December 25, 1888. He taught school for several years and acted as interpreter to the Daws commission and other Indian agencies. He was also connected with the Choctaw council. In 1899 he purchased the farm near Lake McAlester where he lived until his death, which occurred April 20, 1902, deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Allen was fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. His was an admirable character and his untimely demise left desolated his wife of eight years, as well as innumerable near friends who had known him about McAlester and in his long period of work.

Mr. Allen married, on July 30, 1894, under the Choctaw law, Annie McWhirter, teacher, and daughter of Hershal L. and Rena E. McWhirter, who numbered among the earliest pioneers in McAlester of 1893. Hershal L. McWhirter was born in Adamsville, Tennessee, and came to Waldron, Arkansas, in the early days. From there he moved to McAlester in 1893 and there he resided until his death, March 11, 1921. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, Adamsville, Tennessee, and, while unassuming and of a retiring disposition, he was well known and loved by all. His wife's death occurred April 14, 1914.

Their daughter, following the death of her first husband, returned to her profession of school teaching which she continued until December 24, 1905, when she was married to Joseph Samuel Yates. Mr. Yates was born January 6, 1871, at Vicksburgh, Virginia, and his death occurred in McAlester, January 1, 1920.

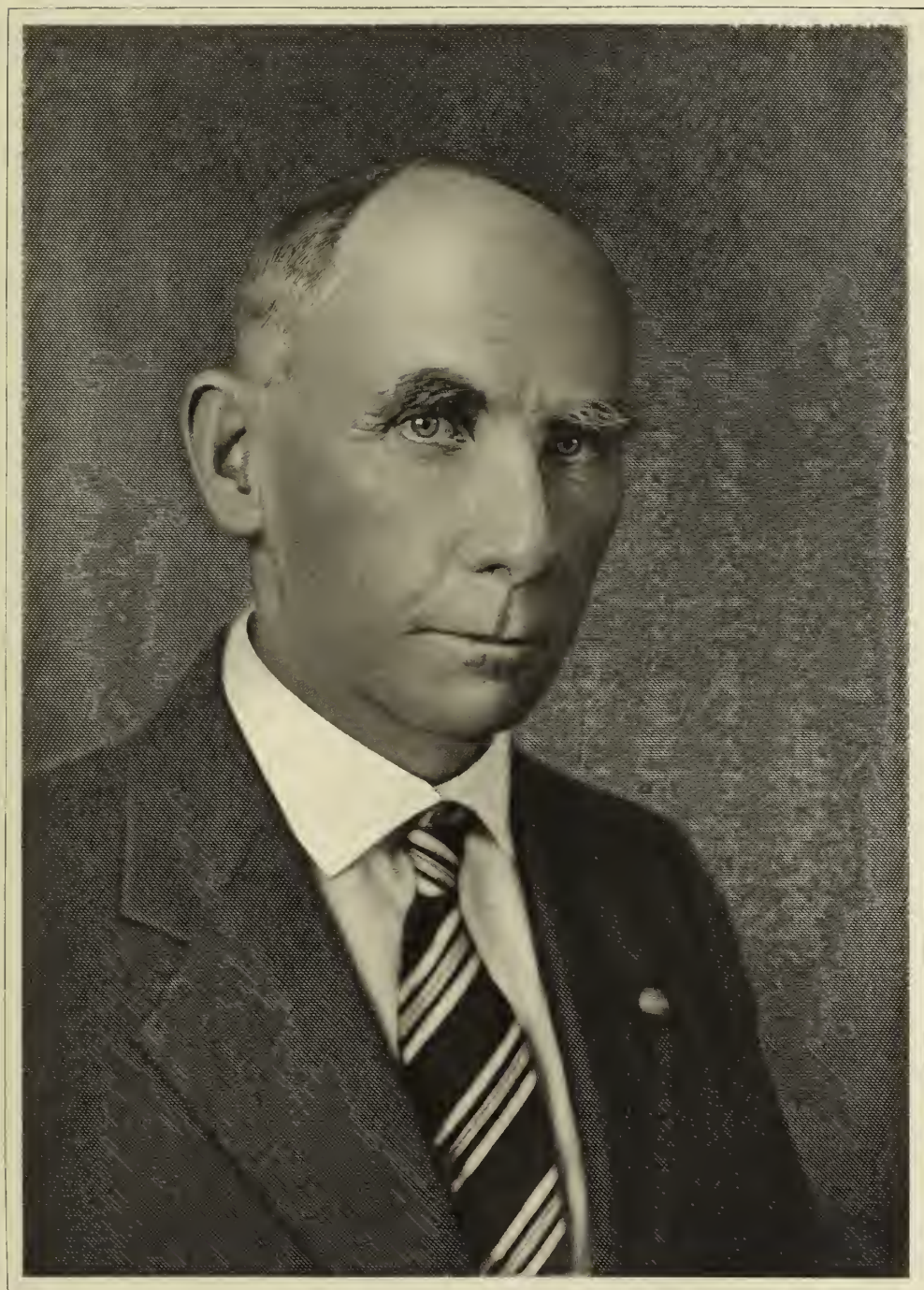
Following her second marriage, Mrs. Yates made her home in McAlester where she established an exclusive women's dress shop in the conduct of which she has been prodigiously successful. She has acquired several pieces of valuable real estate within the city limits and, in addition, owns four hundred acres of land in the vicinity of McAlester which she leases to farmers. Mrs. Yates is the mother of six children, all of whom died in infancy, but has reared and educated a nephew she has cared for as she would have done her own children. Mrs. Yates' business judgment and ability command the deepest respect in McAlester where she has many warm friends.

**JOSEPH B. THOBURN** was born at Bellaire, Ohio, August 8, 1866, the son of Major Thomas C. and Mary Eleanor (Crozier) Thoburn. His parents migrated to Kansas, in March, 1871, settling on a pioneer homestead of what was then the frontier, in Marion County. He was reared on a farm, subsequently, learning the printer's trade. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas and graduated from the agricultural college of that State in 1893.

Mr. Thoburn was first in Oklahoma in 1889-90, but did not remain. He returned in 1896 and, in 1899, settled at Oklahoma City, which has since been his home. After being engaged in printing and newspaper writing for several years, in May, 1902, he assumed the duties of the secretaryship of the Oklahoma City Commercial Club, which position he filled until March, 1903. During that interval, in December, 1902, the Commercial Club had been reorganized into the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. A few days before that reorganization, however, at the organization of the Territorial Board of Agriculture, he had been elected as its first secretary, a position which he filled until July, 1905.

With the dawning of the Statehood era, a year later, Mr. Thoburn began to vary his newspaper writing by the production of articles pertaining to local and western history. With the late Isaac M. Holcomb, he collected the material and compiled the first outline of the history of Oklahoma that was published. It was adopted as a public school textbook and was regularly used in classroom work for a number of years. Prior to that, in 1903, he had been elected as one of the directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society, serving continuously for more than a dozen years and also as vice-president of the same organization for several years. In 1913, Mr. Thoburn was elected to a position on the faculty of the University of Oklahoma, where his work was more nearly that of a collector and curator than that of an instructor. Since 1917, he has been an active member of the staff of the Oklahoma Historical Society, with headquarters in the capitol, at Oklahoma City. Long interested in American anthropology, he began to devote much attention to the archaeology of Oklahoma during the period of his connection with the University of Oklahoma. This work has since been continued, though available means for such purposes have often been lacking, so that his acquaintance with ancient mounds, cave-dwellings, burial grounds, chert quarries and other prehistoric earthworks in Oklahoma and adjacent portions of neighboring States has become quite extensive. Not only has he directed and conducted the systematic excavation of such ruins on behalf of the State of Oklahoma and its institutions but he has also made important discoveries. It was he who first read the riddle of the origin of the "natural mounds," so-called, which are so numerous in Eastern Oklahoma and neighboring States, proving each to be the ruin of a timber-framed, dome-shaped, earth-covered human habitation, originally built five to six centuries ago, by the ancestors of the people of the present Caddoan Indian tribes. Mr. Thoburn wrote a comprehensive history of Oklahoma which was published in 1916. At present he is completing a similar but much more comprehensive and complete work of the same class, of which this volume is a part, Muriel H. Wright being associated as co-author thereof.





Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

Joseph B. Thoburn





Mr. Thoburn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Masonic Order and of the Modern Woodmen. He is a charter member of the Oklahoma Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (president, 1919), and has been an active member of the Oklahoma Academy of Science (president, 1921). His extended participation in the public affairs of Oklahoma, both during the Territorial period and since its admission as a constituent State of the Federal Union, has resulted in giving him a very wide acquaintance and a host of friends.

On June 6, 1894, Mr. Thoburn was married to Callie Conwell, of Manhattan, Kansas. They have two daughters, Mary Eleanor, who is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and Jeanne Isabel, who is still a college student.

**AMOS WARD**—A factor of first significance today, when business progress is so rapid and ranges over so wide a field that trained workers are in much greater demand than the supply cares for, is the well-equipped and well-administered business college. To this group belongs the Anadarko Business College, of Anadarko, Oklahoma, which is rounding out the nineteenth year of its existence. The school has served the community well, sending into every line of business enterprise employees who are technically fitted for positions of trust and responsibility and giving to its students at the same time habits of industry and thrift and high ideals. The president of the college is Amos Ward, who makes his home in Anadarko.

Amos Ward was born in Columbus, Georgia, January 8, 1863, son of Solomon and Cynthia (Watt) Ward. His parents died while he was an infant, and the boy was reared in Dallas, Texas. In 1911, Mr. Ward was sent to South America for the Halliday Milling Company, and remained in this association and locality for three years. After his return to this country and an interval of a year in Dallas, Mr. Ward moved to Anadarko, Oklahoma, where he has since resided. His own business experiences indicated to him the value to the individual and to the community of thoughtful and well-directed special training. He therefore resolved to work out a business college according to his own ideas and purchased the Anadarko Business College, attended in 1916 by only five pupils. Into the school Mr. Ward put his experience, his general knowledge of people and business, his dynamic personality, and most of his savings. He was sure of its growth. Equipped with the most modern tools for a business education and manned by excellent teachers, the school has lived up to and beyond his expectations. The number of students has grown to one hundred, and the demand the business world makes on the Anadarko employment office exceeds the supply of graduates. From wholesale grocers, department stores, financial concerns, national corporations located in Oklahoma City, and even from other schools, have come requests for stenographers and bookkeepers prepared at Mr. Ward's school. The County Judge of Caddo County wrote Mr. Ward asking him to prepare for him a first class court stenographer. Uniform praise of his graduates who have been placed in positions of responsibility and who have made good have convinced Mr. Ward that his original premise was correct and have confirmed him in a belief in the high quality of the business training offered at the Anadarko Business College. He has no desire to replace pub-

lic and high school courses with his specialized activities, but he is sure of the value to each ambitious high school or college graduate of supplementing academic with business training. Not only the young men and women who benefit by his assistance, but business in Anadarko and vicinity and business executives, appreciate the economic value of the Anadarko Business College and of the president's high standards.

**EARLE H. LILLY**—After having spent the first eighteen years of his business career with various railroad and other public utility companies, Mr. Lilly, in 1917, became associated with the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Worth, Texas, and since then has continued to be active in work of that type. More recently he has been in charge of the work of the Chamber of Commerce at Altus, Jackson County, where he has quickly made for himself many friends and where he has gained the approval of the community for his work in its behalf.

Earle H. Lilly was born in Henry County, Missouri, May 20, 1877, a son of David Coleman and Sarah Elizabeth (Hibler) Lilly. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Lilly received his early education in rural schools in Montana, to which State the family had moved from Missouri, when he was only four years old. Later he attended the high school at Livingstone, Montana. His boyhood days were spent on a Montana farm and stock ranch.

Having graduated from high school in 1897, he went to work for one year, in 1898, as a fireman on the Northern Pacific Railway. In 1899 he removed to Dallas, Texas, and there entered a business college, where he completed a course in stenography. For the next few years he held various positions as a stenographer, chiefly with railroads. In 1903 he came to Fort Worth, Texas, and became associated with the Southwestern Bell Telegraph & Telephone Company, with which he remained for seven years. Eventually he became chief clerk in the commercial department of the Northwest Texas division. In 1917 he accepted a position with the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, Fort Worth, Texas, and since then he has continued to be engaged in work of a similar nature, meeting invariably with much success. In 1928 he was made secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Altus, Jackson County, a position which he still holds and in which he has made valuable contributions to the development and welfare of this community, its enterprises and its institutions. In politics he is inclined to support the principles of the Republican party, though, except in respect to national politics, he does not adhere strictly to party lines, but uses independent judgment in the selection of candidates who receive his support. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Rotary Club and is also a member of several Masonic bodies, including Moslah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Lilly married, in 1903, Isabella Gallie. Mr. and Mrs. Lilly are the parents of two daughters: 1. Mabel Frances, born August 18, 1905. 2. Evelyn Mae, born January 1, 1907. The family residence is located at No. 211 East Elm Street, Altus, Jackson County.

**FINLEY F. ANDREWS**—In the upbuilding of a new country and the development of its utmost poten-

tialities in the way of progress, no department of civilized life is more important than that of education. It is therefore vital that public officers of education should be men of thorough and liberal education, of broad outlook and experience, and of progressive calibre. Such a characterization is particularly adapted to Finley F. Andrews, who has served as superintendent of several public school systems in Oklahoma towns and is now head of that of Anadarko, Oklahoma. That public service has always been a guiding principle with him was evidenced during the World War, when Mr. Andrews enlisted in the 360th Ambulance Corps of the 90th Division and saw overseas service for eleven months with his outfit.

Finley F. Andrews was born in Valley Mills, Texas, September 16, 1890, son of Charles and Cora (Loutherbach) Andrews. The father, born in Illinois, was a farmer and came to Oklahoma in 1916, to continue his work as agriculturist and to participate in the upbuilding of the State. He now resides at Snyder with his wife, who was born in Ohio. The son, oldest of a family of ten children, was educated in the Texas public schools in his youth and at fourteen entered an academy at Abilene, Texas. He was then transferred to Simmons College, now Simmons University, in the same town, and graduated in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Meantime, in order to further his education, Mr. Andrews had taught school for four years during the course of his own educational career.

After his return from World War service, Mr. Andrews became head of the history department in the high school at Snyder, Oklahoma, and served in this capacity for a year. In 1920, after being elected Superintendent of Schools at Mountain View, Oklahoma, he began on a very able administration of the public school system there which occupied him for three years. During the next three years, Erick, Oklahoma, benefited under his régime as city school superintendent. It was the year 1926 which brought Mr. Andrews to Anadarko, in the same State, and launched him in a similar supervisory position in the public school system. His educational activities are soon to be abandoned, when Mr. Andrews becomes established in the drug business. He is popular in the neighborhood, a member of the American Legion and the Free and Accepted Masons. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

Finley F. Andrews married Lutie Lindsay, of Mountain View, Oklahoma, March 19, 1922, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mary Janice.

**JACK T. RILEY**—Leadership in Anadarko, Oklahoma, belongs to Jack T. Riley by virtue of his personality and breadth of outlook as much as his official position as superintendent of schools. His long experience and excellent education render him peculiarly fitted for directing the education of this growing community, and his personality endears him alike to those associated with him in the school work and to the public at large.

Jack T. Riley was born in Sabougla, Mississippi, June 23, 1900, son of John and Martha A. Riley, both natives of Mississippi, and both now deceased. Jack T. Riley was the youngest of a family of nine children, and came to Oklahoma with his family when he was five years old. He grew up on a farm near Weatherford, and was educated in the local schools and at Southwestern State Teachers College, which bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Science

in 1925. Meantime, Mr. Riley had furthered his education by teaching two years during his period of preparation for college. He was thus ready for the responsible position to which he was elected after graduating—that of principal of the high school at Carnegie, Oklahoma, where he served for three years. From that office and that town, he came to Anadarko in 1928, and proved so valuable and progressive an educational official during his term as principal of the Anadarko High School that he was in 1929 elected to the office of City Superintendent of Schools. His keen interest in community progress and his ability to assume positions of responsibility and to discharge many complex duties are evidenced by his other activities. Mr. Riley is president of the Caddo County Teachers' Association and superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 24, 1927, Jack T. Riley married Opal B. Wright, a native of Oklahoma, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Lynn.

**FRANK B. TIMS**—Extensive business experience combined with originality and forceful personality have combined to place in a position of prominence in Altus, Oklahoma, Frank B. Tims, general manager of the wealthy furniture establishment, the Goodman Furniture Company. The particular charge, as it was the special creation, of Mr. Tims, is the Perfect Funeral Home, on the corner of Cypress and Grady streets.

Frank B. Tims was born in Arkansas, November 16, 1886, son of Dr. Talbot B. and Myra (Franklin) Tims. The father, a prominent physician, was a man of great kindness of nature and so charitable that collection of his bills in the rural sections in which some of his practice occurred was a rather precarious business. He died, worn out in service to his fellowmen, in 1903. His wife survives him and lives in San Antonio, Texas.

The second in a family of thirteen children, Frank B. Tims grew up with more understanding of human nature and more respect for his father than wealth. He did, however, secure a good education and finished the high school course at West Station, Texas. He then began what was to prove his lifelong connection with the furniture and undertaking business. After fifteen years in that line in Texas, Mr. Tims moved to Mangum, Oklahoma, and for ten years conducted a furniture store there. His next move brought him to Altus, where he is general manager of the Goodman Furniture Company, a position for which he is admirably fitted both by temperament and training. He completed the course given by the Shreve School of Embalming at St. Louis, Missouri. To him, therefore, was entrusted, in large measure, the building of the Perfect Funeral Home, of which establishment Mr. Tims has charge. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a communicant of the Baptist church.

For his first wife Mr. Tims married Ida Nelson, who was born in Texas, and who died July 22, 1926. There were no children by the first marriage. He married (second), August 11, 1928, Bernice Rupe, a native of Missouri.

**HERBERT L. MCCracken**—A leading member of the Oklahoma bar, Herbert L. McCracken is now attorney for the Marland Refining Company, at Ponca







Anna A. Harrell

City. Thoroughly trained in his profession, with a complete mastery of all legal principles together with their applications, he has scored many notable victories in the courts of the State, while his services have proved repeatedly of the greatest value to his company.

Mr. McCracken was born on March 22, 1880, at Amity, Missouri, a son of Alexander and Annie McCracken of that place. He was educated in private schools in the Indian Territory, to which he came with his parents as a boy, and later completed the course of study at the university in Edmond, Oklahoma. Having early decided upon a legal career, he took up legal work, was soon admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Oklahoma City. In a short time he had built up an extensive local reputation, being widely regarded as one of the most promising of the younger lawyers, while during the period of fourteen years in which he remained at Oklahoma City, the demands on his services constantly increased. Aside from his legal work he became interested in several Oklahoma business enterprises, as his advice was frequently sought by large financial interests, and he is now a director of the Security State Bank, at Ponca City, and of the Marland Refining Company, also of Ponca City, to which he removed from Oklahoma City, at the termination of his fourteen years of practice there. As a corporation lawyer, he has few equals in the State, and the Marland Refining Company is fortunate to secure his services as its attorney.

In politics Mr. McCracken supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons at Oklahoma City. He has always given substantial aid to enterprises for the progress and welfare of the community and State, and to many benevolent causes. As a young man he was a member of the Cadets at Guthrie, and in later years he has been no less ready to perform the civic duties of a good citizen, although choosing a way less spectacular than service in public office. Mr. McCracken is a member of several clubs and associations, including the Elks Club, and the Country Club at Oklahoma City.

On November 27, 1903, at Chickasha, Oklahoma, Herbert L. McCracken married Lucy V. Harrell, daughter of William Milton Harrell (see accompanying biography) and of Anna A. (Higgs) Harrell. Mrs. McCracken has been active in many phases of Oklahoma life and is well known in civic and social life at Oklahoma City. She is a member here of the '89ers Club, the Junior Club and the Mothers' Culture Club, among other organizations. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken are the parents of the following children: Howard, who died on September 26, 1926; Robert, and Jimmie.

**WILLIAM MILTON HARRELL**—A pioneer resident of Oklahoma, William Milton Harrell was an important figure in the early life of the territory. He had come to this section in 1888, a veteran of the Civil War, a construction engineer and business man of wide experience, and entered into active participation in the stirring affairs of this period. With a complete faith in the future of Oklahoma, he worked that he might contribute his share to its progress, and had won already a secure place in the affection-

ate esteem of its people when death called him to his final rest.

Mr. Harrell was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 21, 1839, a son of Harrison M. and Rebecca Harrell. His father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, serving many churches throughout Ohio and Indiana.

William Milton Harrell received his early education in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana and later entered the University of Indiana, where he undertook the course of study in construction engineering. Before his graduation, however, the Civil War broke out, and at Lincoln's first call for volunteers he enlisted in the Northern army, walking eighty miles to the nearest station where he could enter the service. During the entire period of the war he was a member of Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment of Indiana, serving with credit and distinction in some of the most important engagements of the conflict. With the conclusion of hostilities, Mr. Harrell returned to Indiana, and in a short time made his way West to Unionville, Missouri, where he was engaged in business for about six years with a considerable degree of success. Again, however, he went back to Indiana, and until the year 1885 remained in the vicinity of Indianapolis in general business and construction work. At the end of this time, he followed the path of the setting sun to Western Kansas, where he took up ranching and stock-raising. For some time he had been impressed by the opportunities which the Oklahoma and Indian territories offered to men of vision and initiative, and in 1888 he resolved to take up his career in the new section. Selling his stock and ranch he journeyed to Purcell in the Indian Territory, and on that memorable April 2, 1889, he made the run and staked a claim one and a half miles north of Moore. He soon sold his right to the claim for the sum of fifty-five dollars, and came with his family to Oklahoma City. Here Mr. Harrell began activities as a builder and contractor, quickly winning the confidence of the community for himself and his work by his manifest ability and the completely satisfactory nature of his structures. It was he who had the honor of building the first fine residence in Oklahoma City, situated on Seventh Street, but while this work was still in process of construction, his death occurred.

In spite of a busy and active business career in several fields of endeavor, Mr. Harrell found time to be interested in civic affairs and in the general progress of the communities in which he made his home, being always regarded as a man of great public spirit. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons at Greensburg, Indiana, and with the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the same town, playing an active part in each of these orders during the period of his residence in the State. He gave generously of his substance to many worthy causes, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1867, in the State of Indiana, William Milton Harrell married Anna A. Higgs, daughter of Truman and Lydia (Sullivan) Higgs, the father engaging in agricultural pursuits in Indiana. This family is an old one in America, dating back to the early eighteenth century, and its members were very active in championing the cause of freedom during the Revolution and in political affairs. They have participated in every



pioneer movement of importance in the country, especially in the growth and development of the West. Mr. and Mrs. Harrell became the parents of several children: Millard, who died in infancy; Carry, George, Laura, Lucy V. (a biography of whose husband, Herbert L. McCracken, accompanies this sketch), Ethel, Edna, and May, who also died in infancy.

Mr. Harrell died on March 29, 1890, while still in the prime of mental and physical powers. Oklahoma had need of men of this type and it seemed that he might well have been spared for many more years of useful labor. His life, however, was a constant record of constructive effort and achievement, one that he could look back upon with real satisfaction, and no matter what the contingency, he never once departed from those high ideals to which he gave unswerving allegiance. Oklahoma does well to preserve his name and memory for the years to come.

**EDMUND ELLIS COWAN**—Superintendent of Schools at Elk City, Oklahoma, since 1926, Edmund Ellis Cowan is an educator of wide experience and demonstrated ability. Though still relatively young, he has given many years to educational work in this State, and his services have always been of decisive value to those communities in which he was so employed.

Mr. Cowan was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, on August 18, 1889, a son of Thomas O. and Frances E. (Frazier) Cowan, and one of nine children in the family. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native State, and following graduation from high school, spent two years in the university at Jefferson City, Tennessee, and two years at Oklahoma University, at Norman, Oklahoma, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Cowan's professional career was well under way. Before he entered Oklahoma University in 1913, he had taught for two years in the Tennessee country schools, securing the necessary funds to continue his academic training.

When he secured his Bachelor's degree, Mr. Cowan began educational work in this State, holding the principalship at Gage, Oklahoma, for two years, and also at Fairview, Oklahoma, for a similar period. For one semester thereafter he was head of the department of mathematics at the Chickasha Girls' College, after which—the United States having entered the World War—he enlisted in Battery D, 18th Division, Heavy Artillery. His unit was never sent overseas, and he remained at Camp Travis, Texas, until his discharge on February 22, 1919.

When he returned to the pursuits of peace, Mr. Cowan accepted a position as instructor in mathematics at Oklahoma University, after which, for two years, he served as superintendent of the Consolidated Schools at Drummond, Oklahoma. Then he returned to Norman for a semester of post-graduate work at Oklahoma University. In the fall of 1922 he first came to Elk City as principal of the school, and in the fall of 1926 he was elected Superintendent of Schools, which position he has since held. Mr. Cowan has discharged all the duties of his important office with efficiency and continued success. He has proved himself an able organizer, a sympathetic leader, and one well able to secure the active coöperation of those working with him, and to draw from them their best efforts.

Aside from his professional connections, Mr. Cowan has been prominent in various other phases of the community life. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons at Norman, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he is also a member of the Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity, the Rotary Club, and the local Chamber of Commerce. He has given his support to all worthy civic movements for advance and progress, while his contributions to benevolent causes have been frequent. With his family he worships in the Baptist faith, and is now chairman of the board of deacons of the local church of this denomination.

On December 27, 1922, Edmund Ellis Cowan married Imogene Allen, of Drummond, Oklahoma. They are the parents of two children: Ellis Allen, now five and a half years old; and Lulu May.

**CLEVELAND WEAVER**—As County Superintendent of Schools of Major County, Oklahoma, Cleveland Weaver takes a leading part in the educational affairs of this part of Oklahoma, and for his work in this connection is widely and favorably known throughout the State. He has long been active in educational work both in this and other counties, and has done most of his school administrative work in this State, where he is thoroughly acquainted with the problems of his profession and with the special needs of the people.

Mr. Weaver was born in Harper County, Kansas, on a farm, on November 23, 1886, son of John and Rebecca (Roller) Weaver. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Arkansas; the family came to Oklahoma in 1892, long before the days of Statehood, when this part of the country was in its early stages of upbuilding and industrialization. Here Mr. and Mrs. Weaver took up a homestead in Blaine County, where they lived and reared their family. The father died in 1905; and the mother now lives on a farm in Major County. Cleveland Weaver is the third of a family of eight children. In his early boyhood he attended the public schools, while in his later youth he worked his way through Normal College, at Alva, Oklahoma, teaching four years in Major County after his completion of his own academic studies. Thoroughly prepared for teaching work and for administrative activity in the schools, Mr. Weaver was one of the few people in this part of the United States who was so fitted for the type of public service in which he has since been engaged, and so was naturally called upon in those early days of Statehood to hold responsible positions in this State in the field of education. He was superintendent of the consolidated schools of Alfalfa County for one year, and then taught in the history department of the schools of Quinton, Oklahoma, for one year; in the schools of Dewey County for a year; and in Beaver County for a year. Then, in 1923, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Major County, Oklahoma, the position which since then has occupied most of his time and attention and in which he has been so eminently successful from the very outset of his acceptance of the office.

Mr. Weaver is also active in community affairs, being a member of several fraternal orders, including the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He likewise belongs to the Lions Club, which takes an important part in civic and social affairs in his community. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church.

**EMMETT ALEXANDER PEMBERTON**—Secretary-manager of the Kingfisher Building and Loan Association, Emmett Alexander Pemberton was a pioneer financier of this city. He had been associated with Kingfisher life from the period of its earliest development and in its affairs few men played a more important part. Known throughout the State for his financial and business ability, he was particularly loved in this community for the noble spirit which actuated his life and the spotless integrity of his character, and his death at a tragically early age was one of the most severe blows which Kingfisher ever sustained.

Mr. Pemberton was born in Dillon, Iowa, on July 7, 1877, and at an early age came with his parents to Kingfisher, Oklahoma, settling on the family homestead in Kingfisher County. His father and mother were pioneers of the Oklahoma opening in 1889, and the boy grew to manhood in the stirring life of those times.

He attended school at Harper, Kansas, where the family stopped for a brief time before pushing on to Oklahoma, and later completed his education in the public schools of the Oklahoma Territory. In his youth he was variously employed, but he first came to prominence in Kingfisher life in 1898, when he moved into the city and accepted a position as deputy registrar of deeds. Mr. Pemberton was to hold many important offices in the city through the years of his residence here, and the first of these was deputy registrar of deeds, under Charles Miller, of Hennessey. In 1903 he advanced to the station of registrar of deeds, serving with distinction for one term, and in 1905 he entered the abstract business in this city, in partnership with George P. Bonnett. As an outgrowth of this venture the firm of Pemberton was founded in 1904, continuing until 1913, when George E. Moore succeeded Mr. Bonnett in the partnership, which was terminated only by Mr. Pemberton's death.

It was in the year 1913 that Mr. Pemberton was elected secretary-manager of the Kingfisher Building and Loan Association, for by this time he was recognized as one of the most able and progressive business men of the city. This position he held until ill health forced his retirement shortly before his death. Through the critical early period of this organization, it was his personality and influence which brought the Kingfisher association into recognition as one of the strongest building and loan organizations of the State. Mr. Pemberton was well known in financial circles throughout Oklahoma, and his great executive talents and sound judgment were everywhere recognized. Many of the later building and loan associations which were organized in the State were assisted by him and have followed his plan in the management of their associations. He was an influential member of the State Building and Loan League for many years, serving as its president during 1922-23, while he was also a member of the executive and legislative committees of the league, and chairman of the latter at his death.

As a director of the People's National Bank for about thirteen years, Mr. Pemberton gained additional prominence in the business world, for his services were of the greatest importance to this institution. Quite apart from his business interests, however, he was always active in community affairs. From 1904 to 1910 he served as a member of the Kingfisher School Board, and in 1910 was elected as one of the first commissioners under the new city charter. At

the end of his first year's service as a commissioner he was chosen president of the board and acting mayor, an honor which he well deserved, and a confidence which was more than justified by his constructive record in office. He served the city commission for eight and a half years in all, for seven of which he was mayor of Kingfisher. It was during his term of office that he had charge of the local cemetery and the park, and their beauty today can be attributed to his care and attention.

Fraternally, Mr. Pemberton was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Rebekah Order, and the Order of the Eastern Star. He was very active in their work, and Mrs. Pemberton has also been prominent in fraternal circles. She is a member of Kingfisher Lodge, No. 6, of the Daughters of Rebekah, Past Noble Grand of the lodge, and during the years 1915 and 1916, held the highest office of this order in the State of Oklahoma. She is a member of the board of directors of the Odd Fellows Home; a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and a charter member of the Christian church. Mr. Pemberton, too, was extremely active in church work, and wherever he was known, he was known as a Christian man. He had been an elder of the Kingfisher Christian Church for years at the time of his death, and, in fact, was the oldest elder of the church in point of service. He had also been a member of the church official board for a full quarter of a century.

On July 26, 1899, Emmett Alexander Pemberton married Zela Lilly, of Kingfisher, who survives him, with their daughter, Ione. She continues her residence in this city, and is an important influence in community affairs.

Mr. Pemberton first became ill in 1923 as a result of an injury to the spine, and in the three years which elapsed before his death he suffered much intense pain. During the summer of 1923 he and Mrs. Pemberton spent the entire summer traveling, hoping to improve his condition by consulting expert medical advice. This proved of no avail, however, and on June 24, 1925, Mr. Pemberton was confined to his bed, never to leave it until his death. He died on April 1, 1926, bravely and with infinite courage as he had lived. Of the hundreds of eloquent tributes which were paid to his memory, all expressed the deepest admiration and love for this noble spirit which was gone, and all were mingled with words of the greatest regret. The following tribute was written by a friend:

Mr. E. A. Pemberton was one of the few men who had a real passion for service. To him it was a genuine pleasure to serve his fellow man. He gave freely without money and without price, advice and counsel, which came from a rich experience and pains-taking observation. Many have sought his advice and counsel concerning life's problems and no one ever sought it in vain.

He had a great heart, full of sympathy, kindness, and appreciation. He never failed to express his gratitude for any courtesy or kindness he received. His blameless life will always be a pattern and an example for the youth of the community in which he lived.

Or again:

"Emmett Pemberton is dead." These four words brought a bitter pang of grief to the hearts of men throughout Kingfisher County. This human dynamo, this prince among men, has answered the final summons; he has crossed to the Great Beyond. His busy brain and tireless hands are stilled, a dauntless spirit has taken its flight, and we who loved him



must steel our hearts against the sorrow that his going brings to us.

Our co-laborer and tried and true friend, E. A. Pemberton, has ceased his earthly labors and joined the innumerable hosts that move ceaselessly into the unknown realm. Men like Pemberton never die. They pass from our presence, but their great influence abides with us and will radiate into the oncoming years to bless unborn generations.

**GEORGE CHARLTON MATSON**—A geologist and petroleum engineer of recognized talent and long experience, George Charlton Matson is an independent oil operator, with offices in the Tulsa Trust Building at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. Matson is well known in the Oklahoma oil industry, and in engineering circles throughout the country, having won for himself a place of no little importance in this basic field of national wealth.

Born on February 4, 1873, on a farm in Fillmore County, Nebraska, Mr. Matson is a son of Thomas and Susanna (Charlton) Matson. The mother was born in England, coming to the United States with her parents while still very young. She is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one, making her home with a daughter in Osborne, Kansas. The father, now deceased, was one of the pioneer settlers of the Nebraska prairies, journeying West from his native Ohio to Iowa as a young man. Later he completed the trip to Nebraska along the wagon trail, and took up a homestead in Fillmore County, which is still held by his estate, and on which he lived until the time of his retiring. He died at the age of seventy-two, in 1916.

George Charlton Matson of this record received his preliminary education in a typical little red schoolhouse of the prairies, and later entered Doane College, at Crete, Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the Bachelor of Science degree. During 1900 and 1901 he took further courses at the University of Nebraska, while in 1902 and 1903, he was assistant to Ralph S. Tarr, professor of geology at Cornell University. In June of the latter year he received the Master's degree in geology from Cornell, and for a year thereafter was instructor in the department of geology in the State University of Illinois. In 1904-1906, Mr. Matson was Fellow in the geological department at the University of Chicago, and during this time he won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which was not officially conferred, however, until 1920. In 1906 Mr. Matson left Chicago to become associated with the United States Geological Survey, with which he was connected for a period of ten years until 1916. His services to the Survey were of a high order of merit, winning him gradual advancement in the field of his chosen occupation, while by his long research and practical experiences, he became expertly qualified for leadership.

In 1916 Mr. Matson entered the employ of the Gulf Oil Corporation, working with a number of its subsidiary companies until 1921. In 1917 he came to Tulsa with one of these, the Gypsy Oil Company, and was so impressed with the city's possibilities that he has since made it his home. For some time he had been considering an independent venture, and finally on January 1, 1922, he became an incorporator and vice-president of the Schermerhorn Oil Company, which began operations in Oklahoma and extended its activities to Kansas and Texas. In 1928, he severed his connections with this company to embark in business for himself. He has also been consulting geologist to the company since its establish-

ment, and in its gradual expansion his services and ability have played a part of large importance.

Mr. Matson has been prominent in the various associations of the men of his profession, holding membership in the Geological Society of America, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, of which he was president in 1921, the Geological Society of Washington, the Washington Academy of Science and the Mid-Continent Gas and Oil Association. He is the author of numerous published articles on geological and related subjects which have appeared in technical journals and in bulletin form. Among these may be mentioned his contributions to the Water Supply Papers, published by the United States Geological Survey, on the geology of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, and the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and also special publications dealing with the phosphate deposits of Florida and the oil and gas resources of Louisiana and Texas.

In spite of a busy life, Mr. Matson has interested himself in civic affairs and the community progress, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Tulsa. He is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order is a member of Federal Lodge, No. 1, at Washington, District of Columbia, a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including Albert Pike Consistory, at Washington, and a member of Almas Temple, also at Washington, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of several clubs, including the Cosmos Club, of Washington, the Tulsa Club and the University Club, at Tulsa, and the Oakhurst Country Club, while with his family he worships in the Presbyterian faith, attending a local church of this denomination at Tulsa.

In 1913 George Charlton Matson married Mary Beulah Edwards, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. They are the parents of three children: Thomas Edwards, Mary Barbara, and George Charlton, Jr. The family residence at Tulsa is situated at No. 1534 East 17th Place.

**SAMUEL H. TITTLE**—Sheriff of Greer County, prominent citizen of Mangum, Samuel H. Tittle was born in Cherokee County, Texas, in November, 1857, son of James B. and Jennie (Findley) Tittle. His father was a native of Tennessee; his mother, of Mississippi. James B. Tittle fought under Confederate colors in the war between the States, and was killed in the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana. Jennie (Findley) Tittle died when Samuel H. Tittle was sixteen. He was the oldest of three children.

Samuel H. Tittle worked on a ranch in West Texas for several years, following completion of his high school education, then brought cattle into Greer County, Oklahoma, as early as 1880. He took up land here on which to graze his stock, March 16, 1896, and became a prosperous cattleman and farmer. He filed on a three-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm tract as a homestead, near Mangum, in 1896, and since that year has been well known in the community of Mangum and in Greer County.

Until 1887, Mr. Tittle tended his herds and engaged as farmer in this section, then was appointed sheriff. He served ten years, continuously. Out of office, he made frequent trips to Texas and resumed the cattle business there, for ten years, afterwards returning to the Mangum community, being reelected





*Geo C Matson*



sheriff of Greer County. He has spent (1929) twenty-two years in this office. The first man to be initiated into Masonry in Greer County, Mr. Tittle has been prominent in the works of the order since its foundation here. He is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Tittle married Laura Hensley, native of Missouri, March 3, 1887, and they have children: Louis, of Mangum; Lana H., of Duncan; Leo, of California; and Jennie, wife of Milton Stimpson, of Granite, Oklahoma.

**JOHN SAM CARPENTER**—Following a successful beginning in the practice of law in Kentucky, where he served in public office with credit, John Sam Carpenter, of Hobart, has had an even greater reward from the people of Oklahoma. Judge Carpenter is a citizen of the most pronounced civic interests, a progressive and profound exponent of the law and a man of irreproachable character and most genial nature. His friends are as numerous as his acquaintances, for he is endowed with that power of attraction that inspires men to seek his friendship.

Born in Allen County, Kentucky, July 8, 1855, he is a son of the late Benjamin and Jane (Orr) Carpenter, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Tennessee. His father was a farmer and died in his native State. He and his wife were the parents of two children, their daughter, Margaret, now being deceased. The son completed his general education and then studied law. Upon being admitted to the bar of Kentucky, he practiced in Scottsville, where he was elected county attorney and served in the office for more than eight years. In August, 1907, he came to Oklahoma and settled in Hobart, where he first became associated in business activities independently until 1911, when he was elected assistant county attorney. The following year he was elected county judge and still functions in that office.

John Sam Carpenter married, January 8, 1882, Purvis Hall, of Tennessee, whose death occurred February 28, 1929.

**JOHN W. BISHOP**—His versatility and the variety of his experiences—for he has at different periods in his life been editor, realtor, and barrister—enable John W. Bishop to bring to his work as postmaster of Fairview a general comprehension of its different aspects and a concrete understanding of how to handle its details that are unusual in a public official. Mr. Bishop has been in charge of the Fairview post office since 1922 and in the period since he took over the position few residents in the environs of the town have not come to know his genial personality and helpful attitude.

Entering and mastering new fields come naturally to Mr. Bishop, for he is the son of pioneers and he himself pioneered in Oklahoma. Born in Sangamon County, Illinois, April 1, 1859, his parents were James and Mary Franklin (Zane) Bishop, who had come to Illinois in the "fifties" and in 1865 went on to Iowa. James Bishop had been a New Jersey carpenter and ship joiner and in his Middle Western homes he combined his carpentering trade with farming until his death in 1899. His five sons and daughters were: 1. Emma Franklin, who became the wife of O. E. Dutton, of Los Angeles, California. 2. Mary Norvella, deceased. 3. Almira Virginia, deceased. 4. John W., of whom further. 5. James L., of Missouri.

John W. Bishop received his education at Hazel

Dell Academy at Newton, Iowa, and in Central University, at Pella, Iowa. In 1885 he went to Hamilton County, Kansas, where he engaged in business as a realtor and at the same time read law. He was elected to represent Hamilton County in the Kansas State Legislature in 1889. For several years he was editor of the Coolidge "Citizen," at Coolidge, Kansas, and, in 1893, made his first contacts with Oklahoma, when he went to Alva and bought property. The following year, in Cleo, he established a newspaper called the "Cleo Chieftain," which he continued to edit and own until 1916. In Cleo he was also United States commissioner and postmaster for eleven years, handling the government work in conjunction with his private enterprises. Mr. Bishop was elected county attorney for Major County and served in this capacity until 1921, the year before he received his first appointment as postmaster of Fairview. He was reappointed to the office in January, 1928. Mr. Bishop is a member of the Methodist church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On June 4, 1897, Mr. Bishop married Luella E. Hepsheer, native of Indiana, whose death occurred June 4, 1928. To this union was born one son, Roscoe Zane, now a resident of Des Moines, Iowa.

**HARRY H. BEARD**—Versatility, activity and unflagging industry have been the forces in the person of Harry H. Beard, of Weatherford, that have carried to a front place in the industrial and civic worlds of Oklahoma. As a cultivator of the soil he scored high, as a business operative he was successful, and as a public official he has attained a fine reputation for rare judgment tempered with common sense and mercy. A sympathetic nature commends him to the people, while his loyalty to government and a legion of friends has been fully proven. Judge Beard is one of the substantial members of the bench of this State and a citizen of much value to its progress.

He was born in De Kalb County, Indiana, March 13, 1873, a son of Barne Bayer and Melissie (Baxter) Beard, both natives of that State. He acquired his education in the public schools and worked on the farm of his father, who was a veteran of the Northern Army during nearly four years of the Civil War. The family had removed to Texas and from there the son came to Oklahoma in December, 1906, settled in Lincoln County and engaged in farming. He remained there for three years and then went to New Mexico, where he took up a homestead claim and worked it for two years. Deciding to return to Oklahoma, he acquired a farm in Washita County, near Cordell, but again changed his location and this time his occupation by coming to Weatherford, where for two years he conducted a successful bakery business. He was then appointed police judge of Weatherford, and has since filled that office. He is also a justice of the peace. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a Methodist. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Harry H. Beard married, in Denton County, Texas, in 1892, Stella Locke, daughter of James Locke, of Alabama. Their children are: James Bayer, Clarence Oliver, Marguerite E., Leona, Bonnie Barnes, and Jewel.

**SAM WILLIAMS**—Following in the footsteps of a successful father, Sam Williams, engaged in the cotton ginning business in Elk City, is one of the leading citizens of this section of Oklahoma and a



man of unblemished reputation and engaging personality.

Born in Madison County, Arkansas, March 15, 1867, he is a son of William Barton and Mary C. (Thompson) Williams, and acquired his education in the local country schools. His father was a farmer and a prosperous ginner of cotton and his son was trained in these enterprises. The elder Williams was a veteran of the Confederate Army of the Civil War. Sam Williams is a member of the Elk City Country Club, and he and his family attend the Baptist church.

Mr. Williams married, at Stoneburg, Texas, May 5, 1895, Willie A. Smith, daughter of Clayton Nathaniel and Susan Elizabeth (Barnard) Smith. Their children are: 1. Leon, born March 26, 1898. 2. Verna, born October 18, 1902. 3. Audley, born July 6, 1905. 4. Clayton, born October 15, 1907. 5. Orville, born May 16, 1910. 6. Mildred, born October 31, 1913.

**ROBERT LEE LAWRENCE**—A distinguished figure on the bench and a factor in many departments of community and State progress is Judge Robert Lee Lawrence, of Anadarko, Oklahoma. He is now serving his fourth term as Judge of Caddo County. His success in retaining the confidence of the county and in establishing for his court a reputation for wisdom and justice are in part due to his extraordinary acquaintance with the law in theory and practice, particularly as it relates to the affairs of the Commonwealth, and in part to the probity and humanity which are part of Judge Lawrence's character and intellectual makeup. More than two decades in Oklahoma and the practice of the law have given him an excellent background for his judicial problems.

Robert Lee Lawrence was born in Hamblin County, Tennessee, January 1, 1881, son of John and Mary C. (Hale) Lawrence. The father, who was born in Virginia, was a noted attorney in his day, and the mother was a native of Tennessee, of excellent old American stock. Judge Lawrence was the third in a family of five children and moved with his family to Jefferson City, Tennessee. There he attended the Carson-Newman College and took a business course, after which he enrolled in the Cumberland Law School, at Lebanon, Tennessee. He graduated in 1908 as a full-fledged lawyer and came the following year, 1909, to Anadarko, Oklahoma, where he has since made his home.

Throughout the period of his residence in Anadarko, Judge Lawrence has been associated with the law in some capacity, either in private practice or in public service. After devoting four years to the position of city attorney he advanced to the broader field of assistant county attorney for a two-year term. His ability and regard for the best interests of the public established him in the popular favor and insured his election when he offered himself as candidate for the post of Judge of Caddo County. There he proved himself the same dependable servant of the people, and he has been consistently reelected, until he now finds himself serving his fourth term, 1922 to 1931. A Democrat in politics, Judge Lawrence is active, though not a seeker for high office, and uses his influence for the general betterment. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he holds the thirty-second degree, and for three years was Worthy Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. For two years he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and he is

a member of the Lions Club. In college he belonged to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. He attends the Baptist church.

On June 30, 1909, Robert Lee Lawrence married Bessie Bettis, a native of Tennessee, and they are the parents of four children: Mary Elizabeth; Roberta Lee; Robert Lee, Jr.; and J. Bettis Lawrence.

**HERBERT W. WRIGHT**—Though still relatively young, Herbert W. Wright has already achieved wide success in the legal field in Oklahoma, and now, as county judge of Alfalfa County, brings to the local bench a deep knowledge of the law, with a mind of judicial and analytical bent. His services in this capacity to the people of the section have proved repeatedly of greatest worth.

Mr. Wright was born at Goltry, Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, on April 9, 1902, a son of William S. and Dora (Bonnell) Wright, both natives of Indiana. They came to Oklahoma in the pioneer days of the opening of the Cherokee strip, and here they still make their home. There were six children in the family, as follows: Herbert W.; Orville E., now of Goltry; Alta L., a teacher of music, who was killed in an automobile accident in 1927; Ione H.; Lee O.; Ruby Maxine.

Herbert W. Wright, of this record, attended the public schools of his birthplace, and following graduation from the Goltry High School, undertook the course of study in business college at Hutchinson, Kansas. Later he completed a correspondence course in law, and in 1926 was admitted to the Oklahoma bar. He began practice at Cherokee almost immediately, quickly winning the confidence of the community, as his qualifications became apparent, and his reputation spread. In a short time he built his following to prosperous proportions, and devoted all his time and attention to a general practice until his election as county judge of Woods County. In politics Mr. Wright supports the Democratic party, and as the standard bearer of this party, he was elected county judge. He has always considered service in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and for this high conception of civic duty he is honored quite as much as for his many successes. Mr. Wright is active in all movements for advance and progress, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Congregational church.

On March 7, 1924, Herbert W. Wright married Maude L. Hicks, a native of Alfalfa County. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of one child, Herbert W., Jr., born at Cherokee on December 5, 1926.

**CLAUDE E. LIGETT**—Associating a healthy interest in politics with a constructive business enterprise, Claude E. Ligett, mayor of Hobart, is among the youngest holders of high public office in Oklahoma, and also one of its leading business men. He is endowed with a pleasing personality that makes friends readily and holds them indefinitely, is intensely interested in the civic and commercial welfare of the community and has done much to forward many movements inaugurated for their improvement of conditions relative to the comfort and happiness of the people among whom he has cast his lot. These attributes make the good and valued citizens and Oklahoma is fortunate in the possession of one of the calibre of Mayor Ligett, of Hobart.

He was born in Clay County, Texas, January 8, 1894, a son of Charles L. and Nettie (Wilson) Ligett,





*A. Emma Estell.*



natives of Texas and Kentucky, respectively, the father now deceased, the mother living in Hobart. They were the parents of four children and Claude was educated in the public schools in Oklahoma, taking all courses and receiving four diplomas upon graduation. For four seasons he was employed by the Chickasha Branch Cotton Oil Mill Company and then took up fire insurance as an occupation. His interest in politics led to his appointment as first deputy county clerk under Mayor F. E. Gillespie and under the succeeding county clerk. He then established an abstract business and conducted it for five years alone, and is now (1929) president of the Kiowa County Abstract Company, Incorporated, which was founded by him in 1902. Elected county treasurer, he assumed that office July 1, 1923, and served until 1929, when he was elected mayor of Hobart. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, is a thirty-second degree member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist faith.

Claude E. Ligett married, November 8, 1916, Mabel Burson, of Oklahoma, and they are the parents of one child: Joan Christine, born in August, 1921.

**AMANDA EMMA ESTILL (Mrs. Pleasant James Harbour)**—As professor and head of the department of history and the social sciences at the Central State Teachers' College, in Edmond, Oklahoma, since 1912, Amanda Emma Estill, or, as she is referred to by her married name, Mrs. Pleasant James Harbour, has created for herself a position of importance in the life and affairs of Oklahoma and of great value to the State. Her activities and interests extend into practically every field of human endeavor, and she is widely known and highly regarded in the councils of the Democratic party, as well as for her membership in a number of important societies and organizations. In the course of a busy career, she has acquired a large circle of friends and admirers, people who realize that the work that she has done and is doing is thoroughly worth while and will be of lasting usefulness in Oklahoma, and, for that matter, in the entire nation.

She was born on November 27, 1884, in Liberty, Missouri, daughter of Joseph Granville Harsell and Mary A. Harsell. She was married to Dr. Forrest Leon Estill on September 30, 1905, who died on July 7, 1907. Her mother was married for the second time, her husband being Harry A. Coley, of Chickasha.

Amanda Emma Estill received her early education at the Colorado Springs High School, and subsequently became a student at Colorado College, in Colorado Springs. She then studied at the Oklahoma College for Women, from which institution she received her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913. She also took work at the American College of Dramatic Arts, in New York, in 1917, as well as graduate work at the Chicago University and Columbia University. She received her degree of Master of Arts from Oklahoma University in 1923. Since 1912 she has held the chair of history and social sciences at Central State Teachers' College, in Edmond, where she is now widely known and respected for her work among the students and for her contribution to the educational system of Oklahoma. She couples with her special knowledge of

educational work a personality that seems unusually well adapted to teaching, so that her instruction is regarded as especially valuable.

She is not only active in the field of education, however, but takes a lively interest in political and social affairs. Her political affiliation is with the Democratic party, at whose national convention in New York City in 1924 she served as honorary secretary; and she was the first chairman of the Oklahoma County organization of the women's division of the Democratic party. During the 1920 campaign she was State speaker in the cause of the League of Nations, of which project she has always been an ardent supporter. During the period of American participation in the late World War, she served in France, where she was stationed at Neufchâteau, doing work with the Young Men's Christian Association, having been sent there by the Federation of Women's Clubs, which chose her as one of three girls from Oklahoma for this work.

Mrs. Estill holds memberships in a number of important organizations, and is active in all their work. She is affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of American Colonists, the Daughters of 1812, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the American Association of University Women (in which she is first vice-president for this State), and the Alpha Phi Fraternity and the Pi Gamma Mu (an honorary social science fraternity), and honorary Dramatic Fraternity. She also is a member of the Cambridge Club, of Edmond; the MacDowell Club, of Oklahoma City; and the Women's Overseas League, of which she is national director of the Southwest division. She is on the board of directors of the Oklahoma State Historical Society and the board of directors of the State Memorial Association, being its Parliamentarian; is president of the Edmond branch of the American Association of University Women; holds a life-membership in the Oklahoma Educational Association; and is first vice-president of the National Council of Administrative Women. She is a member of the State committee for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation; the Southwestern Political Science Society; the American Academy of Political Science, of which she is chairman; the history division of the Oklahoma Educational Association; the Committee of Better Homes in America, to which she was appointed by the Hon. Herbert C. Hoover; the Peace Foundation Committee; and the State Illiteracy Commission, to which she was appointed by Governor Trapp, of Oklahoma.

In addition to her many other honors, Mrs. Estill has been selected by the State of Oklahoma as one of the one hundred persons—both men and women—for whom a tree was to be planted in this State. She was the first graduate of the Oklahoma College for Women, and is a member of the Mississippi Historical Society.

It was on August 14, 1926, that Pleasant James Harbour and Amanda E. (A. Emma) Estill were married.

Mrs. Harbour's rise to a position of prominence in Oklahoma has been profitable both to her and the State, and, for that matter, to the nation at large; for her work has stood out among the activities of Oklahoma, as she has stood out among the State's leaders.

**JOHN FRANKLIN BUTLER**—Not content with a mercantile career, John Franklin Butler, of Fair-

view, abandoned it, studied law and has proven the soundness of his judgment by the rapid advance he has made in his profession during a comparatively brief period. His native industry was illustrated by his studies during those odd moments that came to him while he was engaged as a merchant, for he never gave up one thing entirely in order to devote himself exclusively to another. The consequence has been a thorough training of a naturally alert mind and a coördination of business and professional knowledge that has been of great value to him since he entered the legal lists in competition with many men of long experience. He has been called to public office of distinction and in it has served ably, making a legion of friends and admiring acquaintances as he has made his way upward and added to the fame of the State's legal talent.

Born in Englewood, Kansas, May 3, 1889, he is a son of Frank and Ollie (Jackson) Butler, the first named being a native of New York, the second of Missouri. Frank Butler was a farmer and came to Oklahoma at the opening of the Cheyenne and Appahoe country, making the run for a homestead and taking a claim near Taloga, which he still owns and where he and his family live. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: John Franklin, of this review; Harry J., of Taloga; Hiram A., a county attorney; Iva, married Ellis Stoddard, of Taloga; Estella, married Henry Kolender, of Higgins, Texas; Floyd, deceased in 1921; Anna May, a teacher at Taloga; (twins) Oval and Orville.

The eldest son, John Franklin Butler, attended school until he had finished the eighth grade in 1907, when he went to the Salt City Business College, at Hutchinson, Kansas. Returning to Oklahoma, he taught school during 1910, 1911 and 1912, when he abandoned that occupation and entered into mercantile business, studying law at the same time. Admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1921, he established himself in practice in Taloga, where he remained until 1924, when he came to Fairview. During his career in Taloga he had served as city attorney and filled a similar office for Fairview when he located in the last-named town. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and is president of the Rotary Club. He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order in all degrees, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights Templar.

John Franklin Butler married, December 27, 1911, Lottie Bogle, of Iowa. Their children are: Ollie V., born February 12, 1913; Donald Otis, born September 10, 1916; Virginia Lee, born September 14, 1922.

**JACOB NATHAN**—For more than half a century a resident of the United States and for more than thirty years a citizen of Oklahoma, Jacob Nathan was long considered one of the leading merchants and most valuable units of the commercial community of Anadarko, where he lived and labored. Scion of an artistic and thoughtful race, he had combined in his nature the keen intellect of the merchant with the sympathetic soul of the philanthropist. There was no call of humanity that he let pass unheeded and throughout all the years of his incessant toil he displayed an interest in the development of the little city of his choice. When he came to it he found a small town, when he left it for all time it was a beauty spot, with paved streets and hand-

some residences, fine stores and lovely lawns. His own achievement in the interest of the city was "The Fair," a department store that would be a credit to a city many times the size of Anadarko. Thoughtful and kindly, he was filled with a love for his fellow-men and decried intolerance of any kind. He exhaled an old-world courtesy that was a heritage from countless generations of culture and he was never too busy to extend a welcome in his business hours to his friends, of whom he had a legion. In his passing Oklahoma lost a real builder, whose name will be imperishable on the final recorded history of the commonwealth.

He was born in Darmstadt, Germany, September 13, 1855, of Jewish parentage. His father was Mortiz Nathan, a wholesale leather goods merchant, and his mother, Annie Nathan. His education was acquired in the schools of Germany, where he completed a college course and then came to the United States, reaching New York in 1874 and remaining in that city until 1881, when he removed to Tennessee and later to Arkansas, eventually coming to Oklahoma in 1901 and settling in Anadarko. Here he established a clothing store and general drygoods business, which was the first of its character here. His beginning was in a twenty-five-foot front building. This has now grown to one of seventy-five feet and is owned by his widow and the business conducted by her son-in-law, C. H. De Ford. Mr. Nathan died in Battle Creek, Michigan, March 17, 1928, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was affiliated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons and with the Order of the Eastern Star. His religion was the Jewish.

Jacob Nathan married, in Fayetteville, Arkansas, March 13, 1883, Charlotte (Lottie) M. Cline, daughter of Marcus and Amanda Cline. Her father was a large plantation owner and had served as a captain in the United States Army during the Mexican War. Their children are: 1. Joshua, born December 25, 1884. 2. Nellie R., born March 23, 1890. 3. Claude, born December 29, 1892.

Delightful as a companion, Jacob Nathan was loyal as a friend and loyal to his adopted country. He was faithful to trust, the personification of honesty and intensive in his devotion to the best interests of our State and to her commercial progress, a unit in the machinery that was vital to advancement.

**MORTIMER R. MANSFIELD**—An efficient public official of long and distinguished record, Mortimer R. Mansfield is now county commissioner of Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, which position he is well qualified to fill by experience and proved ability. Mr. Mansfield has been a resident of Cherokee for almost twenty years, and is widely known in business and public life through all this section of the State.

Born at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, on March 20, 1870, Mr. Mansfield is a son of John M. Mansfield, who was born in Indiana, and of Hattie (Holderman) Mansfield, born in Ohio, the father being a stockman and farmer who resided in Kansas during his later days. There were four children in the family, as follows: 1. Walter H., of Logan, Oklahoma. 2. Mortimer R., of this review. 3. John D. 4. Zula, the wife of Tucker Bundsen, of New Cambria, Missouri.

Mortimer R. Mansfield acquired only a common school education for he was early called upon to begin the business of life, both parents dying at Har-







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per, Kansas, when he was eleven years old. For a time he worked on local ranches, but in 1893, he came to Lambert, Oklahoma, where he engaged independently in farming and stock-raising until 1900. In that year he first took up the insurance business to which he has since given his time and attention. Mr. Mansfield has always been on the alert for larger opportunities than those which the present offered. Thus he was led to come to Oklahoma, and finally to give up the ranching and agricultural pursuits to which he was bred. In 1910 he removed to Cherokee, and here he has since made his home, having the greatest confidence in the future of Alfalfa County. He has built up his insurance business to prosperous proportions and is justly regarded by the entire community as an able business man of progressive type.

Mr. Mansfield has always considered service in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and has given much time to the various offices he has been called upon to fill. He was the first county clerk of Alfalfa County, and acted, subsequently, as county assessor. From 1916 to 1920 he was mayor of Cherokee, giving to its people a smooth and efficient administration, while for several years now he has been county commissioner of Alfalfa County. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America, while he also holds membership in several local organizations or clubs. He has been active in many phases of civic life, giving his hearty support to all worthy movements for advance and progress, and contributing generously to charitable causes.

Mortimer R. Mansfield has been twice married; (first), December 19, 1897, to Lecia Hanna, who died on August 12, 1924. They became the parents of two children: 1. Blanche, who died in 1925. 2. Georgia, a teacher in Chicago schools. Mr. Mansfield married (second), January 8, 1928, Bessie F. Davis, of Mansfield, Missouri, a daughter of John S. and Mary (Tippy) Davis, both natives of Illinois. Her father was a farmer who first came to Oklahoma with his family in 1898, and died in 1915. Her mother is still living, and makes her home in Cherokee. During the period from 1922 to 1926, Mrs. Mansfield was city clerk of Cherokee.

**PAUL E. PEELER**—Mayor of Elk City, Oklahoma, for the past several years, Paul E. Peeler has been well known in this section for a quarter of a century through his connection with the Roger Mills County Co-operative Association, and other farmer's organizations. He has proved his executive ability in several fields of commercial enterprise, and the confidence reposed in him by the electorate of the city, has been more than justified by the efficient and progressive character of his administration as mayor.

Mr. Peeler was born at Rocheport, Missouri, on June 5, 1871, a son of Napoleon B. and Mary Allen (Redd) Peeler. His father, a minister of the gospel, was also Superintendent of Schools in some of the larger towns of North Missouri.

Paul E. Peeler, of this record, received his preliminary education in the country schools of North Missouri, and following one year spent at private normal school in Chillicothe, Missouri, undertook a short course in business practices in Elk City, Oklahoma. For some time after the completion of his educational training, Mr. Peeler farmed in North

Missouri, and taught in several local schools, until, in 1900, he decided to settle permanently in the Oklahoma territory. For five years thereafter he also farmed and taught school at his new home, but in 1905, upon the organization of the Roger Mills County Co-operative Association by the farmers of this county, he became connected with the association and removed to Elk City, where he has since made his home. Mr. Peeler has remained with the Co-operative Association, either as secretary or manager for twenty-four years, and his services in executive capacity have frequently proved of decisive value in carrying out the work of the organization. Mr. Peeler has also held the position of president of the State Association of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Association, and is now secretary of the Retail Coal Merchants Associations of Oklahoma. For three years he was president of the State Exchange Bank of Elk City.

In the many years of his residence here, Mr. Peeler has been prominent in many phases of the community life, civic, commercial and benevolent. He has always been known as a public-spirited citizen of progressive type, and through his services to the community he thoroughly merited the honor which came to him in his election as mayor on the Democratic ticket in 1927. In 1929 he was reelected for another term of two years, holding office at the present time. He has devoted to the public service the same fine talents and energy which brought him his own success.

Mr. Peeler is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and of several other local organizations. With his family he worships in the faith of the Church of Christ.

On June 5, 1899, in Ray County, Missouri, Paul E. Peeler married Montie Penniston, daughter of Alonso S. and Rebecca (Frazer) Penniston, of that place. Eight children have been born of this marriage, as follows: Julia, born July 18, 1900; George W., born December 24, 1902; Grace, born August 12, 1904; Paul E., Jr., born November 10, 1906; Mary Allen, born November 23, 1908; Gordon, born December 26, 1910; Montie Ruth, born April 28, 1913; and Edward Everett, born May 7, 1915.

**CHARLES P. COLLINS**—Too much credit can scarce be given the pioneers of Oklahoma, great State of the Southwest whose vast resources appear undiminishable. They were the ones who made modern Oklahoma, with its thriving cities and wealthy industries, an actuality. Their memory rests with posterity, hallowed and honored through the years. Charles P. Collins, late pioneer citizen of Oklahoma, is recalled with affection in several dominant centers of the State, as a man who succeeded by dint of vision, integrity and sustained effort, and as one whose success brought advancement to areas touched with attendant happiness to many persons. His life inspires this narrative.

Eldest child of Samuel Wilson and Dorcas (Hardison) Collins, Charles P. Collins was born in Caribou, Maine, December 12, 1847. His father was a lumberman and manufacturer, and after he had completed the course offered at Houlton Academy, Houlton, Maine, Charles P. Collins assisted him, acquiring a rudimentary knowledge of business affairs thereby. But the woods of Northern Maine then offered only a restricted field for a young man whose ambitions tended toward adventure, and the forests of



Wisconsin, then barely tapped, appeared to offer a positive and undeniable lure. So he went West, and for more than a year worked in the woods with axe and saw, a labor which developed his physique and gave him solitude for serious reflection on the right method of his life, with dreams of the future and what it would hold. Letters from his uncles, James and Harvey Hardison, who had gone to Pennsylvania from New England and had entered the oil industry of that State, now fired his imagination and made him long to remove once more to new frontiers. This time he approached an industrial frontier, which he was destined to follow nearly all the years that remained of his life—the frontier of oil, the liquid gold which has contributed so lavishly to the prosperity of Oklahoma. Mr. Collins, then a stalwart, active man of twenty-three, decided to join his uncles forthwith, and entered the Pennsylvania fields as an operator, eventually becoming one of the best-posted oil men in the fields there. In 1869 he went to Shamburg, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and began his apprenticeship by working days on wells, dressing tools and drilling. Within a year he had acquired an interest in his first well, located at Shamburg, and in the year following he began contracting. He gave incessant personal attention to the work under his care, built up a reputation for sagacity and honest dealing, and in 1877 entered the McKean field, Pennsylvania. Still continuing as a contractor, he greatly increased his business by forming partnerships with well-known and acknowledged skilled operators. One of the major elements of his success, it is recalled, was his personality, which firmly held the friendship and high regard of associates in all deals. At the time of his death it was said, truly, he had few enemies, and none of them were badly disposed toward him as a man. In 1891 the Devonian Oil Company was formed, with a capital of \$3,000,000; and of this Mr. Collins was president for many years. Also, he was president of the Superior Oil Company, in which he was associated with James and Wallace Hardison, his uncles. With an understanding of the true values of the many opportunities constantly being offered to men who have the vision to see them, Mr. Collins embarked in many enterprises, many of them of large-scale proportions. He was of a naturally optimistic nature and a responsiveness which made him a sound organizer of men and money. He was interested in banking and agriculture in Kansas, in gold and copper mines in Arizona and Colorado, in stock-raising and citrus groves in California, and in later years, when his health had declined somewhat, became a pioneer in the oil fields of Oklahoma.

Charles P. Collins married, October 31, 1876, Ida Merrill, of Caribou, Maine, who was born in Turner, Maine, February 19, 1851, and who now (1929) survives her husband. Of this union were born children: 1. Burt Harrison, at Caribou, Maine. 2. Ray, born at Indian Creek, Pennsylvania. 3. Leo, at Eldred, Pennsylvania. 4. Samuel Wilson. 5. Wallace Hardison. Quiet in manner, kindly, Mrs. Collins ever was a help to her husband. It was her spirit of loving service that made the last years of his life, spent in ill health, years of contentment and happiness. Forced by ill health to retire from all activities in which he had been engaged, he found in the home circle, the ministrations of his sons and their families, and the devoted companionship of his wife, a compensation that took away his regrets be-

cause there no longer was a vital force rightly his own in the spheres of business. With fortitude and calmness he saw the evening shadows of life deepening. Death came to him at Fayetteville, Arkansas, August 24, 1918. He had repaired thence to escape the heat of Oklahoma in summer.

The following, taken from a biography written of Mr. Collins during his lifetime, conveys a true picture of his character:

Mr. Collins has been for thirty years engaged in the oil business, and is one of the exceedingly small number whose labors have been crowned with success.

With strong physical powers, a strong body and sound mind, throughout his long and active career he has shown himself able to cope with every emergency where ability, talent, and energy are demanded; and few men in the regions enjoy the respect that is accorded to him. This has been the result of his personal merits, and all who know him can testify to his ability, his genuine kindness, and true manliness. His private life is without spot or blemish.

Mr. Collins became a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Caribou, Maine, in 1879, and advanced to the thirty-second degree. Personally, he was a companionable man, popular. Unspoiled by the struggles incident to accumulation of wealth, he always was the same hearty, jovial, wholesouled man who, in youth, came as a common laborer to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, to commence a stern struggle, wresting from the earth hidden treasure in liquid gold. By dint of effort and mind he succeeded, fought his way to success—a success that made him one of the wealthiest men in the community of his residence, and which enabled him to realize many aspirations of young manhood. No difficulty was too discouraging, no obstacle too great, to be overcome. One of the important business enterprises with which he was connected, the Inca Mining Company, owned valuable properties in South America, in the fastness of the Andes; and Mr. Collins made several trips there for development of operations. This was hard on his health; but even in the mines of the tropics he would not be discouraged. He was a man of dominant strength of mind and will. Of him it is said—he never once faltered, but held toward his goals until the last, achieving them. Mrs. Collins now resides in Tulsa.

**WILLIAM L. DUNLAP**—Real estate operator, prominent in agricultural circles for gin operations, civic and economic builder of the community of Carnegie, William L. Dunlap is among the foremost citizens of this part of Oklahoma, and has behind him a successful record in diversified fields of endeavor.

He was born in Livingston County, Illinois, April 13, 1875, son of James and Anna (Ewing) Dunlap, both of whom were born in Ireland, and both coming from Ireland to the United States with their parents when very small children. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap first lived in Pennsylvania, removing later to Illinois, where James Dunlap died. He was a farmer, a man very well liked by those of his neighborhood, highly regarded for his character and activities. In the family were ten children; and of these, William L. Dunlap was sixth.

William L. Dunlap attended the high schools of Streator, Illinois, entered Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois, completed his course there, and set out at once upon his career. For two years he farmed. In February of 1901 he came to Oklahoma, first locating in Oklahoma City. Subsequently, he removed to Anadarko, where he served as industrial



teacher in the Presbyterian Mission School. Still later he entered the real estate field at Anadarko, operated successfully in it for about a year, and left the business to live on a claim which he had taken up at Alden. There he continued until 1912, improving his farm very much, increasing its value thereby, and elevating the general values of the agricultural countryside. For a year, at Longmont, Colorado, he carried on business, then, in 1913, came to Carnegie. Here he went into the broom corn business, acting chiefly as shipper. Later he engaged in the grain business, and still later became a ginner, operating gins at Carnegie, Alden and on his farm of three hundred and twenty acres.

The original post office and rail station now serving Carnegie was called Latham. At that time, Latham was in Indian Territory. Three names were suggested to displace the original name, and the name Carnegie, which was accepted, was proposed by Mr. Dunlap. Theodore Roosevelt then appointed Mr. Dunlap postmaster of Carnegie; but Mr. Dunlap declined the appointment. As real estate operator he has added two subdivisions to Carnegie. In this as in other fields, he has worked consistently for the community's growth, prosperity and beauty. From 1921 until 1925, Mr. Dunlap was Carnegie's mayor. As such he was in a valued position to work for the little city's progress; and the community owes him much for the excellent service which he so freely gave in office, and continues to give as private citizen and business man.

Fraternally active, Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Masonic Order, holds the thirty-second degree in the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Guthrie, and is a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. A leader in the general affairs of Carnegie, Mr. Dunlap is a valued member of the community, and his many activities are of enduring worth to it.

Mr. Dunlap married, September 7, 1904, Daisy E. Stewart, native of Kansas; and their children are: 1. Ethel, graduate of the Oklahoma College for Women, now (1929) doing post-graduate work at Oklahoma University. 2. Irene, who died in December, 1916. 3. Frances, at home.

**MARK GOUGH**—Farmer, schoolmaster and industrialist, Mark Gough, postmaster at Tipton, has proved himself a good and progressive citizen of Oklahoma, with a wide circle of loyal friends and the unanimous respect of the entire community. He was successful as an agriculturist in three States and under differing conditions of soil and climate. He was successful as an educator and he has been successful as custodian and distributor of the United States mail. Loyal to trust, faithful to country and to State, he is a fine example of upright manhood and a valuable unit of this community. Interest in the civic operations of a political organization, such as the State of Oklahoma or the town of Tipton, is an index of the character of one privileged to give expression to his opinions through the medium of the ballot. Postmaster Gough has always been deeply interested in these things and is, therefore, a citizen of distinct worth.

He was born in Delaware County, Indiana, December 1, 1867, a son of Augustus and Anna (Kern) Gough, both natives of West Virginia, who removed

to Indiana in 1863 and lived there until their deaths. Augustus Gough was a farmer and a carpenter, and he and his wife were the parents of four children. Mark Gough was reared in his native State and trained in the art of agriculture on his father's farm. In 1897, equipped with this knowledge and having had the benefits of a standard education in Indiana, he farmed there for eleven years, as well as teaching in the local schools. He then moved to Oklahoma and located on a farm he acquired four miles west of Tipton, where he farmed until 1925, when he came to Tipton and worked a cotton ginning enterprise, conducting it successfully for two years, when he gave it up in order to accept the appointment of postmaster, tendered him by President Coolidge, February 15, 1927. He is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Methodist Episcopal church. For four years he was a member of the School Board.

Mark Gough married, in 1889, Ellen Bennett, a native of Ohio. Their children are: 1. Lela, married B. H. Bank, a farmer, conducting the two hundred and sixty-three acres owned by Postmaster Gough, a finely improved and productive property. 2. C. A., a rural mail carrier, resident of Tipton. 3. Inez, a school teacher, living at home with her father. Her mother's death occurred February 19, 1924.

**ANDRES MARTINEZ**—One of the most significant factors for harmonious progress in Oklahoma today, as he is remarkable for his humanity and his true Christian spirit, is Andres Martinez, Indian missionary, teacher, and interpreter. Chance set this man, of pure Castilian blood, down in the midst of an Indian tribe during his childhood, and Providence introduced him to Christianity, which opened his eyes to the ways in which he might best serve his Indian brothers. Although Mr. Martinez now makes his home in Anadarko, he continues his missionary activities, and he has come to exercise more influence with the Indians than any other force, whether of Church or State. He has done much to mould the characters of growing boys and girls and to guide them toward useful Christian lives.

Andres Martinez was born in New Mexico, November 30, 1855, son of Juan Martinez, who was born in June, 1807, of pure Castilian stock, son of a Mexican who had in boyhood, in 1773, left old Mexico with his parents to settle in the United States, near Los Vegas, New Mexico. Juan Martinez lived for a time, just after 1841, at Los Alermos, but soon moved to a site near San Geronimo, twelve miles west of Los Vegas, in a section where he was the first settler. Juan Martinez married Senorita Paulita Padillo, and they had seven children: Victorino, Dionicio, Regordio, Andres, of further mention as the subject of this record; Francisca, Sabina, and Marcelina. While Andres Martinez was herding cattle with his young nephew on October 6, 1866, when he was a boy of eleven years, a band of Mescaleros Apaches captured the children and killed the nephew, Pedro. Andres' life was spared, but he was held in captivity by the Apaches for three years.

Salvation came in the shape of a band of Kiowas, who came to make peace with the Apaches and found in their midst the white boy. The Kiowa chief, Heap-O-Bears, bought the boy from the Apaches, paying as ransom two buffalo robes, a mule, a gaudy blanket, and a water keg. The Chief then

took Andres Martinez to Oklahoma and gave him to his daughter, E-Ton-Bo, who lived in the native camp. The boy grew up among the Kiowas, learning their language so thoroughly that it became almost his natural form of expression. With the tribe the boy wandered all over Texas and Oklahoma until 1873, when they reached what is now Anadarko. Mr. Martinez attended the Indian School and was converted to Christianity. He soon became an industrial teacher in Methvin Institute, a mission school conducted by the Methodists, and he served as interpreter in the evangelistic field. The name given to him by the Indians was Andele. He retains their love and affection and always draws to him children, whom he can remarkably influence for their good. He continues also to do missionary work among the Indians, in spite of his activities as owner of a farm, a business house, and a home in Anadarko.

October 17, 1893, at the University of Georgia, Andres Martinez married Emma McWhorter, of Oklahoma, daughter of Rev. Paul T. McWhorter, who helped Mr. Martinez in his work. Although Mr. and Mrs. Martinez have had no children, they have reared three adopted children in their home. His has been an incalculable influence for good.

**JOSIAH CHARLES TRENT**—Engaged for many years in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, as a hardware and general merchant, Josiah Charles Trent was held in the highest esteem by the citizens of this place, as well as by his many friends throughout the State, for his activities and accomplishments were numerous. His death, needless to say, caused widespread sorrow and bereavement in Oklahoma, where he was widely known, and was loved for his kindliness of temperament, his thorough integrity which he demonstrated, in all his dealings, his consideration for and desire to help other people.

Josiah C. Trent, the son of W. C. and Basima Trent, was born on November 20, 1868, in Cincinnati, Arkansas, and received his early training in grammar schools and high school. Later he studied at the University of Arkansas, and also went to business college in St. Louis, Missouri. He first came to Oklahoma at the age of eleven years. His father was engaged in the mercantile business in Okmulgee, and he himself was employed at Captain Sever's Trading Post, in that city, for a number of years.

He then became engaged with Mr. Parkinson in the hardware and general mercantile business under the firm name of Parkinson and Company. That was in 1900. Later they built the Parkinson-Trent Building; while, in 1902, they organized the Parkinson-Trent Mercantile Company, with Mr. Trent as manager. He later became president and manager of this firm, which position he held until the firm was dissolved on January 1, 1920. When the two of them rebuilt, Mr. Trent purchased Mr. Parkinson's interest in the organization, and conducted the business under his own management for a time. For many years he owned what was the largest mercantile establishment in Okmulgee, while he also had a lumber yard, and the agency for several kinds of automobiles at the time when these vehicles were first being manufactured. Mr. Trent also sold threshing machines, and all sorts of implements that could be used either by the farmer or the oil industry. Although he retired from active business in June, 1920, he owned much real estate in Okmulgee, where he

was a builder of homes, an active civic worker and a participant in public affairs.

Mr. Trent was, in his political views, aligned with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported; and he served as the first alderman of the city of Okmulgee. He was secretary and treasurer of the Hotel Parkinson while it was under construction. He was the guardian of many Indians whom he had known all his life, and handled many thousands of dollars for them; while he was known for his high standing in his community, his thorough honesty and integrity, and his marked public-spiritedness. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, although he was not given, as are some men, to the life of fraternal orders and clubs. He belonged to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce in his city, of which he was a charter member, and in both of these organizations he took a leading part, having been ever ready to assist them in any worthy project which they undertook. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he took an active part in the building of the Okmulgee parish; while both he and his wife gave freely of their time and material resources to aid the building of different churches in this city, regardless of denomination or creed, as well as in other places throughout Okmulgee County.

Mr. Trent married, on June 29, 1898, at South McAlester, Oklahoma, Mary Simpson, daughter of Alexander H. and Helen S. Simpson. Her father served in the Confederate Army under "Stonewall" Jackson, in whose service he was wounded; later he was discharged, and thereupon came to the Indian Territory, settling at McAlester, where he became engaged in general farming and stock-raising, as well as in cotton growing. The members of Mr. Simpson's family are members of the Daughters of the Crown, and of the Society of Colonial Dames. The children of J. C. and Mary (Simpson) Trent are four in number: Helen, Elizabeth, Clarke, and Josiah.

The death of Josiah Charles Trent on March 17, 1920, was an occasion of great sorrow in Okmulgee and throughout the entire State of Oklahoma, where he was widely and favorably known, both for his achievements and for his splendid qualities of personality and character. In the business, civic and social life of his city he played a prominent part, and by everyone whose privilege it was to know him well he was recognized as a kindly and tolerant man, as well as a substantial and public-spirited citizen.

**JOSEPH HENRY ENGLISH**—For nearly twenty years an outstanding factor in the development of Walters, Oklahoma, the late Joseph Henry English is recalled in this community with the deepest of respect and affectionate regard. His memory will endure, for his works were of enduring good to man. Born May 22, 1872, at Sullivan, Missouri, he died in Walters, October 28, 1920, at the age of but forty-eight years and five months. He was a son of Charles H. and Katherine English, his father having been a prosperous nursery farmer, buyer and seller of nursery stock at Sullivan.

After he had completed his academic preparation in the public schools at Sullivan, Mr. English matriculated in the university at St. Louis, and for a number of years taught school in Missouri and Indian Territory, coming to Oklahoma in '89, and re-





*J. C. Trent,*





moving to Walters with the opening of Comanche country in 1901. Here he established the first furniture store in the community, also operated an undertaking establishment, and assisted in all public works. The little city lay near the river, and when high waters came was flooded. The citizens held council quickly, decided to remove the town to higher ground, and actually rebuilt their city after it had been destroyed. Mr. English again opened his furniture business and re-engaged as funeral director. He continued active in affairs of the town until his death, carrying forward his business interests until some time after being installed postmaster of Walters, 1916. He served four years, through the World War period, as postmaster, selling his interest in the furniture business when duties of this office became too pressing to permit sufficient time for its conduct. When the oil rush struck Walters, the work of the post office became exceptionally heavy, long before the salary attached to the office had been increased; but Mr. English remained faithfully on the job and handled the work in the best way possible, under handicaps then existing. He was a Democrat, loyal to the party and influential in its councils. Fraternally active, Mr. English belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and Modern Woodmen of America. For several years he was secretary of the Walters Chamber of Commerce. He was a communicant of the Methodist church.

Mr. English married, November 22, 1906, at Walters, Stella Kavanaugh, daughter of William H. and Minda Kavanaugh. Her father engaged for many years in general farming in Missouri, and later gave all his time to public offices. He was a veteran of the war between the States, having served as private under Confederate colors, as a volunteer from Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. English was born a daughter, Stella J., January 30, 1917. To Mrs. English, of a previous marriage, with Dr. F. S. Manning, of Versailles, Missouri, was born a daughter, Maude, January 16, 1893. Dr. Manning died October 6, 1903. Mrs. English continues to reside in Walters, at No. 220 East Colorado Street. She has sold the business of her late husband, but manages and supervises all funerals. She is a lady of graciousness and charm, popular in the social circles of Walters.

Many tributes were paid the memory of Mr. English at his passing. A local newspaper said editorially:

Mr. English was not only a kind, loving and devoted husband and father, but the great concourse of people who stood by his grave as the remains were lowered to their last resting place and the great mound of flowers which lay there, bespoke the high esteem and love in which he was held by all who knew him.

He was a true friend of mankind, and will be remembered as such in years of the future.

**CHARLES P. HAMILTON**—Well-known citizen of Mangum, a capitalist whose operations have worked to the lasting advantage of community and State, Charles P. Hamilton has had a varied and successful career. He was born at Pulaski, Tennessee, March 29, 1871, son of William M. and Mary E. (Hargrove) Hamilton. His father, native of Alabama, came from Tennessee to Texas, and in 1897 to Oklahoma. He died here in 1908, having spent the greater part of his life as a planter. Mary E. (Hargrove) Hamilton was a native of Tennessee,

and died in Oklahoma, 1919. In the family were children: Harvey, deceased; Matilda, widow of James A. Powers, of Mangum; Monroe, deceased; Mary Lou, wife of J. R. Walker, of Okeema, Oklahoma; Catharine, deceased; and Charles P., of whom further.

Charles P. Hamilton attended the rural schools of his native place, Tenar, Texas, and came to Mangum from his father's farm in Texas, when nineteen years of age to enter the mercantile business. In 1894, he opened a store for handling both groceries and hardware, in Mangum, but later disposed of the grocery line, centering his attention to business in hardware. This he operated until 1924, when he sold out its assets; but he retains the business of a second hardware store which he established at Shamrock, and of a third, at McLean, Texas. Mr. Hamilton has invested heavily in the future of the Southwest. He owns farms in Greer County, Oklahoma. He also has a farm in Beckham County, Oklahoma, one in Tillman County, Oklahoma, a ranch in Donley County, Texas, and one hundred acres of irrigated land in Dona Ana County, New Mexico. Active in general affairs, Mr. Hamilton has long been one of Mangum's outstanding citizens. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of Pythias. In religious adherence, he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Hamilton married, December 2, 1893, Missouri E. Todd, native of Texas, and of this union were born children: A son, who died in infancy; Earl Hale, deceased; Gladys, deceased; Lillian, wife of R. D. Harrison, of Mangum; and Charles P., Jr., now in charge of his father's hardware store in Texas, resident of McLean, Texas.

**N. A. PICKRELL**—Farming as a life occupation has brought both success and satisfaction to N. A. Pickrell, who cultivates two hundred and forty acres of fine land, handsomely improved, near Tipton. As a sound citizen there are none more highly qualified for the proud title. Mr. Pickrell is a producer and as such is entitled to the credit that is given those who are instrumental in maintaining the commercial progress of Oklahoma and the districts in which they operate. Being a man of higher education, he brought to his task many improvements on old-fashioned agricultural methods and has from time to time introduced others that have shown the advantage of sincere study of one's professional engagements. He is looked upon as one of the leaders in his line and as a sound and valuable addition to the industrial units that are the heart's blood and whole vitality of a progressive community.

He was born in DeKalb County, Missouri, April 24, 1868, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Warren) Pickrell, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Missouri, who were the parents of four sons, they themselves now deceased. He was reared and educated in Missouri and attended college at Valparaiso, Indiana, for one year. His original occupation was in association with a bridge-building company in Indiana, where he worked for twelve years. He then came to Oklahoma and located on a homestead in Tillman County, to which he has added considerable acreage and improved and where he at present lives. He is a member of Tipton Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the order of Modern Woodmen of Amer-

ica. Mrs. Pickrell is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

N. A. Pickrell married, January 30, 1895, Hattie Rozella Pittsembarger, a daughter of the late Christopher and Mary (Given) Pittsembarger, of Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are at present (1929) living. Mrs. Pickrell and her husband are the parents of eight children: 1. Cleo, a farmer, married and the father of three children. 2. Ruth, married Walter Elsner, a farmer, and they are the parents of four children. 3. Earl, deceased in February, 1929. 4. Pearl, married Clifford Jones, and they are the parents of two children. 5. Gladys, deceased. 6. D. C., a farmer. 7. Bessie, married Cecil McCullough. 8. Paul, at home.

**ARTHUR YOUNG BOSWELL**—A man of vision, as were many of the early day Tulsa business men, Arthur Young Boswell conducted for many years the Boswell jewelry store, which ranked high among establishments of its kind in Oklahoma and the Southwest, and was also active in the real estate business, to which he devoted, in his later years, a great deal of his time. There was scarcely any phase of public life in which he was not interested, and he was ready at all times to aid in every cause which he believed would improve conditions in Oklahoma. So it was that he came to be highly regarded by many friends, whom he acquired in all parts of the State, especially in the vicinity of Tulsa, the city of his business and residence; and all of these Oklahomans were, indeed, sorely grieved to hear of his death, which, in 1920, deprived them of one of their most courageous and successful fellow-citizens.

Mr. Boswell was born in Dade County, Missouri, on November 18, 1874, son of John Henry and Mahala (Hudson) Boswell. His father was a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1848, while the mother was born in 1846 in Greene County, Missouri, and they were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, Arthur being the second. John H. Boswell, in 1850, was taken by his parents, Arthur's grandparents, to Indiana, and in 1869 he removed to Missouri, where for a number of years he was engaged in stock-raising and farming in Dade County. In 1880 he removed to Northwestern Arkansas, settling in Washington County, where he turned his attention to fruit-raising and the nursery business. For a great many years he was one of the prominent fruit men of the country, as well as a pioneer of that industry in the famous fruit belt of Northwestern Arkansas. Finally he removed to St. Cloud, Osceola County, Florida, where he continued as a truck farmer, having done much to improve and develop that industry in the Florida Peninsula. He was a staunch Democrat in his political leanings.

Arthur Young Boswell, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the district schools of Arkansas, and as a boy started to learn the jewelry trade at Springdale, Arkansas, under G. W. Kennan; and after making himself proficient in this type of work, engaged in business for himself with a very modest capital at Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, where he remained until January, 1893. Next he removed to Fairland, Indian Territory, where he conducted a small shop until January, 1903, the date of his coming to Tulsa. The prospects of this flourishing

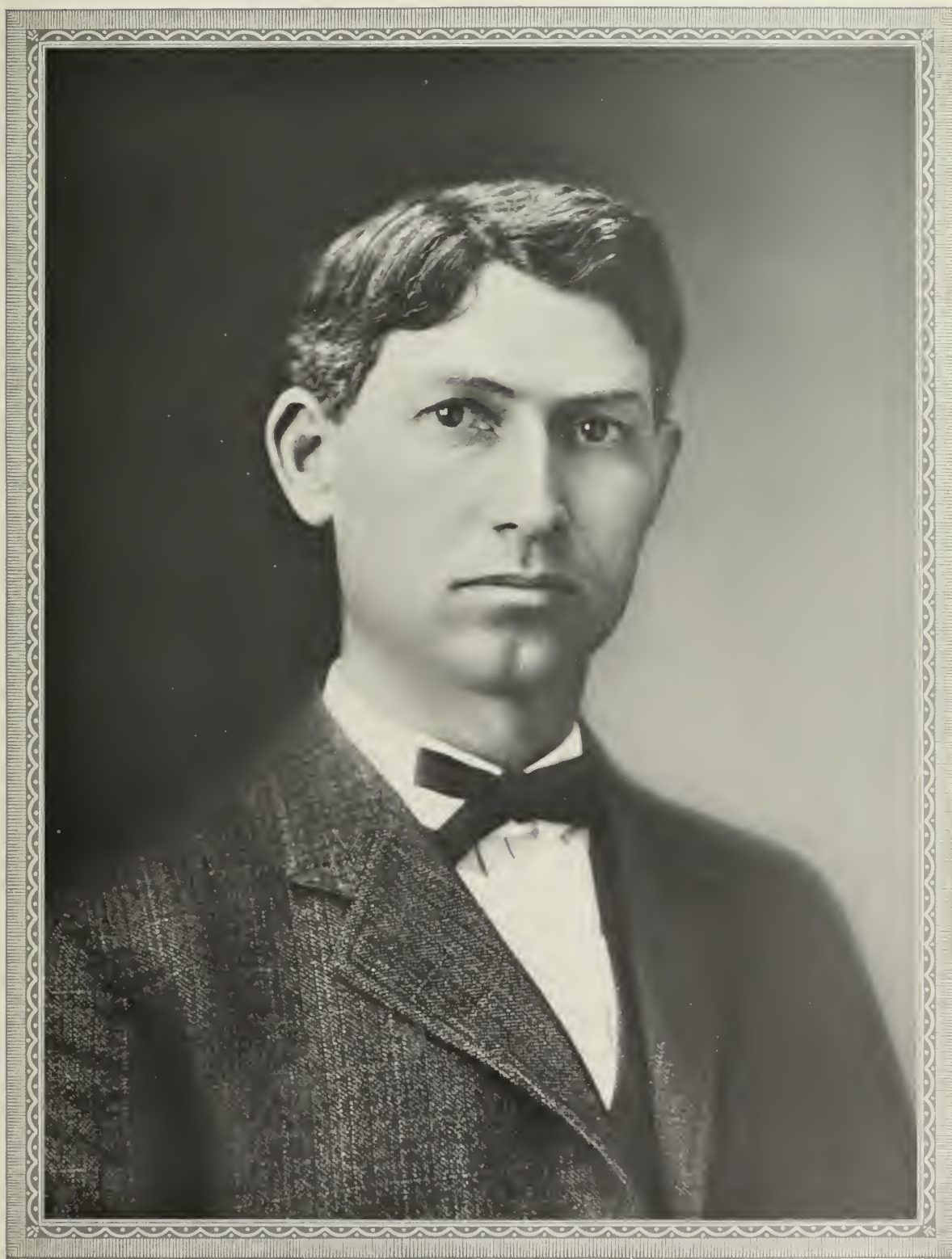
town, even at that time, attracted his attention, and here he found the opportunities which ten years of preparation had made him capable of utilizing. It was in 1903 that he opened one of the finest stores of its kind to be found in the Southwest, the building and lot alone having cost him \$25,000, while his fixtures at the beginning totalled \$10,000 in value, having been of solid mahogany and glass. Situated in the best shopping section of the city, three stories in height, this store came to be a leader in the business life of Tulsa, and carried a stock valued at between \$40,000 and \$70,000. Complete in all its departments, it stood among the foremost establishments handling jewelry in this State, and along with it Mr. Boswell conducted the largest jewelry repair business here, and had a complete department for manufacturing jewelry goods and employed a staff of expert gold and silver smiths. Almost any order for custom-made jewelry could be filled in the Boswell establishment, which had an equipment of handsome pictures and furnishings and show windows that were the pride of all local citizens. Mr. Boswell's displays of merchandise were said to be fully as attractive as any in the great metropolitan jewelry stores. On the opening day, May 3, 1907, more than 8,000 visitors were received by Mr. Boswell, who gave to each of them a handsome souvenir of the occasion. He also operated another fine jewelry store at No. 3 Third Street, known as the American Jewelry Company.

In addition to his work as jeweler, Mr. Boswell was active in real estate circles. He owned several acreages, which he divided into buildings lots and sold, while he also bought and sold residences. He owned a block comprising the 500's in North Cheyenne Street, and this property he developed into building sites, built private homes on all but two of them, and then sold them. Although Mr. Boswell has passed on, Mrs. Boswell still owns much real estate, as well as some farm land in and near Tulsa, and is one of the leading dealers in real estate in the city. Their son, Alva Young Boswell, conducts the jewelry business.

The father, Arthur Young Boswell, was a lively participant in civic affairs, having been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to Tulsa Lodge, No. 71; Tulsa Chapter, No. 52, of Royal Arch Masons; Trinity Commandery of Knights Templar; Oklahoma Consistory, No. 1, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (in which he holds the thirty-second degree), and Akdar Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is affiliated with Tulsa Lodge, No. 946; the Knights of Pythias; the Commercial Club; the Merchants Association; and different organizations having to deal with his own line of business. He was the first president and one of the organizers of the Optical Association of Oklahoma, and for two years was president of the Oklahoma Retail Jewelers' Association. In his political views he was a staunch Democrat.

Arthur Young Boswell married, on November 11, 1894, while he was still struggling to get a foothold in the business world, Maggie J. Francis, a native of Texas, who for more than twenty-five years was his companion and helpmate. They became the parents of two sons: 1. Alva Young, born in 1898, attended grammar and high school in Tulsa, studied watch-





A. D. Boswell



making for two years at Kansas City and for two years in Chicago, came to be considered one of the leading jewelers of Oklahoma, and after the death of his father took full charge of the store at the age of twenty-two years, became eminently successful in business, and moved his store from Second Street to Nos. 307 and 309 South Main Street, selling the former building and purchasing the new location, which he has continued since then to occupy. 2. Hoyt, killed accidentally at the age of eleven years.

The death of Arthur Young Boswell, the father, which came on November 28, 1920, after a two weeks' illness with pneumonia, was a cause of widespread sorrow in this city and State. For he was a man who had contributed much to the welfare and prosperity of his community, who had always been interested in public affairs, although the only office that he ever consented to hold was that of membership on the Board of Education, which he resigned after one term. But his essential kindliness and the beneficent and inspiring example of his life, his thorough integrity and fairness in his dealings with his fellow-men, were qualities which won to him many friends, and which at the same time caused him to be considered one of the most substantial and useful of Tulsa men.

**CLEVELAND O. HOOPER**—Having come to Oklahoma a few years after the Territory was opened for settlement, Mr. Hooper has since then been one of the leading residents and stock farmers of Cotton County. Not only has he been very successful in his business enterprises, but he has also gained for himself a remarkable degree the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. This is proven by the fact that he has recently been elected as sheriff of Cotton County for a second term of four years, his administration of this office during his first term having proven most acceptable to the county. He also takes an active part in fraternal and religious affairs and in every respect is one of the most substantial men of the county of his adoption.

Cleveland O. Hooper was born in Alabama, October 19, 1879, a son of Obadiah H. and Elizabeth (Harns) Hooper. Both his parents are natives of Alabama, from where they removed to Texas in 1882. In 1901 the family came to Cotton County, where his father engaged successfully in farming for many years, being now retired. Mr. Hooper's mother died in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Obadiah H. Hooper were the parents of seven children: Martha, now deceased; George, a resident of Randlett, Cotton County; Cindy, the widow of J. P. McLasty, of Randlett, Cotton County; Emma, the wife of C. P. King, of Randlett, Cotton County; Cleveland O., of whom further; Walter, likewise a resident of Cotton County; and Thomas L., a resident of Walters, Cotton County.

Cleveland O. Hooper received his education in the public schools and continued to live at home and assist his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then worked for seven years on various ranches, after which he engaged in farming for himself for one year. Following that he operated a grocery business for one year and then for a similar period a store at Randlett, Cotton County. Since then he has been successfully engaged in the stock business, buying and shipping cattle and hogs on a large scale. For many years Sheriff Hooper has taken an active part in public affairs and prior to 1924 he served for seven years as deputy sheriff. In 1924

he was elected sheriff for a term of four years, during which he administered this important county office so capably and so entirely to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, that they reelected him for a second term of four years in 1928. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of several Masonic bodies, as well as of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Sheriff Hooper married, March 19, 1901, Pearl Moore, like himself a native of Alabama. Sheriff and Mrs. Hooper are the parents of one daughter, Clevetta Hooper.

**LYOYD T. LANCASTER, M. D.**—Meeting with steady fortitude and optimistic outlook the hardships that are bound to face a general medical practitioner in a newly settled State where roads are frequently unbroken, or perhaps deep in mire, Dr. Lloyd T. Lancaster has given faithful and efficient service to the sick and afflicted about Cherokee and Avarad since 1904, building, through his professional skill and his winning personality, a practice of enviable proportions. His ability has received public recognition in his appointment as Superintendent of Public Health in Alfalfa County.

Born in Bridgeport, Harrison County, West Virginia, September 24, 1878, Dr. Lancaster is the son of George and Mary (Bartlett) Lancaster, both of whom were natives of that State. The youngest of four children, the subject of this sketch grew up on his father's farm, attending terms of the local public school. For two years he studied at the West Virginia Normal School, then enrolled in the Baltimore University School of Medicine at Baltimore, Maryland, which institution granted him his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1904. The same year Dr. Lancaster came to Oklahoma, opening an office at Avarad. He practiced here five years, then removed to the larger settlement of Cherokee. Dr. Lancaster is an influential figure in community life. He is a member of the Baptist church and a worker in the Rotary Club, and has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Masonic Order.

Dr. Lancaster married Ida Jane Waddell, of Kansas City, Missouri, on August 7, 1906. They became the parents of three children: 1. George Hulett, born October 23, 1907, died May 11, 1913. 2. Virginia Lee, born August 19, 1909. 3. Ruth Ann, born September 20, 1927.

**T. O. WILLIAMS**—Beginning his career in Oklahoma as a druggist, T. O. Williams, of Tonkawa, alive to the opportunities in the oil business, entered that field and today, although retired because of physical disability, is one of the most prominent operators and owners of oil royalties in the Southwest, as well as one of our most progressive citizens.

For forty years his business ability has been recognized in this country, adjacent to which he lived in his boyhood, and keen-minded business men have long admitted him to stand as high as any in the manipulations that are essential to success in the transactions covering oil speculation and production. The full proof lies in his achievements, for he has acquired a large property and, until forced to abandon active work, conducted his various enterprises with skill and profit. His interest in civic affairs has been shown on many occasions and the faith reposed in him by his fellow-citizens of this State took concrete form



with his election to the mayoralty of Tonkawa and to the House of Representatives, where he served two terms from 1910.

He was born in Scott County, Illinois, October 13, 1861, a son of Samuel Williams, a blacksmith, who volunteered for service in the Civil War with the Union Army, and of Cynthia Ann Williams. He was educated in Kansas, passing through the elementary and high school grades and then coming to Kansas with his parents in the early "seventies." In 1889 he removed to Oklahoma, then the Indian Territory, and for three years was engaged in the drug business in Oklahoma City, when he removed to Newkirk and established a drugstore, which he conducted successfully until 1908, when he again removed, this time to Tonkawa. With the capital secured from the sale of his property in Newkirk he established a hardware business and conducted it until 1919, when he sold this and entered the oil field of activity. He is the owner of very valuable royalties in the Tonkawa fields and in other districts of the State. Two years ago his eyesight began to fail and he was compelled to practically retire. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and holds thirty-two degrees in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. His church is the Presbyterian.

T. O. Williams married, in Sedan, Kansas, January 3, 1885, Nora Chartelle, daughter of Dave and Mary J. Chartelle, her father being a farmer and county superintendent of Chautauqua County, Kansas. They are the parents of three children and grandparents of three. The children are: 1. Carl E., former postmaster of Tonkawa, now engaged in the real estate business with his brother, Earl, both being married. 2. Earl, in the real estate business with his brother, Carl E., in Tonkawa. 3. Ruby, college graduate; has been a teacher of athletics.

**CECIL K. REIFF**—One of the leaders in educational work in Oklahoma is Cecil K. Reiff, who is City Superintendent of Schools of Muskogee and is active in the affairs of his city and State. He has done much to bring new and scientific methods into the schools of this city and to modernize and improve the quality of teaching, and is highly regarded among educational administrators in the State.

He was born in Wabash County, Indiana, on October 23, 1888, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Baer) Reiff. His father, a native of Württemberg, Germany, was only eleven years old when he was brought by his parents to the United States. The family took up its home in Ohio, where Jacob Reiff attended the schools and afterward took up farming. During the period of the Civil War, he served on guard duty near Washington, District of Columbia, and after the close of hostilities he went to Wabash County, Indiana, where he purchased and improved land that he cultivated up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1895, when he was fifty-one years old. His wife, Catherine (Baer) Reiff, mother of the present Superintendent of Schools in Muskogee, was born in Ohio.

Cecil K. Reiff was reared in Wabash County, Indiana, and there he attended the rural schools and later the high school at North Manchester, that State. He spent one year at North Manchester College, and then attended Indiana University, from which he received his degree of Master of Arts. He did not stop his own formal education with his courses at Indiana University, however, but subsequently took special

work at Chicago University and at Columbia University, in New York City, availing himself of every opportunity to increase his knowledge, especially of teaching methods and procedure, and thus to promote his own usefulness as an educator. In early manhood he took up teaching for his life's work, and for six years taught in Wabash County, Indiana. It was in the fall of 1915 that he came to Muskogee, Oklahoma, as head of the commercial department of the Central High School, while in 1919 he was advanced to the position of principal of this school. Since that time he has continued to be one of the foremost educators in this region, and his present position as head of the school system of Muskogee is in itself a recognition of his abilities and accomplishments in the field of education. He has won the esteem and admiration of those who know about schools, especially because of his talent for inspiring the teachers under him with a great deal of his own zeal for teaching.

Active in the public life of Muskogee, Mr. Reiff is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Young Men's Christian Association, and in the last-named of these groups has served on the board of directors. In his political leanings he is a Democrat, and has consistently supported the policies and candidates of his party. He is a member of the Christian church, in whose work he is ever active, having served as deacon, elder, and as superintendent of the Sunday school. One of a family of twelve children, he was compelled, early in life, to rely largely upon his own ideas and resources for his advancement in the world, and he deserves great credit, indeed, for the headway that he has made and for the contributions that he has made to his fellows, especially in Muskogee, where he has been placed in a position to do his greatest work. Always ambitious for advancement, especially along intellectual lines, Mr. Reiff was so interested in his studies that he worked his own way through school and through the different university courses that he took; and in his younger days was for two and one-half years assistant to the business manager of Indiana University. He was also vice-president of the Indiana Union of Indiana University, and is a member of Phi Delta Kappa national honorary educational fraternity; member of the Oklahoma State Educational Association, and the American Educational Association. He was a member of the Eveners while at Indiana University; this group having been formed by a number of students who were working their own way through college. During the period of American participation in the late World War, Mr. Reiff took an active part in the sale of Liberty bonds, and his public-spiritedness was manifested in numerous ways, as it has been at all other periods of his life.

Cecil K. Reiff married, in August, 1915, Dorothy McCloud, daughter of William and Margaret (Martin) McCloud, who were pioneer residents of Indiana. There her father was for many years State superintendent of mines; he died in June, 1918, while her mother passed away in the same month of 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Reiff have three children: William Henry, born July 24, 1918; John Cecil, born October 5, 1921; and Margaret Ann, born February 27, 1926.

**WILLIAM J. GREGG** is one of the pioneers of the Southwest. He has lived since 1867 in the southern part of Kansas and along the border line of Oklahoma. Since January, 1905, he has been a resident



William J. Gregg-





of the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma, first as an Indian Territory town and later in Oklahoma. During his more than sixty years of life in Kansas and Indian Territory, and within one hundred miles of Tulsa, he has become acquainted with the leading men of that section and the early history of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Mr. Gregg was active in the organization of the State of Oklahoma, and is counted one of the outstanding members of the bar of the State.

He is not a native of Oklahoma, but was born in Randolph County, Illinois, on July 28, 1864, a son of Thomas and Jane (Keys) Gregg. His father, Thomas Gregg, was a native of Ireland, born in County Antrim, and came to America in 1848 with his parents when he was a youngster of eleven years. On his maternal side, Mr. Gregg has a Scotch-Irish ancestry, more immediately of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Adam Keys, moved with his family from Pennsylvania and located in Randolph County, Illinois, where he lived until the spring of 1867, when he organized a colony to move to Southern Kansas.

In 1867, when William J. Gregg was an infant of three years, the family joined his grandfather's colony in their pioneer excursion into the West, their destination being Fort Scott in Kansas. They traveled by wagon over the trails across the Ozark Mountains in Missouri, there being then no railroad transportation west of St. Louis. The colony did not like the conditions around Fort Scott, so they traveled further to the south and west to Father Shoemaker's Mission, among the Osage Indians in Southeastern Kansas, finally settling on the farm of what is now Crawford County, Kansas, near Girard. Here Mr. Gregg obtained his early schooling at the traditional "little red schoolhouse" of the district.

Mr. Gregg's career has been full of high lights, not the least of them being the fact that this elementary schooling at an inadequate little country school was all he obtained until he was over twenty. He is a self-educated man and a splendid example of the power of native intelligence, and his adult career as a lawyer has made tremendous demands upon a keen brain and a notable mentality.

When he was twenty-five he left the home farm and took a stenographic course at a business college. The following year he took up the study of law in the office of Coggsell and Campbell, at Pittsburg, Kansas. While reading law, he also served as docket clerk of the Kansas State Senate during the session of 1889, and from then until 1893 held important clerical positions in that body.

Admitted to the bar in the fall of 1892, he was taken into partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Coggsell, forming the firm of Coggsell and Gregg, Mr. Campbell retiring from the firm. This association continued until 1901, when Mr. Gregg was asked to act as attorney for the Pittsburg Vitrified Paving Brick Company and associated companies, with his office in Kansas City, Missouri. This corporation work lasted four years. In January, 1905, he came to Tulsa and became a member of the law firm of Gregg and Butterworth. In December, 1905, Mr. Gregg went to Washington, District of Columbia, as a representative of the Commercial Club of Tulsa to work in the interests of the admission of Oklahoma as a State and for the recognition of Tulsa as a place for holding terms of the United States courts in the Indian Territory.

At that time Tulsa had a population of approximately thirty-five hundred. The townsite of Tulsa was situated partly in the Creek Nation and partly in the Cherokee Nation. Some of its population lived in the Osage Nation, which cornered in Tulsa townsite. The portion of Tulsa that was located in the Cherokee Nation was in the northern judicial district of the Indian Territory and in a recording district, of which Claremore was the seat of the court and the place for recording instruments. The portion of Tulsa located in the Creek Nation was in the western judicial district of the Indian Territory, and in a recording district of which Sapulpa was the seat of the court and the place for recording instruments. The Osage Reservation was attached to Oklahoma Territory for judicial purposes and its citizens had to transact their court business at Pawnee.

This location of Tulsa in the several Indian tribes and different jurisdictions produced many awkward situations. It was to remedy this situation that Mr. Gregg undertook to secure for Tulsa the establishment of a recording district and its designation as a place for holding terms of the United States Territorial courts. Up to this time all court business that originated in Tulsa had to be transacted either at Sapulpa, Claremore, or Pawnee.

At the session of Congress beginning December, 1905, and continuing into 1906, a bill was passed creating a recording district out of territory in and adjacent to Tulsa, and designating Tulsa as the recording town and place for holding terms of the United States Territorial courts, and authorizing the appointment of a United States Commissioner at Tulsa having the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace of Arkansas.

In the early summer of 1906 a clerk for the United States Court was appointed for Tulsa. The first term of a United States Territorial Court was held in Tulsa and the first instruments affecting the title to real estate were filed for record with the clerk of the court as the recording officer for the district.

Thus Tulsa became the nucleus around which to form a county in the new State and the logical place for establishing the county seat.

In June, 1906, an enabling act was passed by Congress providing for a Constitutional Convention to be held in Oklahoma, and on November 16, 1907, the Territory became a State. Through appointment by President Roosevelt, Mr. Gregg became the first United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of the State of Oklahoma, taking office November 16, 1907, the day Oklahoma was admitted into the Union as a State, and served with distinction and with marked prestige to himself and the newly-made State. The creation of a new State out of two territories may appear a simple matter and the natural thing to do. In the case of Oklahoma, however, it presented many difficult and perplexing problems. Oklahoma had been organized as a territory for a number of years with established counties, county seats, and governed by an entirely different system of laws from that in force in the Indian Territory. The Indian Territory was an unorganized territory occupied by the members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, governed under special acts of Congress and executive orders, and having no organized government. These conditions produced no little rivalry and strife between the two former territories. Out of these conditions there arose complicated questions

of jurisdiction between the State and Federal courts, especially concerning transactions had prior to Statehood, and particularly with members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, over whom and their lands and property the Federal Government retained jurisdiction. It was in dealing with these complicated questions that Mr. Gregg rendered to the new State his best service. He served as United States District Attorney through the administration of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and until his successor was appointed by President Wilson in 1913, since which time he has not held public office.

On his return to private practice of law, he associated himself with L. J. Martin, an association that lasted until Mr. Martin was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Tulsa County. On January 1, 1919, Mr. Gregg was offered and accepted the position of counsel for the Twin State Oil Company, a post which he still fills.

Mr. Gregg is a Republican in his political connection and takes an active interest in national, State, and county politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are both communicants of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Gregg was married several years ago to Mrs. Anna May Artley (Karns), of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

**ROY LEE SANFORD**—An important figure in the life of Enid, Oklahoma, Roy Lee Sanford is the owner of three of the largest drugstores in this city, and is interested financially in many other local enterprises. Thoroughly experienced in the drug trade and a keen judge of business trends, he was able to foresee the opportunities offered by the Enid section, and to share in its developing prosperity. Through his own efforts and able direction in the past ten years, he has watched the phenomenal growth of his business, until today it represents an increase over the 1918 figure of more than a thousand percent. Mr. Sanford was born in Carlisle, Kentucky, on September 7, 1881, a son of William N. and Ella D. Sanford. His father was well known in Kentucky for many years as a farmer and merchant.

Roy L. Sanford attended the Montgomery County High School, at Independence, Kansas, and was graduated in 1901 as president of his class. Thereafter he undertook the course of study at the University of Kansas, receiving his degree from this institution in 1905. With the completion of his education, Mr. Sanford began his business career at St. Joseph, Missouri, and from this city came to Marshall, Oklahoma, in February, 1907, entering the retail drug business. Introducing progressive methods in his operation, he met with immediate success, and later opened stores at Covington and Billings, Oklahoma, which he ran in connection with the Marshall store, winning wide reputation for excellence both of merchandise and service. In August, 1918, Mr. Sanford purchased the Watrous Drug Company's store at the corner of Grand and Randolph streets, Enid, and began the building up of his business in this city which has reached remarkable proportions. At the present time he has three stores in operation: the Sanford-Frazier Drug Company; the Sanford-Nicholson Drug Company; and the Sanford-Frazier-Stunkle Drug Company; while he is also associated with the Sanford Drug Company, at Perry, Oklahoma. Mr. Sanford's business ability and judgment have caused him

to be called into frequent consultation by large financial interests, and his opinions in important matters are carefully regarded. He is a member of the board of directors of the American National Bank at Enid, and in addition to his retail drug business, is also interested in farming projects, oil royalties, stocks, and real estate.

Politically, a hearty supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, Mr. Sanford has taken a vital part in civic development and welfare, contributing liberally of both his time and substance to worthy movements toward this end. He regularly attends the county and State conventions of the Democratic party, and at the National Democratic Convention at New York, in 1924, he was a delegate from the Eighth Congressional District, of Oklahoma. Mr. Sanford is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 501, of Master Masons; of Enid Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; of Akdar Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of all bodies of the Scottish Rite, including the Consistory, at Guthrie. He is also affiliated with Enid Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America, while he holds membership in many clubs and associations, including the Enid Country Club, the Enid Lions Club, the Enid Chamber of Commerce, the Enid Retail Merchants' Association, and the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association. For two terms he served as president of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club, while for a similar period he was president of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Sanford was also a member of the Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy for six years. With his family he worships in the Presbyterian faith, being an active member and liberal supporter of the First Church of this denomination at Enid.

On July 28, 1907, at Winfield, Kansas, Roy Lee Sanford married Ethel B. Hopton, daughter of Edward L. and Stella W. Hopton, of Ponca City, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford are the parents of one child, Maxine Louise, born October 24, 1910. She is now a student of the University of Oklahoma.

**JOHN B. MILLER**—Trained as a printer and educated in the profession of journalism by practical experience, John B. Miller, now retired and resident of Elk City, has successfully edited a number of enterprising journals in Oklahoma and Kansas, and attained a high reputation in his professional occupation.

He was born in Marengo, Iowa, May 12, 1882, a son of John and H. M. (Burdick) Miller, and is one of four children of his parents. He was educated in the public schools of El Dorado, Kansas, and served for four years there as an apprentice on the "Industrial Advocate" of that place. In 1901 he removed to Pond Creek, Oklahoma, and worked on its three newspapers as a printer, later becoming foreman of the "Republican" shop. He then went to Manchester and entered the employ of the "Journal" there, later resigning this and with E. A. Wood establishing another paper and titling it "The Tri-County Index." He bought the Medford "Star" and moved his machinery and plant from Manchester to that place, where he remained for about a year, then going back to his trade as printer in Holdenville, Oklahoma, and Eldorado, Kansas, remaining until 1906.



His later activities took him to Mead, Kansas, where he was employed by the "News" until 1911, when he purchased the "Banner" at Bucklin, Kansas, and conducted it for four years. Lamont, Oklahoma, was his next venture, where he owned a paper, and in 1916 sold the property and bought the "Democrat" of Liberal, Kansas. This paper he issued until 1925, when he bought the Elk City "News Democrat," which was in its twenty-eighth year and was the oldest paper in the county. It had had five owners during its lifetime and when he bought it the circulation was 1,800 weekly. Under his efficient management and editorial ability he has increased this to 2,400 a week, having purchased and consolidated with it the Elk City "Press." In 1928 Mr. Miller retired from active participation in the conduct of the enterprise, having turned it over to his sons. The plant is equipped with modern machinery and utilizes a force of some nine or ten persons in its conduct. It averages eighteen pages weekly and last year printed a special edition of fifty-four pages. It is one of the leading weekly journals of Western Oklahoma. Mr. Miller is a member of the First Christian Church, and belongs to the Rotary Club and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John B. Miller married, June 19, 1902, Bertha Gaskill, and they are the parents of three children: E. L., manager of the paper, and of further mention; L. G., associated with his brother in the conduct of the paper; and Ray, a high school student.

E. L. Miller, eldest son of John B. Miller, is past president of the Beckham County League of Young Democrats, and executive of the seventh district. He assisted in the organization of the Kiwanis Club and was its first secretary. He is also a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is president of Phi Beta Chi, the young business men's fraternity, and a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon College Fraternity. He attended the Kansas State College of Journalism and returned to his home equipped to assist his father in the conduct of the paper, of which he now is in complete charge. Under the policy of his father, with innovations which he contemplates, the outlook of future increasing prosperity for the property is very favorable.

**JOHN A. ROGERS**—An outstanding figure of Anadarko, Oklahoma, is naturally the mayor, John A. Rogers, who enjoys the further distinction of being the first Democrat to be elected to that post in ten years. Suited for leadership by temperament and experience, Mayor Rogers directs municipal affairs with dignity, integrity, and ability.

John A. Rogers was born in Bahley, Mississippi, November 17, 1868, son of John M. and Lucinda (Wamac) Rogers, both now deceased. The father, born in South Carolina, was an agriculturist, and the mother was born in Mississippi. John A. Rogers was the third child of the family of four. When he was seventeen, he ran away from home to seek his fortune at Utica, Mississippi, where for a year he maintained himself. He then returned to his home and associated himself with merchandising and various departments of a general store until 1911. In that year he removed to Anadarko, and has since made his home in Oklahoma. Until 1918, Mayor Rogers concerned himself primarily with business of one kind or another, allying himself with various enterprises and proving himself a successful salesman of many commodities. A Democrat of much influence

in his party and with a broad program of municipal development, he was for four years a member of the City Council, where he proved his mettle. It was in 1929 that his fellow-townsmen gave evidence of their confidence in him by electing him mayor. Mayor Rogers belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church.

On December 10, 1893, John A. Rogers married Julia Just, who was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and they were the parents of four children: Robert, who died in 1918; Hilda, who died in 1920; Mildred, who is the wife of Lawrence W. Richter, of Anadarko; and John J., residing in Anadarko.

**CLAYTON CARDER**—To be selected for the important post of city attorney at the age of twenty-five years and to administer the office with skill for four years is the record of Clayton Carder, of Hobart, a native of the State of Oklahoma, and, at this writing, still under thirty years of age. He is a young man who has understood the value of complete preparation for a professional career and to that end took full courses in the educational institutions which he attended. A natural interest in all civic affairs has made him popular with the better element of the community and his friends are numerous and loyal, while his abilities in the work he follows are given full recognition by his fellow-citizens.

Born in Norman, Oklahoma, March 21, 1900, he is a son of Charles M. and Nellie May (Denison) Carder. His father is a native of Iowa and his mother of California, the first-named being a banker, who came to Oklahoma after the opening and temporarily located at Norman, removing later to Rocky, where he conducted a hardware store and became postmaster. In 1918 he came to Hobart and since then has been cashier of the City Guaranty Bank. His children were: Clayton, Ralph, and Charles Max. After his course through the elementary and high school grades in Rocky and Hobart, Clayton Carder matriculated at the University of Oklahoma, and was graduated from that institution in 1922, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then came to Hobart and set himself up in practice and in 1925 was elected city attorney, in which office he was serving in 1929. He is a Republican in politics and a Baptist in religion. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and to the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated in the last-named organization with the Blue Lodge, Knights Templar, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and other bodies within the order.

Clayton Carder married, November 24, 1927, Leona Lewis, of Texas.

**ROBERT PLACE MONTGOMERY**—At the time he was appointed postmaster of Hobart, it is claimed that Robert Place Montgomery was the youngest appointee to such a position in the United States, having been but twenty-four years of age. Yet he proved the wisdom of his selection for the post, since he administered the office with high credit to himself and with complete satisfaction to the people and to the Washington authorities. He has also shown himself to be a good business man and has made a host of staunch friends since his residence in Oklahoma, which has been since his boyhood. He has been loyal to the best traditions of American citizen-



ship and is one of the progressive factors in the development of the State. He was born in Washington, District of Columbia, November 15, 1902, a son of D. and Cora (Johnson) Montgomery, who came to Oklahoma in 1908 and settled, first, at Clinton and later at Hobart, in 1917, where the father was postmaster until his removal to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he is occupied as manager of the loan department of the Central Life Insurance Company. He and his wife were the parents of three children, R. Place being the first born. The others were Robert Strong, a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, 1929, and Richard Ware.

The eldest son acquired his education in the public schools at Clinton and Hobart, one year high school (Junior) in Cherokee, Kansas, other three years in Hobart High School, which he finished in 1921. This was followed by four years at the University of Oklahoma, which graduated him with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and he returned to Hobart and began the practice of law in November, 1925, and became postmaster in August, 1927, continuing in office pending a new appointment. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the Presbyterian church, which he served for two years as treasurer, and is now an elder of that organization. He is also assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, benevolence treasurer, and a member and secretary of the Rotary Club. He is chairman of the county election board and secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, and has been a delegate to many conventions of his party.

Robert Place Montgomery married, July 6, 1927, Theitis Curreathers, of Texas, and they are the parents of John Denny, born June 27, 1928.

**HARRIS HIRSCH BRENNER**—A business man and banker of proved ability and large attainments, Harris Hirsch Brenner has been a prominent figure for many years in the life and affairs of Pawhuska, Oklahoma. His high place in the esteem of North-eastern Oklahoma people does not rest only on his business successes, however, for it has been well said of Mr. Brenner that he is one of that splendid type of citizens who not only do things, but also get things done for the permanent welfare and prosperity of his community. There is hardly a worthy enterprise in all Osage County which does not owe some portion of its advancement to his ability, or has not benefited by his kindly interest in its affairs.

Mr. Brenner was born on June 15, 1852, in Golding, in the Russian province of Courland, which has now become the Baltic republic of Latvia. His parents, Benjamin and Gertrude (Nattison) Brenner, were lifelong residents of that section, the father in earlier years being a merchant. Mr. Brenner was the youngest of his mother's four children, two sons and two daughters, and by his second marriage, his father also had four children, all of whom are now living in this country except one. Two are in Memphis, Tennessee, and one in Brinkley, Arkansas. Mr. Brenner has a number of nephews and nieces in different parts of the United States.

The story of his life is a record of accomplishment achieved in the face of difficulties, which few who occupy high place in America can match. At birth and throughout the early years of life his circum-

stances were humble, and poverty often lurked just ahead. At the age of nineteen, having completed attendance at the public schools of his birthplace, Mr. Brenner resolutely left his home and friends behind him to follow the path of the setting sun across the wide waters of an ocean. He made the journey entirely alone and arrived at Oxford, Mississippi, with neither money nor influential friends to help him. One who has never come among a strange people, penniless and unfriended, ignorant of the language and customs of the country in which he is thenceforth to seek his daily bread, can little appreciate the hardships which Mr. Brenner faced with a fine courage, or understand the obstacles over which he triumphed. While satisfying the immediate necessities of hunger and shelter by the performance of arduous tasks, he was forced to devote every spare minute to mastering the English language and studying conditions as he found them in his new home, if he was to enter fully into the life of his new country and rise above the inferior station in which he first found himself. How well Mr. Brenner succeeded may be judged by his future achievements. He lived at Oxford until the year 1886, having been connected for twelve years of this period with the mercantile firm of Meyers, Sichels and Company. Later he began an independent venture in the merchandising field, and in 1886 first came to Pawhuska in the Indian Territory under appointment from President Cleveland as post trader, in what was then one of the smallest posts in the whole Territory. Here he remained until 1890 and then returned to Mississippi, engaging as a merchant at Clarksdale. Mr. Brenner bought a large cotton plantation of 2,740 acres in the Yazoo Valley, but met with some financial reverses in the management of this enterprise. He was not dismayed by this contingency, however, and in 1895 he returned to Pawhuska, receiving a new appointment as post trader during Cleveland's second administration. Here he laid the solid foundation of his present prosperity. As a merchant he soon built up a prosperous trade throughout all this section, while he also engaged in the cattle business with Prentice Price, of Hominy, centering his activities about these two interests for twelve years. He had unlimited faith in the possibilities of the Indian and Oklahoma territories, and in recognizing the opportunities offered, he grew with the State and has shared in its ultimate wealth and greatness. In 1902 he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Pawhuska, becoming its president in the following year. At the time when Mr. Brenner took charge of the bank, it was an institution with \$25,000 capital, a surplus of \$2,000, deposits of \$34,000, and with some \$10,000 indebtedness on the books. He plunged into his new work with energy and enthusiasm, bringing to his task the fruits of his long business experience, sound judgment, and executive ability, and guiding the bank's affairs along the pathway of success with a sure hand. Now its capitalization has become \$100,000, its deposits and surplus have increased proportionately, and the total resources at its command are well over a million dollars. This record of healthy expansion and growth speaks for itself.

In 1903 Mr. Brenner organized and promoted the Pawhuska Oil and Gas Company, of which he was president for fourteen years. At that time no oil or



*J. H. Breuer*





gas had been produced within twenty-five miles, but he had made careful investigation of the possibilities, was convinced of the value of his plans, and demonstrated his own faith by investing his own resources. Now for a number of years this company has been one of the largest in the development of the local oil and gas fields, with a capitalization of \$250,000, while Mr. Brenner has also become interested in land, gas, and oil leases in all parts of the State. The original leases given by the Osages in 1896 expired in March, 1916. As the authority to lease all the Osage lands is vested in the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Indian Council, Mr. Brenner spent the preceding months of January and February in Washington, representing his company. There were many conflicting claims, all requiring careful investigation, and it was a difficult matter to do justice to all. The Pawhuska Oil and Gas Company was successful in securing 38,400 acres in the vicinity of the city of Pawhuska on terms which made it possible to offer gas to the consumers at reasonable prices. In fact, Pawhuska enjoys the distinction of possessing a larger gas field and cheaper rates than any other city in the United States.

This was not the first time that Mr. Brenner had gone to Washington in the best interests of the people of his section, for in 1905 he left all his other business to journey to the nation's capital, negotiating with Congress for the setting aside of various townsites in Osage County. As a result of his efforts six hundred and forty acres were set aside for the townsite of Pawhuska; one hundred and sixty acres for Big Heart; and similar amounts of land for Hominy, Fairfax and Foraker. These grants for townsites were necessary preliminaries to real development of towns that are now among the most important in Osage County.

With the growth of the First National Bank of Pawhuska into one of the strong financial institutions of the State, a home worthy to grace an institution of this importance was erected in 1923-1924, on the prominent corner of Main and Kihika avenues. This modern five-story bank and office building, built of finished stone, is one of the finest structures of its kind in all this section of the State. In addition to his connection with the Pawhuska First National Bank, Mr. Brenner was formerly president of the Bank of Big Heart, an office which he resigned, though still remaining a stockholder; was president of the Foraker State Bank, now the First National Bank of Foraker, which he organized and managed four years; was identified at one time with the National Reserve Bank of New York City, and the Shidler and Hominy National banks.

Since he obtained his citizenship papers, Mr. Brenner has been a hearty supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, and has participated actively in all civic affairs. He was presidential elector from Oklahoma in 1912, and always active as a party man, serving as delegate to many State conventions both in Mississippi and in Oklahoma. He has also generously answered party appeals for funds to carry out its work, although for himself he has never desired nor has he been willing to accept any honors in the way of office, preferring to perform his civic duties in less spectacular ways. He has numbered among his warm personal friends many well-known men in business and politics, but the friendship

whose memory he most cherishes was that which existed between him and the late Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court. During the period of the World War, Mr. Brenner served faithfully in the work of the various organizations and drives. He was a liberal contributor to the needed funds and an active organizer of the Red Cross and Welfare Board, continuing his work and membership in these bodies since the war. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order is a member of all bodies of the Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of the Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to a number of other social and civic orders. Born of a Jewish family, he has shown his loyalty to his race by membership in the United Israelites and the B'nai B'rith. He is associated with both the State and National Bankers' associations, and with the National Gas Association of America. In 1921 Mr. Brenner traveled in Europe for five months, representing the local Rotary Club in the International Convention at Edinburgh in that year. Later, in 1925, he spent a second five-month period in traveling through Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Europe, going to Beirut, Syria, from New York, and returning from Liverpool, England.

On January 16, 1900, Harris Hirsch Brenner married Mary Louisa Morris, the ceremony taking place at Albany, New York, in which State Mrs. Brenner was born. Since coming to her new home, she has been one of the leading Pawhuska women in social and benevolent affairs. Mrs. Brenner was one of the founders of the Episcopal church of Pawhuska, is a member of the Shakespeare Club, and the Art Club, and spends much of her time in active, useful work for the community welfare and advance. While they have no children of their own, Mr. Brenner is keenly interested in the life and career of his many younger relatives, and has generously assisted a number to gain education and to fit themselves for usefulness in business and the professions.

#### FRANK HARRISON MCGREGOR, M. D., M. C.

—A leader in the medical profession of Oklahoma, and of distinguished record in the World War, Dr. McGregor is accounted one of the foremost figures of his community. Born August 7, 1889, he is a native of Temple, Texas, and son of Dr. Thomas Hiram and Lou (Wooten) McGregor, representatives of an old and distinguished family of Scottish origin.

In 1907 he completed high school at Holland, Texas, and in 1913 took the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Louisville, department of medicine. Since then he has studied widely, first taking post-graduate work in New York City, and later continuing his studies in London and Paris. His training and experience entitle him to a foremost position among colleagues in Oklahoma. After leaving medical school, Dr. McGregor served as resident physician in the Pope Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky, and later as house surgeon at Bayonne Hospital, Bayonne, New Jersey (1913-15), and came to Mangum in 1916. When the United States entered the World War he went into the Medical Corps. As a major, he was attached to the British Expeditionary Forces, first, as surgeon to the Lewishone Military

Hospital, London, England. Second, as regiment surgeon to the 5th Seaforth Highlanders, 51st British Division. While serving in this capacity he took part in three large battles, and was decorated by King George, with the Military Cross, for his work in the second battle of the Marne. After his service in the line he was appointed chief surgeon at British Base Hospital No. 35, at Calais, France, in which assignment he remained until May, 1919, and was discharged from the service June 4, 1919, when he resumed the course of his career at Mangum.

His advancement in the profession was steady until his reputation became one of the most distinguished in this part of the State. He is president of the Oklahoma State Hospital Association, 1928-29, and councilman of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, 1929-33. He is a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Medical Examiners and half owner of the Border-McGregor Hospital and Clinic, and ever keeps abreast of the most modern aspects of medical science. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Medicine Park Corporation, and a colonel in the Medical Reserve of the United States Army. A Democrat, he supports the principles of the party with consistency. He belongs to the Phi Beta Pi Fraternity, the Masonic Order, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Oklahoma Club, and the United States Army, Navy and Marine Country Club of Washington, District of Columbia; and of the American Legion. He is a Protestant in religious belief.

Dr. McGregor married, in Oklahoma City, November 15, 1920, Mary Genevieve Tennery, and their children are: Frank Harrison, Jr., born August 21, 1922; Robert Aubrey, born September 16, 1926.

Dr. McGregor's offices are at No. 224 West Jefferson Street, and the family residence is at No. 201 South Robinson Street, Mangum.

**JUDGE L. A. JUSTUS, Jr.**—Though one of the younger members of the Oklahoma bar, Judge Justus has to his credit already two terms on the bench and some five years of private law practice. He is considered one of the most able and most successful members of the legal profession in Osage County; he is prominently active in the affairs of the Democratic party, and, since coming to Pawhuska in 1921, has taken a leading part in the various activities of that community.

L. A. Justus, Jr., was born in Ashdown, Arkansas, May 24, 1899, a son of Louis and Catherine (Haynes) Justus, both natives of Alabama. While he was still a child he removed with his parents to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in which city his father is engaged in the insurance business.

L. A. Justus, Jr., was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Tulsa, graduating from the latter in 1918. While still a high school student he took up the study of law in the offices of H. L. Standeven and Rogers & Jones, continuing to read law until his admission to the bar in June, 1919. Somewhat later, when Mr. Standeven was elevated to the bench as a county judge in Tulsa, Judge Justus established himself in the practice of his profession independently at Tulsa. In June, 1921, he removed to Pawhuska, Osage County, and there resumed the practice of law. Appointed an assistant county attorney, January 10, 1922, he continued to serve in that capacity until June of that year, when he was appointed county judge of Osage County,

to fill an unexpired term. In November, 1922, he was elected to that office, and at the expiration of his term he was reelected. When his second term expired, January 10, 1927, he resumed the private practice of law, forming at that time the partnership of Stuart, Justus & Considine, of which he is still a member and which has been one of the foremost legal firms of Pawhuska ever since its organization.

Judge Justus is a member of the American Bar Association and of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, as well as of the Chamber of Commerce of Pawhuska. He is also a member of White Hair Lodge, No. 1177, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Pawhuska Country Club. In politics, he is a supporter of the Democratic party, in the work of which he is prominently active, being chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Osage County. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Judge Justus married, July 10, 1919, Anna Bradford, of Tulsa, a daughter of William S. and Anna Bradford. Mrs. Justus' father, now deceased, was a prominent real estate man of Tulsa. Since coming to Pawhuska, Mrs. Justus has been prominently active in charitable work and in the social life of the community. Judge and Mrs. Justus are the parents of one son, Carol Justus.

**LESLIE COOMBS**—The community of Bartlesville bears in affectionate regard the memory of Leslie Coombs, recalled for his constructive work in connection with the community's development, and as a man of worthy character whose friends were legion. It was said of him that he did not know the meaning of the word "failure"; certain it is that he succeeded at each enterprise he undertook, and left behind a record of singularly consistent accomplishment in several fields, notably in stock-raising and agriculture and the building of residential properties. Chiefly for the last he is called to mind in Bartlesville, for nearly two hundred dwellings stand in the area here today as monuments to his activity, foresight, confidence in the community weal, and ability to make an actuality of practical vision.

Leslie Coombs was born February 26, 1852, near Elizabeth Town, in Harden County, Kentucky, member of a family old in the history of the Southland, son of Walter and Sarah (Churchhill) Coombs. His father long engaged as stockman and farmer in the vicinity of Elizabeth Town, and was a well-known figure in agrarian affairs, a man highly respected by all who came in contact with him through business connection or social gathering.

After he had completed his elementary and secondary academic instruction in the public schools, Mr. Coombs matriculated in college at Lynnland, Kentucky, where he studied under General William Perry, who was president of the institution at that time. It was at this college that Mr. Coombs met Mary Ellen Rowlett; and their friendship at college subsequently ripened into a stronger affection. By his first marriage, Mr. Coombs was the father of two children, Walter and Mary. Walter Coombs has married Lorina Smith, and has charge of the business affairs left by his father, in Bartlesville. Mary Coombs became the wife of Dudley C. Philips; and they have two children, Dudley C. and Richard Philips. Mr. Coombs married (second), Mary Ellen Rowlett, daughter of Gains and Mary Rowlett; and







W. G. Lacey

she, too, had married once before. So a romance begun in college days now became a romance of later years. Mrs. Coombs married (first), Professor William Sharp, of Virginia. Mr. Coombs was married (first) at Perth, Kansas, about 1890, and (second), in June, 1907, at Houston, Texas. Mrs. Mary Ellen (Rowlett) Coombs survives her devoted husband, and continues to make her home in Bartlesville.

Meanwhile, retracing the career of Mr. Coombs in its successful business direction, he had received his first experience at stock-raising and farming under the tutelage of his father, in Kentucky. After graduation from college he went into business for himself, as farmer and stockman, removing to Kansas. There his fine stock became widely renowned as of the finest breeds. Having made a notable success as stock raiser, Mr. Coombs turned his attention to other forms of business, though he never left off interest in the former, but retained it through the balance of his years. Various projects, such as those in realty, finance and investment, came to his hand, and almost without exception they proved fortunate. He entered the building trades as contractor, and was active in development of the Grand View addition, to the south of Bartlesville. With his son, Walter, who, as noted heretofore, now carries on the business, he erected more than a hundred fine residences. Mr. Coombs was a communicant of the Baptist church, whose works he supported generously. Mrs. Coombs, who is a member of the Christian church, taught Sunday school classes for several years. Mr. Coombs died in a hospital in Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of seventy-five, November 20, 1927. Tributes in memory of his many worthy qualities were many, coming from several States. It was as if the community of Bartlesville, almost as one person, was in mourning, bereft of a friend of long and trusted standing. Services were held from the First Baptist Church, Bartlesville.

The following taken from a newspaper tribute at the time of Mr. Coombs' death, affords dates and information supplementarily to the narrative above:

Deceased was prominent in the lumber and oil business here. He \* \* \* moved (from Kentucky) to Sumner County, Kansas, where he farmed for several years. He later moved to Blackwell, where he engaged in the cattle and meat market business. He was president of the First National Bank of Bartlesville at one time.

Mr. Coombs moved to this vicinity (Bartlesville) in 1901, taking up his residence on the old Revard ranch near Opa. He then engaged in the cattle business on an extensive scale. He sold his business in 1903 and entered the oil business. He later established the Coombs Lumber Company, in 1921. Mr. Coombs was active in business affairs until several months before his death.

The "Church Bulletin," of the First Baptist Church, of which Mr. Coombs was an active member, on November 27, 1927, published the following tribute:

On Tuesday afternoon we laid the body of our brother Leslie Coombs away in the mausoleum to await the summons of Jesus, when at the first resurrection He will call the righteous forth. Brother Coombs has been a member of this church a long time. He believed her doctrines to be Biblical, revelled in the story of Divine Grace, and was well informed in the Bible. At the Pastor's last visit he quoted the promises of God, and said "These are my only hope and stay." Brother Coombs was a type of the fine Christian gentleman that we fear is passing. A man of very strict integrity and an upright life. Mrs. Coombs, Walter and the daughter, Mrs. Phillips, have our prayers and sympathy in this hour of bereavement. We give to them for their consolation, the promises of God of a meeting of loved ones at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Lines of business undertaken by Mr. Coombs were thus many and successful in outcome. Cattleman, farmer, banker, oil man, lumber dealer and contractor, he was numbered among the builders of Bartlesville, and as a builder is remembered. He was a man both quiet and reserved in manner, and never sought publicity. He owned the spirit to achieve. He will long be remembered in Bartlesville as one of the community's staunch citizens whose successes were of value to the town.

**WILLIAM GATEWOOD LACKEY**—Prominently identified with the banking and industrial corporations in Missouri and Oklahoma for nearly thirty years, William Gatewood Lackey, of Tulsa, attained leadership and authority among men of major activities. He was a lawyer, and had been a school teacher, but his talents were best exhibited in the fields of his latter-day labors. He understood the operation of the industries with which he was associated, and was equally at home in the conduct of financial matters of large proportions.

William Gatewood Lackey's ancestry traces back to fine old Virginia and Kentucky families. The immediate family, too, by right of descent and through intermarriage, is well connected also. It has given worthy representatives to the professions or other callings in which they have rendered conspicuous service.

The Lackey family in this country came originally from Virginia and settled in Kentucky, where they attained prominence.

Gabriel Lackey, grandfather of William Gatewood Lackey, was among the early Virginians to make his domicile in the Blue Grass State. He married a Miss Cabell, who was also a member of the Old Dominion families. They were the parents of a son, Gabriel Alexander, of whom further.

Gabriel Alexander Lackey, son of Gabriel Lackey, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1830, died in Stanford, Kentucky, in 1914. He was a farmer and stock-raiser of prominence in his section of the State. He was also a leader in political affairs, and represented his district in the Kentucky Legislature for several terms, his final service in the House having been from 1867 to 1869. He married Mary Elizabeth Welch, born in Crab Orchard, Kentucky, in 1844, died in Stanford, Kentucky, in 1899, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Clara Gatewood (Mullins) Welch, of Crab Orchard, Kentucky. Gabriel Alexander and Mary Elizabeth (Welch) Lackey were the parents of William Gatewood Lackey.

William Gatewood Lackey, son of Gabriel Alexander and Mary Elizabeth (Welch) Lackey, was born in Stanford, Kentucky, April 18, 1872. From the Stanford Male Academy he passed to Central (now Center) College at Danville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. He took up the study of law while teaching in Hardin Collegiate Institute at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, remaining there until 1894, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there pursued his legal studies, which concluded with the passing of his bar examinations in St. Louis in 1896. In the latter year he was admitted to practice and formed a partnership with Edmond Garesche, in association with whom he remained until the death of Mr. Garesche, upon which he became a partner of Benjamin Charles. His law practice in St. Louis covered a period of four years.



In 1900, Mr. Lackey entered the banking field, having been elected trust officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of St. Louis. For twenty years he remained in connection with that bank, and was executive vice-president when he left St. Louis for Oklahoma in 1920. He was also a member of the board of directors and that position he held until his death. His business in Oklahoma, while active with that institution, included the financing of the Huckins Hotel in Oklahoma City and also the Oklahoma City Railway Company, of which he was at one time a director.

Mr. Lackey was elected first vice-president and financial director of the Marland Oil Company, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, in 1920, and held those offices for five years, during which time he became an outstanding figure in the petroleum industry. In 1925 he left the Marland Oil Company to go to Tulsa, where he established the W. G. Lackey Company, of which he became president, this concern's purpose being the dealing in oil royalties and other financial matters. He was president of the Vergate Oil Company, president of the Dunn-Lewis Oil Recovery Company, president of the Harwill Company, and director of Gardner Petroleum Company.

Mr. Lackey in politics was nominally a Democrat. He possessed, however, pronounced independent tendencies, and often voted the Republican ticket in preference over that of his own party. During the World War he rendered patriotic service as a member of the Local Draft Board. He was highly stationed in Masonic circles, having been elected to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and held affiliation with Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternity was Sigma Nu. He was identified with the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, the Tulsa Club, and the Tulsa Country Club, also with the Log Cabin, Racquet and Country clubs, of St. Louis. His religious fellowship was with the Boston Avenue Methodist Church, Tulsa, to whose support he gave generously of his means.

William Gatewood Lackey married, December 11, 1900, at Louisville, Kentucky, Rose S. Wintersmith, daughter of Harry B. and Martha Jane (McKelvy) Wintersmith. Mrs. Lackey's father, born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, in 1849, died in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1926, was the son of Horace and Margaret (Wintersmith) Wintersmith. The Wintersmiths are a fine old family of Kentucky, to which State they migrated in 1806 from Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Mrs. Lackey's mother, Martha Jane McKelvy, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1847, died in Ashland, Kentucky, in 1927, was the daughter of James and Rose (Swisshelm) McKelvy, her father a native of Pittsburgh, and her mother the daughter of John Swisshelm, who served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. William Gatewood and Rose S. (Wintersmith) Lackey were the parents of two sons: 1. Harry Wintersmith, of whom further. 2. William Gatewood, Jr., see further.

Harry Wintersmith Lackey, elder son of William Gatewood and Rose S. (Wintersmith) Lackey, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 29, 1902. From the public schools of Kirkwood, Missouri (a suburb of St. Louis), he passed to the famous preparatory institution, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he was a student for three years. He then entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1926. Following graduation,

he spent one year with the Dunn-Lewis Oil Recovery Company. He then entered the service of the First National Bank of Tulsa, where he remained one year in the bond department. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Oil Improvements Company of Tulsa. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Cottage Club at Princeton, and of the University Club and the Tulsa Country Club. His religious preference is Episcopal. Harry Wintersmith Lackey married, October 4, 1928, in the Presbyterian Church at Tulsa, Ora Mae Weaver.

William Gatewood Lackey, Jr., was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 19, 1906, younger son of William Gatewood and Rose S. (Wintersmith) Lackey. His early training was received in the Kirkwood (Missouri) public schools, and he took a four-year preparatory course at the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School. He was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1928. Since leaving the university, he has been connected with the bond department of the First National Bank and Trust Company, of Tulsa. He is enrolled in the Republican party, a member of the Cottage Club of Princeton, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

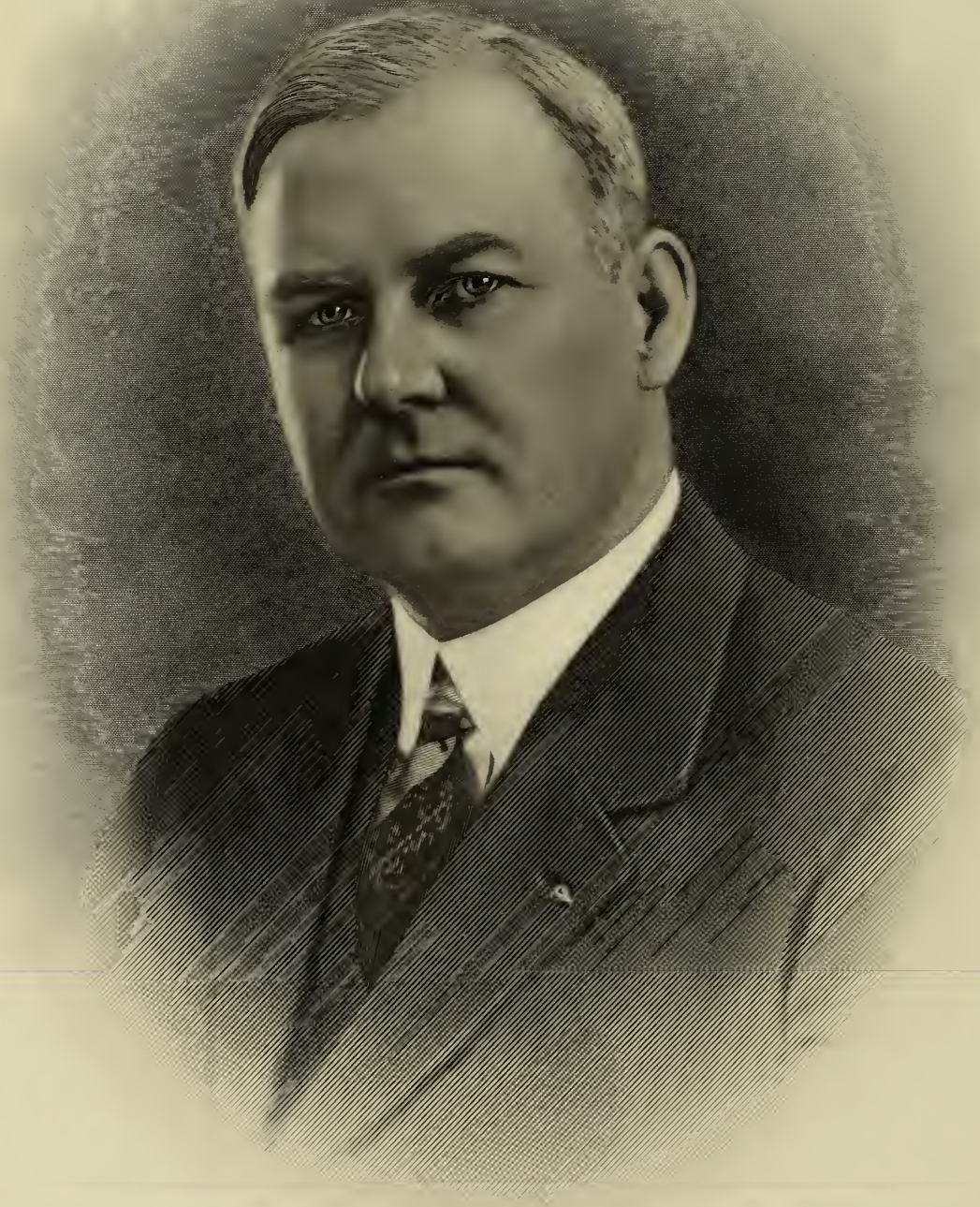
The death of William Gatewood Lackey, Sr., in Tulsa, at the age of fifty-seven years, was a distinct loss to that city and all the associations which he had dignified. He was a foremost citizen of Oklahoma, whose comparatively brief career in this State was one of high achievement and of great value to the community. He held the loftiest code of business and social ethics always in mind and practiced them with a constancy that amounted to devotion. As an official of financial organizations he served with marked ability, with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his associates.

He was familiarly known to his friends as Will Lackey and to them his outstanding characteristic, or attribute, was that of his cheerful and delightful personality. He at all times showed a natural bearing of culture and refinement which few men are fortunate enough to either inherit or develop. A lover of good literature, a student of history and of current events, a careful reader, a close observer, a sound analyst, all combined with a poetic nature and a keen sense of humor and human insight, made him welcome in any gathering, whether it be with one or many persons. He was highly interesting in conversation and in the relating of incidents from personal experiences and associations from both the social and business angles. He was a real companion whose association was ever in demand. He was the soul of honor, an active business and civic worker, devoted to his family, his numerous friends and several affiliations, and was one of the most useful citizens of the State. Fondly remembered, in addition to the above, for his sympathetic nature, quiet philanthropy and deep interest in worthy enterprises, he left a name that is cherished by all who knew him and will continue to be a rich legacy of memory throughout the years.

**D. J. EDDLEMAN**—Pioneer in the development of Muskogee, and owner of the city's first evening newspaper—"The Muskogee Daily Times," which still appears, now under the name of the "Times-Democrat"—D. J. Eddleman lived a career of usefulness and diversification. His constructive works were of enduring value to those around him. His







*[Handwritten signature]*



name, written large in journalistic annals of the Southwest, is preserved on the roll of Oklahoma's honored dead.

D. J. Eddleman was born June 2, 1834, at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and as a young man came West, settling with other members of the family at California, Missouri. His love of good books and sound logic developed early, and continued to grow during all the years of his replete lifetime. A pioneer-spirit, as were his forebears, when he was sixteen years old he sought other fields. The Southwest held a deep lure, and he came by horse to Texas, locating at Pilot Point that year and engaging in farming and stock-raising with a goodly success. He dealt extensively in horses, being unusually successful, handling as many as a thousand a year. He drove his herds to the nearest shipping points for transference to the North and East. This was his position at the time the Civil War broke out.

He had lived in three Southern States—Kentucky, Missouri and Texas—and his family was of old Southern stock. So when war raised its head over the issue of secession, he joined the Confederate colors with alacrity, doing so against the advice of physicians, who warned him against certain physical incapacities from which he suffered. But he suffered them courageously, enlisting in Texas and serving in the quartermaster's department.

Following termination of the war, Mr. Eddleman located in Denton, Texas, and remained there until 1894, when he sold his accumulated holdings and came to Muskogee, Indian Territory. Here he engaged in various pursuits for a time, and in 1897, with his daughter, Myrta, and son, S. George, since deceased, took over a daily morning newspaper published here and converted it into an evening newspaper. In May of the same year the paper began receiving the Associated Press reports, the first daily telegraphic service installed in Eastern Oklahoma or Indian Territory. When what was known as "the big fire" swept Muskogee, the plant of the "Times" was destroyed, but sufficient equipment was salvaged to permit publication to continue under the most trying circumstances. Until a new building was obtained, publication was carried forward in a tent; and the "Times" missed not a single issue. When Mr. Eddleman bought the "Times" it had been established only ninety days. As an evening paper, he conducted it for two years, then, in 1899, disposed of it to outside newspaper interests, composed of "The Democrat," contemporary publication, which adopted the consolidated style, "Times-Democrat," at once.

As a journalist, Mr. Eddleman was known as a fearless editorial writer whose words were followed closely by a large reading audience. To him is due much credit for inspiring firms to open in Muskogee, and for bringing new industries here to what has become the State's third largest city. He continually looked forward with true vision to the up-building of the community.

Aside from his interest in the "Times" and general affairs of Muskogee, he held his interest in agriculture, and until the time of his death maintained a farm of one hundred and thirty acres near Muskogee, where he spent many happy days.

Distinctions accruing to him were many. For several years he served as mayor of Denton, Texas, and held other minor offices. He was identified with the

work of the Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the lodge in 1855. He was Past Worshipful Master and a thirty-second degree honorary member for life, at Denton. He was State Lecturer and Grand Deputy of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and Past Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He was a charter member of the First Christian Church of Muskogee, and until later years was an active member, giving financial and other assistance to the church's enterprises of good.

Mr. Eddleman married, April 15, 1866, at Denton, Texas, Mary Daugharty, daughter of James and Elenora Daugharty, her father having been prominent as stockman and merchant. He was a large slave-owner and landholder, a pioneer in Texas, a settler in Denton in 1850, following the trip West by horse from Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Eddleman had children: 1. Pearl, who continues to make her residence in Muskogee. She is a lady of refined graciousness, and a supporter of all worthy causes of charity within the fields of her activity. 2. S. George. 3. Myrta. 4. A. Zur. 5. Ora. 6. Erna. Mrs. Eddleman was a member of the Eastern Star and United Daughters of the Confederacy, having been a charter member of the latter in Muskogee. Her beloved husband died in 1922.

Forty years in Texas, twenty-eight in Oklahoma, Mr. Eddleman contributed liberally to the advancement of these two great States. His name is honored, and his memory will endure long.

**ROBERT T. STUART**—A larger conception of service to his fellow-man than came to the mind and ambition of any of his neighbors, and a more dynamic method of realizing his dreams than belongs to most other business men, have placed Robert T. Stuart among the foremost financiers and public benefactors of the Southwest. He is president of the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Company, of Oklahoma City, and the moving spirit of its phenomenal but solid growth. He is also the creator of the rich valley of the lower Rio Grande, with its five hundred thousand productive acres and its thriving cities, as well as a builder of numerous business enterprises which have been boons to all that section.

Robert T. Stuart was born on a ranch near Terrell, in Kauffman County, Western Texas, January 24, 1880. He attended country school in winter, worked on the ranch and in the wheat fields in summer, and helped overcome the poverty which fell on the family in 1887, a year of general financial depression. He attended a seminary at Chico, Texas, and completed his education at the Sam Houston, Texas, Normal School, paying his own way for the most part and encumbered with a debt of \$2,000 when he finished. This he immediately took steps to repay. Arriving home late Saturday night, he heard of the rock crusher at work at Chico, and early Sunday morning he applied for a job. Monday morning found him at work at the hard manual labor, clad in overalls and jumper, but his natural acumen soon raised him above his fellow-laborers, for he saw the need for more laborers and more work on the giant crusher, as well as for teams to haul the rock. He applied to the superintendent and was given a contract for hauling rock; got his teams together; fulfilled his contract, and at the end of sixty days had paid off his \$2,000 debt, owned ten wagons and teams,



and had a bank account of \$6,000. This was not as easy as it sounds, for it meant rising at four o'clock in the morning to cook breakfast for his drivers, working with them all day at the rock crusher, washing dishes and keeping house for them at night after they had all gone to bed; long, hard, dull days which would have been discouraging had not Mr. Stuart had his ambition. Next year he taught school. His tireless energy demanded more work than the country school called for, and he satisfied it by studying law and by selling insurance.

From this, his twentieth year, to the present, his forty-eighth, Mr. Stuart has devoted himself primarily to insurance. At Vernon, Texas, he opened an office with the title of R. T. Stuart and Company. The nature of his difficulties is indicated by one of his experiences, when he drove twenty-five miles through the snow to see a rancher in Western Texas, sold him a \$25,000 insurance policy, on which he collected the requisite \$800 premium, and was just thawing out with the realization of what his own share of it would mean, when the rancher drove in the twenty-five miles to cancel the application. Mr. Stuart again explained it to him and so effectively that the rancher took the first and a second policy for the same amount. By the time he was twenty-five, Mr. Stuart's determination, energy, and sympathetic understanding of people had made him one of the foremost insurance salesmen in Texas. It was then that he developed his goal of becoming president of an insurance company. In a ninety-day contest he won the world-wide record for sales for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He solicited one hundred and twenty-two men, of whom he sold one hundred and twelve. His profits amounted to more than \$25,000, and his prize was a loving cup, still one of Mr. Stuart's most prized possessions. His record is still the world's highest. At the age of twenty-eight, when soliciting insurance for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, he won another contest and established a national record which stood for many years.

In 1909 came the opportunity for which he had longed. He organized the American Home Insurance Company of Texas, of which he was president. Seven years later, in 1916, he bought the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Company, which had been organized in Muskogee in 1909 by Judge H. G. Baker. Mr. Stuart moved the headquarters to Oklahoma City, where it is now housed in a handsome structure of its own. He has increased its assets from \$325,000 to more than \$3,000,000. With the aid of his vice-president and agency manager, Edwin Starkey, he has increased the insurance in force and the policies sold, and built up a surplus of nearly \$250,000. A rigid policy of conservatism and intensive development within a comparatively limited area, together with personal supervision of the investment of all company funds have characterized the company's growth under his management. Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas are the States in which the Mid-Continent operates. Its future seems unlimited, and the goal of a hundred million dollars insurance in force does not seem unattainable. Meantime, Mr. Stuart has accomplished other remarkable things. In the trust company and land development business he succeeded. He owns an 11,000-acre ranch and a beautiful home four miles west of Harlingen, Texas, the key city of the Magic Valley of the Rio Grande.

This is known as Stuart Place. Ten years ago Stuart Place, and the valley, were a wilderness of mesquite, thorn bush and cactus. His vision anticipated the paradise of today, which has been created by his ability; five hundred thousand acres of cultivated land, fifteen thriving little cities, thousands of cars of citrus fruits going out of the valley annually, and hundreds of miles of hard-surfaced roads, and irrigation canals that make the valley habitable and profitable for the two hundred thousand people who populate it. Mr. Stuart is president of R. T. Stuart and Company, an investment banking house which operates in many cities in America, and chairman of the board of the American Land Investment Company, which owns and operates millions of dollars worth of land in the South and West. He is interested in a twelve-million-dollar railroad expansion that the Missouri Pacific is making in Southern Texas. The millions he has made are spent chiefly in helping the other fellow. He is a lover of the out-of-doors and of dogs and horses, maintaining a stable of fifty high-bred horses and a kennel of thirty pedigreed dogs. He is a communicant of the Methodist church, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Oklahoma Club.

**CARL S. DUNNINGTON**, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank in Cherokee, has been an active citizen of Oklahoma, as well as of the Indian Territory before the days of Statehood, since his boyhood, having come to this region with his father, who practiced medicine here for about five years before his retirement from his professional labors.

Mr. Dunnington was born in Atlanta, Missouri, on April 1, 1882, son of Robert H. and Sadie (Still) Dunnington. His father was a physician and surgeon; he removed to Kansas in 1885, and then, in 1901, to Oklahoma, which then was a part of the old Indian Territory; here he stayed until 1906, when he retired and lived in California; he died in October, 1926. The mother, Sadie (Still) Dunnington, died on December 24, 1883. Carl S. Dunnington, of whom this is a record, was their only child. Coming to Cherokee in June, 1901, with his father, he worked in the summer of that year in a store that dealt in general merchandise. With this business enterprise he continued to be associated until September 5 of the same year, when he entered the hardware store that his father had started in collaboration with J. L. Halstead. The firm name of this enterprise was Dunnington and Halstead; and, after two years' work with his father and Mr. Halstead, the boy became a partner in the firm. The store burned out, however, on February 22, 1913; the organization was reincorporated. He remained with the firm only until June, 1915, when he was elected county treasurer, an office which he filled creditably and usefully for two terms of two years each. Then, in 1919, he became associated with the Farmers' National Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier. In 1921 he was advanced to the cashiership, a position which he now holds.

Mr. Dunnington is also keenly interested in the public affairs and the social life of his town and State. In his political affiliations he is a staunch Democrat and a regular supporter of his party's policies and candidates. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is identified with





*Heurich*



Chapter No. 66, Royal Arch Masons, in which he is Past High Priest; the Knights Templar, in which he is Past Commander, and other bodies. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and to the Order of the Eastern Star of the Masonic fraternity.

Carl S. Dunnington married, on October 23, 1907, Nora E. Clarke, a native of Kansas. By this marriage there have been four children: 1. Robert Clarke. 2. William Glenn. 3. Ellen Still. 4. Mary Louise.

**HON. NEAL EDWARD McNEILL**—One of the leading attorneys of Tulsa and the State of Oklahoma, as well as ex-Chief Justice of the Oklahoma State Supreme Court, the Hon. Neal Edward McNeill is highly esteemed and respected here and throughout the entire Southwest, for the work that he has done in the different capacities in which he has served the public. Interested in all phases of community life and eager to promote the prosperity and well-being of his fellow-citizens, he is one of the most substantial and useful among the men of Tulsa.

Born near Onawa, Monona County, Iowa, on November 10, 1875, he is a son of Edwin Ruthven and Louise (Younkin) McNeill, both of whom were born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where they lived and were married in their earlier life, and remained until they came West to build a home on the Iowa prairies. In Iowa they settled on a farm near Onawa, in Monona County, where they underwent many hardships, to which all the pioneers were forced to become accustomed, and later were rewarded by prosperity and better times. In that State Edwin Ruthven McNeill was one of the best-known cattle feeders. It was there that he and his wife reared a family of nine sons and one daughter, of whom the daughter still resides on the home farm in Iowa.

Neal Edward McNeill, of whom this is a biography, grew up on this farm, where he learned throughout boyhood the lessons taught by the rigors of farm life, and formed the habits of industry and thrift which brought success to so many of the people of this country who grew up in the West in that period. He attended the public schools at Onawa, and from the high school in that town was graduated with the class of 1893. He then entered Drake University, which awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899; and he was admitted to the bar in Iowa soon afterward, although his active practice of his profession did not begin for some time. In 1904 he came to Oklahoma, settling in Jennings, where he was engaged in the practice of law for three years. In 1906 and 1907 he served as mayor of Jennings, and in 1907 removed to Pawnee. In his newly adopted municipality, he served as county attorney for Pawnee County from 1907 to 1909. In the latter year he resigned to accept his appointment as County Judge of Pawnee County, Oklahoma, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Conley, whose death had caused the vacancy. In this county judgeship he served from 1909 to 1911. From 1911 to 1914 he was a member of the law firm of Orton and McNeill, in which he was associated with one of the widely known lawyers of Pawnee; and then, from 1914 to 1917, was engaged in the practice of law with his own brother, Edwin R. McNeill, in the firm which was known as McNeill and McNeill, also of Pawnee. In his legal work he made rapid headway in this State, where

there was much for the members of his profession to do, so quickly was the new country expanding and taking its rightful place in the industrial world; and his genial personality and sound qualities as a business man caused him to be sought after as an adviser on all legal matters.

Also active in the public affairs of his State, Mr. McNeill was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party leaders here. He was his party's nominee for Congressman from the First District of Oklahoma in 1910. In March, 1917, he was appointed by Governor Williams as District Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial District of Oklahoma. In 1918 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, while, on January 13, 1919, he was qualified for a term of six years. In 1923 he was vice-Chief Justice, and in 1924 was made Chief Justice of this Court. Chief Justice McNeill has a number of affiliations with organizations prominent in a social and professional way. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the Greek-letter fraternity Phi Alpha Delta, and the Free and Accepted Masons. After the expiration of his term in the Supreme Court, Judge McNeill removed to Tulsa, where he maintains offices in the Kennedy Building and is regarded as one of the foremost citizens.

Judge Neal Edward McNeill married, on June 1, 1911, Elizabeth Adams, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. By this union there have been born three children: Mary Elizabeth, Martha Louise and Neal E., Jr.

**JAMES J. McGRAW**—Acclaimed everywhere as Oklahoma's leading citizen, and in 1927, voted Tulsa's most useful citizen, the late James J. McGraw, whose death occurred March 3, 1928, was not only esteemed by the people of his home community, but was foremost and popular in all State affairs, while in national political and business circles he exercised tremendous influence, always used for the good of his country and his fellow-men. Mr. McGraw started life as a poor boy, coming to this State as a youth with his parents, who settled in what is known as Kay County, and being among the earliest pioneers in that region. He grew to manhood in the great commonwealth of which he was ever proud and for which he labored tirelessly and unselfishly all through his life, in his eagerness to promote its development and further the prosperity and happiness of its people.

Mr. McGraw was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, August 21, 1874, son of Thomas McGraw, who died at the age of eighty-seven on January 6, 1924, and Anna (Gilmore) McGraw, who died in February, 1926, aged eighty. Thomas McGraw was born in Ireland and early in life came to the United States and sought his fortune in the West, becoming a freighter between Fort Leavenworth and Denver, Colorado, in the days before the railroads. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGraw were the parents of eight children, seven of whom survived them: Henry McGraw, head of the Gypsy Oil Company, and Mrs. Elsie (McGraw) Jamieson, both of Tulsa; Thomas McGraw, Jr., of Newkirk; Mrs. Dan J. Donahue, Mrs. John J. Hermes, and Mrs. Robert Jamieson, all of Ponca City; and the late James J. McGraw, of whom further.

James J. McGraw was educated in the public schools of Kansas and graduated from the Osage

Mission school there. At that time, Leavenworth was a center for wagon trains crossing the great western plains, and from that town, in the late eighties, the family migrated into Indian Territory when it was opened to homesteaders, and established a farm in Kay County where they remained until moving into Ponca City. It was shortly after moving into the new and rapidly growing city that Mr. McGraw's faculty for business enterprise was first known by the establishment of a grocery store, which grew and prospered with great success. In this capacity he continued, until, with some associates, he founded the Farmers' National Bank and was made president of that institution, which office he retained until his death. The discovery of oil in Oklahoma and the opening of the Kay County oil fields were matters of great import in Mr. McGraw's life, for he at once identified himself with this new industry and became one of the leaders in the development of the north-central region of the State, both as an individual operator and as a stockholder in various organizations. He achieved the highest peak in his career as an oil operator early in 1928 when he was named a director of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Companies, parent company of the numerous Sinclair operating and producing subsidiaries. Mr. McGraw was a factor in the lumber business and while residing in Ponca City, organized the American Lumber Company which later became the McGraw-Baughman-Bearly Lumber Company of Tulsa, of which he was president up to his death. Distinguished for his business acumen and civic accomplishments, he came to Tulsa as a financial investor in the Exchange National Bank and as an oil operator, and in August, 1921, he was elected first vice-president of this financial institution and a few months later was made president, and this responsible executive post he held thereafter. Under his able direction, the affairs of the Exchange National Bank flourished and its business increased to such an extent that in 1927, the total of deposits amounted to more than \$50,000,000, making it the largest financial institution in the entire State and one of the outstanding banks in the Southwest.

Possessed of an intense civic pride, his activities in public work increased after his removal to Tulsa and it was in recognition for his many achievements for municipal betterment that he was voted unanimously Tulsa's most useful citizen for the year, 1927. His initial venture into the realm of politics was made while still resident in Ponca City, in 1916, when he was elected Republican National Committeeman, serving thus until 1920, when he moved to Tulsa. In 1919, he was appointed chairman for Oklahoma for the Roosevelt Memorial Fund and shortly afterwards became active in the candidacy of General Leonard Wood for the Presidency; in 1923, he was designated chairman of the Harding Memorial Committee. During the years that Mr. McGraw was associated with national Republican politics, he made many personal, permanent friends among the strongest men of the nation. He was always close to both Presidents Harding and Coolidge and a frequent visitor to the White House. In 1925, he declined the appointment of director of the Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Tulsa Country Club, the Kansas City Club, the Racquet Club of Washington, and the National Republican Club of New York. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic

church, and he was active in all the affairs of the Christ King Church of Tulsa which he attended.

During the recent World War, Mr. McGraw saw active service in France and Belgium, inspecting quarters for the Knights of Columbus, and he was largely instrumental in the organization of the Knights of Columbus' activities in those countries and it was for his services in this respect that in May, 1921, he was decorated with the emblem of the French Legion of Honor by René Viviani, former premier of France and representative of that country. In further recognition for his zealous labor for our soldiers and their allies abroad under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, he was decorated by Pope Benedict with the Order of St. Gregory, while Belgium bestowed upon him the title of Knight of St. George.

James J. McGraw married, in 1899, at Ponca City, Frances Agnes Donahue, and they had one son, Joseph.

Mr. McGraw's passing was deeply mourned by all who knew and loved him and among the many messages of condolence received from every part of the nation were those from Calvin Coolidge, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; John McCormack, the Irish tenor; Harry New, Postmaster-General, Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, M. E. Trapp, of Oklahoma City, former Governor; G. B. Parker, of New York, editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; Will Hays of New York, former chairman of the Republican National Committee; R. W. Stewart, of Chicago, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Frank H. Hitchcock, former Postmaster-General; and Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, of New York. The many editorials and tributes from the public press voiced the opinion of the entire State as to Mr. McGraw's place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and the following excerpt is from the "Daily Oklahoman" of Oklahoma City:

No Oklahoman's foot has rested on a higher rung of the ladder of success, no citizen of his beloved State was more secure in the public regard and universal respect. No son of this marvelous new empire has made a greater contribution to her welfare and no figure will loom larger on the pages of her early history. Faithful to every impulse of decent manhood, loyal to every obligation of confidence and devoted to every tie of friendship, he lived his brief life to the utmost. He was always traveling fast, but to a certain destination. To Oklahoma and to his friends his image will never fade. Great men, like great things, should go out in a high glory.

Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, in a letter of appreciation of an editorial tribute in the Tulsa "World," wrote in part as follows:

It is a beautiful tribute from a sincere man to another who has passed beyond the human voice.

All that you say of him is true and more. He could contend against you and still be your friend, could be defeated and remain friendly. Loyal to his friends, defending their good name when absent, a fighter to beware of, but always fair.

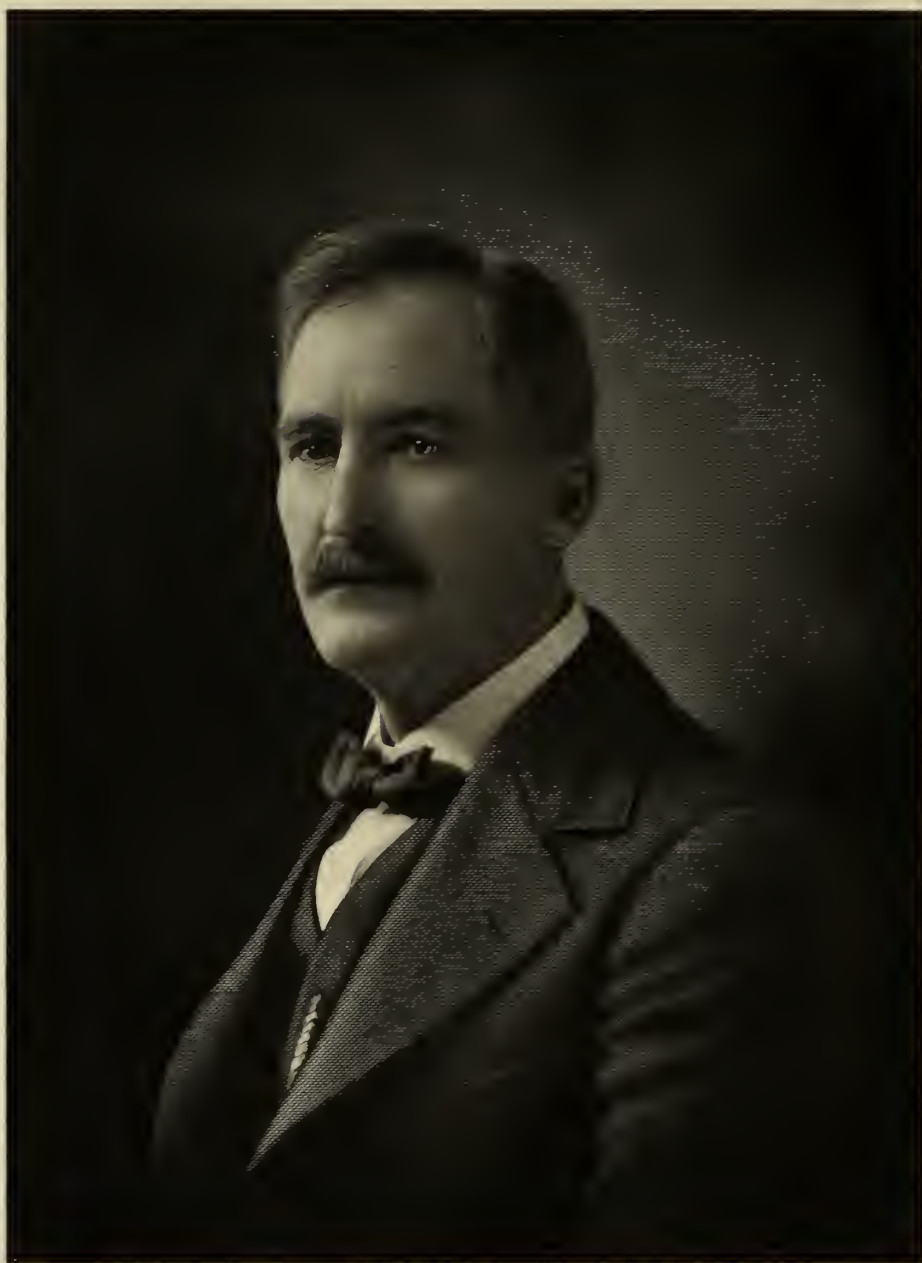
We need not wonder that the roadway between cities to his final resting place was lined by those standing with uncovered heads. His neighbors of a lifetime knew well that a prince of his day was passing that way, for the last time.

Hundreds in Washington, from the President of the United States down to his humblest acquaintance, were stopped in their duty with regret, when final word came.

Animosities which flame up as a virile man hurries through life, as time presses him, instantly vanished under the bright light from good deeds his name recalled. When our last word has been said there can be no response, justice, even on earth is meted out to us.







Tom Payne

The measure of the fullness of his life was indicated by these tributes from rich and poor alike, when it was known that his kind heart had been stilled.

**HUGH PERRY CUNNINGHAM**—For nearly thirty years Hugh P. Cunningham, of Fairview, has edited one of the leading newspapers of its class in Oklahoma, the Fairview "Republican," and has won the esteem of the people by the skill and fairness with which he has conducted the enterprise. One of the pioneers of the State, he has been of immeasurable value in its educational advancement, since his work as a teacher in the early days helped to lay the foundations of the present high grade school system of the commonwealth. When Mr. Cunningham came to this country from the State of Kansas, it was practically virgin soil, its inhabitants largely native Indians, eager for the transformation that was in store for all through the medium of education and constructive labor. He put his shoulder to the wheel of progress and worked with boundless energy and enthusiasm, applying himself to each task as it came with skill, with optimistic outlook and a sincere conviction of the ultimate enlightened state that was to come from the efforts of all in coöperation. The result has justified his faith and he now finds himself one of that sturdy band of pioneer workers who achieved a great and ever-growing prosperity from a beginning with raw materials, set ready to their hands by a generous Nature. In his attitude toward public questions he has constantly displayed a vital interest and has served in office of honor with credit to himself and the benefit of the people who entrusted him with the work. Endowed with an attractive personality, a keen mind and an exhaustless energy and industry, he is one of our ablest and most progressive citizens, of constant value to the community, with a multitude of friends and a wide circle of admiring acquaintances throughout the State.

He was born in Iowa, February 1, 1870, a son of Lemuel G. and Nellie (Bates) Cunningham, his father having been a native of Ohio, his mother of New York. Lemuel G. Cunningham saw active service during the Civil War as a soldier in the Third Iowa Cavalry and at the close of hostilities enlisted again in the Army and served for six years. He then located in Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1872, when he removed to Chase County, Kansas, and became a farmer. He was called from this work by President Harrison, who appointed him postmaster at Delphos, Kansas, in which position he remained until his death.

His son, Hugh P. Cunningham, was the third of a family of nine children and acquired his education at Delphos, graduating from high school and shortly afterward becoming a teacher. From this he entered mercantile life, which for a time took him to Minnesota. His father's last illness called him back to Delphos and from there he came to Oklahoma in 1893. Here he took up a claim upon the opening of the Cherokee Strip, settling near Fairview and home-steaded as well as teaching school in Major County. His first school house was built of sod and there were fifty-eight pupils, only twelve of whom could speak English. He taught for eight terms and brought his school up to a high standard, when he turned it over to others to continue. In 1900 he purchased the Fairview "Republican," which had been established one year earlier, since which year

he has been its editor, with the exception of the years 1905-1906 and 1907, when he served as county clerk of old Woods County. He has also been mayor of Fairview and president of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Fairview Rotary Club, to the Order of Free and Accepted Masons and the Woodmen of the World, and attends the Christian church.

Hugh Perry Cunningham married, September 6, 1900, Rena Church, a native of Iowa. Their children are: Alice, married B. B. Parker, of Osage County, Oklahoma. Ruth D., Ethel D., Esther, married George Eubank of Fairview; Hugh, Gene, and Paul.

**THOMAS PAYNE**—Throughout his active career a prominent figure in the oil industry in Oklahoma, Thomas Payne was one of the widely known and highly respected citizens of Okmulgee, where he was esteemed for his successful business life and his social and civic activities. He was ever an exponent of that progressive spirit which was from the beginning a dominating force in the development and advancement of the vigorous young commonwealth in which he found such ample scope for his constructive and productive enterprise. In the course of a more than ordinarily busy career he acquired a host of dear friends, who admired him for his achievements and at the same time cherished him as a man of gentle and kindly character, and one whose genial personality caused him to be loved by his fellow-men. His death, needless to say, brought great sorrow to the hearts of all who knew him.

"Tom" Payne was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on May 2, 1871, son of Alexander and Sarah Agnes (Stewart) Payne, both of whom were born and reared in that State, where they maintained their home until 1881, when they removed to Missouri. From Missouri they came to the old Indian Territory in 1889, and established a home in Tulsa, the present thriving and important city which is the judicial center of the county of the same name, but which in those days was receiving its first settlers. They were pioneers of that place, which then had but two mercantile houses. Mrs. Payne died while on a visit to Missouri, and her husband remained on the fine ranch owned by his son, Thomas, in the northeastern part of Okmulgee County, his entire active career having been one of close identification with the fundamental industries of agriculture and stock-growing. He became one of the honored pioneer citizens of Oklahoma, and contributed his quota to the civic and industrial development of this Commonwealth. His children were: 1. James M., of Sapulpa. 2. Thomas, of further mention. 3. Abner, a resident of Montana. 4. Minnie, who became the wife of John Seibert, of Sterling, Colorado. 5. Ella, who became Mrs. Ella Hague, of Nebraska. 6. Malvina, who met her death by drowning in Polecat Creek, Oklahoma, at the age of eighteen years. 7. Lulu, who became the wife of William Howell, a progressive rancher in the vicinity of Cody, Wyoming.

Thomas Payne, of whom this is a record, acquired his early education in the schools of Kentucky and Missouri, where he spent his boyhood, and when he was eighteen years old came to the Indian Territory with his family. Here he gained varied experience in connection with the pioneer life among the Indians. He was concerned with the oil business in Oklahoma



from the time when the first oil well was drilled at Red Fork, Tulsa County, by Hydrick and Wicks. He was on the ground when the first oil was brought from this pioneer well, and in the intervening years between that time and his later successful endeavor he was most active and influential in connection with the exploitation and development of the great oil fields of Oklahoma, his effective association with this important line of industrial enterprise having enabled him to accumulate a substantial fortune. As an oil producer he acquired extensive holdings in Tulsa and Okmulgee counties, and became one of the essentially representative oil men of the State which was from youth his home. In the early years of his residence in the Indian Territory he was actively concerned with the cattle industry, and with it continued his association in a successful way until he found a more promising field of endeavor in the development work in the oil fields that were bringing fame and fortune to so many Oklahoma citizens. He came to own one of the most up-to-date ranches in Okmulgee County. He was also the owner of the fine office building that was erected by Frank Gillespie, one of the largest and most modern in the State. Of metropolitan type, it offered the finest of facilities and equipment, had five stories, and was situated at Sixth Street and Morton Avenue. Mr. Payne had a commodious and beautiful summer home at Neosho, Newton County, Missouri, in addition to his attractive residence properties in the cities of Tulsa and Okmulgee, Oklahoma. He was one of the organizers of the American National Bank, of Sapulpa, and was a director of that institution until he disposed of his stock in it. He was, as may be readily seen, an active citizen and one whose interests, extending into so many different and useful fields of endeavor, were of value to his State and its people.

Thomas Payne married, in April, 1901, Grace Chasteen, who was born in Kansas, but whose parents, Alfred and Etta Chasteen, were pioneers of Oklahoma, where they continued to reside until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Payne had the following children: 1. Lauren, born October 24, 1902. 2. Harry, born January 2, 1905. 3. Okema, born February 21, 1907. 4. Thomas, Jr., born April 11, 1914, who died at the age of two years. 5. Ted, born March 15, 1917. 6. James, born March 12, 1919, who died at the age of seven years.

The passing of Thomas Payne, which occurred early in 1927, was an occasion of deep and sincere sorrow in Okmulgee, in which he had been among the most active and useful of citizens. His acquaintance in this State was large, even from the early days when he was engaged in cattle operations in the employ of other people. He never possessed an ambition to enter the arena of practical politics, although he was at all times a loyal and progressive member of his community. A hustler in a hustling Commonwealth, he was fair and honorable in all his dealings, and won a success that was a just reward of his efforts.

**MALCOLM EDWARD ROSSER**—One of Oklahoma's most prominent jurists and a lawyer of repute who has occupied many positions of trust in the State, is Malcolm Edward Rosser, of Muskogee. Not only does Mr. Rosser hold the distinction of having served as a member of the Supreme Court Commission of the State of Oklahoma, but he has filled

many other offices of responsibility, including that of the mayoralty of Poteau, Oklahoma, and a term as judge of the Fifth Judicial District. With such a background and an extended period of legal practice, Judge Rosser is justly known as a leader of his profession.

Malcolm Edward Rosser was born January 16, 1870, in Washington County, Arkansas, on the parental homestead farm near Fayetteville, son of the late William E. Rosser, who died May 14, 1914, and of Virginia Frances (Hudson) Rosser, who survives her husband. She was born August 1, 1845, at Louisville, Mississippi. William E. Rosser, born in Campbell County, Virginia, was the scion of Colonel Rosser, a prosperous planter of that State during his lifetime. He also served as high sheriff of his county, and for many years was an officer of the Virginia Militia. About 1850, Colonel Rosser brought his family to Texas, and after the close of the Civil War, he came to Washington County, Arkansas. Here he established his residence, and here he passed the remainder of his life.

William E. Rosser was a boy when his family removed to Texas, and was reared and educated under the pioneer conditions then obtaining in the Lone Star State. Extremely ambitious and a deep student, he became a highly educated man, known for his scholastic attainments. A Southern sympathizer, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and therein served valiantly, participating in many engagements in Missouri and Arkansas. He was attached to a Texas regiment, was severely wounded, and while serving in this unit was sent into Washington County, Arkansas, to recuperate from his wounds. It was through his attachment for this section of the country that his father was influenced to bring the family there at the war's close. While William E. Rosser was a stock-raiser and farmer for a time, most of his career was devoted to the teaching profession, he having devoted about forty years to it. He passed away on the family homestead in Washington County.

The early education of Malcolm E. Rosser was obtained under the able direction of his father, in public and private schools in Arkansas, and at a graded school in Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Imbued with a desire for the profession of law, he matriculated at the historic old University of Virginia for his legal training, and there was graduated from the law department with his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1891. After graduation, Mr. Rosser spent about eighteen months on the editorial staff of the *Edward Thompson Company*, Long Island, New York. Thence he came to Mangum, Oklahoma Territory, now the county seat of Greer County, and began practice. After a comparatively brief period in Mangum, he removed to what is now LeFlore County, Oklahoma, and established his residence and office in Talihina. Previous to this, however, he had followed his profession in Vernon, Texas, for a little more than a year. In 1907, when Oklahoma was admitted to the Union as a State, Mr. Rosser was appointed District Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and so continued until 1911. In the meanwhile, he had been prominent in the affairs of LeFlore County, had removed to Poteau, the county seat, and served as mayor of this thriving town during the year 1902. After the expiration of his second term as District Judge, he resigned that office to assume that of







Dr. J. Wm. Jones & Co. Padon-

Supreme Court Commissioner of Oklahoma, a post in which he served with honor until 1913, at which time he resigned to take up private practice of his profession. With this resignation came his removal to Muskogee, where he was Government Appeal Agent for 1917-18, in addition to his private practice. Since his removal to Muskogee, Judge Rosser has participated in many outstanding legal battles in the Oklahoma courts, and because of his natural ability, thorough education, and extensive experience, has become favorably known throughout the State as a lawyer of ability. His name is especially well known in Eastern Oklahoma, where many of his cases have been won.

A conscientious citizen in every respect, Judge Rosser has not neglected the religious, social and fraternal duties of life. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since June, 1895, and in this order has filled the offices of Chancellor Commander, Grand Representative, and Grand Tribune. He has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen since 1902, and a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1909. He is a valued member of the Lions Club, and his religious beliefs are those of the Episcopal church.

Malcolm E. Rosser was married, June 15, 1898, at Tahihina, Indian Territory, to Mary Elizabeth Rodgers, a native of Oklahoma, born on June 15, 1877, and daughter of Walker Edward and Frances (Rutherford) Rodgers. Walker Edward Rogers was born in 1840, at Piqua, Ohio, and died in September, 1920, while his wife was born in February, 1845, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and survives her husband (1928). Children of Malcolm E. and Mary Elizabeth (Rodgers) Rosser: 1. Francis Rosser Brown, born April 1, 1899. 2. Malcolm E., Jr., born July 29, 1901; now associated with his father in the practice of law. 3. Louise, born January 1, 1906.

**DR. W. H. PADON**—In the years of his professional career, which were tragically shortened by an early death, Dr. W. H. Padon came to occupy a place of unique importance in the life of Blackwell, Oklahoma. One of the earliest residents of the city, in pioneer days of trial and hardship, he went about his arduous activities quietly and efficiently, bringing a cheery greeting to all. Dr. Padon considered his personal convenience or safety as nothing when opposed to his professional duties. He was honored for his many successes, but quite as much he was honored by the people of Blackwell for his high conception of his calling and the noble integrity of his life.

Dr. Padon was born in Livingston, Kentucky, on June 20, 1862. He was a son of W. T. and Addie Padon, and a member of one of the best families in Western Kentucky. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Salem, and following completion of his high school work, he took up the study of medicine, entering the Kentucky School of Medicine, which ranked with the best institutions of its kind in that day. He was graduated in 1893, and in October of that year came directly to Blackwell, which was to be his home and the center of his activities until death. Dr. Padon was a true pioneer of Oklahoma. He loved the territory and had the greatest confidence in its future. Being of an independent and ambitious nature he had declined

the proffered aid of his father in his youth, working as a farmer and school teacher to earn the necessary funds for educating himself in his chosen profession. This same determination and self-reliance stood him in good stead during the trying years of 1893, '94, and '95. Quickly he won the confidence of the community and proceeded to take his appointed place in its life. Day and night he answered professional calls eagerly, bringing relief to human pain and suffering. He did not consider it important that he had soon built up an excellent practice of flattering proportions; what mattered to him was the aid that he could be to those in need. He never withheld the ministrations of his hand or worldly goods from the sick and afflicted, and by his humanitarian acts endeared himself early to rich and poor alike.

In addition to the active practice of his profession, Dr. Padon owned and operated a drugstore, while he also became postmaster of Blackwell. Indeed it sometimes seemed as if there were no enterprise of merit in the vicinity which did not owe something to his able direction of affairs or sympathetic interest. An untiring worker, a good financier, and the possessor of a remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, he accumulated much real estate at Blackwell, and became the owner of many valuable properties, but none of it, it was observed, had been accumulated at the expense of his friends and neighbors. He was a close observer of the Golden Rule and practiced always what he preached. "He took for his motto: 'I dare do all that may become a man, who dares do more is none,' and his whole life was an exemplification of that truth."

He gave his support to all movements for civic advance irrespective of their source of origin, providing only that he considered them in the best interests of the community and its people. Dr. Padon was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was also a member of the Blackwell Board of Trade, and of the Bankers' Union of this city. A devout worshipper in the Baptist faith, he was a member and clerk of the local church, and an inspirational teacher in the Sunday school.

In October, 1894, Dr. Padon married Miss Carrie Adamson, of Princeton, Kentucky, who was later to take her place as one of the leading figures in Blackwell's life. Their years together were very happy and Dr. Padon loved nothing better than to be at home, enjoying the companionship of wife and friends. He seemed to possess in a manner given to few men, the happy faculty of friendship, and a warm association with him, once begun, was never broken.

His death, on September 19, 1899, brought widespread grief and to those who knew him best, a peculiarly desolate sorrow. Thus in the prime of life his career was cut short. It seemed that he might well have been spared for many years of useful endeavor, but that which he had already accomplished was of greatest value and has become a part of the very fabric of Oklahoma life. "It is useless to contemplate what he might have accomplished," wrote a local paper, "had he been spared to man's allotted time, for he is gone. Only his immortal soul is of account, and that has been rendered to his Maker. A perfect gentleman, a good business man, and the



most kind-hearted of mankind, his noble traits of character were many, and his kindness holds him dear to the memory of all. The good that he has done in Blackwell and for her citizens will live after him, and no history of this town will be complete without mention of his name."

**DAVID SYLVESTER ROSE**—An attorney of splendid talent, one-time member of the Kansas Supreme Court, and a leading figure in Oklahoma life for many years, David Sylvester Rose was everywhere known as a public-spirited citizen of finest progressive type. His contributions to the growth and progress of the State were many and varied. He saw the opportunities of Oklahoma in the pioneer days of the territory, was willing to work for its advancement, and in its prosperity, through his own fine efforts and ability, he largely shared.

Mr. Rose was born May 29, 1854, at Wellsville, Ohio, a member of a family which came originally from Scotland. He inherited the finest traits of sturdy ancestors and the best traditions of his race—courage and intrepidity, industry, thrift, and a strong determination which knew no obstacles in the way to success. Following the completion of his early education he was graduated from Mount Union College, and later undertook the course of study at Cincinnati Law School. Soon afterwards he began the practice of his profession at Wellington, Kansas, and soon rose to prominence in legal circles of the State. Mr. Rose possessed a wide knowledge of legal principles, together with their application in modern court procedure, and his diligence on behalf of his clients resulted in many notable triumphs for the causes which he espoused. His keen, analytical mind, quick intelligence and ready tact made him a persuasive and formidable figure before a jury, and brought him wide reputation throughout the State. His elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court of Kansas was a deserved tribute to his ability and success.

At the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893, Mr. Rose came to Oklahoma and settled at Enid. Later he moved to Blackwell, and in this city he made his home until the time of his death. Amid new surroundings he again attained preëminent position in his profession, winning the confidence of those who came to consult him, and building up an excellent practice of wide extent. By constant reading and study he kept well abreast of all latest developments in the legal field. His library was one of the finest in the State and he brought to his clients' affairs all the insight, enthusiasm and breadth of legal knowledge acquired by years of study. "Our attorneys," wrote a local paper at Blackwell, "have done much in forming our municipal ideals and in maintaining them at a worthy standard, and among those who figure prominently in movements in the city's interest, we find David S. Rose, who is conceded to be one of the best-read attorneys in this section of the country."

This was true of Mr. Rose in all phases of his career. He always considered service in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs and he worked constantly for the progress of the community and State. As evidence of his high standing and the confidence reposed in him by the people, he was elected a member of the Okla-


homa Legislature in 1897 and there served with the greatest distinction, considering not only the interests of his own constituents—although these were given every attention—but the welfare of the entire territory as well. Later, in 1907, he was elected a delegate to the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention held in Guthrie, and this again marked the wide esteem in which he was held and the reputation which was his as an authority on law. "Mr. Rose is the peer of any man elected to the convention," wrote the Blackwell paper at the time, "and would make an ideal presiding officer." His influence in the convention was decisive in helping to draft the constitution which is the pride of the State, and his services in this respect can not be over-estimated.

Mr. Rose was also a member of the Board of Regents of the State Normal schools. With the guidance of his sound judgment, and a complete confidence in the future of Oklahoma, he invested largely in real estate holdings, and at the time of his death owned many valuable properties in Blackwell and elsewhere of both residential and business types. He was known for his support of every worthy movement for advance and progress, whether civic or benevolent in nature, and his contributions to charitable causes were many and generous. Mr. Rose worshipped in the Presbyterian faith. He became a member of the church at Blackwell in 1911, was always faithful to its every interest and an active worker in every church cause. He was a valued member of the session of the local congregation, a member of the Men's Bible Class, and most constant in his attendance upon the means of grace.

On November 4, 1903, at Blackwell, David Sylvester Rose married Carrie (Adamson) Padon, widow of Dr. W. H. Padon, and one of the most prominent women of the city. Born at Princeton, Kentucky, she came to Blackwell in 1894, at a time when there were only four hundred inhabitants, when there were no railroads at all, and no banks. Mrs. Rose entered actively into the life of the times and worked for the advancement of Blackwell's interests. Clever and vivacious, a popular and gracious hostess, she has been prominent in all church, society, and literary work, and early became one of the pioneer club women of the city. She was president of the Kensington Club, and in 1902 represented this organization at Los Angeles, California. For a time she was also one of the official board of the Women's Club, while when she became president of the Chautauqua Circle, she took up the work of the lecture course which had hitherto been a failure, and made of it a brilliant success. Mrs. Rose has always given her time and money to the educating of children, and her house has always been a home to those in need. Many letters of appreciation have been received by her from the young people whom she has helped through college and who are now successful in business. During the World War, Mrs. Rose was an active participant in all the war drives. She continues her residence in Blackwell at No. 312 West College Avenue. Mrs. Rose has an adopted daughter, Louise A. Rose, born February 7, 1910, who is now (1929) in her senior year at the Holy Name Academy, near Tampa, Florida, specializing in voice and athletics. She has continued her residence in Blackwell at No. 312 West College Avenue.

Mr. Rose's death occurred at Diamond, Missouri, on July 30, 1918. His passing was a severe loss to



A. S. Rose  










Walter W. Parker

Oklahoma and a source of great sorrow to all those who knew him. He was a man of strictest integrity, kind and generous, who gave his allegiance throughout life to the highest ideals of Christian brotherhood and love. In a Lincoln birthday address, before a gathering at which many prominent Democrats had spoken, he paid tribute to the life of the Great Emancipator in words which seemed like a benediction upon his own life, and clearly revealed his fine spirit of tolerance and love:

"There is nothing," said Mr. Rose, "that speaks so highly of the character of the people of this country as that spirit we see exhibited here on this occasion, and I truly hope that this same spirit may pervade all classes of our people, regardless of party, and that the prejudices that exist and which sometimes find expression in untruthful criticisms of the party of which I am a member will disappear, and that all classes, regardless of party, will be inspired by those high and lofty sentiments that will drive away passion and prejudice until all men shall treat each other as brothers and patriots.

"In closing," and many later thought of his words in connection with his own pure and noble life, "I desire in my feeble way to pay honor and homage to the memory of the great President and Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, whose life and character were as rugged, strong and sturdy as the forest oak, whose humanitarianism was as broad as the world, extending to all people of every nation and every clime and color, and whose patriotism was as pure, spotless and intense as ever emanated from the heart of man. Truly in every sense he was a great and good man."

**HUGH M. TILTON**—A newspaper man all his mature years and son of a newspaper man, Hugh M. Tilton is the successful and progressive editor, with Tate Tilton, and publisher of the "Anadarko Tribune," of Anadarko, Caddo County, Oklahoma. The paper has been under the same general policy and management since 1906 and has come to be one of the best-known and most popular in that section. Mr. Tilton is also postmaster of Anadarko.

Hugh M. Tilton was born in Wakeenay County, Kansas, December 5, 1879, son of Winfield Scott and Jessie (McClure) Tilton. The father, born in Illinois, became a pioneer in the development of newspapers in Kansas when he established the "Western Kansas World," in 1879. The veteran editor is now living in retirement in California. The mother, who was born in Arkansas, died in 1909. The son, Hugh M. Tilton, was the second child in a large family of eleven, and he early indicated a desire to follow in the footsteps of his father and enter the newspaper world. When he was seventeen, he joined his father in an enterprise in Beatrice, Nebraska, where they published the paper until 1902. That year witnessed his association with the Lawton, Oklahoma, paper, which continued until 1905. In the spring of 1906, Mr. Tilton and his brother took over the "Anadarko Tribune," which has since prospered under the editorial management of H. M. and Tate Tilton, while another brother, Todd Tilton, is business manager. Although unsparing in his efforts to build up his paper and make it one of the best and most widely read in the county, Mr. Tilton has found time also for another important department of public service. In 1924 he was appointed postmaster of Anadarko, and in February, 1928, reappointed. He is a member of

the Republican party and the Lions Club, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Methodist church.

On April 11, 1909, Hugh M. Tilton married Nellie Wolvertine, a native of Oklahoma, and they have two children: Jessie Irene and Bernice Harriett Tilton.

**WALTER WINFIELD PARKER**—A teacher and educator of long experience and proved ability, Walter Winfield Parker is now president of the Northwestern State Teachers' College, at Alva, Oklahoma. When called to this office, he had already achieved considerable reputation in educational circles through the Middle West, and his further success at Alva has more than justified the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Parker was born in Umpire, Howard County, Arkansas, January 17, 1889, a son of John Alexander Parker, minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of Susan Elizabeth (Pinkerton) Parker. He attended the public schools of his native State, and later both Hendrix Academy at Conway, Arkansas, from which he was graduated in 1907, and Hendrix College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912. Deciding to give his life to educational work, he pursued his studies at Columbia University in New York City, this institution conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1915. In 1929 he received the Doctor of Laws degree from Hendrix College at Conway, Arkansas.

For several years he was teacher of English and history at the Conway High School, in Arkansas, and for several more was associate professor of English at Hendrix College. Later he accepted the position of head of the department of English, and dean of the faculty at Central Missouri State Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Missouri, which positions he filled most successfully until he came to the Northwestern State Teachers' College, of Oklahoma, as its president. Thoroughly trained in educational work, and possessing executive ability in unusual degree, Mr. Parker's record at Alva has been an enviable one of smooth and efficient administration and constant progress. The community here has reason to regard his residence with satisfaction, as the State may also consider itself fortunate to have enlisted his services in its behalf. The following excerpt serves to show the high standing of the Northwestern State Teachers' College:

There has been a high degree of uniformity in the successfulness of those who have graduated from Northwestern. Most of these have become successful teachers, others have entered professional schools and have become successful lawyers, doctors, pharmacists, engineers and business managers; leaders in their respective fields. The reputation of these graduates is a source of pride among those connected with the institution.

Mr. Parker has always been active in civic movements and fraternal affairs, holding membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Kappa Delta Pi, Phi Sigma Pi, and Pi Kappa Delta fraternities, while among the associations of the men of his profession he is a prominent member of the National Education Association, the National Council of Teachers of English, and several other similar organizations. Mr. Parker is the author of a published volume on English composition, called, "English Composition Manual," while he has also



contributed many articles to "The English Journal," University of Chicago Press; "The Journal of National Education," of Washington, District of Columbia; School and Society," published at New York; "School and Community"; and several others. With his family he worships in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On September 4, 1912, at Conway, Arkansas, Walter Winfield Parker married Martha Marion James, a daughter of John William and Lulu (Lair) James. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of four children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born May 14, 1914. 2. John James, born July 16, 1916. 3. Walter Winfield, Jr., born October 30, 1917. 4. William Honard, who was born on December 6, 1920. The family residence at Alva is situated on the college campus.

**GEORGE L. ORR**—Operating as a farmer, a mechanic, a contractor and a merchant, George L. Orr, present city clerk of Marlow, has shown the sturdy material that he is made of by doing with all his might whatever came to his hands to do. Such men have been the power that has kept the great commercial machine of Oklahoma in running order and served to develop the great latent natural resources of the State, and to set the Commonwealth in a proud position amidst the galaxy of stars that make up the American Union. Mr. Orr has never been afraid of work. From the time when he was a boy in school he utilized the hours when not at his books by working on the home farm in Tennessee. No idle moment entered into his calculations. The result has been success in everything he undertook and today he is looked upon as one of the leading citizens of the district in which he resides, with a high reputation for honor, industry, ability and a progressive spirit.

George L. Orr was born in Belfast, Tennessee, March 8, 1864, a son of Robert J. and Sarah Elizabeth (Laws) Orr, and is the sixth of eight children of his parents, three of whom are deceased. Educated in the local public schools, he finished high school and then for a number of years applied himself to farming in Tennessee. In 1892 he came into the Southwest and located for one year at Vernon, Texas, then removed to Marlow, Oklahoma, August 31, 1893, just prior to the opening of the Cherokee Strip for settlement. From then until 1911 he worked as a mechanic and contractor, with one year in the mercantile business, finally establishing his lumber business and conducting it until 1913, when he was elected city clerk, a position he has held ever since, with the exception of a two-and-one-half-year period. He is also a justice of the peace, an office he has held since 1916. In religion, Mr. Orr is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a deacon and elder for many years.

George L. Orr married (first) Anna Dysart, of Belfast, Tennessee, of which union four sons were born: 1. Leslie K., deceased, of whom further. 2. Clarence E., a bridge builder, now of Irving, Texas. 3. Howard M., a railroad employee, at Pendleton, Oregon. 4. William L., a dentist, of Freeport, Illinois. Mrs. Orr died in Marlow, July 6, 1899, and Mr. Orr married (second), January 24, 1902, of which union two children were born: 5. Robert L., associated with the Gas and Electric Company, of Oklahoma City. 6.

J. Everett, a student at the University of Oklahoma, specializing in geology.

Lieutenant Leslie K. Orr, United States Navy, son of George L. Orr, city clerk of Marlow, Oklahoma, made a record in his chosen profession that is at once the pride of the family and which won him the esteem and admiration of his fellow officers. He was a valuable unit of the naval establishment. Especially was this true when the United States became involved in the World War and needed experienced officers to train the raw recruits who were mustered into the service. At that time he was entrusted with command of a regiment of recruits to drill and train and was so successful with the trust that he won the plaudits of the higher officials of the navy. His long training, his intimate knowledge of his profession, his ability as an instructor and his qualities as a disciplinarian were of great service in the emergency, and he acquitted himself with highest credit. Although he was never sent to the war zone, he was of priceless service in the tasks that were set for him to do. Seven times he crossed the equator in his duties, and with every principal island in the Pacific Ocean he was acquainted by visits. He enlisted in the service at the earliest age possible and made his way to his last commission of senior grade lieutenant solely through his own abilities and the confidence that he inspired in his superiors.

Leslie K. Orr was born in Belfast, Tennessee, January 12, 1888, and died in the Government hospital at Bremerton, State of Washington, June 9, 1927. He was reared in Marlow, Oklahoma, and here acquired his preliminary education. He was always a worker and a student and after finishing the elementary school grades he worked at anything that came to his hands. Before he was eighteen years of age he had become a member of the navy, serving faithfully and loyally to the close of a brilliant career of usefulness to his country. His wife and one son survived Lieutenant Leslie K. Orr, United States Navy.

**GEORGE W. HURLEY**—Formerly sheriff of Harper County and a well-known figure in the community of Buffalo through many years, George W. Hurley is accounted one of the foremost men of the Buffalo community, and has contributed largely to its advancement. His interests are wide, his experiences many; his career is unusual, enfolded in the early days of Texas and Oklahoma, and concerned in the development of the latter State.

George W. Hurley was born July 27, 1862, at Ozark, Arkansas, son of David T. and Catherine Hurley. His father was a cattleman, prosperous and courageous. The times were rough, and peril stalked the ranges. He met his death at the hands of robbers in 1863, when George W. Hurley was a year old. Catherine Hurley survived her husband ten years, and died, in Texas, in 1873. There were eight children in the family, and of these George W. Hurley was the youngest.

At the age of eleven years, George W. Hurley went to work on a ranch in Texas. In 1879, when he was seventeen, he went farther west into the ranges of the "Lone Star" State, into Eastland County, and there, for six years, engaged in horse trading with G. L. Hustas. Having disposed of his share in the enterprise, he went to the foot of the Stake Plains of Texas, and was with the Cooper Brothers in Yellow

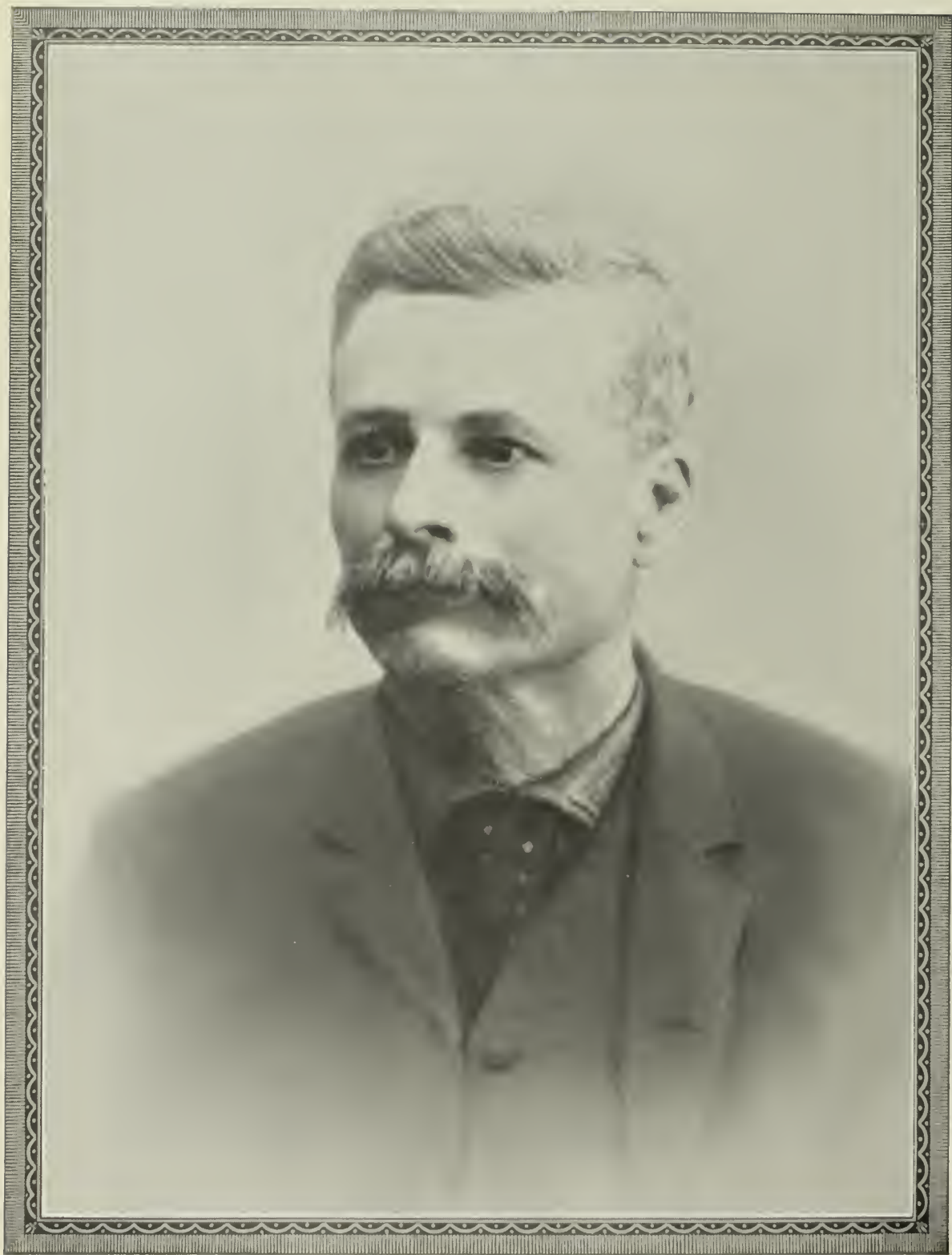


*Geo. Stanley*









W. F. Gault

Horse Canyon in 1883. Then, for a brief period, he engaged in the cattle business, and returned afterward to Central Texas, having been, so to speak, "in the saddle" twenty-six years. On March 22, 1898, he went to Ashland, Kansas, with a herd of cattle which was sold to B. R. Grimes, with whom he came into association as an employee, working for him two years and four months as cattle overseer. He subsequently took charge of the Colonel Perry ranch, at Englewood, Kansas, but retained the position only a short while, as he wished to take active and personal charge of a claim which he held in Harper County. He returned to this claim, with headquarters in Buffalo, and conducted it with fortune until 1927, when he sold it to take care of other interests. Mr. Hurley was elected sheriff of Harper County in 1922, assumed office in 1923, and held it with distinction until he was defeated for reelection in the primaries of 1928. It is to be noted, incidentally, that since Harper County came into being there has never (this is written in 1928) been a warrant served in the Buffalo neighborhood—speaking eloquently of the excellence of the sheriff's office as maintained here. Mr. Hurley's term as sheriff was remarked on for its excellence. He retired from office on January 7, 1929, and is now engaged in the automobile business at Buffalo. He was a founder of the first school in the county, has always interested himself in educational matters as in other affairs of the county, and is a communicant of the Methodist church.

George W. Hurley married, January 9, 1889, in Texas, Dora Herning, who died December 23, 1914. He married (second), January 8, 1929, Grace M. Shaw. Of his first marriage there were born four children: 1. Estella, wife of W. O. Laneb, of Grant County, Oklahoma. 2. Samuel, of Bucklin, Kansas. 3. William, of Bucklin. 4. George L., of Dodge City, Kansas.

**THOMAS G. GOODWIN** is one of the foremost citizens of Alva, Oklahoma, where he has been engaged for many years in the legal profession. In recent years, he has been specializing in land and pension law, while both he and his work are widely known throughout Alva and this region of Oklahoma.

Mr. Goodwin was born at Lebanon, Indiana, on February 1, 1856, son of Aaron and Eliza (Shoemaker) Goodwin. His father was born in Kentucky in 1816, while the mother was a native of North Carolina; Aaron Goodwin was a farmer and school teacher by occupation.

Thomas G. Goodwin, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the schools of Lebanon, Indiana, and afterward taught school for four years in the late "seventies." This work he performed in Indiana, where he thus acquired his early experience, and, at the same time, studied law in his spare hours. At length he was admitted to practice this profession in the Boon and Circuit Court in Indiana on February 27, 1878, and there remained, engaged in his practice, until March, 1885. At that time he went west to Dodge City, and to Cimarron, Kansas, where he stayed for five years and gained headway in his work in the law. At the end of this period he removed to Guthrie, Oklahoma; that was in 1889, when this region was first being opened to settlement. In Guthrie he remained until 1891. He went back to Cimarron, Kansas; then to Alva, Oklahoma, when

the Cherokee Strip was opened to settlement, on September 16, 1893. He appeared there at noon on that memorable day, took some town lots by the Government Townsite Board, and erected thereon a dwelling, in which he continues to live at this time, the address now being No. 313 Santa Fé Street. He is now the only person living on the original townsite, who purchased property of the Townsite Board and settled upon it in those early days. Having settled here, he took up the practice of Government land law; he had previously been admitted to practice law in the Interior Department, of which the pension office is a branch; and now he is a practitioner before this Interior Department, as well as a justice of the peace for Alva, Oklahoma, a position which he has held for the last eight years. He has practiced Government land law before the different local land offices of Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, and is well and favorably known to the early settlers of Woods, Alfalfa, Major and Woodward counties as a land lawyer, pension attorney, farmer and general utility man, having a one-fourth section of land near Capron, Oklahoma, that produces three thousand bushels of wheat annually.

Mr. Goodwin married, on April 17, 1878, Lelia Beck, who was born in Lebanon, Indiana, September 3, 1857. Together, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin came to the old Indian Territory in days when more than ordinary courage was required to fight the hard times and backward conditions that were found here. They fought their battle and stayed, however, and in Alva were among the most highly respected and useful citizens. Mrs. Goodwin was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, and was loved and admired by all who knew her. She passed away peacefully at the family home on Saturday evening, November 24, 1928, after a long and valuable life.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin had one child, a daughter, Mable Goodwin, who became the wife of Guy Welch, who was then chief clerk in the land office in Woods County. Mable (Goodwin) Welch died in 1910, leaving three small children, for whom Mrs. Goodwin cared in the capacities of both mother and grandmother, and to whom she was thoroughly devoted. These three children were: Dudley Goodwin Welch, now of Marshall, Oklahoma; Genevieve, now Genevieve (Welch) Budd, of Lebanon, Indiana; and Mortimer Alexander Welch, of Alva, Oklahoma. Mr. Goodwin now has three great-grandchildren.

**HON. WILLIAM JAMES GAULT**—Founding a business on the same day that the future city in which it was to grow to enormous proportions was incorporated is possibly a unique example of enterprise, yet such is the record of the late William James Gault and Oklahoma City. But the record of Mr. Gault was also unique. He was the first mayor of the city and had served in a similar office in Kansas; was a member of the Legislature with a splendid record of achievement for his constituents, and built up one of the greatest lumber enterprises in the Southwest. He was one of the most popular men in the history of the State, his whole record one of unblemished service to the people through his commercial activities and public work in legislative halls and executive office. He was an "Eighty-niner," with all that that term implies of hard work and indefatigable in-



dustry, of ambition and altruism, faith and vision. None knew better than he the potentialities of Oklahoma and he backed his faith with hard work to achieve the results he knew could be brought about by coöperation in commercial enterprise and maintenance of the laws of the land, with a fair deal for every citizen and honest representation of facts to others who sought the benefits to be derived in such a community.

William J. Gault was born in Washington County, New York, in 1830. At the age of six years, with his family, he removed to Adams County, Illinois, where he received a common school education. In 1853 he went to California, where he remained until 1856, when he returned home. He located, in 1857, in Kansas City, where he remained for twenty years engaged in manufacturing brick. In 1876 he removed to Eldorado, Kansas, where he remained until the opening of Oklahoma, and during that time served as mayor of the city, having been elected by the Democratic vote in a community which was heavily Republican in general sentiment. He came to Oklahoma April 22, 1890, entering the Territory on the first train from the south, and located on the spot where Oklahoma City was destined to rise. There he engaged in the lumber trade, establishing the Gault Lumber Company while the incorporation of the city of Oklahoma was under way. His enterprise was incorporated the following June and grew with great rapidity and strength. On August 9, 1890, he was elected mayor of Oklahoma City, and in 1897 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourth Territorial Legislature, in which he served with distinction as chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and in other capacities. He also served as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, and president of the School Board when the Washington and Emerson schools were built. He was a member of the "89ers" Club, and other social organizations, and attended the Congregational church. His death occurred in Oklahoma City, April 15, 1899.

The firm of W. J. Gault & Son continued to function as one of the leading enterprises of its character in the Southwest, with W. D. Gault, son of the founder, as president, and J. M. Phillips, secretary and manager, until 1912, when the business was closed.

Hon. William J. Gault married, at Kansas City, December 27, 1859, Martha Phillips, of that city. They had three children: 1. Eliza J., who married C. A. Crowder, of Eldorado, Kansas, January 5, 1888. He was a native of Washington, District of Columbia, who came to Oklahoma in 1892, after his marriage in Eldorado. He conducts the largest and finest plumbing and steam-fitting establishment in the State. Their children are: i. Ocea Lena, born November 30, 1888, a graduate of the University of Chicago; married L. C. Norman, and they are the parents of Janice G. ii. Grace, born October 25, 1896, a high school graduate; married T. L. Allen, of Dallas, Texas, and they are the parents of: Lena Mae, and Thomas L. 2. A son, W. D. 3. Mary, married E. A. Tarmon, of Oklahoma City, where they now reside.

In the death of William James Gault the State of Oklahoma lost one of its most useful and esteemed citizens, a pioneer who did a great deal toward the development of the virgin territory and whose name will be permanently recorded on the rolls of honor of this commonwealth.

**STANLEY J. BRYANT**—Prominent citizen of Hobart, Oklahoma, Stanley J. Bryant has a record of consistent accomplishment in economic, civic and social activity.

He was born January 18, 1893, at Mondamin, Iowa, son of Lewis A. and Nettie Maude (Flesher) Bryant, both of whom were born in Ohio, the former engaged in agriculture for many years in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, with their children, came to Oklahoma in 1900. Until 1903 they were at Edmond, then removed to Frederick, where they have since resided. In the family were children: 1. Stanley J., of whom we write. 2. Grace, wife of Jerome B. Martin, of Vernon, Texas. 3. Marion, of Erick, Oklahoma. 4. Helen, wife of Carl Jones, of Altus, Oklahoma. 5. William, at home with his parents. 6. Emmett, deceased.

Stanley J. Bryant was seven years old when his parents came to Oklahoma. He studied in the public schools of Edmond and Frederick, completed his collegiate preparation, and matriculated in Central State College at Edmond. He taught school at Tillman, Oklahoma, for a time, and when the United States entered the World War enlisted for service with the colors, in the 90th Division, Texas and Oklahoma, Company L, 357th Infantry. Overseas a year, he took part in activities on three battle fronts: the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Toul fronts; and received his discharge in 1919. Returning to civilian life, he studied at the University of Oklahoma, whence he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1921, and Master of Science in 1929. Mr. Bryant has resided in Hobart since 1921; he was high school principal for four years, and from 1925 to the present time, superintendent of the city schools. He was a member of Alpha Tau Omega Social Fraternity there, and was elected to three other honorary fraternal bodies. He is now affiliated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Stanley J. Bryant married, August 13, 1921, Willie Mae Barnett. Their children are: 1. Lewis Jackson, who was born December 10, 1924. 2. Joe Stanley, born January 1, 1927.

**CHARLIE ERNEST FORBES**, principal of the Senior High School at Hobart, has had a career of diversified and interesting activity. He was born in Washita County, Oklahoma, February 26, 1898, on his father's farm, and has made his career in his native State. His parents are Eugene and Helen (Nicholas) Forbes, his father a native of Michigan and his mother a native of Missouri. His father made the run into Oklahoma in 1892, staking a claim representing the farm on which Charlie Ernest Forbes was born. Eugene Forbes, a prominent attorney, now resides at Weatherford, Oklahoma. In the family are children: 1. Raymond, a teacher. 2. Charlie Ernest, of whom further. 3. Mary, a teacher in the Weatherford schools.

Charlie Ernest Forbes graduated from Southwestern Teachers' College in 1917, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Oklahoma University in 1922, and that of Master of Arts in 1925. Meanwhile, his career as an educator had begun; first, as a teacher in the United States Navy, during the World War. Mr. Forbes enlisted in the navy in May, 1918. He



*Martha Gault*









*C. W. Pennington*

was in service aboard three ships: "No. 91," the "Mellville," and the "Alabama." Discharged July 24, 1919, he became a teacher at El Reno, Oklahoma, for a year; left that post to be Superintendent of Schools at Cheyenne for a year, and for two years was superintendent at Oktaha. Then he accepted the post of principal at Jefferson School, of Norman, at the same time working on his Master's degree. He came to Hobart in 1925, and since that year has served with distinction as principal of the Senior High School. Many improvements in teaching have been installed here by Mr. Forbes. For several summers he has served on the faculty of Southwestern State Teachers' College at Weatherford, in the History Department.

Charlie Ernest Forbes married, May 23, 1923, Ferne Keniston, native of Illinois, and they have a son, Charlie Ernest, Jr., who was born May 30, 1926. Members of the family attend the Christian Church of Hobart, Mrs. Forbes being a popular member of church and social circles.

Active in general affairs, Mr. Forbes touches upon all currents of movement for the progress of Hobart. He is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Commandery, Knights Templar. He also belongs to Phi Delta Kappa and Lambda Nu fraternities; is a member of the American Legion, and the Rotary Club; and is quite active in Boy Scout work.

**CLARENCE E. BURLINGAME**—A figure of large importance in the life and affairs of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Clarence E. Burlingame is widely known throughout both Oklahoma and Kansas as one of the largest individual distributors of natural gas in this section of the country. Mr. Burlingame also operates extensively in Missouri, and his interests are by no means exclusively directed to the distribution of natural gas. In fact he is prominent in many phases of industrial and commercial life, in all of which he has achieved an unusual measure of success.

Mr. Burlingame was born at New Martinsville, West Virginia, on December 3, 1877, a son of Thomas Mason Burlingame, a merchant and investor, who was born in Rhode Island, and of Amanda Jane (Burgess) Burlingame, a native of West Virginia. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, and following graduation from the local high school began his business career at New Martinsville. From 1895 to 1907, he was engaged in the clothing and shoe business, and was also interested to some extent in the oil industry of the State. For some time he had been impressed by the opportunities which Oklahoma offered to those who were willing to work for its development, and in 1907 he removed to the territory, entering the oil and gas fields, which were being opened in large numbers. His previous experience in West Virginia proved of value to him now, and his sound judgment correctly estimated the potentialities of the various oil properties. Through a period of years he gradually solidified his position and built his holdings to prosperous proportions. Today, in addition to his work of distribution, Mr. Burlingame is a large producer of oil and gas, and is the owner of much valuable property in both Oklahoma and Kansas. He operates thirty gas plants in different towns in Oklahoma and Kansas, and owns more than three hundred producing oil wells. His

interests are especially strong in Bartlesville, where he makes his home, and here he has erected a number of larger buildings in the city. In fact, he is one of the largest business property owners in Bartlesville, his property taking in two solid blocks running parallel on Keeler from Third to Fifth streets, and he also owns Hotel Marie, the finest hotel in Bartlesville. For fourteen years Mr. Burlingame has furnished the building for the United States Post Office in the village. Also he owns a large amount of residence property, and is always ready to aid his friends in the building of their homes by extending to them liberal loans.

Mr. Burlingame is a director of the First National Bank, at Bartlesville, and of the Tulsa National Bank of Tulsa. He is also a stockholder in several other financial institutions, and his opinion on all matters is highly regarded and frequently sought. At Bartlesville he is president and owner of the C. E. Burlingame Corporation, a holding corporation of oil and gas companies, and an investment house. In politics Mr. Burlingame is a member of the Democratic party, and in spite of a busy life he has taken a deep interest in civic affairs and progress. He is an active member of the Bartlesville Chamber of Commerce, having served as its president and is now a director, his support for every worthy movement making for advance being always assured. Mr. Burlingame served as colonel on Governor Walton's staff. During the period of the World War he was a member of the Fuel Administration Board, and special inspector of the Mid-Continent field, as well as a member of various other local boards and committees. Mr. Burlingame has always been especially active in the work of the various State bodies for oil conservation. He served, in this connection, as secretary and treasurer of the Northeast Oklahoma Conservation Board, and later as chairman of the State Conservation Board which was active in drafting oil and gas conservation regulations which were adopted by the State Legislature during Governor Williams' administration. Mr. Burlingame is president of the Baltic Operating Company, the Vinita Fuel Company, the Wilmington Gas Company, the Ruth Fuel Company, Coal Junction Gas Company, and the Tirnile Gas Service Company. He is a member of the Hillcrest Country Club, of Bartlesville, the Kansas City Athletic Club, and the Tulsa Club, of Tulsa; and, fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in the various bodies of that order.

Clarence E. Burlingame married, at New Martinsville, West Virginia, Frances Lowther, daughter of Dr. F. P. Lowther, born in West Virginia, and of Carolyn (Wise) Lowther, also a native of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame are the parents of one daughter, Ruth Jeannette, born in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The family residence is situated at No. 935 Cherokee Avenue, being one of the finest in Bartlesville.

**JOHN WILLIAM REECE**, of Stillwater, Oklahoma, is both a State and a national figure. He has served two terms as member of the House of Representatives of Oklahoma, and he was elected in 1916 by the State of Oklahoma as a Democratic presidential elector. He has held both city and county, as well as State and national, responsibilities, and as he is still in the prime of life, it is hard to predict what he will yet hold. But he appears to have that



genius for public life which is the indispensable requisite to any aspiring public figure. He is a very able and a very experienced lawyer. He has lived in several States and he has practiced law in several States and cities. He has held numerous positions to which only a lawyer of recognized ability could be nominated. He has devoted the major part of his abilities to the practice of his profession and in public service, and in these two fields he has found both profit and pleasure. In that fact may lie the secret of his steady ascent, for it is a well-known axiom that there is no surer road to the top of any profession than a love for the work that profession entails apart from the prosperity that is likely to follow its successful practice.

John William Reece was born at Jamestown, Ohio, on August 10, 1874, son of William and Nannie A. Reece, members of an old Welsh family, the father being engaged in educational work. He was educated in the public schools at Great Bend, Kansas, and Emporia, Kansas, and also graduated from the high school of Emporia. Following his high school course, he attended the State Normal College at Emporia, with an indefinite purpose of following a career like that of his father in the educational field. However, he began to study law with Judge Francis Martin, at Falls City, Nebraska, and was in the course of time admitted to the bar. He was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Nebraska in 1896, and by the Circuit Court of Jasper County, State of Missouri, in 1897. He was admitted to practice law by the District Court of Payne County, Territory of Oklahoma, in 1900, and later by the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, and by the United States District Court for Oklahoma.

Mr. Reece practiced law at Joplin, Missouri, from 1897 to 1900, and then removed to Stillwater, Oklahoma, and there has continuously, to the present time, engaged in the practice of law. He has served two terms as county attorney of Payne County, Oklahoma, also at different times as city attorney for the city of Stillwater. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma in 1913 and in 1927. As before noted, he was elected in 1916 by the State of Oklahoma as a Democratic presidential elector.

Mr. Reece is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association and of the Payne County Bar Association. He was a member of the Council of Defense, and was attorney for the Thrift Stamp drives during the participation by the United States in the World War, and he was attorney also for the Exemption Board. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion, he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church.

John W. Reece married, at Joplin, Missouri, December 28, 1903, Mabel A. Radley, daughter of James and Molley Radley. There have been five children of the marriage: 1. Eulah, born September 7, 1905. 2. Robert, born September 16, 1907. 3. Lenore, born January 17, 1910. 4. Walter, born December 4, 1913. 5. Grace, born December 20, 1919.

**THOMAS ANTHONY HIGGINS**—A record of continued progress is that presented by the career of Thomas Anthony Higgins, of Stillwater, Oklahoma. Mr. Higgins received his education in the public schools, in business college, and in law schools and

offices, and it was in this last direction that the finger which guided his course in life pointed. He has been practicing at the bar of Oklahoma for well over a decade, and as he is still in the prime of life, the highest rewards of his profession may yet well be his.

Thomas Anthony Higgins was born at Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, Kansas, on April 12, 1881, son of Thomas and Sarah Jane (Sever) Higgins, his father being a farmer. He went through the public school, including the twelfth grade, in Guthrie, graduating with the class of 1897. After that he attended business college in Guthrie, and later took a law course with the American Law Book Company, in New York City.

In the course of time he became court reporter at the District Court, First Judicial District of Oklahoma Territory, under John H. Burford, Chief Justice; and later worked in the same capacity with the Hon. A. H. Huston, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, after Oklahoma had become a State, in which capacity he continued until June, 1912, at which time he was admitted to the bar in Oklahoma. Mr. Higgins has been practicing law continuously since 1913. He was at one time a director of the Cushing Savings and Loan Association, at Cushing, Oklahoma. He was a member of the City Council of Guthrie, and was also city attorney of Cushing for two or three terms.

He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, of Cushing, Oklahoma, and is a member of the Oklahoma Consistory, No. 1, Guthrie, Oklahoma. He is also a member of the Payne County Bar Association, and of the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He also belongs to the Stillwater Chamber of Commerce, and in July, 1929, was elected its president. In church affiliation, he is a Presbyterian.

Thomas A. Higgins married, November 30, 1905, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, Lena Koetsch, daughter of John Godfrey and Minnie Katrina (Huss) Koetsch. They have three children of the marriage: 1. Mildred Louise, born June 17, 1907. 2. Margaret Elizabeth, born December 15, 1909. 3. Norton Allen, born October 24, 1920.

**JOHN WILLIAM BEATTY**—The history of a town or of a city is the history of its pioneers, the men who built the foundation. Ofttimes, the credit comes too late to the builder of an edifice, and the lapse of a few years is required to show the full strength of the structure. While the ability and worth of John William Beatty were recognized during the period of his activities, the twelve years that have intervened since his labors ceased, have more fully revealed the value of his services to Blackwell, Kay County, and the State of Oklahoma.

Born and reared in Audrain County, Missouri, near Mexico, he received his earlier education in this county and city, then entered the university of his native State, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree. While a student there, he was active in extra-curricular college work and a prominent member of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Returning later to Missouri University, he acquired a Civil Engineer degree, and civil engineering became his life-work. He was a member of the Baptist church, since boyhood.

After leaving college, he became active in railroad work, and, as locating engineer, has to his credit



*L. W. Beatty*





the accomplishment of difficult feats of engineering for the Denver & Rio Grande and other roads in the Western States. This work led him to Old Mexico, where he became interested in, and later, chief engineer of the Mexican Central Road, with headquarters at the City of Mexico. Malarial conditions of that climate, however, caused him to resign this position, which he did just prior to the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893.

Making this memorable race, he secured a business lot in Perry, which he forfeited, and located in Blackwell, where he made his home and became inseparably connected with all city interests until the time of his death. Identified with early day activities of the new town and community, he devoted largely of his time, and previously acquired capital, in their upbuilding, serving on the first city council and for many years as city engineer. The first school building was built and the first school launched during Mr. Beatty's incumbency as member of the school board. It was then that the site of the present high school was purchased. Mr. Beatty was elected mayor in 1917, but death claimed him before he assumed the duties of that office. Associated with Charles Day, and John W. Randall, two other pioneer citizens who were also prominently identified with Blackwell's early history, Day Addition, one of the best residential sections of the city, was surveyed, platted, and opened to settlement by these three men, Mr. Beatty building the first residence thereon. The site for the present Catholic church was donated for this purpose by the trio. It was through the efforts of Mr. Beatty, Ed L. Peckham, and Smith Chambers, that the Frisco Railroad was extended from Arkansas City to Vernon, Texas, via Blackwell, Mr. Beatty acting as locating engineer and later becoming chief engineer. It was largely through his connection in railroad circles that this venture, which meant so much to Blackwell, was made financially possible. This road was known as the B. E. S. Line, and later purchased by the Frisco.

Among the earliest promoters and financial backers of the gas and oil development in the vicinity of Blackwell, which are largely responsible for the city's growth and prosperity, we find John W. Beatty also leading,—our industries of today coming as a result of yesterday's efforts. Mr. Beatty was one of the chief promoters, and for many years director, of the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company. He was also stockholder and, at one time, president of the Blackwell Brick Plant, now a flourishing institution. One of his favorite maxims was, "If a thing is worth being done, it is worth doing yourself." The business houses erected by him are today a credit to the city. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Blackwell's beautiful city of the dead, in which his body now rests, is also a monument to Mr. Beatty's memory, being designed, platted, and surveyed by him, as a donation to the Odd Fellows' Lodge, which owns it, and of which he was a member. He was also a Mason—a member of the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter, a member of Emanuel Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, having filled the various chairs in each organization.

Mr. Beatty was of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-grandfather, James Beatty, having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, from Virginia, and one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Fayette

County, Kentucky. His mother, a member of the Armistead family of Virginia, came with her parents, when a child, to Audrain County, Missouri, where they acquired many valuable acres. Strangely, the lady who became the life companion of Mr. Beatty, traces her ancestry also to William Armistead, who came from England and settled in Virginia in 1635.

The achievements of a life like that of John William Beatty cannot be crowded into narrow limits; men die, but their works live after them. That Blackwell owes much of what she now is, and what she may yet become, to the civic spirit, untiring efforts, unswerving loyalty to any cause he espoused, made the name of John W. Beatty an anchorage, never questioned. This is now in almost daily evidence to those who know Blackwell, and have occasion to consult records of town, county, or State. While the value of his services to his home town and community are recognized, it is upon the qualities of John Beatty, the man, that the memories of those who knew him best love most to dwell. He had the gift of understanding, and the merit of dependability to a degree far in excess of the usual, and in recognition of these qualities it was not an uncommon saying in Blackwell, "As honest as John Beatty." With a progressive spirit, executive ability, and a vision of Blackwell's future, hidden from the eyes of many who lived here in the earlier days with him, but above all these, with a generous nature and kindly heart, was John Beatty, the loyal, upright citizen, and a trusted friend of all who came within the circle of his acquaintance and the sphere of his influence and, verily, our works do live after us.

In the residence built in 1910, at No. 303 West College Avenue, his death occurred April 9, 1917. The widow, Cordelia Lunceford Beatty, after eighteen consecutive years of residence, still claims this as her home. She, too, is a pioneer of Blackwell, coming from Winfield, Kansas, shortly after the opening of the Strip, where she and Mr. Beatty were married November 20, 1905. She also received her education in Columbia, Missouri, at Christian College, and the State University.

She is interested in various organizations of the city, a charter member of the Blackwell branch of the American Association of University Women, and of Chapter A. B., P. E. O., and is an Eastern Star. It was through her efforts and in her home that the Sarah Harrison Chapter, the first Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, in North Central Oklahoma, was formally organized, February 11, 1914. From the membership of this chapter, other chapters in various towns have since been formed. She has served the State organization as treasurer, and during her three-year tenure of office as State registrar, Volume II, Oklahoma State Lineage, was compiled, printed and distributed among the various members, and copies sent complimentary, by Mrs. Beatty, to various libraries in the different States. Other patriotic organizations in which Mrs. Beatty has membership are: Colonial Dames, Daughters of Colonial Governors, and Descendants of The Crown in America. She is a charter member of Nicholas Marteau Circle, First Families of Virginia, 1607-1620, of which latter organization she has had the honor to serve as State Burgess the past three years. Mrs. Beatty has devoted much time, and is deeply interested in helping afflicted children and in the education and advancement of the less fortunate.

**HENRY AMOS CONGER, M. D.**—In the life and affairs of Duncan and the surrounding community few men have played a more important part than that taken by Henry Amos Conger, who was not only the first physician and the first druggist in the town, but also became in his later years an extensive buyer and seller of real estate, as well as an investor in oil properties. There was scarcely any phase of the life of his municipality or State in which Dr. Conger was not helpfully interested, while he was especially active in fraternal and church affairs. Despite his many and varied interests and the actual labors that he performed in many different fields of endeavor, he was ever a home man, one whose first thoughts were of his family, and his tireless and unswerving devotion in this direction won for him the affections of all whose privilege it was to know him intimately. Dr. Conger's death came as a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances, and was an occasion of widespread sorrow and regret among the citizens of Duncan.

Born on April 15, 1864, in Texas, he spent his boyhood and early youth in that State, and was graduated from the schools of his native district. He then entered the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. His first practice was in the State of Texas, and it was there that he was married after the passage of five years. Two years after his marriage, in 1892, he removed to Duncan, where he opened the first drugstore and at the same time continued his practice of medicine. For thirty years he cared for the sick and afflicted of that region, going at all times, both day and night, through cold and heat, rain and snow, that he might help to relieve suffering humanity and give the patients who came to him such treatment that they would be restored to health. Those who were unable to pay for his services received as courteous and careful attention as those who paid.

He continued his work in this connection for many years, until at length he gradually extended his interests into other fields, investing in oil royalties and oil leases and becoming eminently successful in his new undertakings. During the World War, when real estate was bringing high prices, he sold sixteen private houses, which he owned, but kept five buildings for their rental. One of these edifices, that in which is housed the Security National Bank, Mrs. Conger recently sold. Dr. Conger was for fifteen years officially connected with the organization of the First National Bank, until he became interested in the Security National Bank. His numerous enterprises were of such character that he left his wife without financial worries, while at the same time he placed himself among the leaders in Oklahoma life, his leadership extending, not into one or two, but into many, fields of work. Although the drugstore that he occupied is now in other hands, the site now being utilized by the Matt and Bill Hardware Company, on Main Street, many people remember well that old store and the faithful labors performed by Dr. Conger within its doors. It was in the rear part of this store building he lived in the first year of his residence in Duncan, and it was there that he ministered to the needs of storm victims on that memorable night before Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, when the whole town of Duncan was almost blown from the earth. He served the people of Duncan in health matters at a time when the town, still unorganized

and undeveloped, probably needed such services most. And then, when the town grew, he became active in other branches of its life, and his vice-presidencies of the First National and then of the Security National Bank were characterized by that same spirit of service and usefulness that marked all his work.

In addition to his other activities, he was a leader in fraternal affairs, having been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was Past Worshipful Master, and also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was a Past Noble Grand. Mrs. Conger is now a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and is a Past Matron of the Rebekahs, in which order she is also a Past Noble Grand. Dr. Conger, among his other activities, was an ardent church worker, having been a member of the Baptist church, in which for many years he was deacon. When the second church home of the First Baptist Church was built, his name headed the list of those who subscribed the necessary \$3,500 for the purpose.

Dr. Conger married, October 26, 1890, after his return to Texas and the beginnings of his professional life there, Fannie Anderson. To this union there was born one child, who died in infancy.

The death of Dr. Henry Amos Conger, which occurred on March 26, 1928, was a cause of great grief and sincere mourning among all who knew him, both in Duncan and elsewhere. So faithful and valuable had been his services to this community that he was known, and justifiably so, as one of its outstanding citizens, and one who, though he has passed on, will live in memory through years to come as a result of his influence upon others. No man can serve as he served his fellows, his friends and his family, without marking himself as an individual of the highest order, while his qualities of mind and heart, his deep religious convictions and his faith in Christ were known to all.

**JAMES D. BEEM**—As a farmer and as sheriff of his county, James D. Beem is one of the highly esteemed and respected citizens of the community in and near Alva, Oklahoma, where he has lived for a number of years, and where he has taken part in the affairs of civic and social importance that have come to his attention. He is keenly interested in movements of public significance, and has constantly done everything in his power to promote the well-being of his fellow-citizens and to increase the prosperity of his community and State.

Mr. Beem was born in Hamburg, Iowa, on August 18, 1889, son of Gifford Lee and Anna (Johnson) Beem. His father, a native of Ohio, was a stone mason and carpenter, and for many years was engaged in the building business. He came to Ohio in 1899, settling in Custer County, and at the time of writing lives in Detroit, Michigan. The mother, Anna (Johnson) Beem, was born in Norway. At the age of twelve years, James D. Beem, of whom this is a record, was a cowboy in Oklahoma, and he continued to work in this capacity until 1914, when he came to Alva and became engaged in ranching. Here he was successful from the outset, and from then onward, with the single exception of his service overseas during the period of American participation in the late World War, he has remained in this place. When the war involved the United States, Mr. Beem





*H. A. Conger M. A.*









Mr. and Mrs. Alexander L. Branch



served as a member of the 90th Division of the 343d Artillery, and was a sergeant overseas. Upon conclusion of his service on the other side of the Atlantic, he returned to Alva and became engaged in farming. In this capacity he continued from 1919 to 1924, when he was elected to the office of sheriff. Since that time he has rendered valuable service in this position, and has done all within his power to bring into existence an era of law enforcement and order in the county of which he is sheriff.

Mr. Beem also is active in a number of organizations which are important to the life of Alva, including the American Legion and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

James D. Beem married, on September 30, 1919, Emma Kunzman, and they have one adopted child, a girl, Joyce.

**ALEXANDER L. BRANCH**—A pioneer farmer and stock dealer of the Indian Territory, Alexander L. Branch lived in the Comanche section of Oklahoma for many years, and became a leading figure in Comanche life and affairs. As the State developed, Mr. Branch extended his activities and at the time of his death was an important real estate dealer in this vicinity. He attained material success, but he never valued it except as a means of providing for his family and doing good. But his very success was an indication of the value of his services in the up-building of the State, and in his career he greatly advanced the welfare of this city.

Mr. Branch was born April 9, 1855, at Polk, Arkansas, and in that State grew to manhood, attending grammar and high schools, and a business college. While still young he entered upon a career as a farmer, engaging, in agricultural pursuits for the entire first part of his life, and owning some hundred and sixty acres of land forty miles southwest of Russellville, Arkansas. While discharging the duties of life there as they came to him, Mr. Branch was on the alert for larger opportunities, and in August, 1895, removed to the Indian Territory, where he leased five hundred acres of land at Comanche. Until 1907 he engaged in the cattle business, raising, buying, and selling stock, but at the end of that time he was forced to give up his lease, and subsequently purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, to which he added until he brought his holdings up to five hundred acres. From that time he engaged in local real estate transactions, buying and selling many properties in the section. He was willing to back his faith in Comanche by many long-term investments, and in the prosperity of the community he shared. Mr. Branch's farm was within a short distance of a large producing oil field, and there is now one well producing on this property. The family has disposed of various leases at a handsome price, several of them on a royalty basis. Mr. Branch was active in business until the time of his death, winning wide reputation as an able and public-spirited citizen. "As a business man he was successful," wrote one who knew him well, "and so managed his business matters as to provide plentifully for his family, to leave them in good condition and circumstances. And there was never a suspicion of crooked dealings connected with any business transaction with which he had to do. I believe it can be truly said of him that he would rather have lost the chance of a fortune

than to have been guilty of one act in business that would have caused the poor to suffer. And many were the times, as is well known, that he stood the champion of the poor, protecting their interests and preventing them from being defrauded."

Mr. Branch was always interested in the progress of the section, and although a member of the Republican party, his support was assured for every worthy movement for advance and progress, irrespective of its source of origin. He was long affiliated, fraternally, with the Woodmen of the World, while he contributed generously to charitable and benevolent enterprises.

Mr. Branch was an ardent Christian and a devoted worker in his Master's cause. "He was baptized in Christ while a very young man about the age of twenty," to continue the previous quotation, "and tried to live in harmony with the convictions of truth and righteousness to the end. Much of his life was spent as an active member of the Church of Christ, and for several years he was the leading elder of the church near Comanche, at that time known as the Branch School House, the schoolhouse built on his farm and named after him. So earnest was he in his work that at one time almost every citizen of his community, from children to grey beards, were members of this church, which was one of the most active and efficient organizations in the West. But many things incidental to a new country had to be encountered—the transitory nature of the population, and the various schisms and troubles which arose—and finally the church went down. After that time he was not very active in church work, only meeting and associating with the church as circumstances would permit, when he was where there was an organization with which he could conscientiously work. He was very much opposed to the corruption of religion, and had no faith in bungle human ceremonials and hypocritical pretensions of would-be leaders. To those he was opposed, not to the teachings of the Bible and the pure and undefiled religion of Jesus Christ, which he always defended and practiced."

On March 6, 1883, in Arkansas, Alexander L. Branch married Ruth A. Freeman, daughter of Mose and Jane Freeman, of that State, where her father engaged in general mercantile pursuits. Mrs. Branch was always a loving and faithful companion to her husband, a constant source of aid and inspiration in all his work. Of their marriage eight children were born, five sons and three daughters, all of whom have married and have families, residing in Oklahoma: 1. Tilda Jane, married V. J. Young, and they have six children: Laura, Flora, Opal, Harley, Eva Mae, and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Young reside in Western Texas. 2. Mose, married Daisy Cook, and they have three children: Hazel, Pauline, and Katherine. They reside in Empire, Oklahoma. 3. James P., resides in Comanche, Oklahoma; he married Sallie Watkins, and they have six children: Gladys, Velma, Clarence, Janice, Mozell, J. P., Jr. 4. William M., resides at Comanche, Oklahoma; married Nellie McMasters, and they have three children: Steve, Ruth, and Alex. 5. John W., resides at Comanche; he married Cletus Brown, and they have Cleo, Junior, and Betty Ann. 6. May, married O. L. Lester, and they reside in Barger, Texas. Their children: Lena, Kelsey Cora, and Odesil. 7. Albert, married, June 5, 1923, Hazel Durbin, and they reside in Comanche. Their chil-

dren: Durbin, and Kelsey May. 8. Kelsey, married June 5, 1923, O. B. Ranes, and they reside in Comanche.

Mr. Branch's death occurred at his home on Friday, November 23, 1923, just after the midnight hour. It is fitting to conclude this record of his life with the following tribute to the value of his achievements and the noble spirit which actuated him in every phase of his career:

To do good was his religion—to help the needy, to assist the helpless, and to render what aid he could in every good cause and work. To build up schools, churches, aid society generally, lead and advise young men and women and help them keep in the straight and narrow path, these things were his delight. And in this respect he has left his foot prints on the sands of time—left them so that they can never be obliterated. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

A philosopher and a great man has fallen in Israel since A. L. Branch has been gathered to his fathers. He will be greatly missed by relatives and friends, but his example will long remain to help them in weathering the storms of this treacherous and uncertain sea of life. May God help us all so to live that when it is over with us, we can meet again where partings are no more.

**JAMES A. POWERS**—When James A. Powers undertook the practice of law in what has since become the State of Oklahoma, he was very much alone in the field, for at that early day, the wildest flights of fancy never pictured the civilization that exists today. But Mr. Powers was not long alone in his profession and at the time of his death, after nearly forty years of residence and practice in the territory surrounding Mangum, where he lived and died, there was a small army of prosperous legal practitioners here. He was a very able lawyer and progressive citizen and helped in forceful measure to advance the course of the increasing population on lines of prosperity and sound governmental principles. He came of sturdy stock, his forebears having been prosperous farmers in the South and Southwest, many of them and of his contemporaries also serving their country in the military establishment in time of need, while others espoused the cause of the Confederacy in the Civil War, from the fact that they were all natives of the South. He bore an unblemished reputation and left a multitude of friends to mourn his loss, his death occurring in Mangum, January 28, 1914, in his sixty-fourth year.

He was born in Opelika, Alabama, November 9, 1851, a son of John M. and Adeline (Wilkinson) Powers, both natives of Alabama, where his father engaged in planting and where both died. They were the parents of two children, the elder having been Mary E., widow of Henry Jordan, of Alabama. Their son, James A. Powers, studied law in Texas, where he was admitted to the bar, later coming to Oklahoma and settling where Mangum now stands. Here he built up a prosperous practice as the population grew and became widely and favorably known throughout the district.

James A. Powers married, March 20, 1883, Matilda Ann Hamilton, daughter of William M. and Mary Elizabeth (Hargrove) Hamilton, of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively, who came to Mangum and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which they cultivated successfully during their lives. Her father was a veteran of the Confederate army, as were five of his brothers, two of whom were killed in battle in Virginia, one died of illness and another

died later from a gunshot wound through the lung, during the battle in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Powers were the parents of twelve children: Claude, deceased in infancy; James P., of Mangum; Nellie Reyborn, married George G. Stultz of Mangum; Mary Hamilton, married Freeland Purdy, of Long Beach, California; Mary Katherine, married R. H. Adams, of Los Angeles, California; Annie Lou, married Ray Mizner, of Bakersfield, California; Ruth, married M. B. Edwards, of Port Arthur, Texas; Grace, married O. L. Lantz, of Port Arthur, Texas; a child who died in infancy; Leslie Gordon, of Hobart, Oklahoma; Eva, married Arthur Arguelles, of Ventura, California; and Macklyn, deceased at the age of ten years.

The late Mr. Powers was an estimable citizen, a gentleman of the old school and a most worthy member of the body politic of Oklahoma and of the bar of this State.

**MICHAEL CASSIDY**—An important and familiar figure in Guthrie life for many years, Michael Cassidy was widely known throughout the State as a leader in the Oklahoma oil industry. He belonged to the pioneer generation of "89ers" who came to the territory at its opening because they saw, where others perhaps did not, the marvelous opportunities which were offered to men of initiative and vision. As the oil industry grew in importance Mr. Cassidy entered this field and in it he achieved distinguished success. But in spite of all other demands upon him, he maintained the warmest interest in the growth and progress of Guthrie, and indeed of the entire State. The impress and influence of his life will be felt in Oklahoma long after the generation which knew him is gone.

Mr. Cassidy was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1849, and came to the United States with his parents when he was only five years old. The family settled in Missouri, at Westport Landing, now Kansas City, where his father acquired a large acreage, which is now the heart of the business section of that metropolis. The boy attended the local schools of the State, and at the outbreak of the Civil War joined the staff of General Meridith as a messenger. He served through all the duration of the conflict, participating in some of the most stirring engagements of the West. With the return of peace Mr. Cassidy went to Kansas and took an active part in the building up of that country during the reconstruction period. In later days he often told friends of his experiences on the wild Indian border and of famous buffalo hunts in which he participated, one of them extending to the Indian Territory and the present site of Guthrie.

During the "seventies" Mr. Cassidy was actively engaged in railroad work in Kansas. Although he was first employed in minor capacities, he soon forged ahead and in a short time was doing contract work for himself in a very successful way. When Oklahoma was opened to white settlers, he came to Guthrie, arriving on the first train, and immediately entering with enthusiasm into the pioneer life of the day. Mr. Cassidy preempted several lots on which he built the residence where he lived until the time of his death, a full quarter of a century. In the early days of his life here he came to prominence as a contractor. For a period of ten years he did all the contract work for the Rock Island Railroad, in Oklahoma. As time went on, however, work became slack





*Mr Cassidy*





in that line, and he finally decided to dispose of his equipment and enter other fields. In 1908 he sold five hundred teams of mules and many hundred thousands of dollars' worth of construction equipment, and shortly thereafter he entered the oil industry, which was then first coming to prominence in the State.

In the year 1914 he had organized the Alice-Catherine Oil Company, named for his granddaughter, Alice Catherine Fitzpatrick, and at that time he began drilling test oil wells in the Yale field. This venture proved successful from the very beginning, and is today considered one of the very best oil properties in that marvelous field. There are now sixteen producing oil wells on the original Cassidy lease, and all who were connected with the company have profited richly by their venture. Incidentally it is worthy of notice that, even at that early date, Mr. Cassidy had associated with him some of the best business men of the State. He had already established his reputation as one of the ablest and most progressive executives of the day, and with his continued success through passing years this reputation was enhanced. His advice was frequently consulted on important matters by the largest interests, and his opinion was always most highly regarded. He continued to be a prominent figure in the oil industry of the State until his death. He was prominent in the development of the extension to the Cushing Oil Field and secured property that proved very valuable as oil-producing property. In all his business dealings, however, his honesty and integrity were never once called into question. He gave his allegiance constantly to the highest ideals of thought and conduct and never knowingly trespassed upon the rights of others in any way.

Mr. Cassidy was always prominent in business circles of Guthrie, and active in promoting the community welfare in every way. It was his desire to invest the money which he had earned in Guthrie, and with this in mind he built several brick business blocks of the city, and many private residences, as well as owning much local real estate. Since his death Mrs. Cassidy, a lady of great personal charm and sound judgment, has continued many of his interests. She has built a home which is often said to be the finest residence in Guthrie, situated at No. 701 East Noble Street.

Mr. Cassidy was a member of the Guthrie Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he was also a member of the local Country Club, the Guthrie Chamber of Commerce, and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Cassidy was a Democrat in politics, and with his family he worshipped in the Roman Catholic faith. It was largely his efforts that started the movement to build a new Catholic church in Guthrie, and when the contributions were received which made this laudable civic improvement possible, his name headed the list, and the amount which he subscribed was the largest made. He was long an honored member of the Catholic Church of Guthrie, and was a trustee of the church when he died.

In 1876, at Emporia, Kansas, Michael Cassidy was married to Alice M. Philbrick, of that city, and they became the parents of three children: 1. Elsie, who died in infancy. 2. Kathryn. 3. Essie, now Mrs. Frank Fitzpatrick, of Guthrie. Mrs. Cassidy was thoroughly in sympathy with her husband in all his work, and was a constant source of aid and inspiration. She has been well known in the State for many

years, is a member of several of Oklahoma's leading clubs, and has taken an active part in social welfare work.

Mr. Cassidy's death occurred at his Guthrie home on December 11, 1920, and in his passing great sadness came upon the community. The universal sense of loss, mingled with personal sorrow, are well expressed in the following lines from a local paper, which pay high tribute to his nobility of character and sterling worth:

In the death of Michael Cassidy, Guthrie loses one of its really distinctive figures—a true gentleman of the old school, of engaging and commanding personality, a man of philanthropic temperament and a real friend of all that is finest and best in the life of his community. There was no enterprise of honest worth in this city which did not share his sympathy and support. He embodied that type of citizenship which lays deep emphasis on loyalty to home and home people. Mike Cassidy loved Guthrie. He believed in Guthrie. Wherever he went he specialized in Guthrie interests. He was, in fact, a nobleman of nature, and he will be missed, not only by the citizenship of Guthrie, the place he called his home, but by a legion of friends and business associates over the State.

His charities he hid under a bushel in many cases. For, be it known, that Michael Cassidy gave freely to many charities that the general public knew nothing about. He was happiest when he could give and help the needy, but he never advertised the fact.

With his passing a courtly, gracious figure has vanished. His associates have lost a gentle, strong friend whom no man can replace, and his family a kind, loving and considerate husband, father and true friend.

**ROBERT S. CARLILE**—Financier and man of affairs, the late Robert S. Carlile was known as the "Father of Tipton," having much to do with the development and prosperity of this thriving little city of Oklahoma from the days of its founding. Through the pioneer period of stress and anxiety to a position of affluence and influence he made his way, attaining a success that reflected credit upon his name and the city and State of his choice that he loved so well. Mr. Carlile was a man of unusual ability, energy, great strength of character, broad sympathies and active charity. In the business world he was best known as the president of the Farmers State Bank of Tipton, president of the State Bank of Elmer, and a member of the original board of directors of the National Bank of Commerce at Frederick. He was the owner of extensive properties in Tipton and the adjoining countryside.

Born in Neosho, Missouri, January 14, 1857, Robert S. Carlile was but an infant of two years when his mother died, and was a child of six when left an orphan by the death of his father. He was reared in the care of relatives until he reached the age of nineteen, having left at the age of fourteen years for Arkansas. Meanwhile he had obtained an excellent practical education in the public schools and was prepared by training and courage to go out into the world and cope with the issues of life.

Soon he left Arkansas and settled near Cleburne, Texas, where he carried on an agricultural project, with the assistance of his young wife, until 1886, when they struck out on the pioneer trail for what now is the fair State of Oklahoma, locating near the present site of the town of Hess, subsequently removing to a farm which they bought four miles southeast of Tipton. He was a successful farmer, and was wont to credit a generous share of his prosperity to his companion and helpmeet, who stood firmly and courageously by his side and reinforced

his faith with her own during those early years of struggle against a stubborn soil and adverse circumstances.

With the founding of Tipton, then a straggling hamlet, Mr. Carlile and his wife came to cast in their lot with the people there, and both entered wholeheartedly into the spirit of the community, with which the career of Mr. Carlile for the last forty-three years of his life was closely identified. So important a figure did he become, as the hamlet passed out of that stage and attained the status of a village, then of a town and finally of a city, that he was given the fitting sobriquet of the "Father of Tipton," which clung to him the rest of his days.

Loyalty to his country begat faith in the town of Tipton on the part of Mr. Carlile. He became an original stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Tipton, was elected a director, and was serving as president at the time of his death. He also belonged to the first group of stockholders in the State Bank at Elmer and rose to a directorship, and at his passing was president. To the city of Frederick he extended his financial interests and was a director of the National Bank of Commerce there, having also been one of the founder-stockholders of that institution.

Mr. Carlile was nothing if not sincere. He gave concrete evidence of his faith in Tipton as holding great potentialities of progress and prosperity, erecting block after block until he owned fifteen fine buildings in the city, the last one of the group having been completed shortly before his death. As he grew older and his influence and coöperative spirit extended over an ever-widening field, helping financially this, that and the other business enterprise to get on its feet, and assisting in the development of real estate and building programs, he became affectionately known as "Uncle Bob," to hundreds of persons in Tipton. There was not a church building in Tipton that "Uncle Bob" had not helped build, nor was there any progressive movement ever launched there that he believed was for the betterment of town and city that he did not give it his substantial assistance in bringing it to a successful conclusion. It is not too much to say that he was loved by the entire citizenship. Many other enterprises inside and outside Tipton engaged his attention and held his vested interest, among them ten fine farms, all improved. He was generous in his contributions to religious work and charitable objects, and often lent a helping hand to the needy and deserving, his benefactions rarely coming to the knowledge of others than the donor and the recipients.

Robert S. Carlile married, December 27, 1877, near Cleburne, Texas, Annie Fitzgerald, a young woman who by temperament, strength of character and faith in the future was eminently qualified to travel along life's way by the side of her equally courageous and faith-impelled husband. Of their union five children were born: 1. Dora, who married A. G. Gore, a farmer of Tillman County. They are the parents of nine children, three other children having died. 2. A. Ross Carlile, of Tipton, was married to Gertrude Stevenson. 3. Myrtle E., who is the wife of G. H. Smith, a farmer, and they have three children. 4. Stella C., married O. G. Shelton, and lives

with her mother, having one daughter, Anna Norma, aged thirteen. 5. Oma M., married to J. P. Gilpatrick, deceased, has three children. The death of Mr. Carlile, on February 16, 1929, at the age of seventy-two, caused a heavy cloud of sorrow to settle upon the community of Tipton and all that region in Southwest Oklahoma where his influence had been so pervasive and felt so benignly. His friends were legion, as was attested by the great throng from Tipton, neighboring communities, and the countryside that attended the funeral. All places of business in Tipton were closed during the hours of the obsequies; the Farmers State Bank of Tipton and the State Bank of Elmer were closed during the entire day; the National Bank of Commerce at Frederick closed its doors for the afternoon, and the public schools of Tipton were dismissed for the usual afternoon session. Three clergymen assisted in the service, and at its conclusion many old-time friends told of their love for "Uncle Bob" and of what he had meant to them for a period ranging from ten to forty years as the case was. It seemed that the entire assemblage accompanied the beloved form to its final resting place in the little cemetery just east of the city, where loving hands lowered him amidst a wealth of floral offerings, that spoke of the deep and lasting affection in which he is held by his people.

**GEORGE W. HORNE**—A resident of Oklahoma since about 1888, Mr. Horne, after having been engaged in farming and stock raising for more than a quarter of a century, came to Lawton, Comanche County, of which city he has since then been a well-known inhabitant. Ever since he came to Lawton, he has been connected with the administration of justice, and in more recent years he has also been engaged in the practice of law. He has not only made for himself a very high reputation as an able and conscientious public official, but he is also greatly liked throughout the community for his many fine qualities.

George W. Horne was born in Dallas County, Texas, June 1, 1870, a son of William S. and Patsy B. (Johnston) Horne. Both his parents were natives of Missouri and are now deceased, his father having been engaged in farming for many years. Mr. Horne received his education in the country schools of Jack County, Texas, which he attended only for a comparatively short period, school facilities in that part of Texas during his boyhood days being rather limited. When he was eighteen years of age, in 1888, he came to that part of Oklahoma then known as the Indian Territory, and there engaged in farming and stock raising, in which occupation he continued with success for more than a quarter of a century. In 1914 he settled at Lawton, and there served for several years as a constable. In 1923 he was elected justice of the peace and he performed the duties of this office so acceptably to the community that he was re-elected. How highly Mr. Horne is regarded may be seen from the fact that in 1928, at the age of fifty-eight years, he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar. Since then he has engaged successfully in the practice of law at Lawton. His religious affiliations, like those of his family, are with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Horne married, December 9, 1896, Ida A. Williams, a native of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Horne





*Wm. H. Hance*









*A. R. Garrett*

are the parents of three children: 1. Vera Hugh, who married Paul Gates of Franklin, Vermont. 2. Trula Ann, who married J. C. Robinson, of Lawton. 3. Ewing S., who makes his home with his parents in Lawton.

**CHARLES O. BLAKE**—It is unlikely that the name of Charles O. Blake will ever be permanently effaced from the records of Oklahoma history, or that his achievements in his profession of the law will be relegated to oblivion. He was for years a great force in this State during the thirty-four years he lived in El Reno and pursued his profession. For a long period he was attorney for the Rock Island Railroad and in that capacity protected the interests of his client in such successful manner that his name became known throughout the United States for the erudition of his attainments. He was not only respected, but he was highly esteemed in every circle in which he moved and he could have counted his friends by merely enumerating his acquaintances. Genial, wholesome, keen witted and possessed of an intense civic pride, he was one of the ablest citizens of this commonwealth, whose passing came as an irreparable blow to the entire community.

Charles O. Blake was a scion of splendid pioneer stock, its members having participated in many of the most stirring events of American history. As early as his tenth year he decided to make the law his life-work, a decision that came natural, for in his blood ran the strain of many notable lawyers. It was also natural that he should have selected the West as the scene of his labors, for his ancestors had all been pioneers, who moved gradually out into the then undeveloped country from New England. One of his ancestors was the captain of artillery who aided in the capture of Aaron Burr during the expedition of that notable into Mexico. A great-aunt of Judge Blake was the first white female born in Ohio; another owned the home that was used by the British troops during the War of the Revolution as headquarters and it was this home that was the scene of the information gained by Cooper's "Spy," that was transmitted to George Washington. Still another ancestor was General Israel Putnam and a great-grandsire was one of the organizers of the "Boston Tea Party." His grandfather was an intimate of Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett, and two of his ancestors, one on each side, were military leaders in the country that is now the State of Oklahoma.

He was born on the old homestead of the family, Blake's Landing, Ohio, October 29, 1860, studied law at the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1883. Shortly afterward he came West and located temporarily in Coldwater, Kansas, where he was shortly elected on the Republican ticket as county attorney of Comanche County. In 1890 he decided to test his fortunes in another location and removed to El Reno, here establishing, in association with his brother, E. E. Blake, the law firm of Blake and Blake. Later, John I. Dille became a member of the firm and when he resigned as local attorney for the Rock Island Railroad his successor was Charles O. Blake. In 1907 his territory was enlarged to include both Oklahoma and the Indian territories and later,

when the second district offices were located here, he became district attorney. During his services as attorney for the corporation he attained a nationwide reputation, many attorneys who later became themselves prominent in their profession tracing their success to their early training under his guidance while serving in minor capacities with the legal department of the company. Much of the expansion of the Rock Island in the Southwest is credited to him, since it was through his ability that the road kept in good standing with the State Corporation Commission and his business powers that directed many of the movements that resulted in the enlargement of the territory served by the lines. He took an active interest in politics but never sought office. He was a national counselor of the Chamber of Commerce and held membership in the National Economics Association; the National Kindergarten Association; the National Humane Society, and the National Association of Boy Scouts of America. He was a director of the Citizens' National Bank of El Reno; a member of the El Reno Lions' Club, the Country and Rod and Gun clubs and of the "Woof-Woofs," the last noted being a group of hunters who erected a hunting lodge on his estate some distance from the city. He served as president of the Oklahoma Bar Association and at the time of his death was president of the Canadian County Bar Association. He had also served on the boards of regents of both the Agricultural and Mechanical College and of the Oklahoma State University. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred in El Reno, December 11, 1924.

Charles O. Blake married, February 18, 1885, Cora Bryan, of Gallipolis, Ohio, and they were the parents of four children: Marian F., of El Reno; Ansel, of Des Moines, Iowa; Bardwell, of Sterling, Colorado; and Bryan, of Oklahoma City.

In addition to a prestige that extended throughout the Nation, Charles O. Blake was revered by his fellow townsmen, who, in their daily association with him, had found him dignified and reserved, yet one of the most companionable of men. He was loyal to his city and to his State and his country, faithful to his friends, kind hearted and continually carrying on a great charitable work among the unfortunate and keeping the details to himself. No man in the history of the State had a greater influence in attracting friendships and none has ever had more real friends and admiring acquaintances.

**JUDGE ARTHUR R. GARRETT**—To the late Judge Arthur R. Garrett belonged the distinction of being a pioneer educator and lawyer in Oklahoma, as well as one of the leading citizens and public officials for many years. It will thus be seen that he played a large part in the formative years of the State and that he was in the van of its progress. He was also instrumental in securing a railroad outlet for the town of Mangum, where he maintained his office and his home. He was a man of vision and of large human interests, whose ambition was directed as much toward the general advancement as to his own career.

Arthur R. Garrett was born in Campbell County, Georgia, May 27, 1859, son of Lemuel L. and Martha



(Cash) Garrett. The father also was born in Georgia, descendant of an Irish family which had lived for a time in North Carolina, from which State a branch had drifted to Georgia. Lemuel L. Garrett was a Georgia farmer who joined the first company organized in Georgia to fight the battles of the Confederacy. He died in this service in 1865, leaving a wife, who died in 1900, and six children: 1. C. C. Garrett, who died in Douglas County, Georgia, after a successful career as physician and surgeon. 2. Menesia C., wife of E. C. Lewis, a farmer. 3. M. L. Garrett, a lawyer of Tishomingo. 4. S. B. Garrett, also a lawyer of Altus. 5. Arthur, of further mention. 6. A. S. Garrett, a successful physician and surgeon.

Until he was eighteen Judge Garrett remained on his father's home farm in Douglas County, Georgia. In 1877, he journeyed to Texas, where he worked for eight months on a farm in Coryell County. Thence he went to Wise County, in the same State, and again farmed for a six-months period. After spending a year in Georgia, he returned to Texas and lived for a time in Smith County before moving to Palo Pinto County. There he taught school for six years. His experience and his interest in Oklahoma brought him to Greer County in 1887 to open the first public school ever held in what is now the State of Oklahoma, though at the time Greer County was still within the borders of the sprawling State of Texas. Judge Garrett conducted his school in a dugout and his registration included twenty-five pupils. He found time while teaching to study law and used his opportunities to such good effect that he was admitted to the bar before Judge Frank Willis in 1888. That same year he began to practice in Mangum and continued thus occupied until his death. For a number of years he was attorney for the railroad which he persuaded to lay a line into Mangum. In 1912, his excellent reputation as a lawyer and his popularity in the town brought him election to the office of county attorney, and his ability in filling the office brought him reelection in 1914. He established a record for vigorous prosecution and represented the State in some of its most famous criminal trials, including the McDaniel's murder case. After his retirement, he was employed as special counsel in a number of important prosecutions. Judge Garrett belonged to the County and State Bar associations and to the Democratic party. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and important Masonic offices were entrusted to him for many years. He was a communicant of the Methodist church.

Arthur R. Garrett was married (first), in Wise County, Texas, to Kate Argo, of Campbell County, Georgia, who died in Mangum, July 4, 1897, leaving six children: 1. Hattie, wife of S. E. Lanier, of Granite. 2. Chester, a farmer in Missouri. 3. Richard, who lives in Oswego, Kansas. 4. Clytie, wife of P. W. Lee, a farmer of Granite. 5. Ross, of Yakima, Washington. 6. Paul, who was one of the first Oklahoma soldiers to die for his country during the World War, and for whom the Paul Garrett Post of the American Legion at Mangum was named. Mr. Garrett married (second), December 27, 1898, Jessie Hart of Mangum, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Rada, who lives in Dallas, Texas. 2. Imogene, now deceased. 3. Agnes R., a teacher in Mangum. 4. Foster, engaged in the Mangum post-office. 5. Margaret Ann, residing at home.

Mangum and Oklahoma owe much to this man of vision, public spirit, and force of character who contributed so materially to educational and legal progress. The best interests of his fellow-citizens were always his. So also was their esteem. He had the warm affection of his large family and his many friends, and he made happy the lives of all with whom he came in contact.

**BURRIS G. PENN**—Enterprising and capable, ambitious and industrious, far visioned and intensely interested in the development of Oklahoma, Burris G. Penn, of Cordell, is one of the most interesting and valuable young citizens of this section of the State. He is equipped with a sound university education, as well as with a practical one of the art of printing, and is endowed by nature with a keen business mind that has enabled him to promote his own prosperity while conducting his newspaper enterprises in the interest of the countryside. Mr. Penn already has achieved a distinct success in the field of local journalism and has a future of great promise indicated by his past record.

He was born in Montgomery City, Missouri, September 6, 1901, a son of S. A. and Anna E. (Appling) Penn, and was one of six children of his parents. The family removed to Oklahoma and he acquired his early education in the public schools at Elk City, afterward completing the high school course at Calumet and then attending the University of Oklahoma. In 1922 he discontinued his studies and went to Minco and thence to Clinton, where he became associated with the "Chronicle," and worked in the mechanical department of that paper for several months, then removing to Cordell, where he continued his practical studies of newspaper making in both the mechanical and editorial departments. In 1925 he and an associate established and published another newspaper in Cordell for about a year, when consolidation was effected between it and the "Beacon" and he became advertising manager, holding that post for two years and then being made managing editor. He purchased an interest in the enterprise and today, from a circulation of 1,500 when he entered its service, there is a weekly distribution of about 2,250 copies of the journal. Mr. Penn is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, Cordell Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and attends the First Christian Church.

Burris G. Penn married, January 21, 1926, Eva Mae Bolding, of Cordell, Oklahoma.

**VOYLE C. SCURLOCK**—When a young man is accepted as a public school teacher while he is still a student in junior high school, there must be something superior in his intellect to warrant the faith of his employers. That this superiority exists in the person of Voyle C. Scurlock, of Hobart, has been proved by the rise he has made in the educational field of Oklahoma, where he has attained the post of superintendent of the county schools, having been reelected in 1928, after serving four years in that office previously.

He was born in Grandview, Johnson County, Texas, August 11, 1899, a son of John Calvin and Mary (Thompson) Scurlock, both natives of Texas. They were the parents of eight children and the father







*Jas. L. Patterson*

was a farmer. They removed from Texas to Oklahoma in 1910, where the elder man purchased a holding of school lands in Kiowa County, which he still owns. The children of the couple were: 1. Voyle C., of whom further. 2. Jessie, deceased in infancy. 3. Vella, deceased in infancy. 4. Willard, of Hobart. 5. Minnie May, a teacher at Roosevelt, Oklahoma. 6. Truman, of Roosevelt. 7. Mary Elizabeth, deceased. 8. Lula D.

Voyle C. Scurlock attended the local public schools and it was while he was a student in junior high that he was engaged to teach in Kiowa County schools. In 1919 he entered the Southwest Teachers' College and completed the course in 1927. He was first elected county superintendent of Kiowa County schools in 1924 and is now serving his sixth year in that office, having been reelected in 1928. Prior to this elevation he had taught in a one-room country schoolhouse and in the Hobart High School for two years, having also served as principal of its junior high school during 1924 and 1925. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, having joined when it was chartered, and is now its secretary. His church is the Baptist, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Free and Accepted Masons.

Voyle C. Shurlock married, August 15, 1920, Stella Cooper, of Johnson County, Texas. Their children were: 1. Rex B., born in 1923, died in infancy. 2. Voyle C., Jr., born December 2, 1924. 3. Yale, born May 2, 1926.

**JAMES L. PATTERSON, M. D.**—Conducting one of the finest private hospitals in Oklahoma, Dr. James L. Patterson, of Duncan, has, in a very brief time, established himself as one of our most important citizens, as well as having shown himself to be a practitioner of his profession who ranks high among his fellows and commands the respect of the entire community. He is a hustling citizen in a bustling commonwealth, of immense importance as a unit in the never ending toil that is necessary to the upbuilding of a people's prosperity, and communicating his exuberant energies to all with whom he comes in contact. He is a rapid maker of friends and understands how to retain them, is deeply interested in civic progress and devoted and loyal in his attitude toward all worthy fraternal and kindred organizations that make their appeal to the better element of the community. He has served with credit in the Federal military establishment and is a popular member of the largest post of the American Legion in Oklahoma. Dr. Patterson came here with a sound medical education and is one of the doctors who keeps constantly abreast of the times and the progress of his brethren in the profession, thus winning the confidence of a growing list of adherents and possessing the esteem and admiration of all.

He was born in Union Star, Missouri, March 20, 1884, a son of Charles T. and Florence (Lindley) Patterson, and is the elder of two children of his parents, his brother Fred being associated with him in his hospital enterprise. He was educated through the elementary and high schools in St. Joseph, Missouri, and then attended the Ensworth Central Medical College, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and then taking a year as an interne in Ensworth Hospital. This was followed by a

post-graduate course in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, after which he came to Oklahoma and began practice in Woodward. Remaining there from 1906 to 1925, he removed to Elk City, practiced there for another year and then, in 1926, came to Duncan. Here he purchased the old Ruth Hospital and began the erection of a new edifice. This was completed in the fall of 1928 at an approximate cost of \$90,000. It is equipped with every modern appliance for the treatment of medical and surgical cases and is one of the finest establishments of its character in the Southwest. Dr. Patterson served with the rank of captain for two years in the Medical Corps of the Army, stationed on the Mexican border. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of its board of directors and is also a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Duncan. He belongs to Harry Dobbs Post of the American Legion, with a membership of more than five hundred and said to be the largest post in the State. In addition to membership in the Kiwanis Club he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, No. 284, of Woodward, Royal Arch Masons; Consistory, of Guthrie, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and India Temple, of Oklahoma City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is Past Master of his Blue Lodge and Past High Priest of the Chapter. Also he has membership in the American Medical Association, Order of the Eastern Star, White Shrine, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is Past Commander of his American Legion post.

Dr. James L. Patterson married, June 17, 1908, Mary Ward, daughter of F. C. Ward of Woodward, and they are the parents of three children: Mildred, eighteen years of age, a college student; Marjorie, a high school student; James L., Jr., six years of age.

**WILLIAM JOSEPH PRESCOTT DE LESDERNIER**—As trader with the Indians and chief clerk for government agents on Indian reservations, and as resident of Kansas and Oklahoma when those States were in the building from the raw materials of a new prairie country at the price of many hardships and despairs to the builders, William Joseph Prescott De Lesdernier played an important part in the settlement and civilization of the Middle West, exerting wherever he could his influence to secure justice to the red men who were being deprived gradually of their birthright by the relentless expansion of the white man's domain. And in one other great national drama did he have a part for, a boy of sixteen at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted and fought for the Union throughout the struggle. The hazards and hardships inevitable to a life such as he led Mr. De Lesdernier met with rugged courage, finding keen delight in overcoming difficulties and facing with zestful eagerness problems of pioneer existence.

Through inheritance he received some of the sturdy stuff of which the pioneer plainsman must be made for Mr. De Lesdernier was born at Galveston, Texas, August 7, 1846, the son of John and Mary De Lesdernier. But when the boy was ten years of age his parents moved back to their former home in Massachusetts and there, in Boston, Mr. De Lesdernier remained in school for six years until the troublous days of 1861 when the rebellion of the Southern



States was shaking the country at its foundations. The death of the father had occurred in the meantime and when Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, the subject of this sketch, despite his youth, joined those who were rallying to the colors. After serving throughout the war he returned to Massachusetts but remained there only a few years for the war and its adventure had engendered in him the spirit of unrest. Many Massachusetts folk were going to "bloody Kansas" where the pro-slave and Free State issue had just been fought so sanguinely and Mr. De Lesdernier went to Lawrence, center of free State activities, where he became associated with General John Q. Norton in trade with the Indians in Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. After three years thus spent he returned, in the spring of 1869, to Lawrence, to assume the duties of clerk to the postmaster, John Rankin, a position he continued to hold until 1872. September of that year Mr. De Lesdernier with several companions returned to the Indian Territory where they remained for ten years, trading with the tribes on the Sac and Fox Reservation. So well versed had he become in the ways of the red men that he was made a clerk of the Indian agent, Mr. Shoob, and sent to deal with the Kickapoo Nation. Mr. De Lesdernier remained in the Indian service until 1883, then returned to Kansas for a period of six years, but went into Indian work again in 1889 as clerk under Mr. Ashley, agent at Darlington, Oklahoma. In later years he had a trading post with Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, near Mt. Vernon, retiring eventually to Oklahoma City where he spent the last few years of his life.

In Lawrence, on February 21, 1872, Mr. De Lesdernier married Mary J. Critzer, daughter of William E. and Helma Critzer of Union City, Indiana. The death of the father, who was a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington and Illinois Railroad, occurred in 1862. Through all the difficulties involved in life on an Indian reservation, his wife remained a cheerful and optimistic helper and her aid and encouragement had much to do with his accomplishments. Their two children are John P. and Mary E. The family were members of the Episcopal church. Mr. De Lesdernier, a Republican in politics, served as justice of the peace in Oklahoma. He was fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The death of Mr. De Lesdernier, on March 4, 1912, at his home, No. 1437 W. 44th Street, Oklahoma City, marked the passing of a representative of that heroic race of men who will soon have disappeared entirely from the American scene. A kind and loving husband and father in the home, he was also well liked and highly esteemed among the men in the rough and ready world in which he lived, but he was a man whose determination and strength of will sufficed to carry him through many difficulties.

**JOHN W. SCOTT**—A lawyer of wide experience and a jurist whose knowledge of the law and strict impartiality have won him the respect of the entire State, John W. Scott has been county judge at Duncan, Oklahoma, for the past several terms, administering justice with true wisdom and fearless integrity.

Judge Scott was born in Texas, on January 28, 1870, a son of H. B. and S. C. (White) Scott, the father a rancher in that State. Judge Scott's grand-

father served in the American cause during the Mexican War, and received eight thousand acres in Texas as a land grant. Both of his parents are now deceased and of ten children only three are now living.

John W. Scott, of this record, received his education in Texas schools, and following graduation from the State University, Austin, Texas, he took up the practice of law. In the early years of his career he was county attorney of Lampasas County, Texas, removing later to Belton where he practiced until 1910. Judge Scott was very successful in his profession, building up a wide local following and scoring many notable victories in the courts for the causes which he espoused. For some time, however, he had considered moving to Oklahoma, being much impressed with the opportunities which the territory offered and in 1910 located in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, and later came to Duncan, in 1921, where he continued legal work. Again he was quick to win the confidence of those who came to consult him, and through a period of years the demands on his services constantly increased. His knowledge of legal principles and court procedures was everywhere recognized, and in 1924 he was honored by the electorate in being chosen judge of Stephens County. Judge Scott has proved himself ideally qualified for this important post by temperament, knowledge and experience, and since 1924 he has been continuously reelected to the county bench. His services have been of the greatest value in a constructive reading of the law, and the value of his presence as a member of the county judiciary has been abundantly proved.

Judge Scott is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 6, a member of Pauls Valley Chapter, No. 82, of Royal Arch Masons, and of Eastern Star, No. 185. He is also a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. Judge Scott has been active in other phases of Duncan life, and aside from his legal work he owns a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres.

In 1894, John W. Scott married Stella Hambrick, and they became the parents of two children: 1. Orrin C., born at Lampasas, October 30, 1895, educated in Wedemyer Academy, Belton, Texas; is manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Tulsa, Oklahoma. During the World War he volunteered in the service and was assigned to the Signal Corps and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He married, at Chickasha, Oklahoma, September 25, 1920, Rosa A. Crowley, and they have one daughter. 2. Carl W., who died at the age of seven years. Mrs. Scott died on May 9, 1924, and on November 14, 1925, Judge Scott married Mrs. Myrtle Taylor, of Wichita Falls, Texas.

**PAUL CLAY WILLIAMS**—Distinguished member of an old and honorable family, Paul Clay Williams is descended from Captain Kit Williams, who fought under General Marion with troops from South Carolina in the American Revolution. He was born at Grenada, Mississippi, February 22, 1886, and is a son of Percy Chappell and Anna (Gambrell) Williams, his father having been a veteran of the Civil War, in which he fought with the Alabama Volunteers, and in private life a merchant of means. His mother was a daughter of Joel Bruton and





*A. O. Rawles*



Janie (Williams) Gambrell, the family of Gambrell being long established in the annals of South Carolina and Mississippi. His uncles, Dr. Joel Halbert Gambrell and Dr. James Bruton Gambrell, were prominent ministers of the Baptist faith. With such ancestry behind him it is perhaps not strange that Paul Clay Williams should bear in himself a deep love for the Southland. Nor is it strange that the pioneer spirit that moved his ancestors in Colonial times should be evidenced in his own career, in coming West to assist the development of Oklahoma.

Paul Clay Williams secured his elementary and secondary education in the public schools, and attained his higher education through wide reading, particularly of the law, and of the classics of literature. Coming to the Southwest when young in years he became Deputy United States Marshal for the Western District of Oklahoma, taking this office in 1905, when but nineteen, and retaining it with large credit until 1907 and his majority. In 1907-08 he served as Clerk of the County Court, Muskogee County, and from 1909 to 1914 was reporter for the Superior Court. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and in 1914, upon retirement as reporter, engaged in general practice, which he has continued in Muskogee through the years that have followed. His clientele is large, his offices are the meeting place of many of the leading figures in the commonwealth, and his influence in the law is wide, just as it is wide in political matters and as private citizen. Especially has he been of service to Muskogee politically. A Democrat, he early came into party prominence; and, popular with the people, who had in him the greatest confidence, was elected mayor of the city in 1926, for a term of two years. Although his administration was markedly successful from all points of view, and of lasting advantage to Muskogee, Mr. Williams refused to heed the request of friends within the party that he become a candidate for reelection. Fraternally, he is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Lodge No. 430; Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Bedouin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Muskogee Town and Country Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the bar associations of nation, State and county. His church is the First Baptist, of Muskogee.

Paul Clay Williams married, in Fayetteville, Arkansas, March 15, 1910, Jessie Love McCartney, daughter of Alexander and Mary Isabelle McCartney, and their children are: 1. Marjorie Louise, born February 5, 1911. 2. Allie Isabelle, born January 14, 1913. 3. Paul Clay, Jr., born January 11, 1926. The family residence is at No. 411 North Thirteenth Street, and Mr. Williams' law offices are in the Manhattan Building, No. 601, Muskogee.

**SAMUEL PALMER RAWLS, M. D.**—Pioneer physician of Oklahoma, practical farmer and humanitarian, upright citizen and able public official, Samuel Palmer Rawls lived a life full of usefulness and left a name that will be long cherished by the people of this State, especially by his contemporaries in Altus, where he lived for many years. Known and beloved throughout a wide district for his kindly manner, as well as his skill in medicine, his friendship was the pride of a great number of the men and women who had the advantage of acquiring it. In

his public relations he was skillful and progressive, in his religion sound, in his professional work a painstaking man of science who left nothing to chance and gave his whole knowledge to the task of alleviating human suffering. He did splendid service in Oklahoma and left a name that will long be esteemed as representative of the finest grade of citizenship, one of the builders of the commonwealth who could ill be spared from its activities.

He was born in Carthage, Mississippi, September 10, 1854, son of Henry Rawls, a large plantation owner in Mississippi, who served as State representative and in other public offices for many years; and of Margaret D. Rawls, and was educated in that State. His first studies of medicine were undertaken in association with his brother-in-law, afterward in the Medical School of Tulane University, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He came to Oklahoma about 1908, first establishing himself in the practice of medicine at Locke and afterward continuing at Duncan, removing to Altus in 1907, where he remained until his death. During the World War he was the medical member of the local examining and exemption board of the draft and for many years served as county and city Health Officer. He was the owner of a fine medical library, which was presented to Tulane University after his death. He also left an estate of four hundred and eighty acres of land nine miles from Altus, and other valuable property.

Dr. Rawls was appointed by Governor Williams of Oklahoma to attend the World Medical Convention to be held in Russia in 1917, but was prevented from attending because of the United States entering the World War in that year. For years he made his home on the farm, where he engaged in stock raising and at the same time took care of his medical practice. At the time of his death he was serving as surgeon general of the Altus Camp, No. 1417, United Confederate Veterans, Third Brigade, of Oklahoma, which organization passed resolutions of regret and sympathy, a copy of which is in the possession of Mrs. Rawls. He died June 20, 1918. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Palmer Rawls married twice; (first), May 25, 1880, Fannie Newell, of Kosciusko, Mississippi, and they were the parents of Lela N. and Henry W., deceased. He married (second), January 2, 1898, Nina (Roberts) Ater, daughter of Obe and Catherine Roberts of Texas. Mr. Roberts was a large ranch owner, owing several hundred acres and having been the first man in Texas to adopt wire fencing on a great scale. He served four years in the Civil War, one of the first volunteers from Texas, and was in Parsons Brigade, serving for a time under Captain Doak, and under General Marmaduke's command. At one time when the General was badly wounded, Mr. Roberts carried on the attack and command. He won the title of "Texas Scout" by reason of his excellent scout work, and several times accompanied the General on perilous trips. He was a man of unquestioned honor. By the second marriage he became the father of one daughter, Omega, who married E. W. Britton, and they are the parents of Sam Rawls Britton.

Dr. Rawls was one of the most public-spirited citizens of the State of Oklahoma, as well as a medical man of unusual ability and a gentleman of culture and courtesy. There was nothing within his power to do that he declined in the interest of

community welfare, and the esteem in which he was held was a well-earned tribute to his high character and personal charm.

**JACOB LEONARD HANER**—The work of Jacob L. Haner has carried him, at different periods of his career, into many parts of the United States. A lawyer by training, he has practiced his profession continuously since his graduation from law school, and a great deal of his practice has had to do with the business life of Oklahoma. He first came to this State to engage in the oil and gas industries shortly after the turn of the century; and, although he left it for a time, he returned once more in 1906, since which year he has lived in Muskogee and has been actively interested in the oil and gas business, as well as in the practice of the legal profession.

Mr. Haner was born on September 1, 1866, at Pleasant Valley, now Plain City, in Madison County, Ohio, son of Albert and Elizabeth (Leonard) Haner, and grandson of Henry H. and Sarah (Strope) Haner. The father, Albert Haner, a physician, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1831, and his parents removed to Wyandotte County, Ohio, when he was only a child. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854, and there studied and practiced medicine until 1861, when he removed to Urbana, Ohio. In 1862 he went to Pleasant Valley, Ohio, where he practiced his profession in Madison and Union counties, as well as through a large territory adjoining those counties, until his death on June 4, 1896. He was a member of the city council of Plain City, Ohio, for a long period, having been repeatedly elected to that body. His only military service was for a short period during the Civil War, in which he was enrolled as a member of the Militia hastily organized to repulse the attack of Morgan and his troops at the time of the so-called Morgan raid. Albert Haner married Elizabeth Leonard, born in 1834, died in 1913, daughter of Jacob Leonard, born in 1810, died in 1879, and Lydia (Miller) Leonard, born in 1815, died in 1898; the marriage took place near Marseilles, Wyandotte County, Ohio. (See "History of Madison County, Ohio, its People and Institutions," by Chester E. Bryan, 1915, p. 658.)

Jacob Leonard Haner, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the public schools of Plain City, and was graduated in 1886 from the high school there, a member of the first class to be graduated from that institution. He then taught school for a short time near Chukery, Union County, Ohio, and from 1886 to 1889, attended Ohio State University, at which he took the literary course and served during his last year there as the president's clerk. In 1889 he went to the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890, and in 1891 with that of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the practice of law in Michigan in the same year, and soon afterward to practice in Ohio. In Columbus, Ohio, he practiced law in the offices of Powell, Owen, Ricketts & Black, for about one year, at the end of which he removed to Plain City, Ohio, where he remained until his advent to London, the county seat of Madison County, in 1894. In 1889, after the close of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly of Ohio, in which he was a member, he went to Richmond, Virginia, and with the aid of capitalists of Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, as well as of interurban electric railway interests, promoted the Richmond & Peters-

burg Electric Railway from Richmond to Petersburg, Virginia, procuring the charter, franchise and rights of way for this road. While engaged in this work, he lived in Richmond and Manchester, Virginia. Later, in 1900, he was given charge of the legal department created to handle this branch of the work of the new railway construction. In the latter weeks of 1900, he returned once more to London, Ohio, and in 1901 again went to Richmond to take further part in the railway construction and in the completion of litigation in connection with the new road. Upon the death of the general manager of the railway company, he was appointed to this position, in which he completed the construction of the railway and operated it until its sale in 1902 to the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, then owned and controlled by the Gould interests. He again came to London, Ohio, and in 1904 removed to Tulsa, Oklahoma, then a part of the Indian Territory, and became engaged in the practice of law, as well as in promotion of oil and gas enterprises. He was admitted to the bar in this State in 1905, and after a short stay in Tulsa removed to Independence, Kansas, where some of his friends had settled, and there was admitted to the practice of law in Kansas in the same year. Meanwhile, he retained his interests in Oklahoma industries, and in January, 1906, removed to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he has ever since resided. Up to the time of writing (1929) Mr. Haner has been an active Oklahoman and a man who has contributed richly to the industrial development of his community and his State. He is now engaged in legal practice and in the affairs of the oil and gas industries, and has also been the treasurer and a director of the Muskogee Industrial Finance Corporation since its organization in 1926.

He has, at all times, taken an active part in fraternal and social life, and while living in Ohio was a leader in civic and political affairs. He was elected probate judge of Madison County, Ohio, in 1893, and early in 1894 removed to London. In 1896 he was reelected to the same office, which he held until his resignation in 1899 to become candidate for membership in the lower house of the State Legislature. He was elected, and so became a member of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly of Ohio for the term of 1899 and 1900, the election having been in November of 1899. During his term as representative, his legislative district was changed, Madison County having been united with Greene County; and since Greene County had the larger population and was consequently entitled to the representation in the Legislature, he was not a candidate for reelection.

Also a leader in different organizational activities, Mr. Haner was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, having been initiated at the Omicron Deuteron Chapter in Columbus, Ohio, in 1887, and having later become a member of the Alpha Phi Chapter at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was made an entered apprentice Mason in Urania Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Plain City, Ohio, in 1887, and subsequently took the Fellowcraft and Master Mason degrees in the same lodge; was made a Royal Arch Mason in London, Ohio, and a Royal and Select Master in Muskogee Council, No. 2; in 1906 demitted to Muskogee Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, and also to Muskogee Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, and became a Knight Templar in Muskogee Commandery, No. 2, in 1918. In the same







Benj<sup>n</sup> Shotwell Melissa L. Shotwell

year, 1918, he was initiated as a member of Bedouin Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which Temple he was appointed Captain of the Guard in 1922 and First Ceremonial Master in 1923. Later he was chosen High Priest and Prophet, Assistant Rabban and Chief Rabban, and was elected as Potentate of that Temple in January, 1927, and held that office until January, 1928. During that period he was also made an honorary member of Moslah Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Fort Worth, Texas; of Akdar Temple, at Tulsa, Oklahoma; and of India Temple, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mr. Haner's religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a devout communicant.

Jacob Leonard Haner married, at Covington, Kentucky, on February 2, 1892, Lydia Aurora Miller, a native of Woodstock, Franklin County, Ohio, where she was born on October 18, 1867, daughter of William Henry Harrison and Sarah Louisa (Smith) Miller. Her father, a sergeant in the Civil War, was born in 1840, son of James C. and Zelinda (Burnham) Miller, James C. Miller having lived from 1797 to 1890, and Zelinda (Burnham) Miller from 1797 to 1877 (see "Burnham Genealogy," by Roderick H. Burnham, 1869); and her mother, Sarah Louisa (Smith) Miller, was born in 1841 and died in 1907. The marriage ceremony of Mr. Haner and Lydia Aurora Miller was performed by the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, a Presbyterian minister of Covington, Kentucky.

Jacob Leonard and Lydia Aurora (Miller) Haner are the parents of the following children: 1. Norman Earl, born at London, Ohio, February 22, 1898; married, March 28, 1918, Laura Mae Price, daughter of Richard T. and Leah (Phillips) Price, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; they now live in Wichita, Kansas, and have one child, Betty June, born February 14, 1919. 2. Harold Amann, born at London, Ohio, May 3, 1899; married, December 30, 1918, Eula May Baldrige, daughter of Earl and Florence (Gibson) Baldrige; they now have one daughter, Mary Louise, born March 17, 1921, and they live near Anthony, New Mexico.

**BENJAMIN H. SHOTWELL**—Native of Canada and loyal citizen of the United States, having given virtually the whole of his active career to agriculture and ranching in this country, the late Benjamin H. Shotwell is recalled with affection to the memories of scores of persons formerly associated with him in Nebraska and Wyoming, also being well remembered in Oklahoma, where he took residence as a pioneer before his death.

He was born August 23, 1853, near London, Ontario, son of Zachariah and Margaret Shotwell, both of whom were of English forebears and members of the Society of Friends, Zachariah Shotwell having been a successful farmer and pioneer in Ontario.

After he had completed his instruction in the public schools of London, Ontario, Benjamin H. Shotwell assisted his father on the farm, until the early '80s, then came to the United States. Near David City, Nebraska, he purchased a large farm. This he cultivated to crops best suited to the plains of Nebraska, and also bought seven thousand acres of pasture land near Medicine Bow, Wyoming, on which he raised stock of first quality, notably cattle and sheep. Until near the close of the last century, he continued in active charge of these vast reaches of land,

heavy crops of grain and large stocks, then disposed of the Wyoming ranch, and retired, living on his farm near David City. But in 1905 he sold this as well, purchased about a thousand acres in Beckham County and counties nearby in Oklahoma, and rented this in parcels to reliable tenant-farmers, who supplied him with a satisfactory income through shares of crops produced. The thousand acres was not in one piece. Mr. Shotwell, taking only the best land, purchased in quarter sections and larger, thereby securing several of the best farming acreages in the neighborhood. These he financed through employment of cash, loans and investments. Mr. Shotwell, as soon as he had his farms in good hands, went into retirement again, later removing to Oklahoma, becoming a well-known citizen of Sayre. He died March 19, 1926, at the age of seventy-two years.

A Republican, Mr. Shotwell was active in works of citizenship, principally in Nebraska, where his influence was wide. He belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Order of Ben Hur, Degree of Honor, and attended the Quaker meetings.

Benjamin H. Shotwell married, February 16, 1876, near Chatham, Ontario, Melissa Lowes, daughter of Caleb and Sarah Lowes, her father having been a farmer in the Chatham community, a man of affairs highly regarded by associates. Of this union were born children: Margaret, Lawrence, Eli, Pearl, Charley, who died at the age of twenty-two; LeRoy, and Ida.

Mrs. Shotwell, since the death of her beloved husband, has taken full charge of the rentals and other business in connection with the valuable farming acreages left by Mr. Shotwell. She now owns eight hundred and forty of the original thousand acres, having sold one quarter section to one of her sons. She is a charming lady of English descent on both paternal and maternal lines of ancestry, and until the close of 1928 enjoyed the best of health. She continues to reside at Sayre, Oklahoma.

Quietly reserved, a gentleman and Christian, Mr. Shotwell lived a life replete of Christian example. He brought comfort and happiness into many homes, and his threescore and twelve years were given in righteous service to mankind.

**RAY O. SUTHERLAND**—A native of Texas, but a resident of Oklahoma since his childhood, Mr. Sutherland has been educated in the public schools and in the colleges of Oklahoma. Ever since he has completed his own education, he has been engaged in educating others, following in this respect in the footsteps of his father. After having taught for a number of years in different schools of Stephen County, he was elected county superintendent of schools, with headquarters at Duncan, a position for which he is especially qualified as the result of his long and careful training and of his wide experience. Mr. Sutherland is exceptionally well-liked both by his pupils and his associates and also enjoys to an unusual degree the respect and confidence of the community at large.

Ray O. Sutherland was born in Collin County, Texas, September 4, 1891, a son of Spencer N. and Leitha (Shaw) Sutherland. His father, who was born in Kentucky, has spent his life in educational work and in 1902 came to Oklahoma, settling at Comanche, later moving to Ringling, where he now resides. Mr. Sutherland's mother was born in Alabama and died in



1909. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer N. Sutherland were the parents of eight children: 1. Ray O., of whom further. 2. Winnie, who married O. T. Taliferro, of Empire, Oklahoma. 3. A son, who died in infancy. 4. Chester, a resident of Cotton County, Oklahoma. 5. Fitzhugh Lee, a resident of Stephen County, Oklahoma. 6. Ross, a resident of Wellington, Texas. 7. Cleo, a resident of Healtown, Oklahoma. 8. A son, who died in infancy.

Roy O. Sutherland was educated in the public schools of Stephen County, and then continued his studies at the Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma County. In 1922 he took up teaching, teaching for one year in the Meridian High School, near Comanche. Next he taught for two years in the Diamond District School and then for four years in the Corum School, near Comanche. In 1928 he was elected county superintendent of schools for Stephen County, his election indicating how highly he was regarded in Stephen County as an educator and how greatly he was liked by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Sutherland is a Mason. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Mr. Sutherland married, April 25, 1911, Verna Dayton, a daughter of Herbert and Lillie (Howe) Dayton. Mrs. Sutherland's father is a native of New Hampshire, her mother of Missouri. The Dayton family came to Oklahoma in 1893, locating at Perry, Noble County. Besides Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Dayton are the parents of three other children: Elmer Dayton of Perry, LeRoy Dayton of Perry, and Edna Dayton, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland are the parents of two children: Harold Arlis and Fern Sutherland.

**GEORGE HENRY NIEMANN, M. D.**, a well-known physician of Ponca City, Oklahoma, stands very high in his profession, and holds in a marked degree the confidence of his fellow-townsmen. He has not been a surgeon exclusively, but has held responsible financial office in the city government also. He has been repeatedly given care of the city's health, and is at present at the head of the medical staff of the city's hospital.

George Henry Niemann was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, on January 28, 1883, son of John and Sophie Niemann, both of whom are still living, the father being a farmer. He attended the Ponca City High School, graduating in 1899. He then attended the University of Kansas, from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. C. in 1902. After that he was a student at the medical school of Northwestern University, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905. He was an interne at the Wesley Hospital, Chicago, in 1910, and attended Bellevue Hospital, New York, in 1912 and 1913. He was chief of staff of Ponca City Hospital from 1921 to 1925, and he has been chief of surgery at the same hospital from 1925 to the present time. Dr. Niemann practices surgery exclusively, with offices at No. 500 Masonic Building. He was Republican city treasurer of Ponca City from 1920 to 1922. At the outset of his career he also held public positions. Thus from 1906, when he had been less than a year out of his medical school, until 1910, he was superintendent of the Kay County Board of Health; city physician from 1908 to 1912; and physician in charge of the Ponca Indian Agency and School from 1905 to 1910. Dr. Niemann is actively interested in stock raising, and is the

owner of Riverby Ranch of one thousand two hundred acres, located three miles from Ponca in Osage County.

Dr. Niemann belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge; is affiliated with the Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Ponca City. He is a member of the Kay County Medical Society, of which he is past president, a member of the State Medical Association, and a member of the American Medical Association. He is a director of the Rotary Club; past vice-president and now president of the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce; past president of I. W. L. A. (largest club in the Southwest, with a membership of over five hundred); and a member of the Country Club. He was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons at Boston, Massachusetts, October 12, 1928.

Dr. G. H. Niemann married, on September 18, 1913, at Atchison, Kansas, Grace Taliaferro, daughter of Hal and Louise Taliaferro. There have been two children of the marriage: Hal T., born August 18, 1914; and Louise S., born June 1, 1916.

**FLORENCE IZORA GROUND (Mrs. Lewis Webster Ground)**—Few citizens of Okmulgee have made so large a contribution to the general welfare and intellectual and æsthetic growth of the city as has Florence Izora Ground (Mrs. Lewis Webster Ground), one of the originators and organizers of the Public Library of Okmulgee. For many years she gave her time and energies to the success of this significant public work, and it is in a large measure due to her efforts that Okmulgee has now one of the finest libraries in all Oklahoma. Mrs. Ground herself is held in the highest esteem by the townspeople, who universally know and love her. Okmulgee recognizes her unusual qualities of leadership and character, and admires her for her thorough integrity, her kindness, and her constant consideration of other people and their points of view.

Mrs. Ground is the daughter of William and Brunette Hedrick. Her father was a buyer and seller of livestock and owner of large farms in Indiana, acreage which was devoted to grain growing, and was numbered among the largest grain farmers and stock dealers in his region.

Lewis Webster Ground was born March 7, 1857, at Washington, Indiana, the son of Philo and Priscilla Ground, the former a Lutheran minister. Mr. Ground attended grammar and high schools in his native town, and college in Valparaiso, Indiana. He came to Indian Territory at the age of eighteen years, and there became engaged in the cattle business, first as an employee and later as a buyer and seller of livestock. After a few years in the Territory he went back to his native State, but remained there only a short time before returning again to Oklahoma, when he settled at Okmulgee, then only a trading post. Here he established a reputation for himself as an honest and dependable dealer, and the Indians, finding they could depend upon him for accurate information, came from far to seek his advice.

With the sympathy and aid of his wife, whose social service viewpoint makes her so valuable an addition to the community, Mr. Ground interested himself to a marked extent in the political and civic affairs of Okmulgee. He was closely identified with the Democratic party, the policies and candidates of which he regularly supported. For a number of years he served as a deputy United States marshal, while



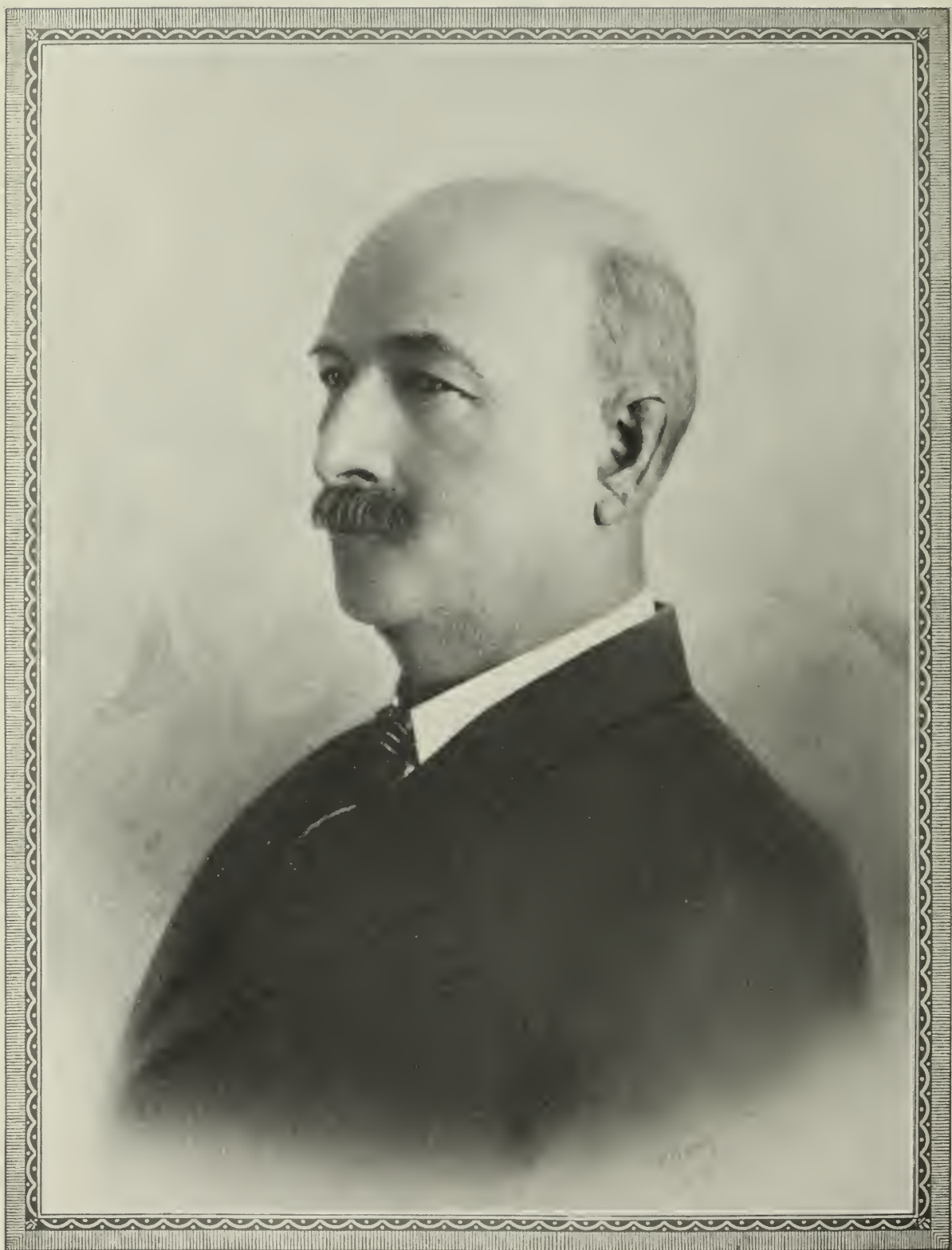


Mrs Igona Ground









*A. A. Wilcox*

he was also connected with the law enforcement body in the Indian Territory in an indirect way, for many years. His death, which occurred suddenly February 3, 1920, at his home in Okmulgee, came as a shock to his many friends in the city and other parts of Oklahoma, where he was well and favorably known. A man of solid attainments, he was, nevertheless, an individual of splendid companionable qualities. He was highly regarded by all, and dearly cherished by those whose privilege it was to know him at all intimately. In his passing, Okmulgee and the State lost one of their most useful and substantial citizens.

As she had done during the life of her husband, so after his death, Mrs. Ground continued her active interest in all matters pertaining to the progress and well-being of Okmulgee. In addition to her championship of the public library, which will be mentioned more in detail later in this sketch, she is deeply interested in having a true and complete history written of Oklahoma, which may be studied and read by the people who compose this comparatively new, yet flourishing Commonwealth. Mrs. Ground is an active supporter of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Business and Professional Women's Club. Her religious faith is that of the Christian church. As early as 1889, Mrs. Ground was president of the Shut-In-Endeavor Band, an organization, which among other work, published a small paper for circulation among invalids. Previous to her work as Librarian in Okmulgee she was instructor in the Northwestern Normal, Wauseon, Ohio, and later instructor in North Manchester College, Indiana. She received her musical education in Columbus, Indiana.

The thing that Mrs. Ground will be remembered for, however, so long as there is a city of Okmulgee, is her work for the public library. The history of this library is symbolic of the pioneer spirit which settled the States of the West and brought them to the Union. In 1905 the Civic Improvement Club was organized in Okmulgee, at a time when there were less than five thousand inhabitants. From this public-spirited organization grew the city library, the city hospital and the cemetery. The first officers of the club were: Mrs. S. L. Johnson, president; Mrs. M. G. Clark, secretary; Mrs. E. W. Marrs, treasurer; and Mrs. H. E. P. Stanford and Mrs. W. S. Bell, vice-presidents. In March, 1907, temporary quarters were found available for library use, and a public reception was held, to which the citizens were invited and asked to bring whatever books they could donate. On May 1, 1907, a membership fee of one dollar was charged subscribers, to help in paying the expenses of the library, and with this money and the books given the library, there was soon a nucleus of three or four hundred volumes. By 1918, there were more than five thousand books, and the library had so proved its worth that the city of Okmulgee began to take a more decided interest in it. The proposal for a Carnegie library not meeting the desires of the citizens, a bond issue for one hundred thousand dollars was authorized, to build the first city-owned library in the State. Work was begun in 1920 on two buildings, one being for the negroes. The main building is an impressively designed brick structure, of simple classic proportions, Renaissance style, and the interior is planned according to the most modern principles of library efficiency. The Dunbar Branch

is similarly constructed but on a smaller scale. The Main library boasts, besides a well-assorted group of material for general reading and scientific study, many valuable volumes. Among them are three books published by the Government in 1848 on the history of the tribes of North American Indians. There is also a history of the Choctaw nation written in longhand in 1857. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray's priceless collection of Indian and Oklahoma history volumes is also a part of the library. There is also a very complete collection of works on the history of the oil industry, as well as a fine selection of the new technical studies of this industry.

The twenty-first anniversary of the library's founding was observed with appropriate ceremonies, and heartfelt tribute was paid to the work and devotion of Mrs. Ground, who as librarian has witnessed the growth of the Okmulgee Library from an inconsiderable beginning of a few books and magazines loaned by citizens for the use of the public, in a private residence, to a \$100,000 municipally owned library building, modernly equipped and with more than 25,000 volumes, and with six assistants to carry on the work. Ever keen to improve the library facilities and service, Mrs. Ground originated the unique and altogether beautiful idea of binding magazines with the picture cover of the magazine, or a picture suggestive of the contents, on the front cover of the bound volumes. On bookshelves, tables and racks in the library appear the bound magazines with illustrations appropriately chosen for cover, and harmonizing with the buckram of the binding. For instance, "House Beautiful" shows on its outside cover a beautiful American home; a volume of "Scientific American" has the portrait of Thomas A. Edison; the magazine "Oklahoma" bears the State flag. The display of these volumes has attracted such universal attention and favorable comment, that the library is rebinding all shelf volumes in the library by this system, using different shades and tints of covers instead of the drab, dull finish usually employed in binding.

Mrs. Ground is especially interested in the library's work with the school children, and says, "In my long years of service I have seen the little tots of the primary grade come for their 'Mother Goose' rhymes, and have seen the same boys and girls come years later to secure material for their graduating theses. And it has not even ended there. After they have gone away to college I receive almost a steady stream of letters asking for material and references which in their public school days they knew I could furnish." Thus Mrs. Ground may be credited with leaving a definite cultural impress on the city which will endure for years to come.

Lewis Webster and Florence Izora (Hedrick) Ground are the parents of two children: 1. Jessie L., born February 11, 1889, who married E. W. Boyers, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they are the parents of William E. and Ralph L. Boyers. 2. William, born September 8, 1901, the fourteenth bearer of the name William in his mother's family.

**A. N. WILCOX**—There are some men whose achievements and personalities so favorably impress the communities in which they dwell that their memory remains an influence for good long years after their lives have rounded to a close. To this small and distinctive group belonged the late A. N. Wilcox,



of Durant, Oklahoma, who died June 8, 1919. As a business man he was sane, as a public official courageous, high-souled, capable, and as a man full of the milk of human kindness. From the chief executive of the State, Governor R. L. Williams, came the following letter in praise of Mr. Wilcox's work as vice-chairman of the State Board of Affairs:

Dear Mr. Wilcox:

This New Year's Day, less than two weeks before my administration as Governor closes, I take this opportunity to write and express to you my appreciation of the faithful and loyal service rendered to the State and the public by you.

In the capacity as a member of the Board of Affairs you have served the State well and faithfully. I feel that you have added to the success of my administration. This public service rendered by you should be a matter of gratification to yourself and of pride to your family and friends.

Believe me, I shall ever appreciate the association we have had as public servants during this period.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) R. L. WILLIAMS.

A. N. Wilcox was born in Cortland, DeKalb County, Illinois, December 8, 1856, and died June 8, 1919. His father was the Rev. Nathan Wilcox. The son attended grammar and high school, and in his early manhood, after a brief residence in Ohio, went to Colorado, in 1887, where he was appointed sheriff of Kit Carson County on its organization. He was later elected to that office. In 1892, he came to Durant, Oklahoma, where he established the first nursery enterprise in his part of the State, handling a full line of all nursery stock. In 1898, he sold out his business and accepted an appointment as deputy United States marshal, an office in which he remained until 1907. An interesting commentary on his remarkable courage and efficiency in this office was voiced by a Democratic newspaper, which thus praised the Republican marshal:

In regard to Deputy Marshals Wilcox and Robinson, the News, though Democratic from center to circumference, has a right to speak as a public citizen, and when we say that we do not want any changes here in the marshal's office, we but voice the sentiment of every representative man, woman, and child in this town. As a field marshal, Mr. Wilcox has helped to make Durant one of the most law abiding places in the Territory or out of it. He has been strenuous but not fanatical. The toughs dared not violate any of the laws made and provided. Gambling, if not a thing of the past, is carried on in a very restricted manner. Bootlegging has ceased to be a business, and now a drunk man is seldom or never seen in our town. There are few men that are by nature or training qualified to fill a field marshal's position. Mr. Wilcox is one of these and should be retained in the service.

This vigorous praise of Mr. Wilcox from his political opponents is merely a statement of the truth about a law-enforcement officer who helped bring order into a new community and whose spirit of justice and fairdealing, combined with unquestioning obedience to the law, imbued the community with some of his own ideals. He was known as a law-enforcing officer, fair to the other man, yet keen in running down criminals in his territory. He was located in the section known as "Robbers' Roost of Red River Valley." When he retired from this dangerous and difficult position, in which he had encountered many adventures and had often risked his life in defense of the law, Mr. Wilcox engaged in the cattle business. He owned three hundred acres of land near Durant and enjoyed great success in breeding pure Jersey stock. However, when the Governor called him again to public service in 1914, Mr. Wilcox sold his stock, though he retained his land, and took up the important work of membership on the

State Board of Affairs. In large measure, because of his untiring efforts the financial condition of the new State remained excellent during the years in which Mr. Wilcox was in office. The schools of the State fell to his province, and were generously cared for. Another testimonial letter from Governor Williams, sent from the Governor's Office on December 18, 1917, reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Wilcox:

Please accept my thanks for the beautiful way in which you, with others, remembered my forty-ninth birthday and the Christmas following.

In this connection also permit me to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the State and the invaluable aid you have given my administration in rendering a true stewardship to the people in the State.

Hoping that you and yours have had a Merry Christmas and for you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) R. L. WILLIAMS.

On November 6, 1896, in Texas, A. N. Wilcox married Anna Hord, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Gooch) Hord, and they were the parents of a daughter, born November 27, 1897. Mrs. Wilcox survives her husband and resides in Durant, where she owns property in addition to the splendid farm five miles from Durant.

Death came suddenly to Mr. Wilcox as he stood chatting with friends in the garden of his home. Many friends gathered at the simple but impressive last rites, and many telegrams and letters of condolence testified to the popularity of this splendid man and public servant. A local editor thus voiced the sentiments of all who knew him:

The deceased had lived a life of usefulness, a life devoted to his family and friends. It was only a short time ago that he told friends he was coming "back home" to settle down and enjoy the remaining days of his life among those he loved and with those who knew him best. His was a lovable disposition, a man of broad humanity, his sympathy always being given to those who needed it, and he was always one of the first to respond to the call of charity. He has been instrumental in the building of this city, always contributing his portion, and bearing his part of the burdens of the city. He has been honored in many ways. For a number of years before statehood, when it took men, strong men, to face the difficulties in this country, he was a United States marshal, and it has been said by those who know that a braver or truer man never filled this office. He was a man who held the respect and friendship of all who knew him. He was one man whom it did one good to know and to mingle with. . . . Everyone who knew him loved him and those who were blessed in the possession of his friendship cherished it as a precious blessing.

**CHARLES BROWN OVERBEY**—Superintendent of Schools in Greer County, highly esteemed as a citizen of Mangum, and widely known in educational circles of the State, Charles Brown Overbey was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, April 13, 1879, son of Robert Ajax and Nancy Martin (Brown) Overbey. His father, a farmer, merchant, owner of a sawmill and of extensive lands, was a native of Virginia. His mother was born in Tennessee, in which State both died. In the family were fourteen children, and of these, Charles Brown Overbey was the youngest. Until he was fifteen he studied in the schools of his native place, then came to the Southwest, and made his way unassisted as a store clerk and telegraph and telephone company employee in Texas. Later, at Carbon, Texas, he went into business for himself, and for several years conducted a business venture at Eastland, Texas. In 1900, however, though his enterprises had succeeded, he re-





Harry B. Overbey



turned to Tennessee, and at Decherd attended Terill College, taking a two years' course there. Subsequently, this done, he studied at Central Teachers' College, at Edmond, Oklahoma, and in 1925 graduated from the Southwest Teachers' College, with the Bachelor of Science degree. From 1909 until 1927, he taught in Greer County, Oklahoma, and in 1924 was elected county superintendent. In 1929 he was again chosen Superintendent of Schools in Greer County, and continues to fill this important post, with distinction.

Active in general affairs of Mangum, Mr. Overbey is a popular figure in the community, a loyal worker for the common good. He is a Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Overbey married, June 4, 1909, Mary Ella Thompson, native of Oklahoma, and their children are: Alma, Grace, Charles, Robert A., Mary Jo, and James T.

**PETE FENNEMA**—Predictions of a brilliant future in business for Pete Fennema, of Clinton, were unfulfilled when his life suddenly ended when he was but slightly more than twenty-eight years of age. In the brief time he had been engaged in business he had conducted two successful enterprises and was advancing rapidly into one of the most progressive positions in the district. He had hosts of friends who were drawn to him because of a vibrant and attractive personality and his methods of operating in his field were of such a high order of ethics that his clientele mounted as the days passed. He was a man of indefatigable industry and limitless optimism, who believed in the continued prosperity of Oklahoma and entered into his work with that spirit of coöperation that has been the backbone of the State's commercial progress. His citizenship was, by this feature of his character, of high value to the community and his loss at the very beginning of his career was a blow to the industrialism of the Southwest, while to his intimate friends it was a lasting shock.

He was born in the State of Missouri, February 15, 1898, and acquired an education through the elementary and high schools at Lawton, Oklahoma, afterward attending the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma. Completing his studies at the last named institution, he established himself in the business of ice cream manufacturing in Clinton and soon built up a profitable trade. He felt, however, that he was not fitted by temperament for the management of such an enterprise and, disposing of his plant and its good will, entered the insurance field at Duncan, Oklahoma, with realty as an additional occupation. During his conduct of the first business he had made a large number of friends and these were drawn to his later enterprise, with the result that he became growingly successful and at the time of his death was one of the leaders in the double field in which he operated. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was a student officer at the Agricultural College. His death occurred, following an automobile accident, July 3, 1926.

Pete Fennema married, in Hobart, Oklahoma, April 27, 1923, Edna Dickey, daughter of Edward and Mary Dickey. Their children are: 1. Juhree, born March 29, 1924. 2. Jack, born September 2, 1925.

Mr. Fennema had in his nature all the attributes that point to success in business and in social life. His mind was keen, his character spotless, his manner genial and cordial and his honorable methods appealing to every business man with whom he came in contact. Although but a comparatively brief time active among the busy people of this community, his presence and work for the improvement of all conditions will be sincerely missed, while to a legion of loyal friends his death was a permanent affliction.

**CORTEZ LEE CRUTCHER** — Ranching and school teaching in combination have been the occupations that have brought reputably before the public eye the name of Cortez Lee Crutcher, at present superintendent of the Riverside Indian Boarding School, near Anadarko, Oklahoma. Here is an example of the virile characters that have made of the West a mighty empire of commerce and education. Realizing that the opportunities of their own youth were limited, these citizens have been inspired to take up the task of helping the rising generation, and in this army of educators Mr. Crutcher holds an important and influential position. He has made it entirely without influence or assistance, wholly through his personal abilities and his intense ambition to accomplish results in the field of his choice. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Oklahoma whose name will be perpetuated on the rolls of the State's history as a most valuable factor in the rapid progress of the commonwealth in all things that make a great and prosperous community.

Born in Missouri, on his father's farm, February 22, 1882, he is a son of Junius B. and Melvina Catharina (Copenhaver) Crutcher. Junius B. Crutcher, in addition to his work as a farmer, was a brick mason and upon coming to Oklahoma was engaged in the erection of the first house built in Hobart. He and his wife were the parents of three children: William Arthur, now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Cortez Lee, of whom further; and Herbert Rigg, also of St. Louis.

Cortez Lee Crutcher attended the country schools until he was fifteen years of age, then going to high school, working to pay his way through the higher courses. He then attended the normal school of Kirksville, Missouri, and upon completion of this course of work became engaged in railroad work for two years in St. Louis. In January, 1907, he removed to Denver, Colorado, and later filed on a claim in the southeastern corner of the State. He cultivated this property for seven years, combining his ranch work with school teaching. From the proceeds of his double labors he purchased another farm near Bristol, Colorado, which was irrigated, and is now the owner of latter named property. He was principal of schools in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado for a number of years. For one year he was principal of the consolidated high school at Meseta, Colorado, in the San Louis Valley and then took work in Colorado State Teachers' College in Greeley, Colorado. Taking the State Civil Service examination, he was appointed to take charge of a department in the Industrial School for Boys at Golden, Colorado, and later passed Federal Civil Service examination and spent four years in the Indian Service at the Cheyenne agency in South Dakota. He was then appointed to the Riverside school, where he now functions as superintendent. He is a thirty-second degree member of



the order of Free and Accepted Masons and a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church.

Cortez Lee Crutcher married, August 11, 1912, Beatrice Wright, a native of Kansas, who is also a teacher, and they are the parents of three children: Harold Lee, William Allen, and Vivian Dee Crutcher.

**DR. JOSEPH FIFE MESSENBAUGH**—Those who practice healing arts usually come to be known as belonging to one or the other of two classes in which the curative professions are naturally divided, namely: (first), that which is primarily concerned in the alleviation of the physical ailments and ills of suffering humanity, and (second), that which regards professional service primarily as a gainful occupation. The late Dr. Joseph Fife Messenbaugh would readily have been classed in the first of the above mentioned groups by any who knew him. Modest, quiet and unassuming, he was dignified in his bearing, gentlemanly in his deportment, and so kind and sympathetic in his ministrations as to quickly win not only the confidence and respect, but also the affection of all who came within the scope of his contact and influence.

Dr. Messenbaugh was born near Kingston, Missouri, January 10, 1873, the son of John and Susan Messenbaugh, and he was privileged to be reared on a farm, his father being a successful stock-breeder. After completing the common school course and that of a local high school, he matriculated in the University of St. Louis, subsequently continuing his studies in Washington University, in the same city, from the medical and surgical department of which he graduated in 1898, with the honors of his class. Shortly after having thus qualified himself for professional practice, the young physician located at Dunweg, a small mining town near Joplin, Missouri, where he began his life-work. There he found abundant opportunity for hard work, in which he gained much valuable experience. Though this practice was not especially remunerative, yet, by thrift and economy, he was enabled to accumulate sufficient means to make possible his location in a larger community, where he would have a broader field for the exercise of his talent and skill. He pursued a number of post-graduate courses. When Dr. Messenbaugh came to Oklahoma City, in 1900, it had barely 10,000 inhabitants, but to him, as to others of that time, it seemed to hold much of promise for the future, so he cast his lot with the growing eleven-year-old city, with the destiny of which his life-work was thenceforth interwoven and to the progress of which he contributed his meed of service as man and as citizen as well as a practicing physician. Into his practice he put not only all of the technical knowledge and professional skill for which his thorough training had prepared him, but also a full measure of conscientious devotion to every case that was committed to his care and attention. Within a few years he came to be recognized as one of the most successful physicians in Oklahoma City, his specialty being the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and, with that reputation, he also gained the confidence, respect and love of the other members of his profession.

When St. Anthony's Hospital organized its first staff, Dr. Messenbaugh was elected one of its members. Though not a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, he manifested his appreciation of the splendid Christian spirit of the Sisters of St. Francis,

under whose auspices and direction that institution has been founded and developed, by his ever-ready and generous coöperation. That the helpful service thus rendered was appreciated, in the same spirit in which it was given, was abundantly proven by the sisterly and Christ-like devotion with which they so freely ministered to his comfort when he returned to them as a patient during his last illness.

While never regarded as an extreme partisan, Dr. Messenbaugh took an active part in civic and political affairs as a member of the Republican party. In 1904, when he had not yet resided in Oklahoma City quite four years, he was elected mayor, a position which meant much at that period in the development of the city. During the World War, he served as an active member of the Board of Medical Examiners. Throughout his life he was ever ready to do the part of a good citizen.

Professionally, Dr. Messenbaugh always tried to keep abreast with all that made for progress. He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and he had been president of the Oklahoma County Medical Society. The professional honor which he most appreciated, however, was his election as president of the Alumni Association of the Medical School of Washington University. When the Epworth University School of Medicine was organized in 1906, he was chosen as a member of its faculty, and when this school was transferred to the University of Oklahoma, in 1909, he was retained on its staff of instructors, a position which he held many years.

In his religious affiliations, Dr. Messenbaugh was a member of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City. He served as a member of the board of deacons of its congregation for a number of years.

On December 24, 1907, Dr. Messenbaugh was married to Laura M. Whisler, daughter of W. L. Whisler (q. v.); she was well known in educational affairs of Oklahoma City and County, as a teacher and as a county superintendent of public instruction. To this union two children were born: 1. Edith, who is an art student in the University of Oklahoma. 2. Joseph Fife, Jr., a student in the same institution, who is preparing himself to follow in his father's footsteps in the medical profession. His one brother, E. T. Messenbaugh, is assistant bank examiner of Missouri. He lives at Braymer, Missouri.

Dr. Messenbaugh died in Oklahoma City, June 19, 1928, after an illness extending over a year. After his death, a professional colleague, who had known him over twenty-five years, wrote the following lines of tribute to his life and career:

#### TO HIM WHO GAVE HIS BEST

Thou art gone, dear Friend,  
But the lamp still burns.  
Across our path, Death doth send  
A shadow, but thy gracious memory  
Shines without end.  
Thy love-light is Eternal.  
Thou hast slipped away so silently,  
That, with thy years of long and weary toil,  
We can but call to mind  
Thy loving, lingering message:  
"To those who trust their God,  
For them to die is but to live again."  
Friend of the Friendless, Brother of Mankind,  
Thine ever helpful hands do rest,  
As, with our heads uncrowned,  
We speak no sad farewell,  
But say adieu to Him—Who Gave His best.



*J. Muscutaugh*









*P. M. Blackburn*

**W. L. WHISLER** was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1838, and moved to Iowa with his parents when a small boy. He enlisted in the 23rd Iowa Infantry in the conflict between the North and the South, and served during the entire period of the war.

Mr. Whisler removed to Oklahoma in 1889, where he was joined by his family a few months later. He was one of the first postmasters in the State, having been appointed postmaster at Center, Oklahoma County, soon after the country was opened to settlement. The name was later changed to Whisler, and remained such until the rural free delivery took the place of the smaller offices. He was a farmer and stock-raiser.

Mr. Whisler was married to Maria S. Mercer, November 11, 1865. Eight children were born to them as follows: J. R., E. L., of Watonga; F. W., of Edmond; Mrs. L. J. Pratt, of Texola; Laura M., wife of Dr. Joseph F. Messenbaugh, (q. v.); Mrs. Florence Hurt; Mrs. F. B. Erwin, and W. L. Whisler, of Oklahoma City.

The subject of this sketch passed away June 30, 1922, at his home in Edmond, Oklahoma, respected by all who knew him, and loved by a large number of friends and relatives who realized his noble Christian character and worth-while citizenship.

**ROBERT MCKIM BLACKMORE**—In the history of Oklahoma the name of Robert McKim Blackmore will be recorded as one of the leading industrialists of the State during the comparatively brief period in which he was engaged here. He made his home in Tulsa, where his widow now resides and where she has extensive real estate holdings. She is considered one of the important units of the population and is a most popular member of the community. Mr. Blackmore was a fine example of a successful business man and executive in great interests, a citizen devoted to the progress of the community in which he lived and who did his full share in promoting its progress. He made many friends, and was esteemed by all who knew him, a useful citizen.

Robert McKim Blackmore was born in Madison, Indiana, August 8, 1873, a son of George and Elizabeth (McKim) Blackmore, his father having been a breeder of fine stock. He attained his education in the grammar and high schools of Madison and then attended Purdue University. Upon the completion of this course he became engaged in the mortician and furniture business in Madison with a brother-in-law, later withdrawing from this association and becoming secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Railroad and Light Company, a position he held for eight years. He then came to Oklahoma, in 1916, and entered the oil business in Tulsa as vice-president and general manager of the Greater American Refining Company. In this occupation he remained and also became largely interested in other oil industries and in local real estate investments. He was very successful in his operations and became possessed of a handsome estate. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His widow, through General James Cox, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Kokomo, Indiana. Mr. Blackmore died in Tulsa, February 23, 1923.

Robert McKim Blackmore married, in Kokomo, Indiana, June 4, 1897, Pearl Carter, daughter of John

B. and Sarax C. Carter. Her father was a director of the Indiana Railway and Light Company and of the Greater American Refining Company. He was a manufacturer of straw board, and interested in several other industries. He served during the Civil War in a volunteer regiment from Indiana. The children of Robert McKim and Pearl (Carter) Blackmore were: 1. Florence Carter, born April 7, 1903, a graduate of the Tulsa High School, the University of Wisconsin, and at present physical instructor at the University of Tulsa. 2. Robert McKim (2), born May 1, 1905, attended for three years at the University of Missouri, and later was an oil scout for the Shell Oil Company.

Both the Blackmore and Carter families are representatives of the most distinguished pioneers of Indiana, and Robert McKim and his wife lived up to the high standards of their forebears with punctilious care. He was one of our most admired citizens, and his wife still maintains the genial and aristocratic qualities for which he is well remembered and because of which he will not be forgotten.

**GOVERNOR ALLEN WRIGHT**—Allen Wright was born of Choctaw parentage, in Mississippi, November, 1826, and belonged to the Choctaw clan, or *iksa*, Hayi-pa-tuk-lah. After the cession of the tribal lands in Mississippi, under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, his family migrated west to the new Choctaw country in the Indian Territory, in 1833. His mother died just before undertaking the journey and was buried at the beginning of the "Trail of Tears," as the Choctaws called the road over which they traveled away from their old homes. His father settled near Lukfata, the present McCurtain County, Oklahoma, where he died in 1839. While attending the neighborhood school at Eagletown, Choctaw Nation, the lad whose Choctaw name was Kilihote was given the name of Allen Wright, the surname being that of the missionary to the Choctaws, Rev. Alfred Wright. In 1840, he entered the mission school at Pine Ridge, under the special care and supervision of Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, who was senior Presbyterian missionary among the Choctaws. From 1844 to 1848, he attended Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation, in the latter year being chosen, on account of his proficiency in his studies and his marked ability, by the school trustees of his nation to enter Delaware College, Newark, Delaware; two years later on account of the closing of this college, he entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, whence he graduated with an excellent record. He immediately matriculated at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, where he graduated in 1855. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Fourth Presbytery of New York, in April, 1855, at which time he was also made an honorary member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Returning to the Choctaw Nation, he was ordained the following year as a full minister of the Gospel by the Presbytery of Indian, Synod of Arkansas, being given charge of Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, with preaching appointments at five outlying stations.

Allen Wright was married, on February 11, 1857, to Harriett Newell Mitchell, of Dayton, Ohio, who had come as a missionary to the Choctaws in 1855, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board. She was the daughter of James Henry Mitchell and Martha (Skinner) Mitchell, of Dayton. James Henry Mitchell was



a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, the fourth signer of the "Mayflower Compact," in 1620. He was a civil engineer by profession, having laid out the original townsite of the city of Dayton, and being a highly respected man in his community.

In 1856, Allen Wright entered public life, being elected a member of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation; subsequently he served as national treasurer and national superintendent of schools, though actively engaged as a mission worker all the while. In 1861, as one of the commissioners on the part of the Choctaw Nation, he signed the treaty which was negotiated between his people and the Confederate States. He served in the Confederate Army as a chaplain during the Civil War, and, at its conclusion, was selected as one of the Choctaw commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the Federal Government. While he was absent in Washington on this mission, in 1866, he was elected by his people to serve them as principal chief. Two years later he was reelected for another term.

It was while serving on the Choctaw commission to make the treaty of 1866 with the United States, that Allen Wright suggested the name of "Oklahoma" for the new territory which was being proposed at that time. When the Choctaw-Chickasaw treaty was finally completed, one clause provided that the proposed new territory should be called the "Territory of Oklahoma." This name is taken from the two Choctaw words, "okla" (people) and "homma, or humma" (red). Therefore the phrase "Territory of Oklahoma" would mean literally, "Territory of Red People." Allen Wright was not only the recognized scholar of the Choctaws in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but also in his native language. Rev. John Edwards, Presbyterian missionary, himself a student and translator of the Choctaw language, said of him: "No other Choctaw that I ever met could give such clear explanations of difficult points in the grammar of the Choctaw."

In 1876, he was elected by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church as one of the American delegates to the World's Presbyterian Assembly, in Scotland. His later years were largely devoted to literary pursuits aside from his active work in the mission field among his people. He translated many of the Choctaw and all of the Chickasaw laws (the latter up to 1872) into the tribal vernacular for publication. He wrote and published a Choctaw-English lexicon or definer, and he was the author or translator of a number of hymns in the Choctaw language. His last work, completed just before his death, was the translation of the Psalms of David from the Hebrew direct into the Choctaw, without the medium of the Greek or English versions.

Rev. Allen Wright was a member of the Alpha Chapter of the Delta Phi National, Greek letter fraternity. He was given the degree of Royal Arch Mason by the Mount Vernon Chapter of Masons, Washington, District of Columbia, July 5, 1866. He was a member of the Oklahoma Lodge of the Masonic Order, organized at Boggy Depot immediately after the Civil War. He died of pneumonia, after an illness of only six days, at Old Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, December 2, 1885, being survived by his wife and eight children, whose names were, in order of their ages, Eliphalet Nott, Frank Hall, a biography of whom follows, Mary, Anna Balentine, Allen, Jr., Clara Eddy, Katherine, and James Brookes.

A few months before his death, Rev. Allen Wright

was elected as president of the Associated Alumni of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. The Necrological Report of Union Theological Seminary for 1885-86, gives the following tribute to his character:

"He was a loving and wise father, and a devoted husband. He was sound in doctrine, strong in faith, and humble in his daily walk and conversation, receiving the honors his fellow-men delighted to give him, without undue elation. A firm trust in God, that made him calm and patient under whatever stress of labor and trial, was a leading trait of his character.

"His life was one of continuous and unsparing activity in the Master's work, and one of great physical and mental fatigue. He was the very pillar of his Presbytery, punctual in attendance, and thorough and efficient in every duty. His culture and courtliness, his fine social qualities, and excellent good sense won for him much consideration at Washington, whither he was called from time to time. His own people held him in high honor, and have mourned his death as a public calamity."

**FRANK HALL WRIGHT** was born at Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, January 1, 1860. He was the second son of Rev. Allen and Harriett N. (Mitchell) Wright. His father was a leader and, for a number of years, the chief of his people, the Choctaws; he was also a man of scholarly attainments and an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church. His mother, the daughter of James H. Mitchell, of Dayton, Ohio, had come to the Choctaw Nation as a young missionary teacher. They provided their children with the best the times afforded, a comfortable home in an attractive situation, good books, and high ideals. The neighborhood school that the boy attended was in the hands of Miss Clara Eddy, a missionary teacher, who had received her education at the Emma Willard School, of Troy, New York. The earnest, Christian spirit pervading his home life influenced Frank Hall Wright to conversion at an early age; when only a lad of fourteen, he held his first prayer meeting. He was sent to Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation. In 1878, he entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, graduating in the classical course and receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree, in 1882. He was a member of the Delta Phi National Fraternity, Alpha Chapter. Like his father before him, he matriculated at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, whence he graduated in 1885. Later in life, he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, June 3, 1917.

Doctor Wright was a talented singer, his voice being a rich baritone of unusual depth and timbre. During his student days at Union Theological Seminary he studied under some of the best masters in New York City, and at one time received an offer from the operatic stage, which his singing master urged him to accept, predicting that success would surely come. Although this was a great temptation, nevertheless, knowing that his father would want him to continue with the church, the young man remained at Union and completed his study for the ministry.

Immediately after his graduation, Frank Hall Wright married Miss Addie Lilienthal, a gifted pianist of Saratoga, New York, on May 14, 1885. He brought his young wife with him to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and took up missionary labor at Boggy





*Mr & Mrs Paul W. Walker*



Depot, under the Southern Presbyterian Church, continuing in this work until 1892. At that time he returned to New York City, and began work as evangelist. He won great popularity, but after strenuous work for over a year and a half, of preaching and singing in the Eastern cities, he contracted pulmonary tuberculosis. Then began the fight of his life; at one time he was so weak he could not move from his bed, and he did not speak above a whisper for more than two months. He prayed that should he recover, he would consecrate the rest of his life to carrying the Gospel to the Indians of the West. With undaunted spirit, praying for the guidance of God's will, aided by the devoted care of his wife and the best of medical attention, he was brought on the road to recovery.

Just at this time, the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, of the Reformed Church of America, asked him to take charge of their field of work among the Indians in Western Oklahoma Territory. He accepted the charge under the General Assembly of the Reformed church, and again returned to the Indian Territory. He started out on his new labors with a camping outfit in a light spring wagon, across the open prairies, to meet the yet unconverted Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. This was in 1896; before two years had passed he had regained his full health. At first, still fighting for his own physical strength, it was no easy task to begin this pioneer work of winning the Plains Indians to Christianity, but he followed them as they moved camp; he talked and sang to them and gradually won their confidence. They grew to love them as their brother, when they learned that he held up bright hope to their despairing hearts. He was like that, so full of life and spirit. He never condescended with men in their own selfish misery, but pointed to the happy side of life, to give them strength, to brace them that they might carry on the good fight in the world.

During this time, it was Doctor Wright's inspiration that furthered the erection of the church and mission at Colony, Oklahoma, where Christian work is still being carried on among the Indians of the western part of the State. Afterward, Doctor Wright's efforts were extended to more distant Indian tribes, including the Winnebagoes, of Nebraska, and some of the Indians in New Mexico. Equally productive of good was his evangelical work among the white people, and in his later years his labors were largely with them in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, the Virginias, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Iowa, and Oklahoma. However, he always devoted a portion of every year to his Indian friends in the West and the Southwest. All those who came in contact with his vivid personality will never forget him. His preaching of the simple Gospel of faith in the teachings of Jesus was strengthened by the appeal of his beautiful voice in song; rarely are the two gifts found in one person.

Doctor Wright and his wife were the parents of two children: Gladys, who married Charles B. Harrison, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Frank Hall, Jr., who died in 1918, while in the aviation service of his country during the World War. Doctor Wright died during his vacation at Muskoka Lake, Ontario, Canada, July 16, 1922.

**PAUL W. WALKER** for many years has engaged in general farming pursuits and the raising of stock in Jackson County, near Blair, Oklahoma. He is a man of wide experience in this field, to which he

has always devoted his attention, and through able management and the use of the most scientific methods, he has won much success, building up one of the finest farming properties in this part of the State.

Mr. Walker was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, a son of James and Caroline (Farmer) Walker, both from North Carolina, and both now deceased. He was one of a family of eight children, of whom two are still living. Following completion of his academic training, which included the course of study at Reinhardt College, in Cherokee County, Paul W. Walker took up agricultural pursuits, working on a farm in Georgia until his twenty-second year. At the end of that time he removed to Texas, where he remained for five years, and then came on to Oklahoma in 1900, settling in what was originally Greer County, near Blair, but which has now become Jackson County. Soon after his arrival he purchased a farm of a hundred and sixty acres, which he sold to buy another of the same acreage. This he fully improved and developed, and eventually added another farm of two hundred and forty acres to his holdings, situated north of the town of Blair. Mr. Walker now owns in all some four hundred acres, and leases another eighty acres. He engages in general farming activities, and in the raising of horses, cows, etc., but he has come to specialize in growing alfalfa, having the biggest growing field in the community. Mr. Walker has been selected as master farmer of Jackson County, and is familiarly known as "Alfalfa King." He has developed his home place into the most beautiful farm in this section, with its fields, and buildings and orchards, all of which are the result of his initiative and untiring efforts. Mr. Walker owns and uses two tractors in his farming work, and also about eight head of horses and combine for the wheat. His house and the other buildings are fully modern in every respect, with their own water works and sewer system, electric lights, refrigerator, gas, built-in features in the kitchen, etc. He has kept constantly abreast of modern developments in agriculture and all his farming devices are of the latest type.

Mr. Walker raises about eighteen hundred tons of alfalfa each year, in addition to general farm products, the fruit of his plum, apple and cherry trees, and all sorts of berries. His horses and cattle have a wide sale, and he also specializes in raising chickens, owning some twelve or fourteen hundred White Minorcas, with brooder house and chicken houses of the latest type, and two incubators. He ships chiefly to West Texas, selling each year two or three thousand baby chicks in the market. He also raises Bronze and Narragansett turkeys, owning at present about one hundred and twenty-five of these birds.

Mr. Walker is well known throughout this section, not only as a successful farmer but as an able citizen of finest progressive type. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Woodmen of the World, and is also a member of the Rotary Club at Altus, being the farm member of the club. Mrs. Walker is a Rotary Ann.

On January 12, 1905, Paul W. Walker married Mattie E. Hasty, of Kensington, Georgia, daughter of Perry and Frona (Keeter) Hasty, of that place. She is a member of a family of eight children, of whom six are living. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of eight children: 1. Irene, a graduate of Oklahoma University, at Norman, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa there. She now holds a graduate assistantship in the English department of the University.

2. Ryan, also attending Oklahoma University, now in the fourth year of the Mechanical Engineering course. 3. Alton, and 4. Arnold, twins, attending the home high school. 5. Edgar, also attending high school. 6. Pauline, also in high school. 7. Mona, attends the Blair School. 8. Robert Wendell, the youngest, who is still at home. Ryan Walker is a member of the Order of the De Molay, and Tau Omega, honorary professional aeronautical fraternity.

With his family Mr. Walker worships in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, contributing generously to the support of its work, and to other worthy civic or benevolent movements.

**DR. ALBERT ELI BONNELL** was born at Cassopolis, Michigan, son of David Wright and Mary (Wyatt) Bonnell. David Wright Bonnell was of French descent, his ancestors having been members of that group that came to America in 1637, and founded the city of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Later, they migrated to Ohio, and thence to Michigan, early in the nineteenth century. In March, 1878, David Wright Bonnell brought his family to Beulah, Kansas, where he lived to the day of his death. He was unusually well fitted for pioneer life, at various times having been teacher, farmer, mechanic, blacksmith, shoemaker, and harness-maker.

Dr. Bonnell attended the elementary schools of Michigan and Kansas, until he had completed the fourth grade. While in his late teens, Dr. Bonnell went to Cherokee, Kansas, where he resided for four years, and where he entered the office of Dr. E. E. Wade, with whom he studied dentistry. In 1890 he matriculated in the Dental Department of the State University of Iowa, and in 1893 he was graduated from the Western Dental College at Kansas City, Missouri. Muskogee, at that time the center of Indian affairs in the Indian Territory, attracted him with its opportunities, and on August 13, 1888, he began the practice of dentistry here which he continues, and his many patients testify to the value of his services.

A Republican in political beliefs, he is an independent voter. For six years he was a member of the Muskogee City Council, and for ten years he was a school director in his city. During the World War, Dr. Bonnell gave his services to the government, as a member of the Advisory Examining Board. He has been an outstanding leader in the ranks of the Knights of Pythias, serving all offices of the subordinate lodge and for two years was Grand Representative in the Grand Domain of Oklahoma. Other affiliations include the Modern Woodmen of America and the Lions Club. As a member of the Methodist church, Dr. Bonnell has a record of service possessed by few. For three years he was acting superintendent of the Sunday school and for thirty-three consecutive years has been superintendent, a total of thirty-six years in this office.

On October 21, 1896, at Sardis, Mississippi, Dr. Bonnell and Miss Bessie L. Weir, daughter of Rev. T. C. and Mary Elizabeth Weir, were married, and they are the parents of five children: Mary Elizabeth, Gertrude Maud, Baker Weir, Albert E., Jr., and Thomas Coke.

**HARRY F. BLAKE**—Among the younger lawyers of Guthrie, Harry F. Blake, county attorney, ranks as one of the most successful prosecutors and his ability is held in the highest esteem both by the

public at large—Democrats as well as the Republican constituency that elected him to office—and his fellow-members of the legal fraternity. A resident of Oklahoma all of his life, Mr. Blake has taken intense interest in the development of the commonwealth and has been a constructive influence not only in the building up of local governmental machinery in Guthrie, but through his political contacts has had to do with the formation of State policies as well.

Mr. Blake was born in Welston, January 17, 1899, the son of Lewis C. and Minnie Blanche (Varley) Blake, both of whom are natives of Iowa. The family came to Oklahoma soon after the opening in 1889, and located near Guthrie, where Lewis C. Blake is now in the real estate business. In addition to the subject of this sketch, they are the parents of a daughter, Beverly, the wife of Peter Ellison of Guthrie.

Harry F. Blake attended the public grade and high schools of Guthrie, then studied at Oklahoma Methodist University, which has since become the Oklahoma City College. He left the smaller school to study law at the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, where he was graduated with the class of 1922. Soon after establishing a practice in Guthrie he was appointed acting county attorney in which capacity he served for a year and a half. For a period following the close of the term he was associated with John Adams, then practiced independently. In the fall of 1928 Mr. Blake entered the race for county attorney, was nominated on the Republican ticket and won the election. He assumed the duties of his office, to which he had been initiated in his earlier occupancy of the office, on January 7, 1929. Mr. Blake is active in fraternal affairs, being a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, and the Yeomen.

On August 21, 1926, Mr. Blake married Margaret E. Burnam of Missouri.

**THEODORE G. BARLAS**—A resident of Bartlesville under both the old régime of the Indian Territory and the present Statehood, Theodore G. Barlas was held high in the esteem of his many friends and acquaintances in this city, especially in the business life of the community. He was himself engaged in business for many years, and until a short time before his death conducted a confectionery in Bartlesville. Many were his friends, and all of them admired him for his achievements and for his excellent qualities of character, his thorough integrity in his dealings and his willingness to help others, and were sorely grieved to hear of his passing.

Mr. Barlas was born in 1881, in Greece, where he spent his boyhood. His parents were George and Anna Barlas, and his father was a retired farmer, so that when it became time for Mr. Barlas to decide upon a career it was quite natural that he should follow along similar lines. When he was a very small boy he left his native land and came to the United States. That was in 1897. In this country he settled first at Lorain, Ohio, not far from Cleveland, where he was engaged for a number of years. Then he went to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he stayed for a time before settling in Bartlesville. For many years he owned and operated a confectionery on West Third Street, Bartlesville, which, however, he sold not long ago. His next step was to assume management of the Kansas City Waffle House, an establishment on





*Theodore Barlea*





the same street. In all of his different business enterprises he was successful from the outset, partly because of his shrewd intelligence in business affairs and his special talent for seeing in advance the course of industrial events, and partly as a result of his own personable disposition and his marked ability to get on with his fellows.

As time went on he became one of the leading men of Bartlesville, owning considerable real estate and a number of other properties. He was a stockholder in the First National Bank of Bartlesville. In his political views he did not align himself with either of the existing major parties, preferring to support the candidates of his choice in each individual election. Mr. Barlas, among his other affiliations, was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Bartlesville Chamber of Commerce. In his religious faith he was a devout communicant of the Orthodox Greek church.

Mr. Barlas married, in Chicago, Illinois, in 1917, Kondelo Fourlangas, daughter of George and Dena Fourlangas. She came to the United States in 1912, and lived for many years in Chicago, Illinois, until her marriage to Mr. Barlas, which, as noted above, took place in 1917. By this marriage there were the following children: 1. George, born January 14, 1918. 2. Anna A., born January 30, 1919. 3. Dena, born November 11, 1920. 4. Tom, born November 12, 1922, died May 14, 1925.

The death of Theodore G. Barlas, which came in 1928, was a cause of widespread grief among his many friends wherever he was known, both in Oklahoma and in other States, in the United States and in his native land of Greece, where his father and mother, George and Anna Barlas, still live, residents of Sparta. There he also has a sister, Stella, and a brother, Gus. In the United States he was survived by three brothers: Nick and Jim, of Bartlesville; and John, of Phoenix, Arizona. Funeral services for Mr. Barlas were held in the Protestant Episcopal church; and at that ceremony a Greek priest from Tulsa officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Oscar Blount, of the First Baptist Church of Bartlesville, and the Rev. James N. MacKenzie, of St. Luke's Church. Interment was in White Rose Cemetery. All of Mr. Barlas' many friends recognized in him those excellent qualities of character necessary for success in a country and under conditions unfamiliar to him, and they felt that his death had come all too soon, so pleasant had been their association with him and such a delightful comrade and companion was he. His memory will long linger, pleasant and inspiring to those whom he left behind him in the world of the living.

**LOUIS EVAN HOHMAN**—A leader throughout his years of residence in Oklahoma in many affairs of the oil industry, Louis Evan Hohman was held high in the esteem of his fellow-men, and was regarded as a foremost citizen of Tulsa. In the course of a more than ordinarily busy career, lived at a time when this State was going through its most astounding period of industrial development, Mr. Hohman did valuable work in the oil industry and acquired many friends among the influential citizens of the State. His thorough integrity of character, his constant kindness of attitude and consideration of the points of view and the feelings of others, were qualities which went far toward bringing him business success

and prosperity. The death of such a man could not but bring profound sorrow to all who knew him, both because of the personal loss involved and as a result of his useful contribution to the life of his times.

Mr. Hohman was born in Hammond, Indiana, on October 17, 1859, son of Ernest W. and Caroline (Sibley) Hohman, and a member of an historic family. His ancestors, more than any other people in their community, it is said, carved the city of Hammond, Indiana, out of the wilderness, and brought it to the enviable position which it came to hold. Hohman Street, the main artery of the city, is named after Ernest Hohman, his father, while Sibley Street was named after his mother, Caroline (Sibley) Hohman. And it was from the widow of Ernest Hohman that the site of the old Hammond packing plant was bought by George H. Hammond and M. M. Towle. Louis Evan Hohman, a pioneer of Chelsea, is a brother of Charles G. Hohman, Mrs. Ottilie Johnson, deceased (who resided in Chicago, Illinois), Mrs. T. E. Bell, Mrs. F. R. Mott, and Mrs. Ben Bell.

Louis Evan Hohman received his early education in the public schools, and later studied at a Fort Wayne, Indiana, college, where he took up civil engineering. He organized the Hohman Oil Company, of which he was president, and became a pioneer oil producer of Chelsea and Collinsville, Oklahoma. For a number of years this company was very successful, but this business was dissolved in 1918, and Mr. Hohman then engaged in real estate work, building several business blocks in Tulsa, as well as a beautiful home of his own in Chelsea, Oklahoma. In Kansas, before he ever came to Oklahoma, he had been the operator of a big ranch, after having gone westward from his boyhood home in Indiana. In his work with the Hohman Oil Company, he had associated with him Mr. Mealy and Mr. Huddleson, who took care of the drilling operations, while Mr. Hohman was in charge of the financial activities of the corporation. The company drilled many of the wells in the Chelsea, Alluwee and Collinsville districts, as well as at Nowata. And as its president, Mr. Hohman himself occupied a place prominent in the life of Oklahoma and in the industrial affairs of the Southwest. His genial personality and complete honesty in his dealings readily brought to him a large number of customers and friends, and so it was that he was enabled to play such an important rôle in the development of a new region.

Interested in many phases of community life, Mr. Hohman was always a close student of political affairs, having been aligned with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he staunchly supported. He was a member of different social organizations, including the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His wife is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, the woman's auxiliary of the Masonic Order, while she is also a member of the Twentieth Century Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as of several other organizations, although she is not very active in these.

Louis Evan Hohman married (first) Emma Mott, who died in Hammond, Indiana; he married (second), on October 5, 1898, in Kinsley, Kansas, Sarah A. Taylor, daughter of Edward D. and Mary L. Taylor.

His death, which occurred on August 17, 1921, was

a cause of widespread sorrow in Tulsa and wherever he was known; and his acquaintances were numerous throughout Oklahoma and the Southwest. He was dearly loved by all Chelseans, having been especially active in the oil industry in their community; while they admired his freedom of action and his lack of that aloofness which so often retards the progress of a man in a new place. The block of building opposite the Chelsea post office stands as a lasting monument to the courage and belief of Mr. Hohman, who erected it when other men were in despair over the outlook for this district. A man of strong opinions, which he was ever ready to champion in his actions, Mr. Hohman won the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and was justly considered a valuable citizen of Oklahoma.

**JOHN S. GRIFFIN**—One of the pioneers in the oil industry in Oklahoma, John S. Griffin was active for many years in this type of work in Bartlesville, while from 1916 until his death he lived in Tulsa. An independent producer and organizer of a wealthy company in Bartlesville, he was a man whose operations extended into many different States of the Union, and, in the course of a more than ordinarily busy career, he acquired a large number of friends, all of whom came to regard him highly for his attainments and for his sterling qualities of character—his strict integrity, his kindly and helpful attitude toward others and his eagerness to be of assistance to his fellow-men. His death, it is hardly necessary to point out, brought a severe loss to the business and civic interests of this State, where his work had gone far toward improving the prosperity and advancing the welfare of many citizens.

Mr. Griffin was born on June 7, 1867, at Great East Bend, Pennsylvania, son of Daniel and Julia Griffin, the former of whom was a mill operator and owner in Pennsylvania. In his boyhood he attended the grammar school of his native town, and later went to high school there. Long after he quit his formal schooling, however, John S. Griffin continued to study in many different fields of knowledge, and at all times, although he never attended college, he was fond of reading, with the result that he came to be a very well-educated man. His first experience in the oil business was in the capacity of contractor and driller at Lima, Ohio, at a time when oil was first discovered in that part of that State. He continued in these operations for a number of years until, in 1908, he came to Bartlesville to live. Although he was one of the pioneer men in the oil development of Oklahoma, his family did not come here until 1908. Mr. Griffin, from the outset, was one of the leading men in the affairs of his industry in this State; and, in 1916, he finally brought his family to Tulsa, where they took up their home. He was president of the Griffin Producing Company and a leader in two other companies. Before coming to Oklahoma to take up his permanent home, Mr. Griffin had been active in northern fields, having been associated in business with his brothers in Parkersburg, West Virginia; and it is said that the Griffin Producing Company's interests in the North rendered it one of the largest corporations of its kind in eastern United States. The Griffin company in Oklahoma started as a branch of the northern organization, and it was at the time of formation of this branch that John S. Griffin assumed the important position as head of the com-

pany's interests in the Southwest. He had previously organized the home company in the North more than fourteen years earlier. Mr. Griffin was for more than a year a director of the Skelly Oil Company, and although he was not at the time of his death serving in that capacity, he owned considerable stock in that corporation; and he had been, at the time of his death, a director for three years in the Pennock Oil Company.

Also interested in public affairs to a marked extent, Mr. Griffin closely followed developments in politics, having been aligned with the Democratic party, whose principles and candidates he ardently supported. He held membership in the Tulsa Country Club, and was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

John S. Griffin married, on June 20, 1892, at Sugar Creek, Pennsylvania, Margaret Walsh, who survived him, as did three children: 1. John. 2. Dorothy. 3. Coralea, who is now Mrs. Julio de Sorzano y Jorin, of Havana, Cuba. He was also survived by four brothers, Thomas and Timothy, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and J. E. and J. D. Griffin, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; and by three sisters, Julia, of Columbus, Ohio, and Margaret and Molly, both of Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. Griffin, which came on April 11, 1927, was a cause of profound grief among all who knew him throughout this State, the Southwest, and people concerned with oil production the world over. He passed away in a St. Louis hospital, to which he had been taken for treatment, and interment was in the place of his former home, Parkersburg, West Virginia. In his death, not only was Oklahoma deprived of one of its most valuable citizens, but the oil industry lost a useful and constructive leader. For, by his own organizing and executive ability and his thorough knowledge of the oil industry, he achieved a place of prominence in his special field of work that was not equaled by many men of his times.

**JAMES WILLIAMS BROOKS**—In the pioneering days of Southern Oklahoma, that section of the State which then was known as Indian Territory, the late James W. Brooks, former sheriff and for many years an oil operator and ranch owner on a large scale, helped bring in the day of the young and important commonwealth as a valued member of the Union. In the wild, perilous, gun-toting, floating-population, frontier times of the raw country as it then was, "Bill" Brooks built his character, fame and fortune. He was a hardy, heroic, forward-looking man, "fearless as they make em," and constituted to accomplish with enthusiasm and a splendid success the very things that he did for territory, State and the oil-producing and agricultural interests, in his big-hearted, generous and wholly intelligent way. He was every inch a man and a man among men, who loved his fellows and was beloved by them in turn.

Born in McCona, Cooke County, Texas, March 26, 1876, James W. Brooks was a son of James and Martha Brooks. When he was a small child he was brought by his parents on their removal to Graham, near Ardmore, then in Indian Territory. He attended the grammar and high schools and thus acquired a good practical education, and at the age of twenty-one started on his career as a farmer, leasing lands of the Indians, and operating a ranch of considerable area. For some twelve years he was associated in





J. S. Griffin









*Geo. M. Davis*

ranching with his father, and the two together built up a very large and prosperous business.

With the striking of oil in the Ardmore section, in 1913, "Bill" Brooks was quick to perceive the possibilities for greater wealth to be achieved in the development of this new source of wealth from Nature's bosom, and at once set about shaping his affairs to embrace the latest industry. With three men from Houston, Texas, as associates he was instrumental in developing the rich Hugo oil fields of Oklahoma. At Hugo they operated eight wells, the largest producing one thousand barrels a day, and the smallest two hundred and fifty barrels. The successful quartet also developed oil lands at Ranger, Texas, where they had a number of wells, the largest producing fifteen thousand barrels in a day and the smallest two hundred barrels.

By this time Mr. Brooks was one of the commanding figures in the "oil game" of two States. He held large vested interests in the Healdton Refining Company, and attained the status of being one of the outstanding leaders in the developing of the oil producing and refining industry in Oklahoma and at Ranger, Texas. He was wont to declare in his whole-souled, generous manner that the greater portion of his success was due to the fact that he listened to the suggestions and followed the advice of Mrs. Brooks, who is an enthusiast and a firm believer in the still greater underlying possibilities of this rich oil region. Before he would think of entering definitely upon the acquisition of new and untried oil property or of venturing into any kind of business, he always sought the counsel of his wife, who is endowed with extraordinary business acumen.

Years of cumulative success as oil operator and rancher had brought Mr. Brooks wealth and station. He also engaged in the grocery business for some ten years. Disposing of his mercantile interests, he removed to Ardmore, that his children might enjoy better educational facilities. He retained his farm holdings, which Mrs. Brooks still owns, comprising four hundred and twenty acres.

When it came to politics, as in all other matters where personality and decision were synonyms of character, everybody knew where "Bill" Brooks stood—he was a Democrat through and through, in his citizenship relations and his personal affairs. Nobody dared question his integrity or his courage. That was one of the very good reasons why the people of his county elected him sheriff in the good, old, rare old days when to be a sheriff meant the summoning of all the red blood in one's veins as numerous occasions demanded that he go single-handed to meet and take, if possible, the bad man of the plains, or at the head of a posse of deputies to cope with a nest of desperadoes who were a law unto themselves and the terror of the countryside. "Bill" Brooks held the office of sheriff for six years in the days of the Territory, and the shrievalty was never more efficiently served than during his tenure. Things became calmer—much calmer—after Statehood came, and today to be sheriff is a comparatively peaceful civil occupation.

Mr. Brooks affiliated with Ardmore Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Ardmore Woodmen of the World. He was a member of the Lake Ardmore Club, and was one its organizers, having also

been prominently concerned in the building of the artificial lake which gives scenic and additional real value to the club property. His religious connection was with the Baptist denomination.

James Williams Brooks married, December 18, 1898, at Grove, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), Geneva Burrow, daughter of James and Maggie Burrow, her father a well-known stockman in the days of the Territory, having come here as a pioneer in 1891. Mr. Brooks is survived by his widow and two children: 1. Alma, born June 8, 1900, attended the grammar and high schools at Ardmore and completed her education at Stillwater College; married J. W. Whelmin, associate editor of the El Reno "People's Press." They have one child. 2. Floyd Brooks, of Ardmore. The memory of this staunch and substantial son of a thriving State remains forever enshrined in the hearts of his people who knew him for his real and lasting worth.

**GEORGE NEIL WISE**—Active throughout a busy and useful career in the public affairs of Oklahoma, George Neil Wise was for many years connected with the Indian Agency at Pawhuska in the capacity of special disbursing agent. Here he had many friends and acquaintances, all of whom admired and respected him for his work and achievements, and knew him as a man of excellent traits of character. Mr. Wise was ever anxious to promote the best interests of his fellow-citizens, of his State and nation. He proved a helpful and inspiring comrade to those about him, and an individual whose influence upon his friends, and even those who knew him in a casual way, was most beneficial. His death caused profound sorrow in Oklahoma, especially among those folk whose privilege it had been to be associated with him through a period of years.

Born in Scotland May 22, 1874, the son of Neil and Elizabeth Wise, the subject of this sketch was brought to America by his parents while he was still a child. For many years Neil Wise was city marshal of Rock Springs, Wyoming, where the Wise family made their home. In the grammar and high schools of the place, George Neil Wise obtained his early education, then attended business college in Quincy, Illinois. His first employment was as book-keeper and clerk in a general mercantile establishment in Rock Springs, in which connection he remained for ten years. But the possibilities in Indian service interested him and, in 1904, he went to the Indian Territory, then the center of interest in the nation's work with the Red Men, taking up residence at Muskogee. The following year he became associated with the Dawes Commission, as special disbursing agent, but was subsequently transferred to the Osage Indian Agency at Pawhuska in 1915, where he became special disbursing agent. This position he held until his death. The work, involving as it did the handling of large sums of money, required the utmost trustworthiness and Mr. Wise consistently vindicated the faith that was placed in him.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles H. Burke, in a letter to J. George Wright, superintendent of the Osage Indian Agency, paid the following tribute to Mr. Wise following his death:

Aside from the deep sorrow felt by those dearest to Mr. Wise and the many who enjoyed somewhat intimately his



friendship, his passing was a distinct loss to our official relationship, for his record of more than twenty years in the Indian Service is one of unusual faithfulness, industry, and efficiency.

Mr. Wise, during most of his connection with our work, was charged with duties of heavy responsibility involving very extensive financial interests, and there is every indication that his service was uniformly of such merit as attested not only his splendid business qualifications, but also his unquestionable integrity.

Republican in his views, Mr. Wise was keenly interested in politics and active in the management of State affairs. He had served as city clerk in Rock Springs, Wyoming, for a time, but after he entered the Indian service found his work too taxing to permit the holding of public office. Mr. Wise was connected with the leading fraternal orders. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, with membership in both the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Order of the Eastern Star and the Woodmen of the World. He was active in the work of the religious body with which he was affiliated, the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Wise married, on April 23, 1901, in Rock Springs, Wyoming, Mary S. Muir, daughter of David S. and Anna Muir. They became the parents of two sons: 1. Donald Quinton, born October 4, 1904, in Rock Springs, attending the University of Kansas at Lawrence until his father's death. He is a banker, associated with the First National Bank of Pawhuska, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and a Knight Templar. 2. George Muir, born February 5, 1910, at Muskogee, who at the time of writing (1929) is a high school student.

The death of George Neil Wise, which occurred May 10, 1925, following a sudden illness of which he had complained but fifteen minutes, was cause of widespread grief among his fellows in Oklahoma, so highly was he regarded and so great had been his contributions to public affairs. Scottish Rite Masons from over the entire eastern part of the State gathered to participate in the funeral rites that were conducted by that order, nearly a thousand persons attending the services held in the Pawhuska High School Auditorium. In his own quiet and modest way, Mr. Wise had served his city and his State well, and the influence which he exerted upon the lives of her inhabitants and the institutions of Oklahoma was ever for the best.

**JOSEPH THOMAS TREADAWAY**—Engaged in the real estate and oil industries, in which he has performed important work, Joseph Thomas Treadaway has for years been a leader in the life of Bowleg, Oklahoma, and in the surrounding region of this State. He first came to this part of the country when it was known as the old Indian Territory, and for a time was a farmer and stock raiser. Among his outstanding activities, Mr. Treadaway has to his credit the fact that he is one of the best trailers of horse thieves in the Southwest, having secured two convictions of men who are now serving sentences in the penitentiary and having helped to trail and convict a number of others for theft. He is now an active member of the Anti-Horse Thief Society.

Mr. Treadaway was born on September 27, 1872, in Birmingham, Alabama, a son of Jessie M. and Missouri Treadaway. His father was a building contractor, and was a very prominent man in Alabama and Georgia in this type of work. He was a member

of the Confederate Army in the Civil War, having volunteered in Georgia and being taken prisoner and served in a Northern prison at Rock Island, Illinois.

Joseph Thomas Treadaway received his early education in the grammar school and high school of his native city in Georgia, and, at a very early age, served an apprenticeship with his father in the building and contracting trade, learning all angles of the business of brick and frame construction. When he was twenty years old, he entered the building and contracting business for himself at Plainville, Georgia. Mr. Treadaway built a number of the schoolhouses in that part of the country, as well as the Masonic Temple, of Plainville, and the Plainville Hotel, and many hundreds of private homes and store buildings. He continued in this business for fourteen years, until in 1902 he met with financial difficulties; but by disposing of all his personal property and real estate in Georgia, he was enabled to pay all of his debts. In 1903 he came to the Indian Territory, where he settled in Pottawatomie County, at Earlsboro. Here he stayed only two months, however, going at the end of that period to Seminole County, where he leased land and engaged in farming and stock raising—types of work which, in the years that followed, he made such great success. As a result of his business ability, he soon accumulated a certain amount of financial resources, so that in 1910 he began buying and selling farm lands.

At the present time, Mr. Treadaway owns two hundred acres of land at Bowleg, Oklahoma, this plot being in Seminole County, and three hundred and forty acres in Le Flore County. On his two hundred-acre farm at Bowleg, there are two producing oil wells, and Mr. Treadaway is always opening new wells and planning to open still more. The royalty on this land is worth approximately \$250,000, although Mr. Treadaway has never sold any of it.

In addition to his own business activity, which, of course, has firmly established him as one of the most substantial citizens of Oklahoma, Mr. Treadaway is active in a number of organizations and in the public life of his community and State. His political views are those of the Democratic party, whose candidates and policies he supports. For six years he was deputy sheriff in his county here, while for several years he also was a member of the School Board and held the office of constable. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is affiliated with the Seminole Lodge. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose affairs he is at all times active.

It was in Calhoun, Georgia, on December 15, 1893, that Joseph Thomas Treadaway married Ella Parrott, daughter of Compton and Mary Parrott. Her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Treadaway, since that time, have become the parents of the following children: Robert C., Herschel B., Earl, Mary, William, Haskell, Neoma, Henry, and Dealpa. The Treadaway residence is situated pleasantly at a point one mile east of Bowleg.

**LAWRENCE EUGENE JARRELL**—Disregarding all obstacles, Lawrence Eugene Jarrell of Shawnee, Oklahoma, has risen to his present eminent position in educational circles by his constant, energetic efforts to give this section of Oklahoma a business college which embodies the finest principles of modern, commercial training. Mr. Jarrell





*L. E. Jarrell*



founded the Shawnee Commercial College in 1922 and has been president of this institution since its inception; by his perseverance and ability he has seen it grow from a small beginning to its present status as one of the foremost schools of its kind in the State.

Mr. Jarrell was born at Grandview, Johnson County, Texas, August 10, 1882, son of Joseph Pinkney Jarrell and Cornelia Frances Jarrell. Joseph Pinkney Jarrell has been engaged in agricultural interests all his life. He and his companion desired to educate their children, but in the hour of increasing responsibility with large family in the cotton fields of Texas they made a trade with a land shark and lost all. Eugene was the eldest of his father and in the hard days from an owner to a renter his ear caught the blessing of uplift as his father taught the Bible each day around the fireside while mother encouraged the family to be ready for the Evening Prayer hour. It is to this training and to the hours spent with his forebears that Professor Jarrell gives credit for any success in life. His father was born April 28, 1852, and his mother was born December 14, 1847, and both are living at Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Lawrence Eugene Jarrell was educated in the rural schools of Texas and in 1903 took shorthand and typewriting in Tyler Commercial College, after having taken some mail course work through the Metropolitan Business College, Dallas, Texas. Following graduating at Tyler, he took special higher accounting under E. H. Beech, Detroit, Michigan. He also pursued a course at Draughon's Business College, and then studied law three years through the extension department of the Lincoln-Jefferson Law School of Lincoln, Nebraska. Being placed as assistant teacher early after graduating at Tyler College, he saw the necessity for all the training one could get as he increased in the profession of teaching. In this attitude of mind, he took special training through the Zaner and Blozier Pen Art School of Columbus, Ohio. At the end of about fourteen years careful study he became master of several leading systems of shorthand including the Byrne Simplified, Gregg, Pitman, and then the machine shorthand methods of Stenotype and Byrne Typewriter Shorthand. This was as necessary for him, as it was to be master of accounts which he gained from the various authors and practical business positions, to the success of the kind of institution he dreamed of building. He chose to use Byrne methods because of the saving of time and money to the student. Mr. Jarrell has devoted practically all his active career to the educational profession, and although thirty-three months in railroad service with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé as collector and assistant cashier and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad as ticket agent and cashier, were spent out of school work, he was better preparing for the practical business institution of his dream. He was instructor at Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas, 1904-06; in railroad service 1906-09; manager commercial department Capitol City Business College, Guthrie, Oklahoma, 1909-11; principal and manager of the same school 1911, and continued in that position until 1913, when he assumed full control as owner and president. The business college at Guthrie prospered under his direction and was a real success when he left it to others in 1917. He yielded

to the call to preach in 1914 and was ordained in the Missionary Baptist faith in 1917. His desire has been to help the rural people and he has always held the leadership of a country church since being ordained. He goes without promise of pay and says this part of his work is the dynamo of his life. The young people of his school always feel this influence. At first, leaving, as he thought, teaching life, he accepted a full-time church in the little town of Hunter, Oklahoma. At the end of two years he entered the Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Oklahoma, to better prepare for the ministry. He was soon appointed as head of the Commercial Department, and there became more definitely decided that the call to the mission of the religious commercial training of young people was his. In 1922 he founded the name of Shawnee Commercial College which has since justified his remarkable faith and persistence. He started this school as its only teacher without any equipment, enrolling seventeen students the first month. On his reputation and splendid personal qualities, he was able to obtain typewriters from the Underwood Typewriter Company and he rented a building which he equipped with second-hand furniture to start. Inasmuch as he was the only instructor, he was able to make the tuition a reasonable figure and as a consequence he secured many students who wished the most thorough education at the fairest rate. The excellence of his course of training and the advantageous positions which were open to graduates of his school attracted more and more students each year and in 1929, early, the total enrollment was nine hundred eighty-six, which was an increase of more than two hundred over the first year. Mr. Jarrell deserves the highest credit for his achievements as he has worked unceasingly to accomplish his aims, despite the many difficulties with which he has been beset, due mainly to his determination to build a school without borrowed capital. At the end of the first seven years of the institution's operation, the furniture, fixtures and tangible assets totaled slightly more than sixteen thousand dollars. At the present time, he employs seven excellent teachers and helpers, all of whom are admirably fitted for this work, and the school continues to expand. Mr. Jarrell's close attention to his work may be illustrated by the fact that from April, 1903, until the same period 1928, he was on actual vacation only thirty-seven days, a remarkable record illustrative of his zealous activity in college work. He says the whole period of time has been a real vacation because he loves his work. In local affairs, he is a popular member of the Lions Club and of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal affiliations, he is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Lodge. His religious adherence is given to the Missionary Baptist Church.

July 7, 1909, Lawrence Eugene Jarrell was married to Hazel Golden McIntire, daughter of Thomas and Mary McIntire. To this union have been born five children: 1. Lawrence Emerson, born November 10, 1910. 2. Virgil Elbert, born December 14, 1913, died July 23, 1916. 3. Vivian Hazel, born June 30, 1916. 4. Truitt LeRoy, born December 14, 1918, died February 27, 1922. 5. Vernon Howard, born July 3, 1926. True to color, Professor Jarrell selected a teacher for his companion who holds a life



certificate in Oklahoma and who proved to be the most practical mother. The professor attributes much of his success to the brave encouragement given in the early part of married life by his companion.

**THOMAS EDWARD ELLIOTT**—Handicapped by ill health, Thomas Edward Elliott, late of Tulsa, was forced to abandon a career in finance to which he seemed specially adapted, and seek a favoring climate. From the Atlantic seaboard he came to Oklahoma, where he was engaged in commercial work at the time of his death in his thirty-fourth year. He displayed talents that promised to carry him to the forefront in the industrial world of this commonwealth, while his native personal attractions were the attributes that brought him a host of sincere friends. He was esteemed as one of the rising young citizens of the State, who could ill be spared from the body politic and whose taking in the heyday of his career was a severe blow to his many close associates.

He was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, August 6, 1894, a son of Thomas E. and Laura L. Elliott, his father, whose death occurred in the youth of the son, having been a real estate operator. The necessity of helping to support the family prevented him from acquiring a complete collegiate education, but he finished the elementary grades and high school with credit and added to these by educational reading. He was attracted by the oil business and, after a period as a bank clerk in Norfolk, Virginia, and in Asheville, North Carolina, where he became a bank examiner, he came to Oklahoma and settled in Tulsa, giving up the banking business and entering the oil industry. For a period he was private secretary to E. M. Clark, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He was later associated with the Carter Oil Company of Tulsa. During the participation of the United States in the World War he served in the United States Navy with the rank of chief petty officer and was to have been commissioned ensign, but the close of the conflict intervened to prevent this promotion. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow is a member of many local social and civic organizations. Fraternally, Mr. Elliott was affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, of Norfolk, Virginia, to which the remains were conveyed for interment. His death occurred in Tulsa, Oklahoma, May 1, 1928.

Thomas Edward Elliott married, in Tulsa, May 18, 1927, Elizabeth Claxton, daughter of P. P. Claxton, superintendent of the Tulsa public schools.

**FREDERICK B. BERLIN**—One of the real pioneers in the oil industry of Oklahoma has passed on, but the name of Frederick B. Berlin will live long in the annals of the State for the work that he did while a resident of Tulsa and covering a period of more than twenty years. Few men in the oil business were better equipped in knowledge of its intricacies than he, none more industrious during the prime of his physical strength. He had made a lifelong study of what many feel to be a science and he applied his knowledge with such care that his successes were the rule rather than the exception. At the height of an active career, illness overcame him during 1927 and for six months he grew gradually weaker, his death occurring here, February 5, 1928. As an independent operator his work had been important in

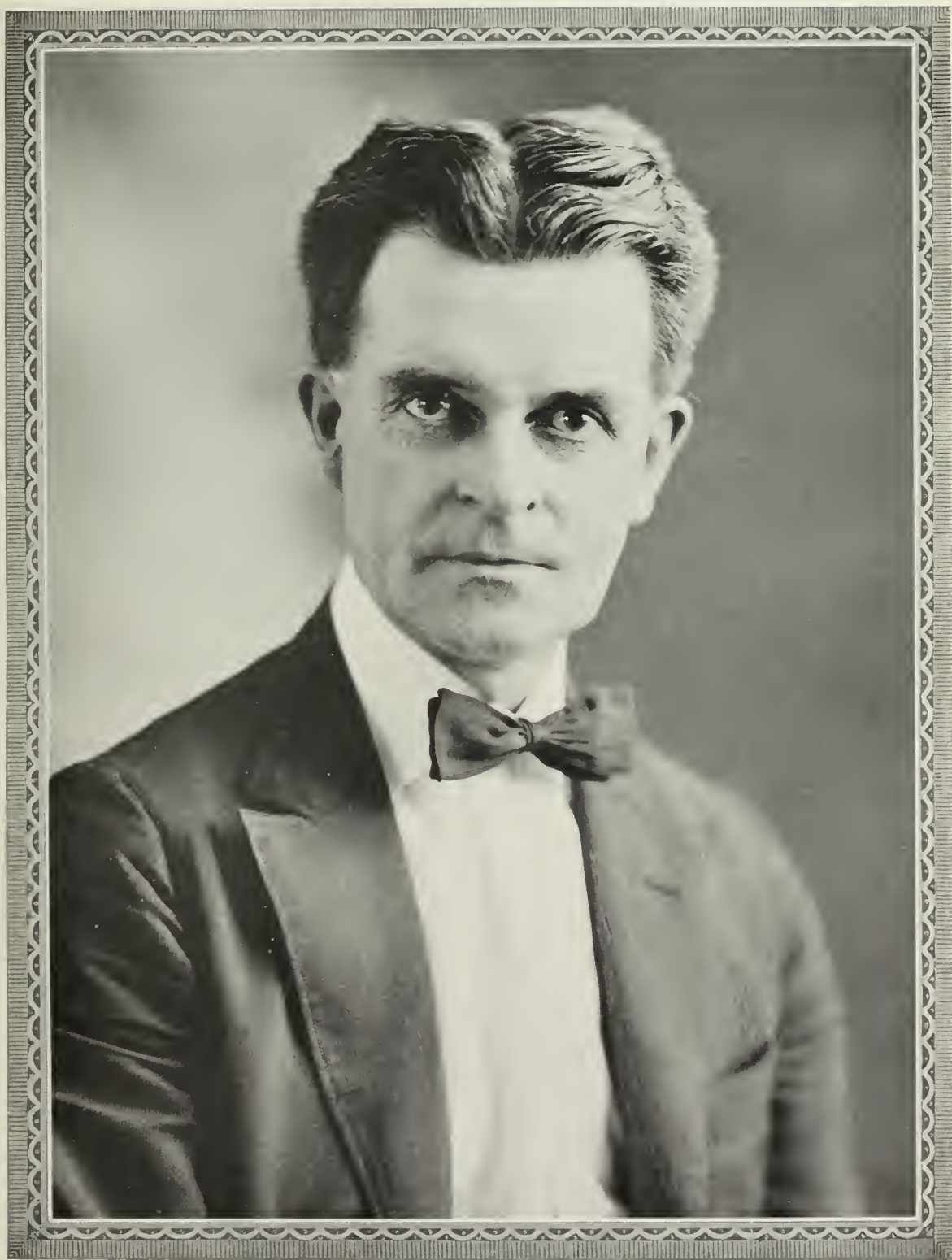
the Mid-Continent district of this State, where he functioned in association with interests that benefited as his own activities grew. Additional to his business labors he was a devoted church worker, whose loss will be deeply felt. For twenty years he had been secretary of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church here and was one of the closest associates in the religious field of its pastor, Dr. Charles W. Kerr.

Mr. Berlin was born in Pennsylvania, December 29, 1876, a son of Joseph Berlin, a merchant, and Cynthia (Morrison) Berlin, both natives of that State. His early education completed, he entered the oil business in Butler County and made a comprehensive study of petroleum production in his native State, coming to Oklahoma in 1905 with an equipment that immediately proved the importance of this preparation. In 1906 he located in Tulsa, where he became associated with Oscar R. Howard and C. E. Duffield, both widely known oil men, the first named later making his home in Los Angeles, California. He operated in leases and production in this State and in Texas and his holdings are said to be of considerable value and of wide extent. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, having the thirty-second degree and affiliated with the Knights Templar and with Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has a brother and sister living: Dr. W. C. K. Berlin, of Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. J. S. Woodcock, of Miami, Florida.

Frederick B. Berlin married, August 16, 1898, Marie Eaton, daughter of Edson and Matilda (Weaver) Eaton, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have five children: 1. Naomi, wife of H. L. Birney, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. 2. Ruth, wife of W. O. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania. 3. Leona, wife of W. H. Horner, of Cleveland, Oklahoma. 4. Marie, widow of Frederick B. Berlin. 5. Orril, wife of A. G. Hazlette, of Tulsa. Of the union of Mr. Berlin and Marie Eaton there were four children: 1. Marian Lucile, born July 21, 1900. 2. William Edson, born February 5, 1902. 3. Joseph Courtney, born April 24, 1904, graduated from Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1926. 4. Virginia Elizabeth, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, 1927. Marian Lucile is a graduate of the University of Colorado, as is her brother, William Edson.

**GUY D. TALBOT**—From legal editorial work to the practice of law Guy D. Talbot stepped with a certainty of himself that marks the adventurous spirit and who seems to be told when a correct choice is made, for he has taken a high position in his profession in Oklahoma, since coming to Cherokee in the spring of 1907 and beginning practice. He is fortunate in the possession of personal qualities that commend him to the people and in a knowledge of the law that he applies with success in his handling of causes before the bar. For more than twenty years he has been steadily gathering fame and friends, until today he is held to be a leader in his profession and a citizen of great value to the community.

Born in Syracuse, Nebraska, May 29, 1876, Guy D. Talbot is a son of Joseph Wilson and Evelyn (Reeve) Talbot, his father having been a native of New York State and his mother of Ohio, who were the parents of two children, his sister now being the widow of Gustavus Babson, of Wellesley,

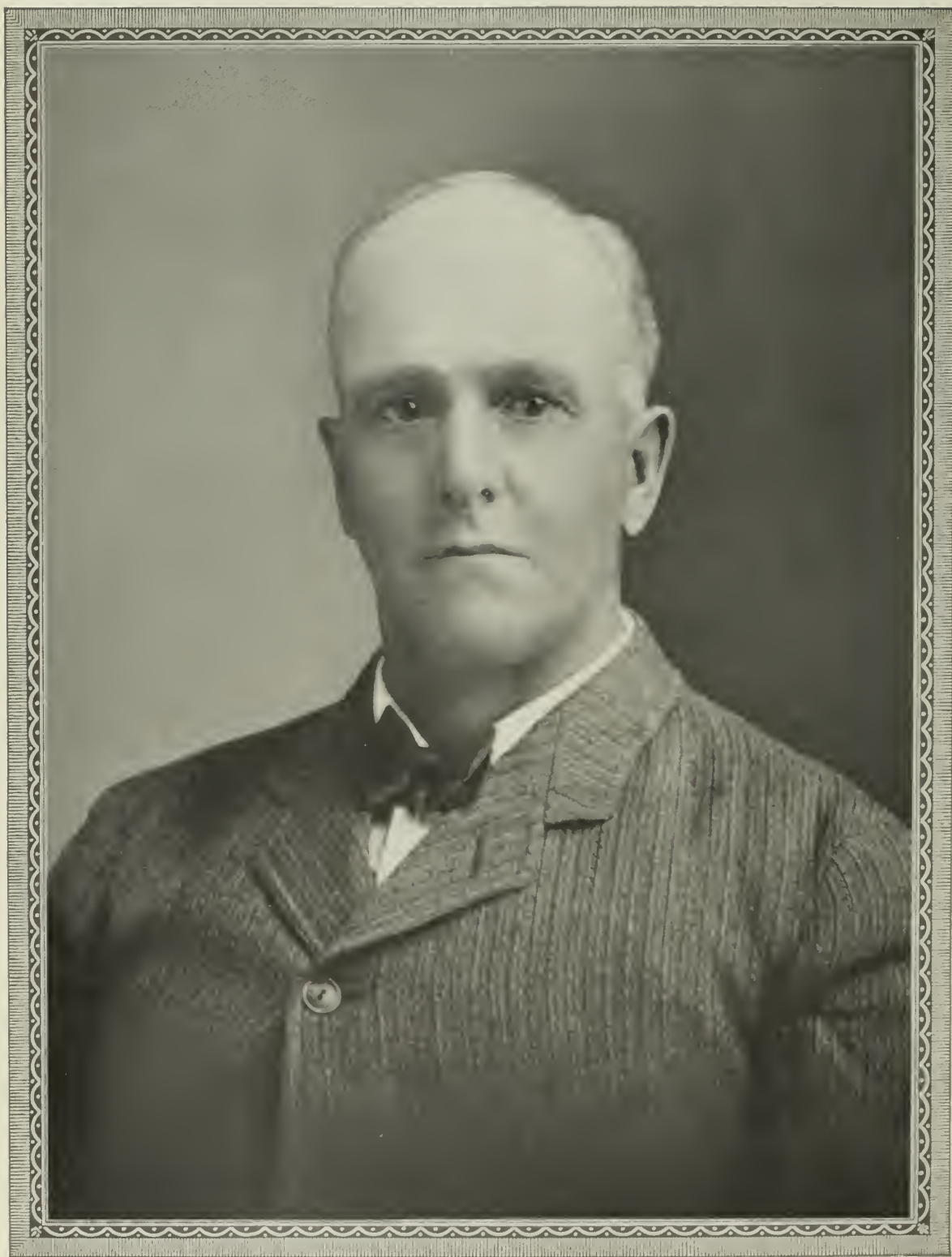


Luy D. Gulakov.









*R Eastman*

Massachusetts. The father was a farmer and educator, now deceased, as is his wife. Their son was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and afterward attended the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. In that year he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he became a member of the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company, remaining there for six years and then coming to Oklahoma and settling in Cherokee. Here he was again admitted to the bar and began the practice of law, in which he has since been engaged. He is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Knights of Pythias.

Guy D. Talbot married, October 10, 1901, Alice McCully, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Their children are: 1. Arthur Wilson, born November 15, 1903, died in April, 1918. 2. Reginald A., born August 19, 1905, died in 1907. 3. Evelyn A., born October 3, 1908, serving as secretary in her father's law office. 4. Marjorie Glen, born April 16, 1918.

**ROBERT JOSEPH FREENEY**—A native of the Indian Territory and of one-sixteenth Choctaw Indian blood, Robert Joseph Freney, of Fitzhugh, has lived his entire life in Oklahoma, and has long been a prominent cattleman in the Territory which now comprises part of Oklahoma. About 1907 he became interested in buying and selling of farm land and in this occupation was quite successful until his retirement about ten years ago. Mr. Freney still retains ownership of much land in Oklahoma and is devoting the later years of his life to agriculture. He has had a most exciting career, having been a resident of the Southwest during the various phases of its development, and has seen herds of buffalo displaced by modern farms and thriving towns and cities. To men of Mr. Freney's calibre is due most of the credit for the development of the great commonwealth of Oklahoma.

Robert Joseph Freney was born February 4, 1884, forty miles east of Fitzhugh, Indian Territory, son of Reuben and Mattie Freney. Reuben Freney also was a native of Indian Territory, having been born in the Choctaw nation, and was a leading ranchman and live stock dealer of his section.

Robert Joseph Freney attended the primitive subscription schools peculiar to the Indian Territory in his childhood, and completed his education at Spencer Academy. As is well known to historians, the Choctaw Indians formed one of the five civilized tribes that were brought to Indian Territory from the southeastern section of the United States and given land here. As heretofore stated, Mr. Freney was a descendant of Choctaw ancestors, and consequently received his share of land from the government. His allotment was located near Fitzhugh, and at the age of eighteen he started development of this land devoting it to agriculture and livestock breeding. Subsequently he leased several thousand acres of Indian land and, beginning on a small scale, rapidly developed his interests until eventually he became one of the largest cattle dealers in this county. His operations extended beyond the confines of the Territory into the States of Texas and Arkansas, where he purchased cattle, brought his livestock to the Indian Territory, there grazed and prepared it for the market, and shipped in carload lots to the stockyards at Kan-

sas City and St. Louis, Missouri. Previous to admittance of Oklahoma into the Union, Indians were not permitted to dispose of their allotments, but shortly after 1907 these restrictions were removed, whereupon Mr. Freney became engaged extensively in the buying and selling of farm land. So familiar was Mr. Freney with land values in this section that his real estate operations invariably were successful, and he developed his operations to a point where he became one of the best-known men engaged in this calling. Shortly after the close of the World War, he realized that real estate values had reached the peak and disposed of practically all of his farm land at a most profitable figure. While abandoning his active real estate dealings, Mr. Freney retained about three thousand acres of leased land, and fifteen hundred head of cattle, which he now oversees. About two hundred and fifty acres are kept under cultivation, devoted mainly to the growing of corn and other products for stock feeding. The wisdom of this course lies in the fact that by raising his own feed Mr. Freney eliminates the so-called "middleman's" profit and thus is able to realize a greater profit from the sale of livestock. A Democrat in political beliefs, he has ever been loyal to the principles and candidates of his party, while he and his family are communicants of the Baptist church.

Robert Joseph Freney married, January 20, 1907, at Roff, Oklahoma, Zora Smith, daughter of Lee and Anna Smith. Lee Smith for many years was occupied in the livestock breeding, selling and buying, and at the same time obtained prominence at Roff in mercantile pursuits. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Freney are: 1. Isaac L., born October 7, 1908; attended grammar and high schools, and graduated from the East Central State Teachers' College, at Ada. 2. Leon, born April 7, 1910, attended grammar and high schools. 3. Roy, born May 7, 1913, attended grammar and high schools. 4. Ruby, born March 26, 1922. The Freney family resides on the home ranch located about two miles east of Fitzhugh.

**REUBEN EASTMAN**—By the operation of one of those inexplicable vagaries of fortune, a man who made the strenuous "run" for a claim of land when the Cherokee Strip of the old Indian Territory was opened to settlement, failed to locate. Turning away in disappointment, yet possessed of a supreme courage and an ambition that could not be thwarted, he took a ride over the open country on the following day. This time fortune was kinder, for he located a claim that had not been pre-empted and immediately filed upon it. The spot was known as "Four Corners" and today the Santa Fé depot of Three Sands stands upon the land. This peculiar turn of fate not only started Reuben Eastman on the road to success but gave to Oklahoma one of her most important citizens. A man of high character, tireless industry, loyalty and patriotism, he was respected by all and beloved by a large coterie of close friends, to whom he was known as "Uncle Rube." He was a true philanthropist, for he loved his fellow-man with a devotion that led him to look to the happiness of others in the same spirit and with the same energy that he sought his own content. He was a Mason of high degree and had filled public office of responsibility with credit to himself and the benefit of the people. In the history of Oklahoma his name will occupy a conspicuous place of honor.



He was born in Union, Connecticut, April 1, 1853, a son of Dorrin and Harriet Eastman, his father having been a shoe manufacturer who retired from that occupation and engaged in agriculture. The family removed from Connecticut to Massachusetts in 1854, where they remained for ten years, then removing to Indiana and later to Iowa, finally locating in Kansas in the fall of 1877. It was in Massachusetts that Reuben acquired an elementary and high school education, later assisting his father on the farm and eventually coming to Oklahoma to make the run when the Cherokee Strip was opened in 1893. The claim that came to his hand by an accident of fate he cultivated and remained upon it until 1908, in the meantime purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of additional land, making a total of two hundred and eighty acres under cultivation. A large portion of the land has since been sold or leased for oil drilling experiments, one large producing well having been brought in one mile west of his farm, although no drilling has yet been done on the lands he leased or sold. Mr. Eastman was a Democrat in politics and had held the office of tax assessor for Glenrose Township for two years. He was a Spiritualist in his religious belief, the funeral services over his body having been conducted by Dr. E. G. Schmitt, of the First Spiritualist Church, of Springfield, Missouri. Additional services were conducted by the Masonic Order at the cemetery, led by Everett Higgins, Past Master, assisted by the brethren. He was a member of Tonkawa Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and held the thirty-second degree, with affiliation with the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, of Guthrie, Oklahoma. He was elected to receive the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Tonkawa Lodge, No. 157, March 5, 1906, and was initiated as Entered Apprentice, March 5, 1906. He passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, April 16, 1906, and was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, May 21, 1906. His death occurred in Tonkawa, Oklahoma, June 28, 1928.

Reuben Eastman married, near Winfield, Kansas, December 24, 1879, Amanda E. Wilkinson, daughter of James and Elizabeth Wilkinson, her father having been a pioneer stockman, deceased in 1849. He was a native of Scotland and his wife of Kentucky.

"Uncle Rube" Eastman was rich in the fact that his name was never mentioned except in terms of profound respect. He had the full confidence of his friends and called them legion, and he also held the admiration and esteem of every inhabitant of the community in which he had dwelt for many years. He lived a life of uprightness and died full of honors, a worthy citizen of the State of Oklahoma.

**GEORGE CALVIN TREADWAY**—Although not a participant therein, the "run," in 1889, which forms one of the most romantic episodes in the history of Oklahoma, was indirectly responsible for the acquisition by this State of one of its foremost business men, George Calvin Treadway, of Shawnee. Students of history and the older residents of Oklahoma will recall the vivid scenes that transpired in 1889, when Oklahoma Territory was first opened for settlement by the government. In that year Mr. Treadway, in partnership with a young man about his own age,

was engaged in farming in Missouri. The partner decided to stake his future on an attempt to be among the first into the newly opened section, and came to the Kansas-Oklahoma border, where thousands of others had congregated, awaiting the signal that would permit them to cross into Oklahoma Territory and stake their claims. This young man was successful in being among the first to cross the line and obtained a homestead near Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory (now a part of the State of Oklahoma). The hardships of this adventure, however, brought on an illness, and Mr. Treadway's friend communicated with him and the former was returning with his partner to Missouri when the latter passed away. Mr. Treadway returned to Oklahoma and purchased the homestead from relatives of his deceased friend, and since has resided in Oklahoma. His career in this State has encompassed many endeavors, including the agency for a brewing company, dealing in wood, coal, and ice, farming, and real estate.

Mr. Treadway is a son of the late Joseph M. and Mary M. Treadway, the father having been a farmer. Joseph M. Treadway volunteered and served throughout the Civil War, passing away seven months after the cessation of hostilities.

George Calvin Treadway was born September 23, 1869, at St. John, Missouri. He ended his education at an early age, after having attended the grammar schools, and as a young man rented land in Missouri, and there was engaged in farming until 1889, when he came to Oklahoma, due to circumstances heretofore mentioned. Soon after he arrived at Shawnee, Mr. Treadway was solicited by the Budweiser Brewing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, to assume supervision over that company's distributing plant, his territory extending over Shawnee and two adjacent counties. This was about 1895, and it is worthy of special note that he since has continued his association with the St. Louis company. In the meantime, however, he has extended his enterprises and endeavors and, carrying out instructions from his employers, purchased the land and buildings for that corporation and in connection with his duties dealt in wood, coal, and ice in Shawnee. One interesting phase of this period, which Mr. Treadway recalls, pertains to the first-named product. He relates that at that time there was very little demand for wood in Shawnee, but whenever he received an order for this fuel he not only went to the woods and cut his timber into the proper lengths, but also delivered it direct to the customers. Having been orphaned at an early age, Mr. Treadway had been self-supporting practically all of his life and knew the full value of a dollar, which, as he expresses it, caused him to "turn his hand in any way to make an honest living." For more than three decades he has been active in and around Shawnee, and in support of his words quoted heretofore, it is the unanimous consensus of opinion that he has attained his material success through such practices. Mr. Treadway has combined his industry with habits of frugality and now is an extensive real estate owner. Among his holdings may be mentioned a number of private homes and building lots, and he still possesses the one hundred and sixty acre farm which originally brought him to Oklahoma, and which is located about four and one-half miles west of Shawnee. Fifty acres of this estate are under cultivation and the remainder are devoted to the growing of hay, a product in much demand in this section. While Mr. Treadway's fraternal affiliations are not numerous,





Mark Hartness



he has a remarkable record in such work, from the standpoint of length of service therein, and this also applies to religious matters. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Treadway joined the Christian church and since has been a conscientious worker. He is justly proud of the fact that during his entire period of membership in his church he never has missed a session of the Men's Bible Class. He also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows when he was twenty-one years of age, and remains a member of that order.

George Calvin Treadway married, March 7, 1895, in Missouri, Nona Bryon, who passed away on July 4, 1924. She was a daughter of the late William and Mary Bryon, and three children were born to her marriage: 1. Marie, born June 7, 1897; attended grammar and high schools and Normal School; was an instructor in public schools for a number of years. 2. Levine, born March 28, 1899; attended public schools and graduated from high school, completing his education at the University of Oklahoma. 3. Dorothy, completed grammar and high school courses, attended Oklahoma Baptist University, and graduated from Boulder College in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; specialized in music and arts, and is an art teacher in Oklahoma City. Mr. Treadway's business address is No. 232 East Philadelphia Street, Shawnee, while his home is located at No. 535 North Park Street, this city.

**MARK HARTNESS**—Engaged throughout his long career in Oklahoma in the oil industry, Mark Hartness was one of this State's most active and useful citizens, a man who took part in all public enterprises of worth and who devoted his time and energies to the best interests of his fellow-men. In the course of his residence here he acquired numerous friends and acquaintances among the more substantial people of the Southwest, all of whom came to respect and admire him, while many of them regarded him as an intimate friend and cherished him as a delightful comrade and companion, one whose death came all too soon and caused widespread grief throughout Oklahoma City, the place where he lived, and the great State which he adopted for his life's work.

Mr. Hartness was born on January 14, 1869, at Kinzua, Pennsylvania, son of Albert and Jeannette Hartness. His father was engaged in business as a railroad building contractor. Mark Hartness, of whom this is a record, attended both grammar and high schools as a boy; and during the summer vacations while he was in high school, he was employed on pipe lines in the Pennsylvania oil fields, in which he performed day labor, but, nevertheless, acquired an early knowledge of the industry in which he was to seek his livelihood in later years. After a time he was promoted to the rank of pumping engineer. During these years, both while he was still in school and after he had completed his formal education, he was continually doing everything in his power to educate himself in geographical oil locations, as well as in drilling. He soon established a drilling company, and drilled for a number of years in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, where he purchased oil leases and drilled three producing oil wells; these wells he finally sold. Prior to his removal to California, where he stayed for about eighteen months,

he was meanwhile engaged in the drilling contracting business in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma. He maintained three drilling rigs, which cost approximately \$100,000 and included the Standard drills. In these years Mr. Hartness was shifting from one field to another, extending his activities into all parts of the United States. He never neglected his family on account of the pressure of business duties, however, and always owned his home in the best residential district in the city in which the Hartnesses resided. In Oklahoma City he had a beautiful brick home, which was built according to his own plans; this dwelling-place was situated at No. 1515 Classen Boulevard; and it was here that he lived throughout the later years of his life. He was engaged actively in business as contractor at the time of his death.

There was scarcely any phrase of public life which did not hold its fascination for Mr. Hartness, so interested was he in the welfare of his community and State and so eager to promote the prosperity and well-being of his fellow-citizens. He was a Republican in his political faith, and was a regular supporter of his party's policies and candidates. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, all of Wheeling, West Virginia. Mrs. Hartness is identified prominently with the Order of the Eastern Star, also of Wheeling. In his religious faith Mr. Hartness was a devout communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mark Hartness married, on August 19, 1898, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Martha Anna Kidd, daughter of Henry Alexander and Hanna (Lynch) Kidd. Her father, a native of Scotland, came to America from his native land when only twelve years of age, and here was engaged in United States Government construction work, specializing in granite. He furnished the granite for the post office at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in fact did all the granite work on this building, as well as that on many other government edifices throughout the Eastern States. His wife's ancestors date back to the early "seventies" of the eighteenth century, some of them having taken part in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War of 1848, and the American Civil War, and a number of them having been prominent in different fields of public service in this country from the time of its separation from the British Empire. Mr. Kidd, Mrs. Hartness's father, served in Company F, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mounted Artillery, and fought at the battle of Gettysburg, on the third day of which he was slightly wounded; he served throughout the Civil War with the Fourth Hampton Battery.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartness became the parents of the following children: 1. Ann Jeannette, born December 26, 1909, who went through grammar school and high school and the Girls' College at Gainesville, Georgia, and is now the wife of Maurice Clark, of Enid. 2. Mark, born November 13, 1911, who also was graduated from grammar and high schools, and spent two years at the Culver Military School.

The passing of Mark Hartness, which took place on February 25, 1925, brought great sorrow to the hearts of his numerous friends and people who knew him throughout this State. For he was one of Oklahoma's most public-spirited citizens, an outstanding

figure in the oil contracting business, and more than that, a man of the most gentle and amiable qualities of character, ever quiet and unassuming in manner, yet firm and decisive, an individual of thorough integrity and reliability, kindly in his attitude toward others and in his outlook upon life. His memory will not soon be erased from the minds of those who knew him, worked with him and loved him.

**JOHN LATHROP GRAY** is representative of that group of progressive executives which has contributed so much to the present magnitude of the petroleum industry. The unparalleled growth of the industry during the past thirty years owes much to the vision of these men, with their indomitable determination to make that vision real, and the unheralded concentration of their efforts towards the universality of the usefulness of petroleum. The long list of valuable practical patents in the files of the Patent Office is a mute testimonial to the concentrated study Mr. Gray has given to the advancement of the art.

From the Rutgers College class of 1896, Mr. Gray entered his chosen field by way of Tidewater Oil Company, leaving them as Assistant Manager in 1914 to become Manager of Refineries for Pierce Oil Corporation, which position he held until 1918. At that time, he became president of the Bigheart Production and Refining Company, and when, in 1920, this company merged with Barnsdall Corporation, he was retained as president of Barnsdall Refining Company; also serving as a director and member of the executive committee of Barnsdall Corporation. In 1924 Mr. Gray joined Shaffer Oil and Refining Company in his present capacity of executive vice-president and general manager.

Shaffer Oil and Refining Company, incorporated in the State of Delaware, May 31, 1919, is a subsidiary of Standard Gas and Electric Company. The company is engaged in all branches of the petroleum industry: producing, casinghead, refining, transporting, and marketing, both wholesale and retail.

The company owns or controls oil leases covering approximately 200,000 acres of oil lands in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, of which about 12,000 acres are developed, and on which 600 producing wells are in operation. The daily production from these wells is in excess of 9,500 barrels.

Through 400 miles of pipe line and gathering line system, the company supplies crude to its 10,000 barrel daily capacity refinery at Cushing, Oklahoma. This refinery includes cracking units, complete lubricating plant and wax plant. The company also owns four gasoline plants with a total daily capacity of 21,000 gallons. For the distribution of its widely-known Deep Rock products the company operates a fleet of nearly 1,000 tank cars, the majority of which are owned by the company. The company operates five hundred bulk and service stations located in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, and Michigan. It also enjoys a nation-wide tank-car distribution of its products.

**GEORGE L. MOSHER**—A resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of the Indian Territory, George L. Mosher was widely known in Enid as a farmer and dairyman of finest progressive type. On his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, located two

miles south of the city, he engaged in general agricultural pursuits and kept a herd of about fifty Jersey cattle. Under his able guidance his dairy business soon grew to prosperous proportions, and for many years has been one of the finest of its kind in this part of the State.

Mr. Mosher was born February 4, 1862, in Pella, Iowa, a son of George and Angeline Mosher, of that place. His father was also a farmer, well known in Iowa, who served as a private in Company F, 40th Iowa Regiment of Volunteers, during the period of the Civil War, enlisting in the cause of his country.

George L. Mosher, of this record, received his education in Iowa public schools. He was early attracted toward the great West, and when only a boy of sixteen pushed on to Kansas, where he was employed on cattle ranches as a cowboy. Here he gained valuable experience in the work to which he was to give so much of his attention in later life, and first manifested that sturdy spirit of independence and strong determination to succeed which were distinguishing features of his character in all his later life. After several years in Kansas, he came to the Indian Territory, and when old Oklahoma opened up, he staked a claim near El Reno. He never proved up on this, however, and instead went to Hennessee, where he was engaged in the liquor business for three years, selling both wholesale and retail. It was not long before he came back to Oklahoma, and in 1897, he purchased his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, two miles south of Enid. Soon afterwards he leased a similar amount of school land, adjoining Enid, which he later purchased, and there, from 1909, he was engaged in the dairy business and general farming. In this venture he was immediately successful, and with the passing years built up an excellent business throughout the Enid section. He was known as an up-to-date and progressive dairyman, using only the finest and most modern equipment, and sparing no effort to supply a dairy service of very high quality. He was still actively engaged in business at the time of his death, and so well had he built, that this enterprise was one of the finest of the section.

Mrs. Mosher, with the aid of her sons, has since continued the operation of the farm and the business of dairying, carrying out very successfully the sound policies of her husband, and reaping a prosperous reward. The farm, however, is situated just outside the limits of the city corporation, and a large part of it will soon be divided into building lots and sold. It is confidently anticipated that this will become a fine suburban section.

In politics Mr. Mosher gave his hearty support to Republican principles and candidates, and although far too busy in his life to seek public office, either for himself or others, he never forgot his civic duty, and maintained a constant interest in the upbuilding and welfare of the community. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also held membership in the Elks' Club, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always contributed liberally in support of its work.

On November 10, 1891, at Hennessee, in the Indian Territory, George L. Mosher married Ida J. Whitehead, who was born in Winfield, Kansas, in 1871, daughter of Solon and Katherine Whitehead, pioneers of the West. Her father was superintendent of various woolen manufacturing plants in Eastern and





*Geo L. Mottus*





Mid-Western States, coming to this country from England, shortly after the Civil War. Mrs. Mosher has long been prominent in the life of Enid. Not only is she now an important factor in the business world, but for many years she has been active in civic and social work. She is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star and the White Shrine, of the Masonic organization, while she holds membership in the Daughters of Rebekah, and the American Legion Auxiliary. Mrs. Mosher has been a member of the Women's Relief Corps for the past thirty years, and is also past president of this organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosher became the parents of several children: Catherine; Thomas A.; George S.; Mary E.; William H.; Theodore; and Arthur, who died at the age of eight. The family address in Enid is at No. 1701 West Market Street.

Mr. Mosher's death occurred April 3, 1922, when he was sixty years of age. His active, useful life was thus cut short in the full vigor and power of its maturity, and his untimely passing was widely mourned among the hundreds of those everywhere who knew him well—knew what manner of man he was, and saw the rare and courageous spirit that he possessed. He and the other pioneers of his generation contributed notably to the upbuilding of a great State, and the Oklahoma of today stands in all its vigor and strength as an enduring monument to their fame.

**JESSIE D. OBERLENDER** — At Woodward, Oklahoma, the business of the county clerk's office is under the control of one of the most able and efficient public officers in the State, Jessie D. Oberlender. Chosen for this position after long years of service in the public interest, at first in the mail department but later as deputy county clerk, Miss Oberlender has won wide reputation by the faithful manner in which she has discharged every duty that has come to her, and by the extraordinary mastery which she possesses of every detail of county work. A local paper has well expressed the prevailing sentiment when it remarks: "As far as the people of this county are concerned, doubtless the office of county clerk is hers as long as she so wills."

Miss Oberlender was born at Howard, Kansas, on July 2, 1876, a daughter of Samuel B. Oberlender, who was born in Ohio, and of May (Churchill) Oberlender, a native of Vermont, who died on March 29, 1885. There were six children in the family: 1. Viola, now the wife of F. D. Curtis, of Ponca City, Oklahoma. 2. Myrtle B., who married J. W. McConnell of Kansas City, Missouri. 3. Jennie M., who died in 1897. 4. Fred A., of Garber, Oklahoma. 5. Jessie D., of whom further. 6. Mildred, who is now Mrs. A. M. Van Deusen, of Woodward. The father subsequently married (second) Nora M. Moore, of Shawnee, and one child, Ruby, was born of this marriage, who is now the wife of J. L. Green, of Shawnee. The ancestry of both parents is a distinguished one, including such well-known English families as the Churchills and Lovejoys, members of which have been prominent in both branches of Congress for many years, while Miss Oberlender's great-grandmother was a daughter of General William Woolsey. Samuel B. Oberlender, father of Miss Oberlender, first came to Oklahoma City from Kansas in 1890, later removing to Enid. Well known in Kansas as a jurist, members of his family had been lawyers for

many generations, and he himself assisted in making early-day history in that State, serving as first county attorney for Elk County, upon the division, which he effected, of Howard County into Elk and Chautauqua counties. A profound student of the best literature, he ranked among the greatest of Shakespearean scholars, knowing most of this great body of work by heart. He was famous throughout all this section of the West as a lawyer and jurist, and widely honored for his benevolent enterprises. Miss Oberlender relates of him: "My father established the first free public library in the State of Kansas, providing two rooms for this purpose, and taking from his own almost inexhaustible store of books, built up a very attractive reading room at Howard, opening the doors to all those who cared to come at any time, free of all expense. My father was a big-hearted man; he never turned down a client for want of money. Chief Justice of the State of Kansas, John Marshall, studied law under him, and Judge J. A. Jackson, of Winfield, who passed away recently, was a law student of my father."

Jessie D. Oberlender, of this record, attended the public schools of Oklahoma City, and upon her graduation from the high school there, completed two years of college work at Enid. For four years, she carried mail from Mutual, an inland town twenty-five miles southeast of Woodward, delivering her mail over a thirty-mile route sometimes in the face of great obstacles. Many interesting experiences came to her, although, of course, the work itself was no fun. "I once drove a sled with a team of mules for two months," said Miss Oberlender, "with snow on the ground continually during all that period. Although I tried to complete my thirty mile circuit by noon on each trip, I was frequently unable to do so when snow lay for so long a time on the ground."

Her loyal and efficient services brought merited advancement however, and she was finally placed in the Mutual post office, and there remained for eight years, first as assistant postmistress, and later as postmistress. At the end of this time, in 1894, Miss Oberlender came to Enid, and for some years was bookkeeper and cashier in an Enid store. Finally, however, she entered the county clerk's office at Woodward, and from 1914 for a period of seven and a half years, served as deputy county clerk. Under R. D. Dockerty, during the World War, her work was very strenuous, as Mr. Dockerty was on the War Board, and was frequently kept away from his official duties. At this time she had entire charge of the office, and later served as deputy for Frank H. Brown. Her splendid success in this position attracted much favorable comment and in 1922 Miss Oberlender was honored by the electorate in being chosen clerk of Woodward County. Subsequently reflections have continued her in office since that time, and the years have added to her prestige. Asked the secret of her fine record, Miss Oberlender replied: "I try to realize that there is not such a thing as a foe and treat all alike, even the young men," she added with a chuckle, "who come to me for marriage licenses, as so many of them do." Those in a position to know will add that other factors are involved, among them a fine enthusiasm, ability, the hardest kind of work, and a loyal devotion to the best interests of the people of the county. Miss Oberlender can tell to the penny, without recourse to records, the amounts disbursed over a given period

for any public enterprise, and where the money came from, and it can safely be said that no official in the county is more completely master of every detail of county affairs, or none in the State more efficient.

Miss Oberlender is affiliated, fraternally, with the Daughters of Rebekah, while she worships in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. No movement for civic advance or progress is ever without her hearty support, and many are her generous contributions to worthy benevolent enterprises. One of her chiefest pleasures, her hobby as she puts it, is the raising and care of children. "I love them," she says, "and it would be my greatest delight if this country ranked first from a moral educational standpoint with our young people. Had I means, I would see that conditions were greatly improved for the education of orphans in our State, and if you want to raise my ire, just suggest cutting down school expenses." Her love for children finds expression in helping her sister, Mrs. A. M. Van Deusen, with whom she lives, in rearing her family. No mother could be more fond of her own children than Miss Oberlender is of her nephews and nieces, who come to her for loving aid in all the problems of their little lives.

**M. L. FIFE**—For fifteen years continuously, M. L. Fife contributed to the advancement of Blackwell. He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, in September of 1861, and died in Blackwell, September 30, 1915, having come here in 1900 to be in closer contact with interests which he had accumulated at Nardin. Mr. Fife received his education in the schools of his native State, entered business activity immediately on completion of studies, and made a success of every undertaking, so that, in the course of time, his holdings and financial connections were extended. He purchased some land near Nardin before 1900; and when he came to live in Blackwell he expanded his interests until he was a foremost figure in the community's affairs. For some time Mr. Fife engaged in real estate development, in Blackwell. Later he became connected with the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company, and at the time of his death was a director of this organization. In 1905 he formed a connection with the First National Bank of Blackwell, became its vice-president, and was allied with several other businesses in the city.

Mr. Fife served his community's interests indirectly as a successful business man, and served them directly in public office. He held two posts of public responsibility which were of note: the office of mayor of Blackwell, in this having functioned with distinction to himself and party and with benefit to the metropolitan area; and a seat on the City Council, which he held some time, always assisting the interests of Blackwell.

When but sixteen years of age he had united with the Christian church; and he continued as an active member of the denomination until three weeks before his death. Then, illness made it impossible for him to attend services. For eight years he had been recording and grade secretary of the Bible school; for five years had not missed a single Sunday at this school, and was a faithful member of the church's official board. Genial, kindly, understanding of mankind and sympathetic, Mr. Fife had legion friends, their numbers being from all walks of life.

M. L. Fife married, August 3, 1890, in Kentucky,

Minnie E. Brady; and of this union were born: 1. Sergeant Sam J., who has a brilliant military record. He was with the Mechanical Division in France during the World War. 2. Max M. (q. v.); also had a distinguished record and became a corporal in the Allied service, now being a foremost citizen of Blackwell. 3. A daughter, who died in infancy.

Mrs. Fife, following the death of Mr. Fife, married Joseph L. Waite, pioneer Kay County citizen, who has since died (see biography entitled Minnie E. (Fife) Waite). She was born and reared in Kentucky, and came to Blackwell with Mr. Fife at the turn of the century. She is descended, maternally, from Major Linder, of George Washington's staff during the Revolution, and paternally from Major R. W. Meredith, of the Confederacy. Formerly Mrs. Fife Waite was chairman of the Council of Defense, Kay County, and has been prominent in church and social circles of Blackwell since commencement of residence here.

Tributes to the memory of Mr. Fife were many at the time of his passing. Blackwell has three banks, and all closed in respect to him. Few men of the city had been more widely or favorably known. His death was a loss to the city and State.

**MAX M. FIFE**—Men who have "grown up with the town," in Blackwell, are several, and have done much for the city's progress in economic, civic and social directions. One of these figures, outstanding for his record of public service and for his war service, is Max M. Fife.

A son of M. L. Fife, whose biography precedes this, and Minnie E. (Brady) Fife, Max M. Fife was born in Kentucky, December 5, 1894. He came with his parents to Blackwell, Kay County, in 1900, here received his education in the elementary and high schools, and graduated from the latter with markings indicative of scholastic ability. He later graduated from Spalding College, with expert accountant degree, after which he entered upon a business career. He has made a very successful career as a business man, and his activities as such have worked to the welfare of Blackwell. When the United States entered the World War, he enlisted for service, serving with Company B, 13th Infantry, Regular Army, won the rank of corporal, and on receipt of his honorable discharge returned to his proper career, in Blackwell, one of the city's foremost sons.

Since he reached his majority, Mr. Fife has been prominent in civic matters, and in 1926 was elected to the City Commission, carrying six out of seven precincts and tallying a good majority, despite worthy opposition. Said a local paper on that occasion:

Max M. Fife is a young man, thirty-three years of age. When he entered the race for commissioner of public property, he refused to engage in personalities, and asked for the support of the people who wished Blackwell to continue to grow and expand. . . . Max M. Fife is well qualified to serve the city of Blackwell as commissioner. He is a good business man and identified with the business interests of the city in a substantial way. His one ambition is to serve Blackwell in a manner that will be acceptable to a very large majority of the citizens. He made no promises in his campaign, and the friends who rallied to his support did so because of their faith in him as a man, capable of serving the city well.

Under Mr. Fife's administration as commissioner of public utilities in 1928, the profits from the municipal light and water plant paid all expenses of the city government and left a surplus. No tax is levied in







*M. K. L.*



Max M. High









*Minnie E. Fife-Waite*



Blackwell for city purposes. He has served the city well, his record in office having been one of continuous accomplishment. He is at present (1929) owner of a large motor service station in Blackwell.

Mr. Fife is a director of the Blackwell Chamber of Commerce; formerly was president and secretary of the Lions Club, president of the Blackwell Motor Club, and a member of the American Legion. He affiliates with the Masonic Order, being a member of Chickasha Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Blackwell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and is Past Commander of Emmanuel Commandery, Knights Templar; and he has served as personal representative of the Potentate of Akdar Shrine at Tulsa, under the past five Potentates. Mr. Fife is a member also of the Elks Club. He believes that civic clubs are essential to the progress of a city.

Max M. Fife is a truly representative citizen of Blackwell, widely known throughout the State as business man, fraternal leader, and public official. His activities continue to be exerted in channels affecting the city to advantage. Mr. Fife has ever been a friend of the taxpayer, and large real estate investments in Blackwell are represented in the Fife family. Mr. Fife is vice-president of the South West Water Works Association, a municipal organization comprising the seven Southwest States of the United States. He was elected to this office at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Fife was married, April 26, 1920, to Lola A. Williams, a popular young lady of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Williams, of Cushing, Oklahoma, formerly of Kansas. Mrs. Fife is active socially in Blackwell and a member of several women's organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Fife have one son, Roger Lee Fife.

**MINNIE E. (FIFE) WAITE**—To the memory of Joseph L. Waite, the city of Blackwell owes a debt that can be paid only in gratitude. He was a pioneer in Northern Oklahoma, and lived in and near Blackwell, Kay County, through more than three decades, constantly being identified with the city's forward movements. His record, here briefly presented, is replete with the unusual and the admirable.

A native of Munroe County, Ohio, he was born in 1844, son of L. A. and Sarah Waite, his parents having been from Virginia. At the age of twelve he was brought by his parents—agriculturists—to the West, and the family was established at Atchison, Kansas. There he lived and studied at his lessons until October 27, 1861, when he enlisted in the 2d Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Company D, for service in the war between the States. Mr. Waite participated in the battles of Cain Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Percyville and Choctaw Nation. For a time he fought with the 2d Kansas Battery, was wounded at Perryville, and after three and a half years' war activity was discharged January 14, 1865.

When the Civil War closed, Mr. Waite returned to his home and resumed agricultural pursuits. Then, as the eyes of the nation turned to the Southwest, he joined with others to make the run at the opening of Cherokee Strip, in 1893, and located on a farm near Blackwell, where he built a home and lived a pioneering life, having been from the very first deeply interested in the advancement of Blackwell.

Few men in the city had more to do with community building than he. While operating a general

store here in early days, he erected a telephone line—the first to give Blackwell 'phone connection with the outside world. The line extended from his store to Kildare, where connection was made with the trunk line to Wichita and Oklahoma City. It was a toll line; from it grew the Blackwell telephone system of today. Later Mr. Waite sold the system to the Southwestern Bell syndicate. Also, the first electric light plant in Blackwell was established by Mr. Waite, and later was purchased by the city, now being operated as a municipal plant. He was one of the promoters of the old Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, which has since become the Frisco Railroad between Beaumont Junction and Enid. And he had a part in the early gas development leading to the foundation of the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company, which he thrice served as president.

Though he did not seek public attention, Mr. Waite naturally received it as a consequence of his prominent activities. He had a firm conviction that education was essential to development of the new State, and in his modest manner assisted the cause of education as he helped all others of worth. When the city outgrew its school facilities, he gave to the Board of Education the block on which the Lincoln School Building now stands. For a time he served the community as postmaster. With the exception of one or two men, Mr. Waite erected more buildings than any other contemporary in Blackwell, and put more money into improvements. Shortly before his death he began construction of a two-story structure, and had opened a new residential district. Thus his activities in favor of Blackwell's welfare continued until the very last.

Mr. Waite married (first), in 1868, Mary E. Henderson, and of this union was born a son, Garrett, who, for many years, was associated in business with his father. Following the death of Mrs. Mary E. (Henderson) Waite, Mr. Waite married (second) Mrs. Minnie E. (Brady) Fife, widow of M. L. Fife (q. v.), a pioneer resident and public-spirited citizen of Blackwell. Mrs. Minnie E. Waite survives Mr. Waite, and continues to reside in Blackwell.

Worthy acts well accomplished for the happiness and profit of those around him in the greater community serve to perpetuate the name of Joseph L. Waite, whose record is inscribed with honor on the annals of city and State.

**FRANK TOLLMAN McCARTY**—A descendant of an old American family, Frank T. McCarty inherited the many fine traits of character which distinguished his sturdy ancestors—courage and intrepidity, industry, thrift, a strong will and the ability to succeed, in spite of all obstacles which blocked his path. He, with his first wife, came West in 1883, locating at Sedgwick, Kansas, at that time the end of the Santa Fé Railway; moving to Colwich, Kansas, in the spring of 1886, where he engaged in the livery transfer and farming business. He became a resident of Oklahoma in the pioneer days of the territory, and was well known for many years as a progressive business man and public-spirited resident of Ponca City.

Mr. McCarty was born on October 24, 1858, at Rolling Prairie, Indiana, a son of Charles W. and Katherine McCarty, who came from a long line of pioneering people. His younger days were spent on the family homestead, assisting in the various duties of the farm, and in the public schools of Rolling

Prairie he received his education, graduating from the high school. Mr. McCarty was constantly alert for larger opportunities than the present seemed to offer, and when the Cherokee Strip was opened for settlement in Oklahoma, in 1893, he could not resist the call, and made the run with other pioneer Oklahomans. Unfortunate in receiving a claim, he decided to establish a livery stable business in Ponca City, later adding the Ponca City Transfer Line, and occupied quarters where the "Ponca City News" is now located. For several years he continued this enterprise with success, making it a factor in the city's business life, but later he came to own considerable land, which he farmed, and engaged extensively in stock-raising. In 1906 he discontinued operation of his livery stable. Prior to this Mr. McCarty had returned to his native State, Indiana, in 1907, returning again to Oklahoma in 1913. At this time he built a garage on South First Street, which soon became a prosperous enterprise under his able guidance, and in addition for several years he also held the Dodge motor car and the Overland agency. Mr. McCarty owned two hundred and sixty acres of land, situated five miles east of La Porte, Indiana, but this he disposed of in 1913, when he returned finally to Oklahoma. He possessed sound business judgment, and genuine executive ability, and at the time of his death was widely considered a leading business man of Ponca City. He was really a pioneer of the Indian Territory, one who saw the marvelous future awaiting this section, although other men did not, and was willing to work for the advancement of the State and the growth of its prosperity—a prosperity in which he justly shared. Ownership of various properties passed to Mrs. McCarty and the three children at her husband's death, and she now has an apartment house, containing four apartments of four rooms each, and a store on South First Street, which she rents, in addition to her home and other important interests.

In politics Mr. McCarty was a consistent supporter of Republican principles and candidates, but his interest in any worthy civic movement was always assured. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a member of various other social organizations or civic bodies at Ponca City, while Mrs. McCarty holds membership in the Daughters of Rebekah, in which order she is a Past Noble Grand, and a member of the Past Noble Grand Club. With his family, Mr. McCarty worshipped in the Presbyterian faith, attending the local church of this denomination at Ponca City.

On February 12, 1902, Frank T. McCarty married Freda Strutz, daughter of John C. and Marie A. Strutz. Her father was a mill owner of La Porte, Indiana, and of Rolling Prairie. A native of Germany, he came to the United States in 1866, settling in Indiana, where he was widely known for his business ability and knowledge of the manufacture of flour. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty became the parents of one daughter, Mauree. By a previous marriage, Mr. McCarty was the father of three children: Calvin, who died in infancy; Bert Henry (q. v.); and Russell Clark (q. v.). Mrs. McCarty continues her residence in Ponca City at No. 301 South Third Street.

Mr. McCarty's death occurred in Rolling Prairie, Indiana, July 31, 1921, and he was buried there in the old family cemetery. His passing was a source of deep regret to the entire community of which he had

been so long a leading member, and of very great sorrow to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances everywhere. He was, indeed, a man of many friends, for his character was one to command respect, and the warmth and charm of his personality resulted inevitably in the formation of many lasting associations. His life of sturdy independence and success was one of benefit to the city, and the memory of the man and of his work will long remain here in the hearts and minds of all those who knew him.

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**BERT HENRY McCARTY**—An important figure in the business life of Ponca City, Bert Henry McCarty has been a resident here for many years and is widely known as an active and able man of affairs. Under his guidance a modest furniture business has grown to prosperous proportions and is now one of the finest of its kind in the city, while an undertaking department which he established and built up, offers the community an excellent service in this field.

Mr. McCarty was born at Sedgwick, Kansas, on March 17, 1885, a son of Frank Tollman and Polly (Ransom) McCarty, and member of the old American family of this name. His father was a pioneer in the Oklahoma Territory, and long an honored and respected resident of Ponca City. Originally a farmer and stock raiser, he later gained recognition in the livery and transfer business, and finally as the owner of a garage and automobile dealer.

Bert Henry McCarty received his early education in the grade schools of Colwich, Kansas, and completed his academic training at Ponca City, graduating from the high school. For a time he assisted his father in his various enterprises, both agricultural and commercial, but he had a strong taste for business life, and on October 6, 1905, bought half interest in a new and second-hand furniture store. On the February 28th following, he sold out, however, and for the next three and a half years was in the train service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. He was not satisfied with his progress here, and finally, on November 15, 1909, returned to Ponca City, and rebought the same store in which he had previously held an interest. To this enterprise Mr. McCarty now gave his greatest efforts, and was soon rewarded with a constantly increasing volume of business. After careful consideration he discontinued the second-hand department in August, 1912, adding instead an undertaking department, and the wisdom of this move was immediately apparent. Using only the finest and most modern equipment, the undertaking service was at once successful and has been continued as a separate branch of Mr. McCarty's enterprise. The furniture also maintained its growth under his direction, and although he was always careful to guard against the dangers of over-expansion, a move to larger quarters finally became imperative. In January, 1919, Mr. McCarty took over the building at No. 110-112 South First Street, and at this fine location he has since remained. Credit for his success rests entirely with him, and through his consistent efforts alone, he has won his present place in the business world.

In spite of the demands of business upon him, Mr. McCarty has found time for participation in many other phases of community affairs. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and





*F. T. Moberg*









Carl Hahn



in this great order he is a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in local branches of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a supporter of Republican principles and candidates, although his hearty endorsement is assured for every worthy civic movement, irrespective of its source of origin, providing only that he is in sympathy with its aims.

On September 18, 1907, at Newkirk, Bert Henry McCarty married Viola Anna Clemmer, daughter of Joseph William and Mamie (Knapp) Clemmer. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty are the parents of one daughter, Mamie Lucile, born September 21, 1908, married, February 8, 1929, James Orman Kelly, of Cedar Vale, Kansas.

**RUSSELL CLARK McCARTY**—Although still relatively young, Russell Clark McCarty has already risen to independent standing in the automobile and garage business at Ponca City, Oklahoma. It was natural that he should possess business ability, since his father was one of the leading figures in the city's commercial life for many years, but he has made excellent use of his talents and through hard, consistent effort he has strengthened his enterprise and made it a powerful factor in the community life.

Mr. McCarty, a son of Frank Tollman and Polly (Ransom) McCarty, was born at Colwich, Kansas, on April 25, 1896. He obtained his education in various towns and cities of Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, and Oklahoma, but he was eager to begin the business of life and at an early age became associated with some of his father's enterprises. Later he took over the garage for himself and has since continued it as an independent venture. His automobile service is of uniformly high standard, and his business in the community is very large.

Mr. McCarty's business has been his chief interest, and to it he has given most of his time and attention. He is a member of the Retail Credit Association at Ponca City, and in addition to his business connection is affiliated, like his brother, Bert Henry McCarty (q. v.), with the Free and Accepted Masons. In this order he is an Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Yeomen.

On March 21, 1916, at Winfield, Kansas, Russell Clark McCarty married Geneva Mae Davidson, daughter of William Hamilton and Sarah Alberta (White) Davidson. Four children have been born of this marriage: 1. June Adelyne, born on January 2, 1917. 2. William Tollman, born on May 12, 1919. 3. Patsy Jane, born May 18, 1924. 4. Polly Suzanne, who was born August 24, 1928. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty maintain their residence in this city.

**CARL HAHN**—During nearly a score of years, Carl Hahn was active in development of the Blackwell community, and died as one of the city's foremost citizens.

He was born September 27, 1867, in Germany,

son of an honorable house. There he received a sound academic instruction in the public schools, and set about learning a trade. At his parents' wish, and from his own desire also, he undertook that of stone carver, becoming skilled in this delicate craft at an early age. In 1892 he came to the United States, came westward, found employment at Fort Scott, Kansas, and worked there at the trade until 1901. Meanwhile, he had saved a part of his income. He now had more than enough to engage in the stone-working business independently. Thus it was he came to Blackwell, and founded the Blackwell Monument Works. This developed into one of the greatest businesses of its category in Northern Oklahoma, under Mr. Hahn's able direction. In later life he taught two of his nephews, from Germany, to conduct the business he had built, instructing them painstakingly in the trade and in the commercial and financial aspects involved. When he died, November 29, 1925, Mrs. Hahn leased the works to them; and the nephews now operate these works successfully along policies laid down by the founder.

A Democrat, Mr. Hahn supported the party's principles with both consistency and strength. He served on the City Council, to the advantage of the community whole. His military service, undertaken in Germany—where it was obligatory for all young men to receive such training—gave him a fine carriage. He was a loyal citizen of America, and though it grieved him to see his native land and his adopted country at war, he supported the latter, contributing liberally to all worthy causes. He was a communicant of the Catholic church.

Mr. Hahn married, June 22, 1895, at Fort Scott, Kansas, Anna Helbig, daughter of William and Caroline Helbig, her father having been a lumber dealer and sawmill owner in Germany. Mrs. Hahn, who survives her beloved husband, is a lady of graciousness and charm, with many devoted friends. She is active in the Lutheran church.

Coming to Blackwell at the turn of the century, Mr. Hahn was a pioneer builder of the city. He grew with its growth, assisting that growth in every manner open to a loyal and diligent citizen. He is recalled with an affection which time cannot dim, in the hearts of those who knew him well.

**ELISHA ROBERTSON**—A resident of Oklahoma since the days of the Indian Territory, Elisha Robertson is one of the successful men of the State. He engaged at first in general farming and stock raising, and when he came to buy and sell property with some frequency, was far-sighted enough to reserve the oil and gas royalties. Many men of the section never realized the possible value of these rights, but Mr. Robertson's sound judgment in the matter has been amply rewarded by substantial returns.

Elisha Robertson was born in Alabama, on August 27, 1848, a son of David Robertson, who died in 1855, and of Margaret A. Robertson, both pioneer settlers in the State. Elisha Robertson attended the Thomas School in Alabama, and when he was left an orphan at the age of nine, began work on local farms. After he came of age, he continued farm work in Alabama until 1904, coming in that year to the Indian Territory. Mr. Robertson leased some land and engaged in general farming and raising, buying and selling of livestock on this property until 1910, when he bought his first farm which consisted

of eighty acres. He continued his work on his own farm, and from 1910 until 1922, he bought many other properties and sold them, always showing a fair margin of profit on each transaction, and reserving to himself in many cases the oil and gas royalties. Mr. Robertson has been uniformly successful in all his business enterprises. He has accumulated enough to purchase a farm for each of his children, and he also owns real estate in Seminole, and the forty-acre farm, situated two and a half miles south of Wolf, in the heart of the oil development, where he now resides.

Mr. Robertson is held in universal affection and esteem in the community where he lives, his regular habit of life preserving him in the best of health through all his fourscore years. In politics he is an independent voter, and he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, having been a member for sixty-four years of the Vernon, Alabama, Lodge, of which he is Past Worshipful Master. During the period of the Civil War, Mr. Robertson served with distinction for nine months in Company H, under the command of Captain Herrington. He and his family worship in the Christian faith.

In 1872, at Vernon, Alabama, Elisha Robertson married (first) Sarah E. Brown, who is now deceased. On November 4, 1924, at Seminole, Oklahoma, Mr. Robertson married (second) Georgia Anna Oakes. Mr. Robertson is the father of nine children: Murray A., who died at the age of four; Martha J., David R., Margaret A., Roland J., Neal D., Virgie E., Claudie, and Pearlle. Mrs. Robertson by her first marriage was the mother of four children: Burton, Rosie Ray, Charlie, and Cecil.

**THOMAS W. WILLIAMS**—Coming to Oklahoma from Alabama in 1908, Thomas W. Williams has made his home in this State since that time. A farmer by occupation, he purchased various properties near Wolf, and engaged very successfully for a number of years in general farming. With the growth in prosperity of the State, Mr. Williams too expanded his business interests and with the same ability which brought him his earlier successes he has shared in the prosperity of the State and achieved financial independence.

Mr. Williams was born on October 20, 1869, at Clanton, Alabama, a son of Thomas W. and Susan Williams, who were pioneer farmers in the State. Thomas W. Williams, the son, attended various local schools, and when he completed his education began farm work, ultimately acquiring property two hundred and seventy-five acres in extent situated in Southern Alabama. For twenty years Mr. Williams had under cultivation some fifty acres of his land, but the soil in that section of the State was very poor, and he was finally persuaded by his wife's parents, Elisha and Susie E. Robertson, to come to Oklahoma and settle near them at Wolf. This was in the year 1908. Mr. Williams rented a plot of land and immediately began farming. In 1914 he sold his Alabama farm, and in 1916, he purchased eighty acres of land near Wolf, adding another eighty acres in 1918, and a final plot of one hundred and sixty acres the following year. Upon suitable opportunity Mr. Williams disposed of some of his holdings retaining the two hundred acre property on which he now lives. When oil was discovered in this section, Mr. Williams entered into the oil brokerage business, buying and

selling oil and gas leases, and also dealing extensively in local real estate. His sound business policies and keen judgment of values made him immediately successful in this field, and when his own farm proved to be in the very center of the Wolf oil district, he sold a considerable amount of royalty and leased the drilling rights at a handsome profit. It has always been Mr. Williams' policy to make immediate cash payment for his purchases, and in this way he has eliminated any interest and received the benefit of all discount.

Politically Mr. Williams is a member of the Democratic party, and he and his family worship in the Baptist faith. He has always been interested in any movement which he considers designed to promote the best interests of the community, and has given such movements his hearty support.

In October, 1891, in Alabama, Thomas W. Williams married Martha J. Robertson, a daughter of Elisha and Susie E. Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of nine children: Murray, who served during the World War in the United States Army, 32d Division, and was thirteen months in France; Noah; David; George; Earley; Brownie; Bertha; Samuel; and June. With the exception of the two youngest, the children are all married, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams have also now four grandchildren.

**ANDREA J. RUDD**—Among the men of Tulsa who have held outstanding places in the civic life of this city and have done much toward the upbuilding of its institutions and the furtherance of its industries, Andrea J. Rudd will long be remembered as one of the foremost. It was he who served as water commissioner during one of the most trying periods of that office, the handling of whose affairs at that time was a most vital matter to the entire community in and near Tulsa. The project of the Spavinaw water system required nearly five years for completion, including the preliminary work that had to be done to get it under way; and it was during the construction of this system that Mr. Rudd held the position of water commissioner, fulfilling his duties in this connection in a manner most admirable and most conducive to the general welfare. At other times and in other places he held prominent public offices, too, and was engaged extensively in the business and industrial life of his period, having interested himself in the oil trade after the termination of his term of office as water commissioner. A man of high purpose, thorough and conscientious in his attention to duty and reliable in every phase of his business dealings, Mr. Rudd was a man whose memory will long be cherished by those whose privilege it was to know him.

He was born in Springfield, Missouri, in 1865, and spent his early years of childhood in Hartville, Missouri, where he served at one time as county clerk. It was in that State that he received his education and began his active career of public service. His political career included, among other things, a term in the State capital, Jefferson City, Missouri, as chief clerk in the auditor's office. He came to Tulsa in 1911, and was connected with the Upp Wholesale Company, which is no longer in business, until he was elected water commissioner of the city. His election to this post came in 1922, the year in which Mayor Herman F. Newblock entered office. The preliminary work was already under way on the water project at Spavinaw, his predecessor having





Andrea J. Rudd





left office with contracts mailed out; and it was at this point in the development of the new water system that Mr. Rudd was forced to take up the affairs of his office. Entering upon one of the most difficult water development projects in the Southwest, however, he applied himself diligently to the task at hand, and, with the ardent support of the water board, of which he was ex-officio president in his capacity as water commissioner of the city, brought it to successful fruition. His colleagues on the board were A. L. Farmer, Cy Avery, Grant McCullough, and H. L. Standeven, the last-named of whom was chairman. From the time of his return to private life in 1926, Mr. Rudd went into the oil supply buying and selling business, with offices situated in the Tulsa Building and Loan Building, and was making satisfactory progress in this work at the time when he was overtaken by illness.

In the social and civic affairs of Tulsa and Oklahoma, Mr. Rudd took an active interest, having followed closely every new project that was developed and proposed for the advancement of his city's interests. He was eager to do everything in his power to increase the prosperity of Oklahomans, feeling that the surest policy for business improvement was to work for the general good of all. Then, too, he was interested in Oklahoma's institutions and in the headway that they made in what was a phenomenally short period of history. He was a member of the Boston Avenue Methodist Church, South, and an active supporter of this religious organization.

Mr. Rudd married, at Mt. Grace, Wright County, Missouri, Jennie Lee Riffe, daughter of Hiram W. Riffe, who was a merchant and native of Missouri, and Nancy B. (Frazier) Riffe, native of Virginia. Both are now deceased. Mr. Rudd was survived by his wife and by three daughters: Mrs. C. C. Cole, of No. 15 West Twenty-second Street; Mrs. Ada Bass, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Mrs. Max Andreae, of No. 2102 East Seventeenth Street, Tulsa.

The death of A. J. Rudd, which occurred early on the morning of March 14, 1929, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow in Tulsa and its environs, as well as among all who knew him in Oklahoma and elsewhere. Perhaps no more fitting tribute to his character and achievements could be paid than that of quoting the words of H. L. Standeven, chairman of the water board with which Mr. Rudd worked with all his heart and mind for the completion of the Spavinaw system: "He was active throughout and proved a most valuable man during the four years of office, which period saw completed the project which he took over. Mr. Rudd, as a civic official, was a high-minded, conscientious, honest one, always having at heart the interest of the city. He was an aggressor in his work, and thoroughly genial to work with."

**ROBERT L. ANDERSON**—There are few of the residents of Oklahoma who do not acknowledge acquaintanceship with "Bob" Anderson, who for thirty years has made it his business to get acquainted with them all and who has never experienced the slightest difficulty in retaining the friends he has made in his travels throughout the State. From his offices in Oklahoma City he signs his correspondence with the name of Robert L. Anderson, but his good-fellowship is so exuberant that he might not turn his head in acknowledgment if he were addressed by a prefix in conversation. It is men like him who help make the

prosperity of a community by mingling with the people and by becoming known for their honesty, good faith, sterling citizenship and devotion to the principles that bind together in harmony the many units of a civilized State. Add to these attributes a hearty and helpful interest in civic affairs, although never seeking public office, and the picture of a vivid personality and of a high grade of citizenship is complete.

Robert L. Anderson was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, February 11, 1878, a son of J. W. and Jane (Coffer) Anderson, both born in Alexandria, Virginia, the father having been a drygoods merchant. Robert L. was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school of St. Joseph, Missouri. There he became associated with the Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, and in 1898 was sent to Oklahoma to represent the house as general salesman for the State. It was a permanent detail, for the young man justified the confidence reposed in him and has remained in his original position, which has now grown to be one of great responsibility and value to his employers. He is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of St. Joseph.

Robert L. Anderson married, in Long Beach, California, September 14, 1920, Marie Quin, daughter of Thomas D. and Mary (Curran) Quin, of Sedalia, Missouri.

**LEONARD Z. LASLEY**—A practicing attorney in Alva, Oklahoma, Leonard Z. (2) Lasley has won favor among his fellowmen in this city and State, both for his splendid legal work and for his record of public service in the office of county attorney of Woods County. He has taken at all times a lively interest in the civic and social affairs of Alva and this county, and has done everything in his power to further the advancement of prosperity and the well-being of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Lasley was born in Monroe County, Missouri, on August 24, 1897, son of Leonard Z. and Stella P. (Searcy) Lasley, both of whom were natives of Missouri. His father was a banker, and is now deceased; the mother resides in Alva, Oklahoma, whither the family came in 1909. Leonard Z. (1) Lasley started a bank at Ingersoll, Oklahoma, many years ago, and since that time the family has made its home in this State; he and his wife had two sons: 1 Howard S., who died in February, 1915. 2. Leonard Z. (2), of this record.

Leonard Z. (2) Lasley, of the present generation, attended the public schools and normal school at Alva, working his way by service in a print shop. Then he became a student at the law school of Oklahoma University, where he acted as assistant librarian in his second year and as librarian in his third year. He was graduated from law school in June, 1920, and was admitted to the bar in Oklahoma in the same year. In the fall of 1920 he was elected county attorney of Woods County, in which position he served for four years. Since the expiration of that term, he has been practicing law in Alva; and in his work has been eminently successful, both because of his genial personality and as a result of his thorough grasp of the law.

Also keenly interested in the affairs of his community, Mr. Lasley is closely aligned with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he sup-

ports. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Leonard Z. (2) Lasley married, on November 24, 1921, at Warrensburg, Missouri, Anna Ford, of that place. By this marriage there has been one child, Cornelia Ann.

**JAMES JOSEPH FITZGERALD**—Coupled with an industrious nature was a keen business mind that brought success to the late James Joseph Fitzgerald, of Blackwell, and made him one of the noted figures of Oklahoma. He had been a successful farmer in Illinois before removing to this State, but his vision told him that opportunities in the new land were almost limitless and, although more than sixty years of age when he made his decision, he did not hesitate. With the vigor of youth he set to work and in a comparatively brief space of time became one of the most prosperous landowners in the community. He was a man of fine character, faultless in his devotion to his duties as a citizen and operating his business in such honorable fashion as to win the admiration of all with whom he became commercially associated. Far-visioned and experienced in land values, he appreciated what the future had in store for the new country into which he had come and set his task in accordance with what his mind told him was to occur. He held the respect of a large proportion of the population, the limit having been only by those whom he knew, while a vast army of loyal friends testified to his sterling character and fine citizenship. His death occurred in Blackwell, Oklahoma, February 12, 1917.

Born in Illinois, August 29, 1858, he was educated in the elementary and high schools and afterward engaged in farming. As he prospered in his work he enlarged his holdings; further success came and he became one of the most prosperous farmers of the district. The opportunities for investment in land adjacent to and in the young towns that were being founded in Oklahoma appealed to him strongly and he disposed of his holdings in Illinois and came to this State, locating at Blackwell, where he bought some town property and also a quarter section of rich farm land which is now in the center of the Hubbead oil field. His property was considered one of the richest farming lands in the State, which he eventually rented in totality, retiring from active business. There are now eight producing oil wells on the farm, bringing in handsome returns in answer to his vision and original investment. During his life in Blackwell the family residence was on College Avenue, but since then Mrs. Fitzgerald has built a fine residence at a cost of upward of \$50,000, which is one of the most ornate edifices in the city. She is a business woman of rare ability, has many fine investments and own a considerable amount of valuable property in the district. She is finely educated and is musical and talented, is a member of the Women's Club of Blackwell and other social organizations and does a great deal of useful work on behalf of the Presbyterian church, of which she is a member, although the late Mr. Fitzgerald was a Roman Catholic in religion. His parents were Michael and Mary Fitzgerald, his father having been a farmer.

James Joseph Fitzgerald married, at Mendota, Illinois, January 29, 1888, Lena Kirstaetter, daughter of Fred and Christian Kirstaetter, both native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in the

early '60s, and settled in Illinois, where they engaged in farming. Their children and grandchildren are: 1. Martha, a graduate of high school and post-graduate in piano and art; married M. Glascoe, and they are the parents of Leona, Helen, Hazel, and Margaret. 2. Helen, a graduate of high school and a post-graduate in music; married F. Casheion, and they are the parents of one child, Garth.

Mr. Fitzgerald, a man of means when he came to Oklahoma, conducted his affairs here in such upright manner that he quickly won the admiration of all with whom he came into association. He appreciated the benefits of citizenship and was loyal to the causes that were promulgated for the benefit of the whole people, a staunch friend and a man of flawless character, whom the State of Oklahoma could ill spare, for his work in progress was conspicuous and valuable.

**GEORGE C. GOSSELIN**—Among the native sons of Oklahoma who have grown up with the State and participated in the remarkable strides forward along lines of economic and civic advancement, George C. Gosselin, of Altus, Oklahoma, is of signal importance. As assistant postmaster, he has his finger on the pulse of the community. He has opportunity to serve all alike and he has won the golden opinion of all through the workmanlike discharge of all his duties.

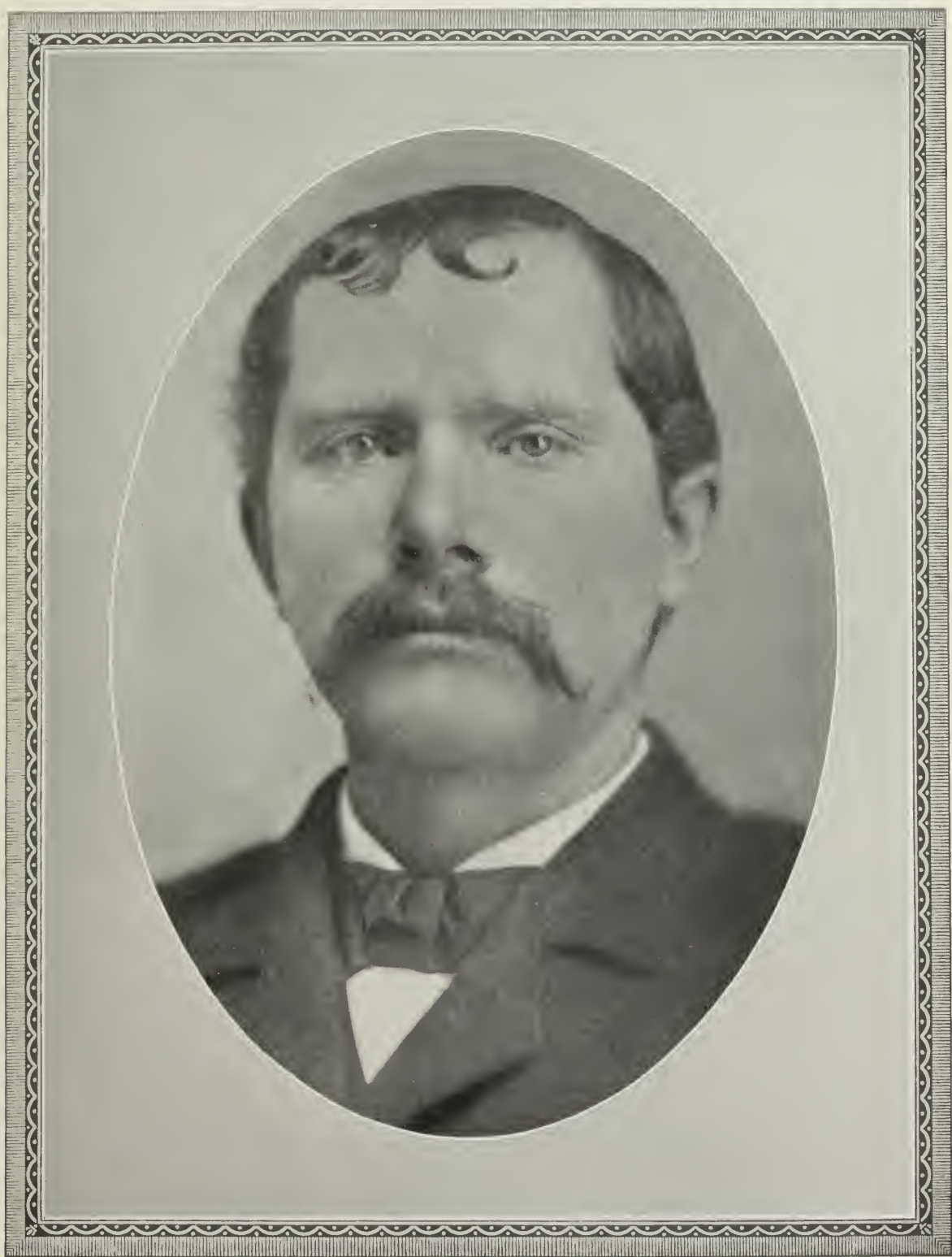
George C. Gosselin was born near Headrick, Oklahoma, January 11, 1893, son of Peter W. and Mary L. (Hussey) Gosselin, and brother of Alphas Brazil Gosselin, whose life-history appears elsewhere in this volume. The parents were born in Louisiana and migrated to Oklahoma in 1891, where the father pursued his occupation of ranching until he retired and settled down in Altus. There were eight children in the Gosselin family: 1. Bessie, wife of C. H. Colston, of Fort Worth, Texas. 2. George C., subject of this record. 3. Alphas Brazil (q. v.). 4. Asa W., of Carnegie, Oklahoma. 5. Leslie, of Cordell, Oklahoma. 6. Elsie, wife of Irvin Martin, of Oklahoma City. 7. Raymond, of Altus. 8. A boy, who died in infancy.

Growing up in this large family, George C. Gosselin early acquired independence of thought and action, as well as consideration for others. He attended the public grammar and high school in Altus and acquired a good educational foundation for the business course he later completed at Altus Business College. In 1911 he began his business career as clerk in the post office, where he speedily learned the routine and made himself useful in the efficient administration which characterizes that office. He steadily worked his way up until on April 16, 1916, he was appointed assistant postmaster.

Meantime, Mr. Gosselin has not neglected other departments of public service. On March 29, 1918, he enlisted in Company 54, Depot Brigade, at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, and remained in the service until his honorable discharge as sergeant on June 11, 1919. He saw no overseas service, but was one of those who did their duty well in the less conspicuous but equally important work behind the lines in this country. He was attached to the Veterinary Corps. He is a member of the American Legion and of the Democratic party.

On December 31, 1921, George C. Gosselin married Florence M. Stebbins, who was born in Chicago, Illi-





James J. Fitzgerald









*Jay H Mullen*

nois, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Roger, who died June 19, 1925. 2. Lorraine Claire, born August 7, 1926.

**JAY HENRY MULLEN**—For more than two decades Jay Henry Mullen was a prominent figure in the life and affairs of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, to which he came in the pioneer days of the oil industry here, at the dawn of the twentieth century. A business man of vision and of genuine ability in the executive direction of affairs, he built up several prosperous enterprises, contributing through his success to the larger prosperity of the community and State.

Mr. Mullen was born in Pennsylvania, September 28, 1874, a son of Egbert W. and Louise Mullen, both now deceased. The father was an oil driller and contractor of wide experience in the various oil fields of the country.

Jay Henry Mullen, of this record, received his preliminary education in grammar and high schools, later completing a course in business college at Binghamton, New York. At this time he decided upon a legal career, and pursued his study so vigorously in this field that he was ready for the bar examination when only nineteen years old. The requirements then stipulated, however, that a candidate for admission must be at least twenty-one, and Mr. Mullen was far too eager to begin the business of life to spend two years in idleness. So at the age of nineteen, he entered the oil fields of Pennsylvania in association with his father who was operating as a drilling contractor. Becoming engrossed in his new work, he never returned to the law, although the knowledge of this subject which he had acquired, frequently proved of great value to him in later life.

Mr. Mullen began work as a tool dresser, later advancing to the position of driller. He was always alert for the opportunities of life, and after some further experience he was able to put the plans which he had been considering into execution by entering the oil drilling business for himself. In this capacity he worked in the fields of California, Kansas, and Ohio, and finally, in 1904, first came to the Indian Territory as one of the pioneers of the oil industry at Bartlesville. Mr. Mullen was much impressed by the potentialities of this section, and foresaw clearly the marvelous development which was to come. He resolved to make Bartlesville his home thereafter, and in 1906 he gave up his drilling and oil field work in favor of the insurance and loan business. Later he also entered actively into the local real estate market. Possessing remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, he soon built up a large volume of business which brought him financial prosperity as he guided his affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success. He was successful not only in his private transactions, but also in the direction of those enterprises of public or semi-public character which he established. In this connection may be mentioned his organization of the Home Savings and Loan Association, the Union Building and Loan Association, of which he was secretary for a considerable period, and of which he remained a director until the time of his death. Each of these organizations was in a very real way his personal creation. He saw that a place existed for such enterprises, and was largely responsible for the form which they assumed. When the original Home Savings and Loan Association had reached a state of assured prosperity, Mr. Mullen withdrew from its active man-

agement to found the Union Building and Loan Association, which at the time of his death was a young but rapidly growing corporation. Mr. Mullen had this characteristic in common with the true artist or creator in any sphere: he loved to see an enterprise grow and develop under his care. It was this which led him on in many of his activities. After his passing, however, the Union Building and Loan Association was taken over by the Home Savings and Loan Association, and as the earlier corporation which he founded had already been absorbed by this association, all of his business creations were thus under one management. Their sphere of usefulness and service has not been at all diminished by this merger, and the joint organization stands today as heretofore, a monument to Mr. Mullen's foresight and energy, and a living memorial to his fame.

In other phases of the community life at Bartlesville, Mr. Mullen was equally active, for in spite of all demands upon his time he never neglected his civic duties, or the cultivation of those deep human associations which make life most worth while. In politics he was a consistent supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, and as the standard bearer of this party, he was himself elected city recorder of Bartlesville, in the days of the Indian Territory. No matter what its source of origin, however, his aid could always be counted on for any worthy movement of civic or benevolent nature. Mr. Mullen was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in the higher circles of this great order he was very active. He was a member and Past Worshipful Master of Victory Lodge, No. 481, in the organization of which he was also chiefly instrumental. He was Past Patron of Chapter, No. 142 Order of the Eastern Star, one of the organizers of the De Molay Commandery, and a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. Mr. Mullen was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Lions Club, of which he was active in its organization at Bartlesville, a charter member of the first Country Club, a member of the Bartlesville Chamber of Commerce, and of the Bartlesville Real Estate Board. It was he who conceived and organized the annual Christmas toy drive of the Lions Club at Bartlesville. Mr. Mullen was always considered a citizen of finest progressive type—one who willingly bore his share of the community responsibilities and worked for the advancement of the section and its people.

On June 12, 1907, at Humboldt, Kansas, Jay Henry Mullen married Emily M. Johnson, a daughter of Jerome P. Johnson, retail lumber dealer, and of Margaret A. Johnson, both of that city. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Jerome W., born January 25, 1909. 2. Margaret Louise, who was born on October 25, 1911. With his family Mr. Mullen worshipped in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Mullen's death occurred at Bartlesville, on May 5, 1927, bringing to a close a career of usefulness and service. It had seemed that he might well have been spared for many more years of constructive endeavor, but that which he had already accomplished was large and has become a part of the very fabric of community life. Mr. Mullen was the soul of honor and integrity—strong, determined, but also kindly and wise. Of him it may truly be said that he achieved in unusual degree those things of



which the poet speaks, "honor, esteem, and the love of many friends."

**WILLIAM A. BOLDING**—It was the Fourth of July in the year 1927 that William A. Bolding, just out of law school and twenty-three years of age, opened his law office in Mangum. It was a happy augury that he selected the natal day of his country to make his essay into practical life, for fate was almost immediately kind to him. Clients appeared as if by magic and as his acquaintance grew so did his reputation as a bright young man. This led to his appointment on August 1, 1927, as assistant county attorney of Greer County, and on September 1 he removed to Hobart, to become assistant county attorney of Kiowa County, under County Attorney C. G. Bass. This is perhaps the greatest tribute that has ever been paid a man of his age in the annals of Oklahoma. His work and his deep concern in the progress of the community in which he is active indicate an alluring future of honors and prosperity, with a corresponding value to Oklahoma and its people.

He was born in Carter, Oklahoma, May 13, 1904, a son of John Franklin and Etta M. (Schultz) Bolding, of Arkansas and Texas, respectively. For eighteen years his father was engaged in the banking business at Rocky, Oklahoma, but in the year of 1922 he suffered a considerable financial loss. Not at all dismayed at the alteration in the family fortunes, the boy forged ahead to educate himself and make a place in the world. His father had come to Oklahoma in 1898 and was among the earliest pioneers of the district surrounding what is now Rocky. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Roy F., of Oklahoma City; Eva, married Burris Penn, editor and publisher of the Cordell "Beacon," and William A., of whom further.

William A. Bolding attended school at Rocky and worked his way through high school and other institutions. For five years he was employed by the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company and all the while went to school and studied law. Taking three years in this last-named study he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1927 and, as related, began to practice at once. It was through the death of County Attorney Bass that the young attorney became famous for the work he was able to accomplish. A term of court was pending and he was appointed to fill the vacancy. He had but one day in which to prepare the cases which Mr. Bass had been personally engaged on, yet he plunged in and the final record of his achievements shows that he obtained seventeen convictions and lost but four cases of those he prosecuted in that term of the county court. Those lost were considered unimportant. He was later elected to fill the office of county attorney for another term. Mr. Bolding is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons and a member of the Baptist church.

William A. Bolding married, May 1, 1928, Mary Ann Long, of Hobart, Oklahoma.

**WILLIAM B. RAGAN**—Unswerving in his determination to succeed in his chosen career as an educator, William B. Ragan, former superintendent of the schools of Carnegie, and now occupying the same position at Fairfax, is one of the products of

the Southwest that sets this section of the country high in the educational field and heralds its progress to the Nation. Mr. Ragan has been intense in his devotion to education and has interwoven his name with those leaders in the profession who have been for years actively engaged in it in Oklahoma. His civic pride is no less notable and he has long since come to be known as one of our most important citizens, since he is one of the army of pedagogues that is leading the rising generation along paths that will bring them to goals of importance in their future careers.

He was born in Gainesville, Missouri, November 14, 1896, a son of William L. and Lucy (Feeler) Ragan, both natives of that State. His father was a farmer and stock breeder and both parents are now deceased. His first schooling was in a one-room country school in Missouri, where he passed through the eighth grade. He then took a review course of three months and at the end of that period received his certificate and began teaching in a log schoolhouse at a salary of thirty-five dollars a month. He continued at this for five months and then came to Oklahoma, settling temporarily at Manford, where he attended the local schools and later went to Edmond and Bixby high schools. For one year he taught in the high school at Batson, Texas, and then returned to Edmond, where he completed his course and received his diploma. He was then appointed superintendent of schools at Fort Cobb, Oklahoma, and then attended the State University, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1920. He served as principal of the high school at Yukon, Oklahoma, and then for one year was superintendent of schools at Amber. He also was school superintendent at Winnekah two years, and was later made superintendent at Carnegie. He completed a summer course at the University of Oklahoma and received his degree of Master of Science from that institution in 1928. His thesis at graduation was: "The Personnel of the Oklahoma School Boards." On July 13, 1929, he was elected superintendent of schools at Fairfax, Oklahoma.

During the participation of the United States in the World War he served in the navy and was for seven months stationed at the San Francisco Naval Training Station. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the college fraternity of Phi Delta Kappa. His church affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal.

**CHARLES E. McMINN**—Prominent in affairs, and notably those of finance, Charles E. McMinn is a foremost citizen of Buffalo, Harper County. He has given the whole of his career to the present to banking, and to Buffalo, now being president of the Central State Bank of this community.

Charles E. McMinn was born in Presidio County, Texas, June 24, 1894, son of Robert and Maggie (Turner) McMinn, both of whom were natives of Missouri. Robert McMinn removed from Missouri to Texas in pioneer times. There he engaged as rancher and cattleman with round fortune, and later came to Woodward County, locating near Buffalo, which now lies in Harper County. It was in 1902 that he came here, to engage in ranching, cattle dealing, and farming. He was one of the founders of the



town of Buffalo, and one of the organizers of the Bank of Buffalo, which he served as president. He sold his interest in the Bank of Buffalo, however, and in 1920 organized the Central State Bank, with himself as its president. He was its president until the time of his death, which occurred February 25, 1925. Maggie (Turner) McMinn died March 17, 1917. Of their marriage were born children: 1. George, of Colorado. 2. Jesse, who died in infancy. 3. Linnie, wife of Lloyd Hoy, of Buffalo. 4. Robert R., of Denver, Colorado. 5. Ethel, wife of E. J. Dick, of Tulsa. 6. Charles E., of whom we write further. 7. Sarah, wife of Edward Walker, of Oklahoma City.

Charles E. McMinn was thirteen years of age when he entered banking spheres, as an employee of his father in the old Bank of Buffalo. He had secured a fair elementary schooling, and this he continued in secondary classes as he worked in the bank. He advanced from positions of small responsibility to those of larger importance, and when, in association with his father, he helped organize the Central State Bank of Buffalo, he held the office of cashier. From that time, 1920, until his father's demise five years later, he retained this position; and then succeeded to the presidency of the institution, which he has directed successfully through the years that have followed down to the present. He is widely known in banking circles of the county and State and the Southwest as a conservative yet progressive financial factor whose operations have proved of marked benefit to his community as a whole. He takes part in all leading movements for the advancement of Buffalo, is fraternally affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is possessed of many friends, who admire his character and ability and esteem him for his geniality.

On November 14, 1914, Charles E. McMinn was united in marriage with Dessie Hoff, of Oklahoma, who died June 5, 1920, leaving three children: Olive Ruth; Martin; and Richard. Mr. McMinn married (second) Selma Ring, of Oklahoma, with whom he was united in marriage February 3, 1923; and of this union there are two children: Harold Kyle; and Virginia Lee. Mrs. McMinn is a lady of charm and refinement, very popular in those social circles which she frequents, a hostess of true hospitality, and a devoted mother.

**MARY E. (KOBER) MACKEY**—Gifted by nature with a business ability rarely possessed by representatives of her sex, Mary E. (Kober) Mackey, of Sayre, Beckham County, is a very worthy citizen of Oklahoma, as well as a woman of most prepossessing personality. In conducting her large productive farm properties, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres of orchard and splendidly cultivated land, she has set an example that has not been outdone by experienced farmers of the opposite sex. Since the agriculturist is the backbone of all commercial and industrial enterprises that make for the progress of a community, she holds a place of great importance in the productive world and has proved herself to be a citizen of high value.

Mrs. Mackey was born in Iowa and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Granger) Kober. Her father was born in Germany and came to the United States when he was twenty-two years of age, first locating in Connecticut, but in a few years removing to Iowa, where he took up farming as an

occupation. He married in 1859, and he and his wife reared a family of seven children and lived on the Iowa farm until their deaths. Mrs. Mackey was the second-born child and six are still living. She married George H. Mackey in Iowa in 1886. They came to Oklahoma in 1898 and took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of homestead land, later purchasing one hundred and sixty additional. Their first home was a dugout, with a dirt floor, a string-latch door and no conveniences and here they lived for five years, working and continuously improving their condition. Today the farm is a magnificent estate of fruit trees and highly cultivated fields and meadows and improved with handsome useful buildings. She and her husband were the parents of four children: 1. Myrtle J., married Otto Holland, now resident in Colorado. 2. Fred J., a farmer, now living in Colorado. He served in the Army during the World War and was wounded in action in France, September, 1918. 3. Frank I., a farmer in Oklahoma. He also served in the Army during the World War. 4. Paul F., a farmer in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Mackey is a member of the Baptist church and member of the Community Club. She was the promoter of the "Old Settlers' Reunion of Roger Mills County," and was president of the society until failing health compelled her to retire from office. She then traveled for a year and returned to her home to live in contentment amidst her beautiful surroundings. Her property is located in Section twenty, Township eleven, Range twenty-three.

**FRED BURT HICKS, M. D.**—A careful and comprehensive course of training for the medical profession and one of its special departments, and steady progress in the confidence of his confreres and the public, have placed Dr. Fred Burt Hicks among the foremost physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma. His offices are in the Medical Arts Building. Dr. Hicks was born at Bellefontaine, Mississippi, September 6, 1884, son of James Henry and Lucy (McCain) Hicks. The father was a prosperous farmer and merchant of that city.

A thorough academic education was given the son as well as extensive preparation for the profession he determined to follow. After graduating from high school at Bellefontaine, he attended the Memphis Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1911, and continued post-graduate work at the Tulane University School of Medicine, the Chicago Polyclinic, and the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. His active practice has included both general and particular treatment and surgery, with much work in the department of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology. He has also served on the Medical Advisory Board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belongs to all the Scottish Rite bodies and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Co-operative and the University. Dr. Hicks is a communicant of the Baptist church.

On October 25, 1911, at Morgan City, Mississippi, Fred Burt Hicks married Lucy Love, daughter of Dr. Samuel Fitzpatrick and Alice (Pierce) Love. Her father was likewise a widely known and much loved physician. Dr. and Mrs. Hicks have three children: Fred Burt, Jr., born November 20, 1912; Lucile Love,

born November 28, 1915; and Eugene, born March 20, 1925.

**ARTHUR H. LEWIS**—The native of a State so young that having been born in it is something of a distinction, Arthur H. Lewis is well liked throughout Oklahoma which he covers comprehensively as a representative of the First National Moving Picture Corporation. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having progressed through the various orders to membership in the York Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Lewis was born at Norman, July 2, 1891, the city where he still makes his home at No. 806 Pickard Avenue. His father, William Lee Lewis, was a farmer who pioneered in the State, staking a claim and living on it until he had proven title to his tract of government land. His death occurred in April, 1896. The mother, who was a native of Arkansas, now makes her home in Caldwell.

Arthur H. Lewis, an only child, was graduated in 1912 from the Norman High School and spent two years at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. He left school to become associated with the bank at Elk City but, with the boom of the oil industry in the State, the idea of becoming a banker lost its appeal and Mr. Lewis took a position with the Pittsburgh Oil Supply Company at Okmulgee. Woodward presented a business opportunity in the entertainment field and Mr. Lewis opened a moving picture house in this town but later sold it, after a period of successful operation, to take the position with the First National Corporation placing films throughout the State.

On July 22, 1914, Mr. Lewis married Wiella May Black, daughter of William A. and Ellen (Hill) Black, who came to Oklahoma from Illinois. They are the parents of three children: 1. William Lee, born March 14, 1915. 2. Arthur Guy, born December 5, 1918. 3. Richard, born July 3, 1920.

**JOHN W. DAGENHART**—In the field of public service, John W. Dagenhart, of Gage, has been prominently active since 1926 as postmaster of this city. Since his appointment by the president to this responsible office, Mr. Dagenhart has fulfilled the requirements of his post with remarkable ability and accomplishment, ever receiving the highest praise and commendation of his fellow-citizens for the splendid service accorded by the postal department of this city under his able direction. Mr. Dagenhart is one of the pioneer residents of this State, having come here as a child with his parents, and he has watched the progressive development of this great commonwealth from its formal beginning as a State of the Union. He has always lent his efforts to the most of his ability in promoting its advancement and in working for the best interests of its people.

Mr. Dagenhart was born in West Virginia, September 13, 1876, son of James W. and Margaret J. (Reynolds) Dagenhart, his father having been a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Pennsylvania, the latter having died in Blaine County, in 1928. James W. Dagenhart was a mine operator in West Virginia, having died when his son was but ten years of age. He and his wife were the parents of two children: John W., of whom further, and Effie O., who is deceased.

John W. Dagenhart came to Oklahoma in 1889,

having received his early education in the schools of West Virginia, and after coming here, attended the public schools of Kingfisher. The family ranch was located near Hennessey, and they lived there at the time the railroad came through this section. After high school, Mr. Dagenhart engaged in farming and took up a homestead plot about four miles east of Gage, cultivating his acreage successfully and raising considerable wheat, which was of the highest grade. In 1909, he came to Gage and embarked in business, establishing a hardware store here which he operated for five years, after which he returned to agricultural pursuits in 1915, continuing in that direction until 1922, when he returned to Gage and was occupied in highway construction work. Mr. Dagenhart was active in this line of endeavor for four years, relinquishing this business when he received his appointment as postmaster of this city. In this official capacity, he has won the admiration of the entire community for his sincere desire to give to the people of this vicinity the most efficient, dependable mail service that can be expected, while his courteous attention to all matters and his pleasing personality have made him a host of friends in the whole district. He is identified with every campaign that has for its ultimate purpose the welfare of his State and its people, and can always be depended to support the public welfare as a true, public-spirited citizen.

John W. Dagenhart married, January 2, 1907, Laura M. Nichols, who was born in Bates County, Missouri, and they have two children: Inez Fay and Claude W.

#### **GENERAL CHARLES ELMO McPHERREN—**

One of the youngest mayors in the history of the entire Southwest was the mayor of Caddo, Indian Territory, in 1899—Charles Elmo McPherren who, the year previous to his election as mayor, had been a sergeant in the First United States Volunteer Cavalry which was appropriately called the "Roosevelt Rough Riders." When the United States entered the World War, Charles Elmo McPherren joined the Second Regiment of the Oklahoma National Guard, attaining the rank of major in 1918, lieutenant-colonel in 1919, and colonel in 1920. From 1921 to the present time he has been brigadier-general of the Ninetieth Brigade of the Oklahoma National Guard, and holds a commission as brigadier-general in the Reserve Forces of the United States, and is a graduate of the Army War College.

General McPherren was born in Pleasant Grove, Mississippi, in 1875, and is the son of Andrew M. and Fannie E. McPherren. His father, a farmer, served in the War of the Rebellion from 1862 to 1865 in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

Following his attendance at Franklin College, Pilot Point, Texas, and the University of Mississippi at Oxford, Mississippi, General McPherren entered the legal profession in 1896, practicing in Caddo, Indian Territory, until 1907; from 1907 to 1924 in Durant, Oklahoma, and since 1924, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he maintains offices at No. 1018 Braniff Building. He has been active in Democratic party politics and from 1921 to 1925 represented the Twentieth District in the Oklahoma State Senate. He is a member of Alpha Sigma Phi, the Oklahoma Club of Oklahoma City and the Protestant Episcopal church.

April 3, 1923, General McPherren and Margaret Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson,





*Chas M. Linn*





were married in Oklahoma City. Mrs. McPherrren is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Alpha Phi Sorority. Their children are: 1. Charles Johnson, born February 17, 1924. 2. Margaret Jane, born July 21, 1925. 3. John Martin, born December 23, 1926. The family residence is at No. 1220 West Twentieth Street, Oklahoma City.

**THOMAS G. COOK**—In direct line of descent from Francis Cooke and Hester Cooke who came over in the "Mayflower" and who were signers of the Mayflower Compact, and who had previously been driven from England to Holland by religious persecution. Mr. Cook's family has a long record of pioneering, of which the heroic act of Francis and Hester Cooke in becoming passengers on the famous ship that brought that little band of courageous colonists to our shores in 1620 was the beginning. All of his family who were able to bear arms fought in the Revolutionary War, and several made the supreme sacrifice in the winning of our independence. Mr. Cook is eligible for membership in the Society of Sons of the American Revolution. The final "e" was dropped from the surname of his family at about the time of the Revolutionary War in order to "Americanize" the name.

The grandfather of Thomas G. Cook, who was also named Thomas Cook, came from Mt. Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, and settled on Captain's Creek, Johnson County, Kansas, in 1856. He served as an officer in the Kansas State Militia during the Civil War, and rendered distinguished service to the Union cause in assisting in putting down the border guerilla warfare that was waged along the borders of his State. Two of his sons, Emerson Cook and John R. Cook, uncles of Thomas G. Cook, served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Emerson Cook, a brilliant and dashing First Lieutenant under General Blunt, who had won considerable distinction for bravery in action, was killed in action by Quantrell's raiders in the famous massacre at Baxter Springs, Kansas, and is buried there.

Austin D. Cook, youngest son of Thomas Cook, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, in 1850, and came to Johnson County, Kansas, with his parents in 1856. In the early 70's, following an urge for adventure he came to Indian Territory, and first freighted with a six-mule team between Arkansas City, Kansas, and Sac and Fox agency, hauling goods for the store at that point operated by his brother-in-law, Adam Clarke, following which he was in the employ of John Whistler, noted cattleman of that time, who had headquarters at Sac and Fox Agency, and for fifteen years he rode the range of the old Indian Territory and shipped the first trainload of cattle to be shipped out of that country when the railroad was built into Red Fork, near where Tulsa, Oklahoma, is now located. The ill health of his parents called him back to Kansas in 1889. In 1891 his father and mother died within a day of each other. Prior to their death Austin D. Cook married Nettie Alice Gants, daughter of Daniel and Maria (Sprinkel) Gants, of Edinburg, Illinois, who had emigrated to Kansas a short time before. Daniel Gants was a Union soldier, serving under General Grant throughout the entire war between the States. There were three children of this union; Thomas G. Cook, the subject of this sketch; Minnie Margaret, who is now Mrs. Wilson

F. Dunn of Neodesha, Kansas; and Emerson F., of Buffalo, Oklahoma, who is named after his uncle of the same name. Austin D. Cook died at Neodesha, Kansas, July 6, 1923, at the age of seventy-three years.

Thomas G. Cook, the oldest of the children of Austin D. and Nettie Alice (Gants) Cook, was born in Johnson County, Kansas, on September 16th, 1891. On his mother's side he may claim cousinship with General George Armstrong Custer, the famous Indian fighter. He was educated in the public schools, followed by training in business college at Guthrie, Oklahoma, graduating in 1910, following which he was in railroad service with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, and with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company for five years. In 1915 he moved to Buffalo, Oklahoma, where he entered an abstract office and learned the profession of abstracting. Later he bought out the owners of an abstract business in that city, and is today the President of that corporation, which is known as The Pioneer Abstract Company. Beginning in 1915 he studied law, and was subsequently admitted to the State Bar of Oklahoma in an examination before the State Bar Commission in which he acquitted himself with considerable credit. In November, 1924, he was elected County Attorney of Harper County, Oklahoma, filling that office with ability and distinction for four years.

During the World War, Mr. Cook served with the Second Regiment, Oklahoma National Guard, and is now a second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps of that branch of the service.

In politics, Mr. Cook is a Republican. He has served the Republican Central Committee of Harper County as its Chairman for two consecutive terms, in addition to other offices in the Republican organization. He is high in Masonry, being a Past Master of Buffalo Lodge of that Order, and a Past District Deputy Grand Master of his District, and prominent in the Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Oklahoma. He received the degrees of the Scottish Rite of Masonry, fourth to thirty-second inclusive, in Oklahoma Consistory, No. 1, at Guthrie. In October, 1923, he was elected a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor by the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree in session at Washington, District of Columbia, and in March, 1924, this dignity was conferred upon him in the Scottish Rite Temple at McAlester, Oklahoma, by the late Frank Craig, then Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the State of Oklahoma and an active member of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third Degree of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He is a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Oklahoma City, a member and Past Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the First Christian Church of Buffalo, Oklahoma. He was treasurer of the Building Committee of that church and played a leading part in the raising of funds and in the business details incident to the building of a \$25,000 edifice which has just been completed and dedicated. He is district trustee of the Kiwanis Club of Buffalo, Oklahoma, a director in the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, director in the United States Highway 64 Association, vice-president of the Oklahoma Title Association, and a member of the American Title Association, and is considered one of Buffalo's and Oklahoma's important citizens, always intensely interested in the advance-

ment of his community and his State, and a leader in all affairs of moment in his town's progress.

On June 22, 1913, Thomas G. Cook was married to Violet Lee Smith, of Supply, Oklahoma. Mrs. Cook is a daughter of Newman E. and Eda (Walker) Smith, of Supply, Oklahoma, who came to Oklahoma Territory from Sterling, Kansas, in 1902, and is a great-niece of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. Mrs. Cook was a delegate from the Eighth Congressional District of Oklahoma to the Republican National Convention at Kansas City in 1928, and assisted in the nomination of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis for President and Vice-President. She is active in church, civic club, and charitable work, and her activities in these lines have endeared her to all who know her.

**J. WILFORD HILL**—One of the best known members of his profession in the territory about Cherokee and Enid, J. Wilford Hill has filled a number of public offices both before and after his army service during the World War, and is now carrying on a successful legal practice of his own, with offices in Cherokee.

Mr. Hill was born June 3, 1891, in McPherson, Kansas, the son of Sherman W. Hill, a native of Ohio, and Amy (Hunt) Hill, who was born in Texas. The Hills came from Kansas to Oklahoma in 1893 to pre-empt a claim near Enid. The mother died in 1896 and the elder Mr. Hill now conducts an abstract business in Cherokee. The elder of their two sons is Virgil W. Hill of Oklahoma City.

J. Wilford Hill, the younger son, was graduated from the Cherokee High School in 1912 and then went to the University of Kansas to study law. Receiving his degree in 1916, he passed the Oklahoma State Bar examinations and opened his office in Cherokee for a general legal practice. He was made city attorney in 1917 and served in that office until his enlistment in the army in 1918. Stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, he was honorably discharged following the signing of the Armistice and returned to Cherokee. Here he was reappointed to the office of city attorney and remained in this position until he was elected county attorney of Alfalfa County in 1921. Following the completion of his term of office in January, 1925, he resumed his private practice, but removed to Enid in May, 1926, to form a partnership for the practice of law with H. J. Sturgis of that place. Later John F. Curran was made a member of the firm of Curran, Sturgis & Hill. This partnership was dissolved in 1928, Mr. Hill returning to Cherokee to resume his practice individually. He specializes in banking law and acts as attorney for the Alfalfa County National Bank, the Cherokee National Bank, the First State Bank of Byron, Oklahoma, the First National Bank of Carmen, the Bank of Aline, and the Helena National Bank. Mr. Hill is a Mason and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks.

Mr. Hill married, on September 19, 1917, Helen Oldham of Enid. They became the parents of three daughters: Genevieve, born March 28, 1919; Amy Lee, born July 27, 1921; and Ruth Ann, born August 3, 1924.

**MURIEL H. WRIGHT** is a native of Oklahoma, as is her father also, since both are members of the Choctaw Nation of Indians. Her father, Dr. Eliphalet N. Wright, who still lives an active and useful life, is a son of Rev. Allen Wright, who had a large part in

the history of his people as an educator, a Presbyterian minister, a peace commissioner, a principal chief and a leader in all that made for their betterment, industrially, socially and spiritually. A sketch of Rev. Allen Wright and his career appears elsewhere in this work. The maiden name of Miss Wright's paternal grandmother was Harriett Newell Mitchell. She was a native of Ohio and traced descent from prominent families in both the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies. As a young woman of liberal education, she came to the Indian Territory as a teacher in one of the mission schools among the Choctaws. Miss Wright's father, like her grandfather, is a man of classical education (both being alumni of Union College, Schenectady, New York). Her mother, whose maiden name was Ida B. Richards, is of Scottish and New England extraction and is a native of St. Louis, Missouri. She is a graduate of Lindenwood College for Young Women, St. Charles, Missouri. Like Doctor Wright's mother, she, too, came to the Indian Territory as a teacher in the mission schools. With all that is best in the traditions of both races as her heritage, Miss Wright was also privileged to be born and reared in a rural home, where simple virtues of plain and righteous living were ever pervaded by the spirit of enlightenment and culture.

Miss Wright's early education was mostly received under the tutelage of her parents. Subsequently, she was a student in Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Massachusetts. She also spent two years in Washington, District of Columbia, while her father was resident delegate for the Choctaw Nation before the Interior Department and Congress. Later Miss Wright graduated from the East Central State Normal School at Ada, Oklahoma. Still later, she spent a year in graduate work in Barnard College, of Columbia University, New York City. She has spent a number of years in educational work, as principal in rural and high schools in Oklahoma.

Since 1920, Miss Wright has devoted most of her time to the work of research and writing in the lines of local and State history. She is the author of a school history of Oklahoma which is highly regarded by teachers of that branch who are competent judges of such a textbook. When the volumes of this work were projected, Mr. Thoburn was unable, because of pressure of other work, to carry it through alone, she was asked to become co-author, and has had a very important part in the consummation of the enterprise. She is regarded as an authority on Indian history and especially on that of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, having been engaged recently to do special research and writing concerning the history of these two nations, for the Oklahoma Historical Society.

**FONTAINE L. ALLEN**—From a plowboy at six years of age to a seat on the bench of a dignified court in thirty-six years is the fine record of Fontaine L. Allen, now a practising attorney of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Magnificent strength of character, perseverance, a fine mind, an attractive personality and a deep knowledge of the law are the attributes that have brought him to a commanding position in the professional ranks of this State. Born and reared on a farm, his education was achieved through the hardest of effort. His living he was forced to earn from the soil, helping to support a widowed mother, his only assistant being a sister and the mother herself. When other children were attending school he was in the fields, for time was precious and the work must be





Muriel H. Wright



done. Despite the handicap he rose above it and today is seated among the representative members of the citizenship that makes up the State and the Nation.

Fontaine L. Allen was born at St. Joe, Arkansas, January 8, 1886, a son of John Thomas and Mary E. (Lindsay) Allen. His father was a farmer and died when Fontaine was a child. He was six years of age when his mother taught him how to handle a plow and until he was nineteen years old he cultivated the farm, with the aid of his sister. He was eighteen years of age when he first went to school. He had a period of five months there and studied at night, at the end of which time he had completed the common arithmetic course and was prepared for other studies. On New Year's Day, 1905, he entered the Academy at Marshall, Arkansas, remaining there for three years and still conducting the farm. He was graduated and took up teaching school in addition to his other work. His school was three and one-half miles from his home and he walked the seven miles daily. In 1908 he went to Springfield, Missouri, where he entered a business college and took the commercial law course. He became private secretary to Claude Fuller, prosecuting attorney, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar of Arkansas at Berryville, August 8, 1911. Five years later he came to Oklahoma and, September 1, 1918, settled in Tulsa. Here he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an office he held for four years, then returning to private practice. He is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Order and attends the Christian church.

Fontaine L. Allen married, May 22, 1913, Florence Pendergrass, of Eureka Springs, Arkansas. They have two children: 1. Harvey Fontaine, born December 21, 1914. 2. Mary Florence, born February 20, 1916.

**LEONARD L. STINE**—As president of the First National Bank of Woodward, Oklahoma, Leonard L. Stine plays an important part in the business and professional life of this place and in this part of the State. There is scarcely any phase of the public affairs of his community in which he is not deeply interested, while in financial matters he is regarded as an authority and his opinions are constantly sought by his fellow men.

Born in Millersburg, Pennsylvania, on October 7, 1864, he is a son of James A. Stine, who came into Oklahoma at an early period in the history of this region of the United States. The father was for many years president of the First National Bank of Alva, Oklahoma, as well as ten other banks in Western Oklahoma, and also president of the First National Bank of Woodward. In the Woodward Institution, Leonard L. Stine worked as cashier until his father's death, whereupon he assumed the presidency, which he has held since that time. In all his work he has demonstrated qualities which have marked him as a leader in the type of work which he has undertaken for his career, with the result that he is deservedly considered a man of the highest ability.

Leonard L. Stine married, on March 3, 1896, Bertha O. McPherson, daughter of Abraham L. and Elizabeth S. (Hain) McPherson, a family which came into Oklahoma when the territory here was just being opened to the white settlers. Mr. McPherson was appointed by President Harrison and Secretary Noble as allotting agent of the Cherokee and Arapahoe Nations of Indians; he was active here for many years until he was accidentally killed in a runaway on

January 13, 1913, at Elgin, Oklahoma. At that time he was president of the Bank of Elgin. The mother of Elizabeth S. (Hain) McPherson was Susan McKinley, of Dayton, Ohio, a member of the family of President William McKinley. Abraham L. and Elizabeth S. (Hain) McPherson had five children: 1. Edward E., of Beaver, Oklahoma. 2. Bertha O., who became the wife of Mr. Stine. 3. Roscoe C., of Alliance, Nebraska. 4. David H., engaged in the motion picture industry at Hollywood, California. 5. Grace G., wife of C. W. Stickley, of Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Leonard L. and Bertha O. (McPherson) Stine became the parents of one daughter, Marie Theresa, who is the widow of Walter R. Cary. Mr. Cary was accidentally killed by a pitched ball in the ball game at Woodward, Oklahoma, on May 30, 1927. At the time of his death he was assistant cashier in the First National Bank, of which Mr. Stine is president. Mr. Cary was also a lieutenant in the United States forces in the late World War.

The Stine family is one of the most widely known and one of the best liked in Western Oklahoma, and is well known by financiers from Kansas City, Missouri, to El Paso, Texas. Mr. Stine is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has gone through all of the Scottish Rite bodies and holds the thirty-second degree; and also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Stine has served in the Department of Registration of Deeds, and also has taught school in Custer County, Oklahoma. For a time she also was deputy county superintendent of schools, an office to which she was elected for a term of four years.

**WILLIAM A. CARLISLE**—To William A. Carlisle belongs the honor of being one of the two men who first settled upon the virgin prairie where now stands the town of Cherokee, and throughout its growth and development he has been a leading figure in the life of the community. He has always been an influence, and often his was the deciding voice in matters of public import. This position of leadership Mr. Carlisle has considered in the light of a public trust and has given conscientiously of his time and attention to the duties that fell to his lot. In November, 1928, he was elected sheriff of Alfalfa County on the Democratic ticket, in spite of the fact that the county is predominantly Republican, proof of the high esteem in which his fellow citizens, of whatever political faith, hold his ability. Mr. Carlisle has launched his work in that office with the efficiency and dispatch he has displayed in the handling of his other public work and in his own private business affairs.

Born October 24, 1873, at Williamstown, Grant County, Kentucky, Mr. Carlisle is the son of John A. and Clisty M. (Clark) Carlisle, both natives of Kentucky, who now make their home at Winfield, Kansas. The father is a farmer and stockman. Eldest of a family of nine children, the subject of this sketch left home as a boy and went to Montana where he was engaged for some years on a cattle ranch. In 1899 he came to Oklahoma and established a livery business and stock trading center, building large stock barns and a labyrinth of corrals. In this business he has since continued and prospered, while the town of Cherokee grew up about his cattle pens and the erstwhile wild, new country took on the aspects of modern civilization. Mr. Carlisle is a prominent Mason of the State belonging to the Guthrie Con-



sistory, Knights Templar, and Oklahoma City Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In October, 1896, Mr. Carlisle married Ida A. Mus- sen, of Kansas. To this union were born two children: William A., who died January 10, 1928, and Robert.

**FORESS B. LILLIE**—From the time of his arrival at Guthrie, at the opening of the territory in 1889, until his death in 1926, Foress B. Lillie was continuously in business as a druggist, and this business is now being carried on by his son, Foress B. Lillie, Jr.—truly a unique record. Thus Mr. Lillie took part in all the stirring events of the city's history, from the very day of its founding.

Foress B. Lillie was born, May 19, 1855, at Cory, Pennsylvania, and after making the most of such educational advantages as were available, he went to Kansas, where he taught school for several years. With the restless spirit of a young man, he next opened a drugstore at Dwigton, Kansas, which he conducted until the opening of the Territory in 1889, when he came to Oklahoma. He was not interested personally in the rush for land, but with unusual business ability realized the opportunities there would be for a merchant. He packed a large box with drug supplies, invested several dollars in postage stamps, and on his arrival at Guthrie, started in business in a tent pitched on the site now occupied by the Federal Building. The most interesting commentary on the pioneer conditions was Mr. Lillie's sale of stamps. He realized, as no one else had, the immense demand there would be for writing materials and the necessary postage. To obtain his stamps, however, he had to journey over the Oklahoma line to Arkansas City, Kansas, and as the post-office at that place would sell him only a limited number, he was obliged to make the trip every other day. Thus he established the first drugstore and the first postoffice in the city, and his business career outlasted that of all other merchants who started in the same period.

Foress B. Lillie, Jr., was seventeen at the time of his father's death, and in his first year of college. He at once returned to Guthrie, and took charge of the business, which under his leadership has responded remarkably. The store has been remodeled, and a stock of some twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods is carried. One of the finest soda fountains in Southwestern Oklahoma has been installed, and a large circulating library is maintained. Mr. Lillie not being himself a registered pharmacist, he has hired men of the highest qualifications to take care of the prescription department, while he gives the major portion of his efforts to the merchandising phase of the business. He has already made an established place for himself in the community.

Another interesting episode in Mr. Lillie's career was his ownership of the first newspaper plant in Guthrie. The original paper published on this press is now in the possession of the Oklahoma Historical Society, at Oklahoma City; it was the "Guthrie Get-Up," published about a week after the opening of the Territory, and in it appeared Mr. Lillie's first advertisement.

Foress B. Lillie was a Republican in politics, and had served as a member of the City Council, and also as secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy for many years. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, and to the Free and Accepted Masons, be-

ing a thirty-second degree Mason. Mrs. Lillie also is active in civic and social life in Guthrie, belonging to the Eastern Star, the Study Club, and acting as secretary and treasurer for the Woman's Auxiliary of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which both she and Mr. Lillie were communicants.

Foress B. Lillie was married to Elizabeth Tyler, of Kansas, who has since died. He married again on December 12, 1907, at St. Louis, Missouri, Fannie V. Tyler, daughter of Frederick and Jane Tyler. Their children are: 1. Foress B., born September 15, 1908, who is now continuing his father's business. 2. Frances C., born April 3, 1910; a graduate of Guthrie High School and Business College; now (1929) employed as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Guthrie.

Mr. Lillie died February 24, 1926, and his death marked the ending of the pioneer phase of Guthrie's business and civic life. That all business places of the city were closed during the hours of his funeral, indicates unquestionably the unique place he had filled in the city's history.

**ALBERT ROSS**—Coming to Oklahoma when he was twenty-four years of age, Albert Ross, of Thomas, has twice served as postmaster of as many offices in this State and in other public office and has at the same time acquired considerable farm property where he cultivates wheat. Altogether, Oklahoma has been good to Mr. Ross and he has done his full share in promoting the general prosperity of the State through his agricultural and other activities.

He was born in Marshall County, Kansas, August 5, 1879, a son of James M. and Mary E. Ross. His father was a printer and newspaper publisher, who saw that his son acquired an education in the public schools of Marysville, Kansas. In 1903 he came to Oklahoma and engaged in the drug business at Eagle City, where he remained until 1910, when he purchased the business of the Thomas Drug Company, of Thomas, and conducted it until 1919, when he sold it and invested the proceeds in farms, which he has since cultivated. A Republican in politics, he was appointed postmaster of Eagle City in 1905 and served until 1910. In 1921 he served as chief clerk of the lower house of the State Legislature and in 1922 was appointed postmaster at Thomas, an office he still holds. In the Spanish-American War he served in Company K, 22nd Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He belongs to the First Christian Church and is fraternally identified with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, having been Worshipful Master of his lodge in 1920 and High Priest of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1916 and 1917.

Albert Ross married at Eagle City, Oklahoma, June 1, 1905, Pearl L. Dixon, daughter of George L. and Lydia P. Dixon, and their children are: Margaret Pearl, born April 27, 1919, and James Albert, born September 5, 1927.

**CHARLES NEWTON GOULD, Ph. D.**—Pioneer in geological investigation in Oklahoma and organizer of the Department of Geology in the State University at Norman, much credit is due Dr. Charles Newton Gould, Doctor of Philosophy, for the wonderful work he has done for this State and for its advancement and progress. He has given much of his time, his talents, and his brilliant skill to the work of investigating the geological formation of this section of the country, to the locating of petroleum-bearing land, and to the



*Forrest A. Hillie*









*S E Russell*

development of the mineral resources of Oklahoma.

Dr. Gould was born in Lower Salem, Ohio, July 22, 1868, the son of Simon Gilbert and Anna Arville (Robinson) Gould, the former a prominent agriculturist of that place and a direct descendant of Zaccheus Gould, a pioneer adventurer who settled in Massachusetts in 1636. Dr. Gould is in possession of records which show that ancestors of his fought in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. The mother of Dr. Gould was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent.

The early education of Dr. Gould was obtained in the public schools of Ohio and Kansas. For four years, from 1889 to 1893, inclusive, he taught school in Kingman County, Kansas, after which he entered the Southwestern College, at Winfield, Kansas, graduating in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the University of Nebraska, and received from that institution the degree of Master of Arts, in 1900. He took additional courses in both the University of Nebraska and in Johns Hopkins University, receiving from the former the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1906. In 1928 his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

While engaged in these studies, Dr. Gould was at work organizing the department of Geology at the University of Oklahoma. He was appointed Professor of Geology of this university, which post he held until 1911. He was made resident hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, 1902 to 1906, and was director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey from 1908 to 1911. From 1911 to 1924 Dr. Gould was engaged in private practice as a consulting geologist, specializing in oil and gas. Since 1924 he has been director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey. He is a member of the honorary scientific fraternity and of Sigma Xi; of the geological fraternity, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, and the biological fraternity, Phi Sigma. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; of the Geological Society of America; the Paleontological Society of America; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the International Geological Conference; the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; the Oklahoma Academy of Science, of which he was president in 1914 and in 1927; the American Mining Congress, and the Royal Society of Arts. Socially, he is affiliated with the Rotary Club and the Men's Dinner Club. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church. A list of the books and pamphlets Dr. Gould has written would take up too much space, for he is the author of over two hundred of these, dealing mainly with the geology, geography and mineral resources of Oklahoma and adjacent States.

In the month of September, 1903, Dr. Gould married Nina Leola Swan, at Norman, Cleveland County. Mrs. Gould is the daughter of Herbert E. and Della (James) Swan, the former a descendant of one of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence. Dr. and Mrs. Gould are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Lois Hazel, now Mrs. R. D. Bird, born March 10, 1905. 2. Donald Boyd, born December 6, 1906.

**EDWIN HAZEN BROWN**—Belonging to the old school of newspaper men, Mr. Brown worked for many years and in many cities at the printer's trade, before he became active in the work of an editor and publisher. As a result of his long experience and of his wide knowledge of all phases of newspaper pub-

lishing, he met with great success in his work as editor of the Stillwater "Gazette," which under his editorship, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century, became one of the leading weekly newspapers in Oklahoma. He has also been effectively active in civic work, is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and belongs to several patriotic and other organizations. Retired from active work since 1928, he can now look back with satisfaction on a lifetime of useful work, during which he gave constant proof of his ability, public spirit and integrity.

Edwin Hazen Brown was born at Elmira, New York, January 20, 1862, a son of Comfort Simmons and Huldah Selina (Hopkins) Brown, and a member of an old New England family, one of his early ancestors, Jonathan Brown, of Rhode Island, having fought in the War of the Revolution. His father was a school teacher. Mr. Brown was educated in the public grade schools and at an early age began to learn the printer's trade in his native city, Elmira. Later he worked at it for many years and in many places, until he became associated, in 1889, with the Sioux City, Iowa, "Journal." With this newspaper he was connected in an editorial capacity until 1906, in which year he came to Oklahoma and, settling at Stillwater, Payne County, became one of the publishers and the editor of the Stillwater "Gazette." He continued this connection until January, 1928, when he retired from active work, continuing, however, to make his home at Stillwater. Of this city he is naturally one of the best known residents and his many fine qualities have won him to an unusual degree the liking and respect of his fellow townsmen. Though he has always been deeply interested in civic affairs, he has never held any public office of the salaried type, but, during his residence in Sioux City, Iowa, he served for nine years as a member of that city's Board of Education. During the Spanish-American War he was a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant with the 52nd Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving also, by detail, as captain and commissary of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 3rd Corps. He is a Past Camp Commander and present Adjutant of Robert A. Lowry Camp, No. 24, United Spanish War Veterans, in which organization he is now a National Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. He is also a member of the Iowa Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Oklahoma Press Association, as well as an associate member of the Military Service Institution. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Brown married at Stillwater, Payne County, March 4, 1912, Alva Theo Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have no children. They make their home at No. 710 Duck Street, Stillwater.

**SIDNEY EDWIN RUSSELL**—A man of much ability, who was a resident of Duncan, Oklahoma, from the very beginning of the twentieth century until the time of his death, Sidney Edwin Russell won for himself a secure place in the affections of the community by the simple dignity of his character and the noble usefulness of his life. He was a man and citizen of the finest type, whose impress and whose influence will be felt at Duncan long after the generation which knew him is gone.

Mr. Russell was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, on April 9, 1857, a son of William M. and Lacraei Russell, of that State. His father was long a school



teacher, engaging in educational work through all his active life.

Sidney Edwin Russell removed to Texas as a boy, attending the grammar and public schools of the Commonwealth. Early in life he was a railroad conductor, but while successful in this work, he sought larger opportunities elsewhere, and finally, on January 27, 1902, came to Duncan, where he homesteaded twelve miles southwest of the town. Here he engaged in general farming and stock raising, following agricultural pursuits for many years with every success. From time to time he bought additional acreage, until he owned five hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land, where he continued farming operations and the stock-raising business until his death on November 15, 1915. In later years this property has proved to be highly productive of oil and gas. Mrs. Russell has leased the land for oil and gas, and nine successful wells are now in operation. In 1926 she removed from the old homestead property and built one of the finest residences in Duncan, where she now resides.

In politics Mr. Russell was a consistent Republican, although never blindly following party dictates in governmental or civic matters. His hearty support was always assured for those movements with whose aims he was in sympathy, irrespective of their source of origin. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Woodmen of the World, while Mrs. Russell holds membership in the Order of the Eastern Star, the White Shrine of Jerusalem, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

On January 30, 1894, at Dallas, Texas, Sidney Edwin Russell married Dora Underwood, daughter of David and Elizabeth Underwood, her father a major in the Southern Army during the period of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Russell became the parents of four children, as follows: Ethel, Georgia, May, and Sidney E. With his family, Mr. Russell worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Russell's death occurred at Dallas, Texas, following an operation from which he failed to rally. News of his passing was received everywhere with the greatest sorrow, for he was a man of many friends, widely loved and honored. "There were few men in the county," wrote the Duncan "Banner," in its issue of November 15, 1915, "who stood higher or commanded a larger circle of friends, and his death is deeply deplored. The 'Banner' joins in the universal expression of sympathy to the bereaved relatives. A kind and loving husband and father, and a loyal friend and worthy citizen is gone. The country can ill afford to lose such men."

**ROGER LEWIS STEPHENS**—Nine years of successful professional activities in Oklahoma have brought widespread recognition to Roger Lewis Stephens, one of the leading lawyers of Oklahoma City. He has participated also in a constructive fashion, in the manifold phases of civic and social progress. Mr. Stephens was born November 11, 1890, at Robinson, Crawford County, Illinois, son of Lewis E. and Mary Goode (Trimble) Stephens. The father was a blood-relative of Alexander H. Stephens, who was vice-president of the Confederacy. He was a physician, a farmer, and a stockman, a man of large interests and wide usefulness to his community.

Educated in the public schools and at the high school in Robinson, from which he was graduated in

1908, Mr. Stephens obtained his legal training at the University of Illinois Law School, graduating in 1914. Since that year he has continuously practiced law, establishing offices in Oklahoma City after he had gained six years of experience. He has a thorough knowledge of his subject and his community, an agreeable, yet forceful presence, and skill, both in the preparation and presentation of his cases. He is a Democrat, but never an office seeker. During the World War, he was a member of Company K, 10th United States Infantry and was commissioned lieutenant of Infantry in 1918. He belongs to the American Legion, and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and the Order of the Coif. His club is the University, of Oklahoma City.

At Great Falls, Montana, October 6, 1917, Roger Lewis Stephens married Mary Constance Ludden, daughter of Timothy E. and Rosa (Keegan) Ludden.

**WILLIAM HENRY OLMSTED**—Active in business in Oklahoma for more than thirty-five years and with a previous reputation as a leading building contractor and engineering operator in other sections of the West, William Henry Olmsted, of Waynoka, is one of the leading citizens of this commonwealth. Widely travelled throughout the greater part of that vast district of the country west of the Mississippi, where he helped to build dams for the conservation of water supply, his work has been such as to call forth the commendation of all who have had it under observation, and his reputation long has been of the highest, both as a business operator and as a patriotic citizen. He also has been successful as a merchant of large dealings and has displayed such interest in civic affairs that his fellow citizens have called him to public office of honor and distinction, in which he has acquitted himself with great credit and to the advantage of the entire community. Broad of mind and coöperative in his business affairs, with an eye ever alert to the continued prosperity of the whole people, he has made a host of friends and long since won the high esteem of our citizenry in every walk of life.

His life began on a farm in Knox County, Illinois, where he was born July 27, 1854, a son of Edwin R. and Harriet (Boyer) Olmsted, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Illinois. He was the eldest of eight children and attended the local public schools in his native State and in Iowa, later teaching school in the last named State and in Kansas until 1880, when he went to New Mexico, where he became engaged in cement construction work for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad and other enterprises for several years. Returning to Kansas to marry, he brought his wife to the Southwest and remained in this region until 1883, when he again selected Kansas as his home and built a residence there at Lyons, where he established himself as a mason and cement contractor and did a great deal of local work there and at Sterling, Syracuse and other centers. He also operated a lumber yard and continued in all these enterprises for nearly six years. He then went to Utah, Idaho and Montana, in which States he did a great deal of cement construction, among his important structures being the great dam of the Red Rock River, about twenty-five miles west of the Yellowstone Park, near Idaho Falls; also head gates, and dams on Snake River, near Idaho Falls, Idaho. In 1883 he had completed these works and came to Oklahoma, settling in Waynoka, where he established a hardware and implement business and a lumber yard, operating





*Oscar Frensley.*



these for two years and then enlarging his store to accommodate a large stock of general merchandise. In 1912 he disposed of his business and retired from active work, building a beautiful home here and confining himself to the care of his numerous property holdings here and in southern Kansas. He was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1913 and served during that and the two following terms, refusing the nomination in 1918 in order to run for the Senate. He was defeated in this campaign by only six votes. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, holding the thirty-second degree, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William Henry Olmsted married, December 28, 1881, Minnie R. Rowell. Their children are: 1. Mildred, married Robert Williamson, of Texarkana, Texas. 2. Stanley Edwin, now of Fairview, Oklahoma. 3. Dorothy Harriet. 4. Catherine, a railroad employee at Amarillo, Texas.

**DORY E. MCKENNEY** — Among the leading families of Custer County is that of Dory E. McKenney, postmaster of Custer City since his appointment by President Harding in 1923. Mr. McKenney represents the highest grade of progressive citizenship, having been a producer and a business man in this district for many years, during which he has won the well-merited respect of his fellows by his clean life and his devotion to the best interests of the community. He is a descendant of a sturdy stock of agriculturists, all of whom have stood high in the esteem of the people among whom they have lived and labored and is a fine example of the manhood that has made of Oklahoma one of the outstanding States of the Union in its products from the natural resources of the domain.

He was born in Nebraska, January 21, 1873, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Swan) McKenney, both natives of Illinois, who removed to Nebraska and there bought a farm, on which they lived for forty-seven years. In 1900, with his parents, Dory E. McKenney came to Oklahoma and settled in Custer City. Here he bought a farm and here his father lost his life during a cyclone at Butler in 1912, the mother of our present postmaster having died in 1904. They were the parents of five children.

Dory E. McKenney was educated in Nebraska and graduated from high school. His first essay into business was in mercantile trade at Auburn, Nebraska, in 1894, an enterprise which he sold and removed to Oklahoma, after having owned and cultivated a Nebraska farm for a number of years. In Custer City he erected a building and for a time operated a barber shop, discontinuing this in 1917 and selling the property. In February, 1923, he was appointed postmaster and still conducts that office. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and has served in all chairs of his lodge. He also is affiliated with the Knights Templar Commandery of that organization and with the Woodmen of the World.

Dory E. McKenney married, in 1895, Addie Coatney, of Nebraska, daughter of John H. and Margaret (Hartman) Coatney, both natives of Virginia, who first removed to Illinois and later to Nebraska, where they both died. They were the parents of twelve children. Mr. McKenney and his wife are the parents of five children: 1. Delbert E., deceased at the age of ten years. 2. James R., married and now a resident of Chicago, Illinois. James R. McKenney is a veteran of the World War, served in France for one year and

was the victim of two shipwrecks during his military life. 3. Hubert F., a resident of Clinton. 4. Margaret M., married Gordon Crane, of Mississippi. 5. Dora Mae.

Mrs. McKenney is a member of the Society of Royal Neighbors and of the Order of the Eastern Star, having served as Matron of the last named organization. She is assistant postmaster and both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

**OSCAR LYNN FRENSELEY**—As one of the foremost citizens of Duncan, Oklahoma, Oscar Lynn Frenseley came to hold a high place in the affairs of his city and State and in the affections of his fellowmen. Here he was engaged in the oil rig construction industry, and was the owner and operator of the widely known Oscar Frenseley Rig Building Company. While business activities took up the greater part of his time and attentions, Mr. Frenseley was also interested in organizational work as it is carried on by a number of the State's leading men, especially in the American Legion, one of whose conventions he attended in the week just prior to his death. A host of dear friends, Oklahomans who had come to know and cherish him, sincerely mourned his passing, which, of course, took away from his community and State one of the outstanding figures in his industry and in many other fields of endeavor.

Mr. Frenseley was born on March 10, 1897, at Duncan, Oklahoma, son of Robert and Angie Frenseley, and although he died a very young man, he accomplished a great deal in the brief span of life allotted him. He received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Duncan, his birthplace, and, while still a youth of about twenty years, gave his services to his country when the United States became involved in the late World War. He became, at that time, a member of the United States Marine Corps, Sixth Regiment, and for eighteen months served overseas, while his entire period of service totaled twenty-three months. He was a private in the famous Second Division of that regiment, and, according to the reports of his comrades, perhaps saw more active service than any other Duncan man. He took part in the engagement of Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood, and was at Chateau-Thierry on July 18, 1918, when he received word of the death of his father. Not long before the signing of the Armistice, he was gassed, and for several months after the conclusion of hostilities was recuperating in a hospital in Paris, France. He seldom spoke of his war experiences, but his record shows that he went through some of the worst encounters of the entire conflict; and when he did mention the war at all, he told some harrowing experiences. Upon his return to the United States, he entered contract work in rig-building in the oil fields, and from the very outset was successful in his new undertaking. There is, of course, no telling what heights he would have attained in the business world if he had been permitted to live longer, but all indications are that he was well on his way to become one of Oklahoma's leading business men. Since his death Mrs. Frenseley has continued the business that he established, and now has several rigs under construction. She is one of the few women who could take over a business enterprise of this type and manage it with the success that she has encountered in this field of work.

Mr. Frensley, not content with his business interests, took part in public and social affairs to a considerable extent. He was, in his political alignment, a staunch member of the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported. He also belonged to the American Legion, and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Frensley is a member of the American Legion Women's Auxiliary. In the week before his death Mr. Frensley went into the Seminole oil fields, immediately after his attendance at the American Legion Convention in Shawnee; and on the day of his death he went to work as usual despite the fact that he was not feeling up to the mark physically.

On December 26, 1924, in Chicago, Illinois, Oscar Lynn Frensley married Norma Chaney, daughter of L. M. and Leda Anderson. Mr. Frensley's father, Robert Frensley, as a ranchman and pioneer of the Indian Territory, displayed many of those sturdy qualities which the son showed in his war service and in his attention to business duty—traits which perhaps led him to over-exert himself and thus may have contributed to his early death.

Mr. Frensley died at the family residence in Duncan, Oklahoma, on Saturday afternoon, September 1, 1928, and his passing was, indeed, a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among his fellow-men. A man of unusual abilities and achievements, especially for one of his age, he won the esteem, respect and affection of his associates and friends; and his memory will long remain to inspire others in their struggles of life.

**COSMO FALCONER**—As postmaster of Cheyenne, Oklahoma, for many years, Cosmo Falconer has long been an important and familiar figure in the community life here. His efficient administration of the duties of office are well known and well appreciated, while in other phases of Cheyenne affairs he has also taken a prominent part and has the distinction of having been the first railroad station agent.

Mr. Falconer is a native of Scotland. He was born in that country on October 31, 1867, a son of Peter and Margaret Falconer, both of Scottish birth and both now deceased. Of a family of fifteen children, seven of whom are still living, he and one brother, now dead, were the only ones to come to America, the others still remaining in their native land.

Cosmo Falconer received his education in the Scottish schools, and while still a boy resolved to seek the opportunities of a newer continent. At the age of twenty, in 1887, he left his home and friends behind him to make the westward ocean crossing, and after his arrival in America, located in Texas, where he worked on a cattle ranch for about four years. In 1892 he established an independent enterprise in Oklahoma, engaging in the stock business in a very successful way until 1901. At that time he moved to Cheyenne, Oklahoma, and in this place has since made his home. When he first came to Cheyenne, Mr. Falconer entered the drug business, establishing a store which he operated for a period of five years, and then disposed of his holdings. In 1902 he was appointed postmaster of Cheyenne, at that time a fourth class office, a position for which he was well fitted by proved ability and interest in the welfare of the community. His appointment met with wide approval and Mr. Falconer soon demonstrated that the confidence reposed in him by the people of the vicinity was more

than justified. With the exception of the eight years of President Wilson's administration, he has continued in office since that time, serving successively under Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, and discharging the duties of his office to the complete satisfaction of the entire community here.

Mr. Falconer is an active and prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which great order he is a member of the local Blue Lodge, and a member of all bodies of Royal Arch Masons, Commandery (York Rite), and a member of the Shrine. He has also filled all Stations of the Blue Lodge.

In 1895, Cosmo Falconer married Maud A. Mosher, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Charles and Rachel (Johnston) Mosher, the mother still living, but the father now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Falconer are the parents of two children: 1. Margaret, formerly a teacher, who married G. A. Bostrom, and is now living in Alaska. 2. Katherine Marie, wife of Homer Swindle, and residing in California. She was also formerly a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Falconer are Republican in their political affiliations, while Mrs. Falconer is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, in which she has filled the Matron's Station.

**HOWARD F. MAULSBY**—Of a family that migrated from Iowa to settle here, Mr. Maulsby holds a sense of fine loyalty to this State that is a characteristic attitude of thought with that vast horde of Middle-Westerners who have been instrumental in developing Oklahoma. These pioneer families had eyes that could visualize the country's future and had the faith and courage that could make a dream a reality. This great and fertile State has riches for the pioneer in its arable land almost incalculable, and with its unusually high ideals of civic and educational attainments, is a marvelous place in which to establish a family. Its very name that means in the Indian language, "beautiful land," is suggestive of its promise. Mr. Maulsby's family is typical of the kind that responded to this urge for broadening of horizon and opportunity.

Howard F. Maulsby was born in Dallas County, on January 26, 1868, the second of a family of ten children of Luny and Martha (Cale) Maulsby. Both his parents were born in Wayne County, Indiana, and came to Oklahoma in 1893. They located a claim on school section near Mutual and, at the same time, the mother took up a claim in her own name a little farther south of Mutual. They have both died but they lived to see their family established and a part of the new community and the nucleus of a line that will be an integral part of Oklahoma's citizenry for generations to come. When Howard F. Maulsby was seventeen he was working on a farm in McPherson County in Kansas, but the following year, he followed his parents to Oklahoma and took up a homestead in Mutual, Woodward County, where he has spent the rest of his life, cultivating a large farm after the best methods of rotation crops and with scientific intensive plans. He is actively a part of the county affairs and is a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the Christian church.

On May 10, 1905, Howard F. Maulsby married Anna Stump, herself of the same sort of pioneer stock, for her parents, John and Maria (Larabee) Stump, were homesteaders from Ohio and Illinois, coming to this State in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Maulsby have been the parents of seven children, all of them living on the home farm and growing up as the third generation of







*J. Boyle*

"native sons." The children are as follows: John J., Mark Cale, Neva D., Martha J., Woodrow L., Marshall G., and Ruth I.

**JOHN BENNO VOGEL**—Learning the ramifications of the cotton trade at an early age in association with his father, who was also a buyer and seller of cotton, John Benno Vogel spent his life among the cotton farmers of the Southwest and to them he became known far and wide not only as a business man of honesty, fair-dealing, and dependability upon whom they could rely to secure the best profits obtainable from their products, but also as a personal friend of rare self-abnegation and humanity. His intense interest in the farmer and his problems did not grow entirely—or even in large measure—from the fact that his own business progress was involved in their general well-being. Instead, it was the outgrowth of the humane sympathies which characterized the man and his fundamental desire to be of service to his fellowmen in the solution of their problems. Had his milieu been different he would have expended his energies in behalf of some other class. But he knew the farmer and the difficulties he faced in the development of the agricultural Southwest—the "land poor" individual who, with hundreds of acres of potentially valuable land lacked the wherewithal to purchase seed with which to plant his acreage and the farmer who raised a bumper crop only to have the bottom drop out of the market, with the result that his year of labor was wasted; or the man whose honest efforts were rendered useless by the caprices of sun and wind and rain. Mr. Vogel knew all these men and loved them and sought to aid them constantly.

Born February 7, 1883, at Cameron, Milam County, Texas, Mr. Vogel was the son of Benno and Cornelia Vogel, his father a native of Germany and his mother of Texas. The father, as a young man, served in the German army, but spent his time after coming to America as a cotton broker and general mercantile dealer. Following the completion of his high school work, Mr. Vogel's parents sent him to Germany, where he studied for a year, but while he was still a boy he had commenced to help his father handle the cotton that was one of the chief stocks in trade and from these youthful contacts the fundamentals of the business became virtually a part of himself. At the age of thirteen he was considered an expert judge of cotton. When he returned from Germany Mr. Vogel became actively engaged with his father in business, but in his early twenties he established a business of his own in the buying and selling of the staple product of the South. In 1911 he came to Oklahoma, settling in Ada, where he did a thriving business until 1916 as a cotton trader. That year a disastrous fire in his warehouse caused him an enormous loss in cotton and in the resultant readjustment of his affairs he determined that MacAlester would be a better place for his operations than Ada. He sold his real estate in the latter place and made the move, continuing in business in MacAlester until the time of his death.

Mr. Vogel was a remarkably well-read man, particularly in all economic problems that had to do with agriculture. And what he read he remembered, thought over, and applied whenever possible. He was an early advocate of the diversified farming that is now saving the agricultural South from the soil poverty it faced for a time as a result of the planters' concentration upon cotton alone. He knew market

values and knew how to give good advice to his customers upon the disposal of their products. He furnished them directly a market for their crops, but, in addition, he frequently furnished them the money with which to buy their seed. And often when he could not himself lend money, he underwrote loans that farmers secured from others.

Mr. Vogel was married, February 10, 1911, at Decatur, Texas, to Mrs. Mintia Alice (Campbell) Kibbey, daughter of Marion C. Campbell, a merchant of Decatur, and Sarah Campbell. They became the parents of four children: 1. Helen, born January 30, 1915. 2. Hildegard, born April 23, 1916. 3. Jack B., born February 16, 1918. 4. Betty Lou, born March 14, 1924. Mrs. Vogel is a business woman of ability who owns much MacAlester real estate and thousands of acres of land in the country thereabouts. She also buys and sells cotton and various types of grains and hays.

The death of Mr. Vogel occurred January 12, 1929, closing a life that had been of real value to his fellows and an exemplification of what kindness and breadth of vision can be injected into an existence taken up chiefly by business activities. He was a figure of importance in the MacAlester community life. A member and worker in the Baptist church, he had fraternal affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the contacts incident to his organization work, he became well and favorably known. But it was among the agricultural people that he spent the most of his time and in whom he took the most vital interest. So well was Mr. Vogel's ability known that he was offered several splendid situations in the Argentine, South America, but he refused to consider them. He had cast his lot with the Oklahoma farmer and with him he preferred to work out his life, and at his death it was said about MacAlester that the men in agricultural pursuits had lost the best friend they had ever had.

**EDWARD AMES INGRAM** — As editor and owner of the "Kingfisher Free Press," Edward Ames Ingram has exercised an important influence in the life of this city. Through his paper Mr. Ingram's support is always thrown to worthy projects for advance and progress, and on occasion he has decisively influenced public opinion, while personally he is active in many phases of Kingfisher affairs.

Mr. Ingram was born at Stumptown, Illinois, on March 11, 1876, a son of Job and Lydia C. (La Teer) Ingram. His father, a minister in the Baptist faith, served during the Civil War as private in the Illinois Division of the Regular Army, while during the Spanish-American War he was chaplain of the First Territorial Regiment of Volunteers.

Coming to Oklahoma territory while still a boy, Edward Ames Ingram attended the Kingfisher public schools. He had early determined upon a newspaper career, and eventually was able to purchase the "Kingfisher Free Press," which he has brought to its present place of prosperity and influence through his able direction of its affairs and consistent effort. He is now editor and owner of this paper.

In politics, a consistent supporter of Republican candidates and principles, Mr. Ingram stands high in local party councils, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the great Masonic order, he is



a member and Past Worshipful Master of Kingfisher Lodge, No. 52, a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of several other local organizations, including the Kingfisher Rotary Club.

On June 23, 1906, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, Edward Ames Ingram married Ida B. Hallenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hallenberg, of Meadville, Missouri. One child, Avis Elizabeth, has been born of this marriage, on September 30, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram worship in the Congregational faith. Their home is situated at No. 402 South Sixth Street, Kingfisher, while Mr. Ingram's offices are maintained at No. 311 North Main Street.

**HERBERT COVIN**—Member of a family distinguished for its pioneers and men of forward vision in the Great Southwest, Herbert Covin is a prominent citizen of Weatherford, Oklahoma.

Son of Lon L. Covin (q. v.), chief of police and stockman of Clinton, Oklahoma, and of Gertrude (Gatlin) Covin, he was born in Custer County, September 20, 1900. In the schools of Clinton he secured a sound academic education, and took further study in business at La Salle University of Chicago. He has been actively engaged in works of his career, now being local manager of the Southwestern Light and Power Company, in Weatherford. He ranks well among the company's managers, and in the business life of Weatherford plays an interested and responsible part.

Mr. Covin is also widely interested in general affairs of his community. He is an active member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and Weatherford Golf Club. He is a communicant of the Clinton Presbyterian Church, liberal in support of charitable and other humanitarian enterprises.

At Taloga, Oklahoma, May 15, 1923, Mr. Covin was united in marriage with Hazel Van Hook, daughter of John and Belle (Kreps) Van Hook; and their union has been blessed with a son, Billy Eugene Covin, who was born February 27, 1928.

Genial, possessed of a pleasing wit, Mr. Covin is a popular member of several circles of social life in Weatherford. He is highly esteemed for his ability, and for his progressive spirit, by the people among whom he lives.

**WILLIAM A. BAUCUM**—Among the men who were earliest to come to Oklahoma to seek their fortunes and live their lives, long before the days of Statehood and modern industrial development, there was William A. Baucum, who settled near what is now the flourishing town of Altus, and from the first beginnings of this town aided in every way to build it up, doing his full share to make it what it is today. Only nineteen years old upon his arrival in this region, he came here with his father, who homesteaded; and, after having assisted his parent for many years in the different projects in which he was engaged, he took upon himself the further duties of citizenship. Farmer, stock-raiser, cotton-gin manager, assistant postmaster—these have been some of the posts held by Mr. Baucum, who, needless to say, won the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens, and whose passing caused untold sorrow and regret among those left behind.

Born at MacNairy Station, Tennessee, on Novem-

ber 25, 1868, son of Wylie and Elizabeth Baucum, he spent his early boyhood in that part of Tennessee, studying in grammar school there. Then he attended high school for two years at Booneville, Arkansas, and for two years was a student at Central College, Sulphur Springs, Texas. It was in 1887 that his father homesteaded on a piece of land in the old Indian Territory, within a few miles of where Altus now stands. The father, a farmer and stockman, as well as a merchant dealing in general goods, established a grocery store on the new site, and also set up and conducted the local post office. That was in 1891, and for the two years following William A. Baucum was assistant postmaster. At the same time he was engaged in general farming activities, and also in stock raising, while in the later years of his life he became manager of a cotton gin, having served for twenty years in this capacity for the Kimball gin.

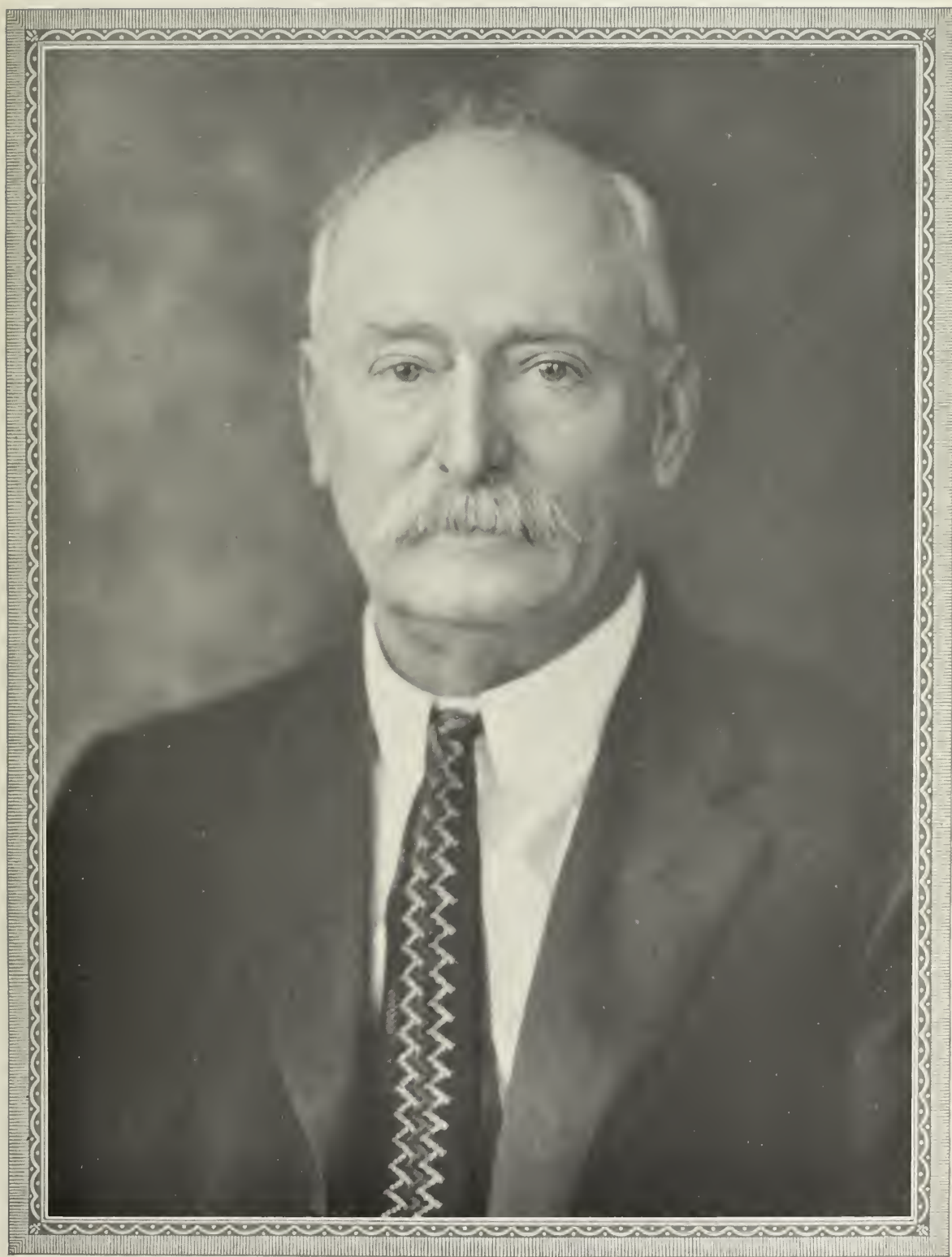
A Democrat in his political leanings, Mr. Baucum took part extensively in public affairs. He was a member of the School Board for a number of years, and was active in the construction of all the schools of Altus. His religious faith was that of the First Christian Church, of Altus. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias. To Mr. Baucum must go the credit for the naming of the town of Altus, in which he was one of the longest continued residents.

William A. Baucum married, November 30, 1890, at Altus, Indian Territory, Belle Toney, daughter of Berry and Emily Toney, the former a farmer, stockman and building contractor, and was for a considerable period city marshal at Booneville, Arkansas. Mrs. Baucum today is one of the leading women in the affairs of Altus, where she is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Rebekah Lodge, of which she is Noble Grand, while she also belongs to numerous other social groups. Mr. and Mrs. Baucum had the following children: Irma, James, Hallie, Toney, Daisy, and Nelda.

The death of William A. Baucum occurred on December 14, 1923, and was, indeed, productive of sincere grief on the part of all who knew him, though his circle of acquaintance was a wide one. There was no matter of public importance in which he had not been interested and often an active participant, and his contribution to the life of Altus was an extensive one and one that added richly to the town's resources and development from its earliest days. It is such men as he who have done much to build up this new and flourishing State into the remarkable Commonwealth that it is today, and his name should go down among those of the men who have been Oklahoma's friends and builders.

**RICHARD PHILLIP EVERY** — Kingfisher County lost one of its most highly esteemed and valuable citizens with the death of R. P. Every, who had lived and worked here for more than twenty years. He was a man of great industry and visioned the future with prophetic eye when he settled here in the days when the vast territory was principally virgin soil and the resources of the country untouched by the modern implements of commercial and agricultural activities. He did his full share of the work that led to the development of the State of Oklahoma and left a name as a public spirited citizen, a





W A Banauer









*Nellis L. Long*

sound Christian and a loyal friend that will remain as a heritage to his descendants to recall with pride.

He was born in Canada, near Toronto, Ontario, July 12, 1846, and came to the United States in 1872, settling on a homestead in Madison County, Nebraska, where he lived until 1902, when he sold his property and removed to Kingfisher, Oklahoma. Here he purchased two hundred acres of land and established the first purebred short horn cattle breeding establishment in this section of the country. He also raised horses and bought and sold cattle and became one of the leading farmers and stockmen in Oklahoma. He was also active in the work of the Farmers' Mill and Elevator organization, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was treasurer of his township for several years. In politics he was affiliated with the Republican party. His church was the Methodist. Mr. Every's death occurred December 14, 1924, in Page, Nebraska, where he and his wife were visiting relatives.

Richard Phillip Every married (first), in 1875, Sarah Ann Bickley, and to them eleven children were born, seven now living. His wife's death took place in 1901 and in December, 1902, he married (second) Nellie Baldwin, and they are the parents of one child. The seven living children are all married and together are the parents of twenty-three grandchildren of the late Mr. Every.

Oklahoma feels obligated to men of the stamp of the late Richard Phillip Every for what they have contributed toward its progress in the commercial world. It has been the pioneers who have set the good example of industry to the rising generation and to them the people of the entire community doff the hat in acknowledgement of their value.

**MAJOR JOHN HOBERT WALLACE**—An army officer of long experience and distinguished record, Major John Hobert Wallace is now the Field Artillery representative with the Ordnance Department and Chemical Warfare Service, with stations at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Since he was first commissioned second lieutenant in 1915, he has been continuously in army service. He saw action on the Mexican border and the battlefields of France, winning merited promotion with the passing years.

Major Wallace was born at Glenwood, Minnesota, on July 25, 1892, a son of William Oliver and Jennie Agnes (Wheeler) Wallace. The father, a printer by occupation, is secretary of the Typographical Union at Oklahoma City, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

John Hobert Wallace attended the public schools of his birthplace and later grade schools in Washington, Iowa, and Oklahoma City. In the latter city he was a student at the District No. 43, now Jefferson School; at Emerson School, and Epworth University Academy, from which he was graduated in 1908. Thereafter he entered Epworth University, now Oklahoma City University, as a member of the class of 1912, taking his Bachelor of Arts degree finally in 1920.

Meanwhile his army career was well under way. Major Wallace entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was there graduated in 1915. Four years later, after the signing of the Armistice, he took the opportunity to study at the University of Toulouse, and with his return to the United States, entered the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he completed the Battery

Officers' Course in 1920, and the advanced course in 1925. In 1926 he completed the Command at General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as an honor graduate, and was placed upon the list of officers eligible for general staff duty.

Following his graduation from West Point in 1915, Major Wallace was commissioned second lieutenant in the 3rd Field Artillery, United States Army, and assigned to service at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and on the Mexican border. In 1916 he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in 1917, captain of the 21st Field Artillery, at Leon Springs, Texas. After the entry of the United States into the World War, he went overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces as captain and adjutant of the 21st Field Artillery, 5th Division, in May, 1918. He was promoted to major and assigned to the 1st Battalion of the same regiment, going to the front in July, 1918, near St. Die. In August he participated in the taking of Frapelle, was assigned shortly afterwards to the 1st Battalion, 319th Field Artillery, 82d Division, and in this command participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Major Wallace's temporary promotion to battalion command was made permanent in 1920.

After the signing of the Armistice, he was on the artillery staff, Headquarters VII Corps, and later adjutant of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade, heavy artillery, of the Army of Occupation in Germany. In March, 1919, he went to the University of Toulouse, and was made commandant of the American School Detachment attending that university. Returning to the United States, he was assigned to the 80th Field Artillery, 7th Division, in September, 1919. From 1920 to 1924 he was professor of military science and tactics at Purdue University, Indiana, and from 1926 to June, 1929, he was an instructor in gunnery and tactics in the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill. Major Wallace's present duty as field artillery representative with the Ordnance Department, and with the Chemical Warfare Service is a particularly responsible one. His selection for this duty indicates that his services to the army and to his branch have been valuable and of a high character.

Aside from his military connections Major Wallace has taken part in various phases of Oklahoma life. He is an honorary member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Kiwanis Club, and of various orders including the Free and Accepted Masons, the Beta Theta Sigma fraternity at Epworth University, and the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity at Purdue University. He is also a member of Scabbard and Blade, while with his family he attends the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal churches.

On August 19, 1916, John Hobert Wallace married Florence Margaret Hamilton, who was graduated from Oklahoma Methodist University, now Oklahoma City University, in 1912. She is a daughter of the Rev. James Robert Hamilton, formerly of Oklahoma City, now of Winfield, Kansas, and of Ella (Tuttle) Hamilton. Major and Mrs. Wallace are the parents of two children: 1. Helen Jennette, born on October 12, 1917. 2. Florence Margaret, born on August 1, 1920.

**WALLIS STERLING IVY, M. D.**—For almost ten years Duncan, Stephen County, has been the scene of Dr. Ivy's successful professional activities as a physician. Prior to coming to Duncan he had practiced his profession, first, for some five years



in his native State of Mississippi, and then for four years at Marlow, Stephen County. Dr. Ivy has a large and important practice and enjoys to a remarkable degree the liking and confidence not only of his patients, but of the community at large. He is a popular member of several fraternal organizations and active in religious life.

Wallis Sterling Ivy was born at West Point, Mississippi, December 11, 1885, the youngest of the six children of Dr. Thomas Gates and Katherine (Price) Ivy. His father, who died in 1923, was for many years a successful physician and surgeon. Dr. W. S. Ivy was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville, Mississippi, and at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi. Having completed his education he accepted a position with the Mississippi Cotton Oil Company at West Point, Mississippi, continuing with this company for two years in the capacity of cashier. He then took up the study of medicine at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. He began the practice of medicine at Muldon, Mississippi, where he remained for two years, removing then to Grenada, Mississippi, where he continued in the practice of his profession for three years. In 1916 he came to Oklahoma and at first located at Marlow, Stephen County, practicing there for four years until 1920. Since then he has been one of the best-known and most successful general practitioners of Duncan, Stephen County. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Duncan Kiwanis Club. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations are with the Christian church.

Dr. Ivy married, November 6, 1912, Mary Louise Brinkner, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of General J. H. and Mary (Montgomery) Brinkner. Dr. and Mrs. Ivy are the parents of four children: Virginia Price, John Brinkner, Wallace Sterling and Robert Emmet Ivy.

**J. R. GREER**—Coming to Oklahoma in 1903 as a school teacher, J. R. Greer took up a homestead claim and lived on it according to the law while he pursued his avocation. Today he owns a farm of eleven hundred and sixty acres of fine pasture and arable land and keeps an average of one hundred head of self-raised stock, all located near Arapahoe, Custer County, of which he is sheriff. Mr. Greer is a man of tremendous vital energy and indomitable will, with the prosperity of the community one of his finest characteristics and a law abiding spirit that makes for the highest class of citizenship. In his work for more than a quarter of a century he has contributed largely to the happiness of the people of his district, for wherever a man improves his own property and assists in production for the markets of the world he increases the value of all about him in direct ratio. This is constructive and progressive citizenship of the highest value to an organized State and Oklahoma is to be congratulated that his name is written on her rolls.

He was born in North Carolina and was reared and educated in that State. His father was E. M. Greer, and his mother Rachel (Farthing) Greer, the first named having been a veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate Army, wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children and both are now deceased. Affiliated with

the Republican party, Mr. Greer was chosen under sheriff of Custer County and served four years in that capacity, then being appointed sheriff to fill out an unexpired term. In 1928 he was elected sheriff and still holds that office. He is a Baptist in religion and has served on the school board. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has held all offices in his lodge.

**CHARLES LeROY FULLER**—As proprietor of one of the largest cafeterias in the whole Southwest, Charles LeRoy Fuller has established for himself a splendid reputation as a business man and as a host to the hundreds of patrons who are his regular customers. Not only the natives of the city, but the many persons who find it necessary to come to Muskogee from all parts of the United States, have discovered that the cafeteria which Mr. Fuller conducts is one of the very best which they have patronized. He has been proprietor of the Arrow Cafeteria for only a few years, but the reward that has come his way in the form of a successful business is ample testimony of the character of his enterprise.

Mr. Fuller is descended from an old family, whose line has been traced back to the early seventeenth century, to Anneka Webber, daughter of Wolford and Sara Webber and a sister to King William II of Holland, who reigned two years and then abdicated. The full history of this line is given in the biography of Raymond Anse Fuller, a brother of Charles LeRoy, and also a cafeteria proprietor, conducting the Belmont Hotel Cafeteria in Okmulgee, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. These two brothers are sons of Martin Lane and Pearl M. (Taylor) Fuller.

Charles LeRoy Fuller was born in Lafayette, Indiana, May 29, 1897. As a boy, he attended the public schools in Joplin, Missouri, and also was a student at a commercial college, where he studied telegraphy. At the age of sixteen years, he entered the employ of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad as an operator in Fairview, Missouri. After six months' experience in this work, he went with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which stationed him at different points in West Virginia. Later, because of ill health, he entered telephone field work, in which he remained until the outbreak of the World War. Then he enlisted in the United States Navy as a second-class seaman; was stationed at Yarba Buna, commonly known as "Goat Island," in San Francisco Bay. There he served in the Seaman Guard Branch of the Navy; was an orderly under Lieutenant William Helford, a senior grade lieutenant who had lived at one time for thirty-six days in an open boat alone on the Pacific Ocean; and remained in the service until the end of the war. Then he reentered telephone field work after he had received his discharge, and continued with it until 1923, the year in which he made his first venture into the cafeteria business. With his mother and his brother, Raymond A., Mr. Fuller engaged in that year in the cafeteria business in Joplin, Missouri, where he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the problems of the business and remained until 1925. In that year he became proprietor of the Arrow Cafeteria, in Muskogee, which since then has occupied the greater part of his attention. Here he has built up a volume of business that has been envied by more than one restaurant proprietor in Oklahoma and other parts of southwestern United States.







Mr & Mrs W.T. Hasley

Along with his different activities, Mr. Fuller always has taken time to devote to civic and fraternal affairs. He is deeply interested in political matters, and is a member of the Democratic party, whose principles and candidates he supports. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Knights Templar, has been admitted to the mysteries of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and holds the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to a number of social and civic organizations, including the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Muskogee, and the Muskogee County Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

On December 24, 1921, in Carthage, Missouri, Charles LeRoy Fuller married Alpha Irene Green, a daughter of James Columbus and Sarah Eliza (Estes) Green, both of whom were natives of Missouri, and who are now living in Miami, Oklahoma. Mrs. Fuller's grandparents on both sides were Union officers in the Civil War; and her grandfather on the paternal side was an Indian fighter, stationed at Fort Gibson.

**WILLIAM T. HASLEY**—Engaged in farming since his early youth, first in Tennessee and since 1901 in Oklahoma, Mr. Hasley is today one of the most successful farmers and fruit and berry growers in Tillman County. His large farm near Tipton is one of the best and most modernly equipped in the county, and, largely as the result of his long experience, his great industry and his exceptional ability, it yields invariably large and profitable crops. Mr. Hasley also takes an active part in civic affairs, interests himself in religious work and is a prominent and popular member of various Masonic bodies.

William T. Hasley was born in Bowling Green, Tennessee, November 5, 1871, a son of S. J. and Edna (Hays) Hasley. His father was for many years successfully engaged in farming in Tennessee, from where he removed to Oklahoma in 1902, buying there a farm, on which he resided until his death. Mr. Hasley was one of six children, of whom three are now living.

He received his education in the public schools of his native State. Having reached his maturity, he started to farm on his own account, remaining, engaged in this work, in Tennessee for eight years. In 1888 he moved to Hunt County, Texas, and then to Comanche, Comanche County, Texas, where he bought another farm, which he cultivated successfully in 1901. In that year he came to Oklahoma, and there bought the farm, on which he still lives, in Tillman County, near Tipton. At first he leased some school lands, which he later bought, until he now owns some four hundred and thirty-five acres. His entire farm is highly improved and has many excellent buildings on it. He has planted a fine grove of trees and also a large orchard, containing many well-bearing peach, pear, apple and cherry trees. Berries of all kinds, too, are raised by him, while other parts of his farm are given over to cotton and to the raising of high-grade stock. He is a member of the township board of school directors. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations, like those of his family, are with the Baptist church. For many years a member of various Masonic bodies, he is a Past Master of his

lodge and holds all the different degrees, up to and including the thirty-second.

Mr. Hasley married, December 6, 1894, Orpha Easley, one of the eleven children of Robert B. and Ann (McGuire) Easley. Both of Mrs. Hasley's parents were born in Arkansas. Her father is still living, but her mother died several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hasley were the parents of eleven children: 1. Buna, who married M. Lovejoy. 2. Dewey, a resident of Tulsa. 3. May V., wife of Claude Meadows, of Texas. 4-5. (Twins) Esther, who married R. Frenchew, and Lester O., a teacher in the Oklahoma schools. 6. Opal, who died at the age of seventeen years. 7. Velma, who married Jesse Bryan. 8. Willa, a student at the University of Tulsa. 9. Ephra, attending high school. 10. Floy, attending high school. 11. Robert, attending public school. Mr. and Mrs. Hasley, together with those of their children who have not yet left home, reside in a fine home on their farm, located on Section 13, Tillman County, mail route No. 1, Tipton.

**ERSKINE WILLIAM SNODDY**—An important figure in the life of the community at Alva, Oklahoma, for many years, Erskine William Snoddy is an attorney in this city, with an extensive practice throughout all the vicinity. He has been a resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of the territory, participating in the upbuilding of the State and sharing in its ultimate prosperity.

Mr. Snoddy was born at Sedalia, Missouri, on February 4, 1871, a son of William W. and May M. (Long) Snoddy, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. The father, who was also an attorney, commanded a regiment during the Civil War, and first came to Oklahoma on September 16, 1893, when he took up a claim. He practiced law at Alva for a period of years, his death occurring on August 12, 1908. The mother died in April, 1916. Of their marriage nine children were born, and of these, the first four died in infancy. The others were as follows: 5. Claude L., who died in 1899. 6. Erskine William, of this record. 7. J. C., who now resides on a farm near Alva. 8. Edna M., who married Elmer Deeds, of Los Angeles, California. 9. Beulah C., wife of Mr. Cobbett, of Oklahoma City.

Erskine William Snoddy attended the university at Sedalia, Missouri, after the completion of his preliminary education, and in 1885 removed to Barber County, Kansas, where he taught some years in the rural schools. He was much impressed with the opportunities which the Oklahoma territories offered to men of initiative and vision, resolving after his arrival in Kansas to go forward into Oklahoma. In 1891 he was able to put his plans into execution, securing an appointment in that year as deputy United States Marshal of Oklahoma, under William Grimes. Discharging all the duties of his position with greatest efficiency, Mr. Snoddy was re-appointed under United States Marshal E. D. Nix and again under Patrick Nagle, serving in office continuously until 1897. Meanwhile, however, he had decided upon a legal career, and he took up the study of law in his father's office at Alva. Under the elder man's expert guidance he made rapid progress, was licensed to practice in Oklahoma, and soon became a well-known figure in the local courts. Thoroughly trained in his profession, with a wide knowledge of legal principles together with their application in modern procedure, he was successful from the first, winning the confidence



of all those who came to consult him. Mr. Snoddy has always considered service in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and for years filled the position of city attorney at Alva to the complete satisfaction of the entire community. He has also been a member for two terms of the Oklahoma State Legislature. In the years of his independent practice he has scored many notable victories in the courts of the State for the causes which he has espoused, building his practice to flattering proportions as the demands on his services have constantly increased.

Mr. Snoddy has always heartily supported every worthy movement for progress or advance, contributing liberally to various enterprises, both civic and benevolent. Aside from his professional work he has been active in the life of the community at Alva, where he is highly regarded as a public-spirited citizen of progressive type. Mr. Snoddy is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On December 1, 1892, Erskine William Snoddy married Sarah Nicholson, a native of Illinois, and they are the parents of one child, Frieda.

**MARK BYRON INGLE**—Self-made and self-educated men are becoming increasingly rare in these days of wider opportunities, and keener competition for the worthwhile places at the top of the ladder of success. However, one finds occasionally a man like Mark Byron Ingle who by dint of great effort supplementing a native intelligence has risen to an honored position in his profession and a respected position in his community, though denied the early advantages of his peers.

Mark B. Ingle's father, George F. Ingle, served as a lieutenant with Company "G," Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry under Major S. L. Glasgow during the Civil War. After being discharged the father resumed his farming operations, and after locating in Oklahoma Territory became active in politics. He was a member of the school board of Union Township, Kingfisher County; county commissioner, and was defeated by but three votes for membership in the territorial legislature, though he had made no campaign for this honor. George F. Ingle married Mary Eva Dixon, and Mark B. Ingle was born to them in 1891 at their rural home in Kingfisher County. Both parents are now deceased. The father died when his son was but ten years old and at twelve the lad by force of circumstances was called upon to make his own way, and later to support his widowed mother.

What little formal education this plucky frontier boy was accorded he secured at Hennessey. Not content with what ordinarily would have been his lot he planned to make a place in the world, and as a young man he entered the law offices of Judge W. P. Campbell, William Keith, and D. O. Potts in Wichita, Kansas, where he read law. His study culminated in his admittance to the bar, and in 1915 to the Indiana Supreme Court. From that time until 1923 he practiced at Evansville, Indiana, and then returned to his native State, opening an office in Oklahoma City in conjunction with his present associates under the name Ingle, Clift, Counts and Counts at No. 412 American National Bank Building. In 1924 he was admitted to the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

Mr. Ingle is a member of the Oklahoma County Bar Association, Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is president of the

Oklahoma City Hennessey Club. He is noted as an athlete, having played professional football in the American Football Association for three years and having been a member of a number of Oklahoma baseball teams. He served from 1917 to 1920 in the Indiana National Guard, participating in strike duty at Linton and Indiana Harbor, that State. During the World War he served as chairman of the "Four-Minute Speakers" in Evansville, Indiana.

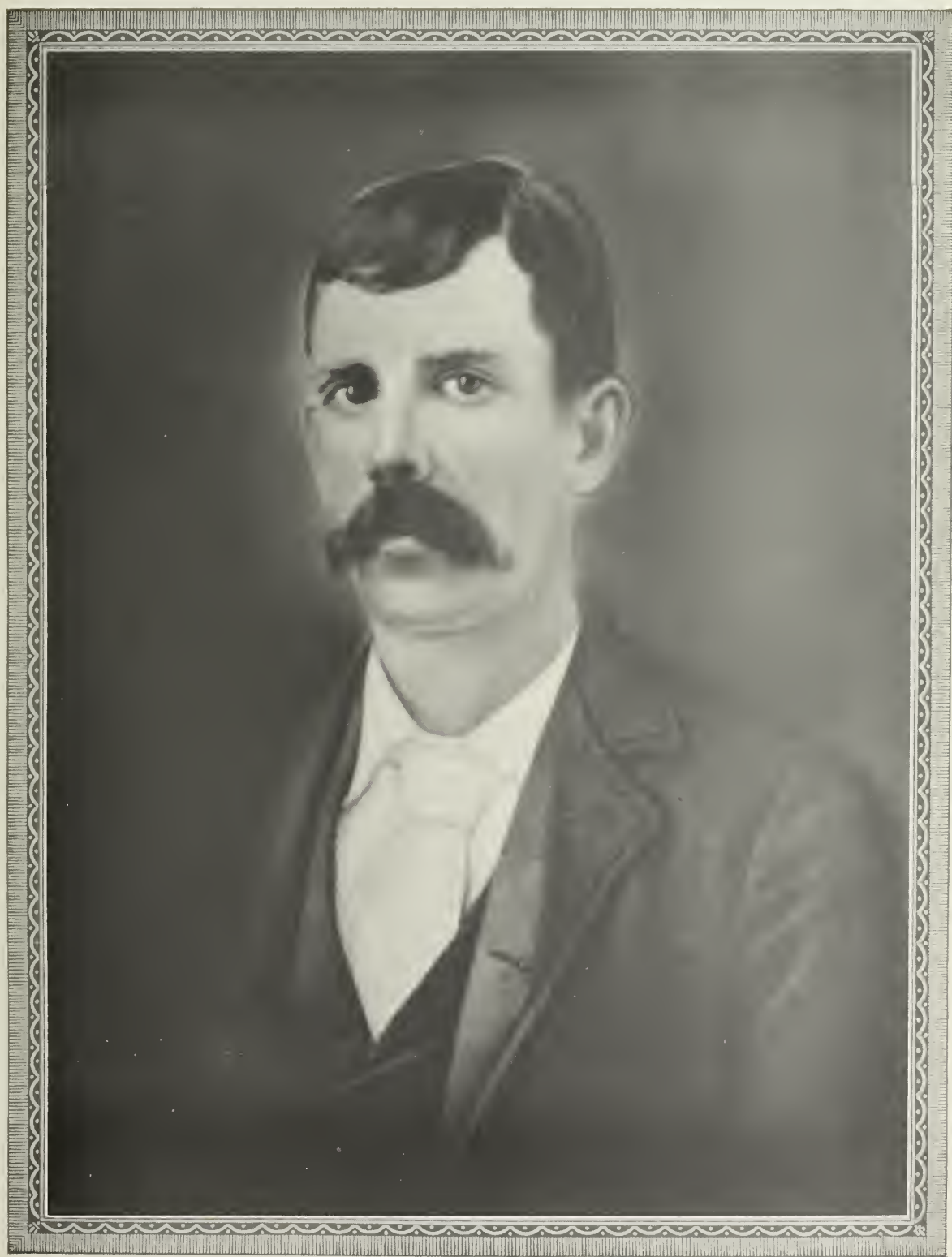
February 1, 1924, Mr. Ingle and Rhea Sidney Campbell, daughter of Sidney (deceased) and Sadie (Beard) Campbell, were married in Oklahoma City. Mrs. Ingle is a graduate of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and for eight years was State Bacteriologist. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Ingle is a member of the Christian church. They reside at No. 1710 West Thirtieth Street.

**JOHNIE D. WILSON**—In more senses of the word than one, Johnie D. Wilson was the "first citizen" of Comanche, Oklahoma, for he lived near the town and owned its site long before Comanche as a town was thought of. Thereafter, throughout a singularly constructive and influential lifetime, he was the first to lead the town on to better things. He was an ideal Christian, one who lived his religion in his daily life. He therefore had a host of friends, who mourned the passing of a beloved friend and a community leader, when death snatched him away at the early age of forty-seven.

Johnie D. Wilson was born in Grayson County, Texas, in 1863, and lived for a time on Beef Creek, near the Washita River. In 1886, when he was twenty-three years old, he came to what is now Comanche, making his home-site a place about a mile from town, and there he resided for twenty-four years, until the end of his life. His advent even antedated by many years the building of the Rock Island. His little log cabin, his first home in a wild and primitive region, still stands over the hill to the north of Comanche. Mr. Wilson helped turn the county from a coyote and buffalo range to the prosperous agricultural district it later became. He laid out and plotted the present town site, which was his property, and gave part of it for the school building. He helped financially to build all the churches, and sold his building lots at such reasonable figures that he might be said to have donated thousands of dollars to the home-makers who built up the city. He was a member of the Church of Christ. Mr. Wilson died on September 10, 1910.

At Beef Creek, Johnie D. Wilson married Lillie Mann, daughter of Henry and Rhoda Mann. Seven years after his death, oil was found on his property, and thus a pioneer family, which had endured all the hardships and struggles attendant on the development of a new land, came into its own and grew affluent through natural resources. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of seven daughters: Gussie, Grace, Laura, Clara, Frankie, Alene, and Opal.

Mr. Wilson had a real sincerity of character and lived according to the true teachings of Christ. Conscience guided his every act. He was strictly honorable in the service he rendered to his fellow-man and ready always to give that service to the needy and sorrowing. His cordial manner brightened the day for the man, woman, or child whom he heartily welcomed on the street, and the same warm spirit of friendliness drew to him the affection of many



J. D. Wilson









*R. V. Pappas*

people. In politics a Democrat, he served on the School Board for many years. A true pioneer, he helped carve a State out of the wilderness.

**EMETH L. BILLINGSLEY**—One of the largest landowners in this State, Emeth L. Billingsley, of Mutual, is one of the foremost men in agricultural circles in Oklahoma. Mr. Billingsley was once one of the principal operators in the stock-raising industry in this section, but has since discontinued these extensive activities, and now rents most of his acreage.

Mr. Billingsley was born in Missouri, December 19, 1869, son of William A. and Charlotte (Edgell) Billingsley, both of whom were born in West Virginia. William A. Billingsley was active in agriculture during his busy career and is now living in Wheeling, Missouri. His wife is deceased.

Emeth L. Billingsley was the third in a family of seven children and was educated in the district schools of his home community. Upon completing his formal education, he assisted his father on the home farm, and when twenty-two years of age, engaged in farming independently. In 1898, he left the family homestead and came to Woodward County where he filed on a homestead. He continued to add to his original tract until he now owns nine hundred and ninety acres of fine land, most of which he rents to farmers for wheat-growing. In previous years Mr. Billingsley operated the entire place as a ranch, specializing in cattle and hogs. In the life of his community, he has always been a true public-spirited citizen, dependable in every movement or project for his sincere, valued support when the public welfare or betterment was involved. In politics, he is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and his fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist church.

Emeth L. Billingsley married, April 26, 1916, Edith May McAfee, who was born in Arkansas, and their children are: Leonard, Elmer and Ray.

**THEODORE YARBROUGH**—Prominent in the field of education in Oklahoma, Theodore Yarbrough, of Arnett, is well known for his activities in connection with the school system of this State in his capacity of superintendent of the high school of Arnett. Mr. Yarbrough was elected to his present position in 1923 and since that time has devoted all his efforts to make the schools of this city the finest to be found anywhere in the State. He is imbued with the true spirit of learning and has a keen insight into the absolute necessity of thoroughly and properly trained children if the future of our country is to be as glorious a record as the past and present.

Mr. Yarbrough was born in Alabama, July 17, 1892, son of Samuel and Frances Ida (Jordan) Yarbrough, both of whom were born in Alabama. Samuel Yarbrough was a prominent planter in his home State for many years and came to Oklahoma in 1900, locating in Greer County and after a year in that section, moved on to Mountain Park where he has since resided. To Samuel and Frances Ida (Jordan) Yarbrough were born four children: 1. A daughter, who died in infancy. 2. Theodore, of whom further. 3. Rada, married Ava Rarick, of Boise City. 4. Buena, married William Johnson, of Eva.

Theodore Yarbrough was educated in the schools of this State and worked his way through high school for two years, at Cleo Springs. He then taught in the

schools of Texas County for several years, and then worked his way through the Northwestern College at Alva. His energy and ambition were fittingly rewarded when he completed his course with honors. In 1923, Mr. Yarbrough came to Arnett to assume his position as superintendent of the high school here and he has won the highest esteem and undoubted confidence of the entire community for his remarkable accomplishments in the field of education. He has ever received the fullest coöperation from the members of the teaching faculty, while the students of the school have demonstrated their loyalty by their intense interest in all matters pertaining to scholastic improvement and by their desire to promote the welfare of this unit of the State school system. Mr. Yarbrough is popular in civic affairs and is a valued member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge of that order. In politics, he is an Independent, while in religious affairs, he is a member of the Christian church.

Theodore Yarbrough married, November 30, 1917, Winnifred Dunning, who was born in Iowa, and their children are: Katherine M. and Theodore Lynn.

**RICHARD PAPPE**—A figure of importance in Kingfisher life for many years, Richard Pappe was widely and justly considered one of the outstanding business men of this section of Oklahoma. From the earliest days of his residence he had the greatest faith in Kingfisher's future, and through his own fine efforts and ability, he contributed in considerable degree to the realization of its possibilities.

Mr. Pappe was born at Statterheim, Saxony, Germany, on December 5, 1860. After completing his education in his native land, he decided to come to America, which was to him, as to so many other men of vision in Europe, a land of opportunity. Leaving the associations and familiar scenes of his childhood behind him, he arrived in the United States, in May, 1882, proceeding directly to the Middle West, in various parts of which he was to make his future home. From Illinois Mr. Pappe journeyed to Kansas, and there worked as a baker for some years, in fact, until the Oklahoma opening in 1889. At that time he came to Kingfisher, made the run, and was successful in taking up a claim some three and a half miles southwest of Kingfisher. Here he was to remain until the time of his death, engaging in various business activities, and contributing in every way within his powers to its advancement. He opened the first bakery shop in Kingfisher soon after his arrival, and continued successfully in this business for several years. Then he became one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank, and served as its cashier for a period of two years, in the course of which he rendered valuable service to the institution in its formative period. At this time the bank also handled insurance and real estate transactions, and disposing of his interest in the bank itself, he decided to devote himself to the insurance and real estate department which he purchased from the directors. In this work he remained prominent until the day of his death, building up an extensive business throughout all this section, and gaining wide reputation as an able business man of finest progressive type. In connection with his other work, Mr. Pappe also handled farm loans, and he was one of the organizers of the Kingfisher Building and Loan Association, of which he served as a director and appraiser from the date of its establishment.



During his business career, Mr. Pappe built three store buildings, which are considered to be the best in Kingfisher, and he was also active in many other community enterprises. Always ready in his support of every worthy movement, he was known as one of the town's truest "boosters," and he accumulated his large fortune solely through his own ability and the efforts he put forth. Never once in gaining success did he resort to methods with the slightest taint of bad faith about them. He was known for his strict integrity, in fact, and was respected and loved by all with whom he came in contact.

In politics a Democrat, he served in many prominent city offices, and was for a long period a member of the city council. He was one of the organizers of the Kingfisher Chamber of Commerce, and a leader in all its work, serving as secretary of the local organization. Fraternally, Mr. Pappe was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being, at the time of his death, a member of the board of directors of the Grand Lodge in the latter organization. He was active in the fraternal insurance field.

On July 20, 1882, at Pekin, Illinois, Richard Pappe married Henrietta Mathilde Louise Kornrumpf, native of Gillingen, Germany. They became the parents of eleven children, four now living, as follows: Richard, Jr.; Arthur; Louise, now Mrs. Louise Jersak; and Court. All these children are residents of Kingfisher, the sons being prominent in the business life of the community. There are also now ten grandchildren. Five other children of the family died in infancy, while a tenth, Clara, died at the age of nine, and another son, Albert, died at the age of twenty-six. All his life Mr. Pappe was a member of the Evangelical church, seldom being absent from his place on the Sabbath Day.

Mr. Pappe's death occurred at Kingfisher, on April 12, 1919. Many fine tributes were paid to his memory and to the value of his life and work. The following poem quoted by the local paper, well expresses the universal sentiment of the community:

Thou art gone to thy rest, husband!  
We will not weep for thee;  
For thou art now where oft on earth,  
Thy spirit longed to be.

Thou art gone to thy rest, father!  
Thy toils and cares are o'er;  
And sorrow, pain and suffering,  
Shall ne'er distress thee more.

Thou art gone to rest, brother!  
Thy sins are all forgiven;  
And saints in light have welcomed thee,  
To share the joys of Heaven.

Thou art gone to rest, loved one!  
Death had no sting for thee;  
Thy dear Redeemer's might had gained  
For thee the victory.

**REED A. COLDIRON** — The valuable service rendered the youth of Mooreland village, Oklahoma, by Reed A. Coldiron, while principal of the high school, fully demonstrated his ability as an educational instructor and adviser, and caused him to be elected superintendent of schools. He is held in highest esteem by his fellow-townsmen for his splendid principles and excellent character.

Reed A. Coldiron represents one of the eight children born to M. W. and Jane H. (Farmer) Coldiron, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, his father an extensive planter of Harlan County. Born in the

town of Harlan, on December 31, 1896, Reed A. Coldiron was brought by his parents as a child of four years to Oklahoma. The family settled first in Pond Creek, Grant County, and here the boy was educated in the public schools. He completed his scholastic training by a two-years' course in the Northwestern State Teachers' College, at Alva, Oklahoma, graduating with the class of 1926. He went to Mooreland, Woodward County, same State, and was subsequently appointed principal of the high school there. In 1928 he was elected superintendent of schools, a position he is filling most satisfactorily. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Coldiron was married, January 30, 1919, to Grace Yeargin, a native of Ohio, and to this marriage two children have come to cheer their home: Ravone, and Vivian. Mr. and Mrs. Coldiron are members of the Christian church of Mooreland.

**ALONZO HUFFMAN**—Having an active part in the upbuilding of this great State, Alonzo Huffman, of Mutual, is a leader in the agricultural affairs of Oklahoma, and was one of the pioneers in this territory. Mr. Huffman came here in 1894 and was one of the first settlers of Woodward County, taking an earnest interest in all affairs which led to the development of his community and the ultimate honor of Statehood.

Mr. Huffman was born in Lee County, Illinois, March 11, 1858, son of William and Rachel (Bennett) Huffman, both of whom were born in Ontario, Canada. William Huffman was active for a number of years in cutting and selling timber and saw-mill operation, while in his later life he migrated to Sumner County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming until his death.

Alonzo Huffman was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and the eldest of a family of ten children, began to work steadily on the family farm when but fourteen years of age. After being active in agriculture in Kansas, Mr. Huffman came to Oklahoma in October, 1894, and filed a homestead claim in Woodward County. After a time, he sold this tract of land and purchased three hundred and fifty acres, specializing particularly in stock-raising in which he was successful for many years. In recent years, he has devoted most of his attention to wheat cultivation and produces a large crop of banner grain yearly. Mr. Huffman has always maintained a deep interest in public affairs and has ever been a staunch supporter of every project involving community progress or betterment. His religious adherence is given to the Christian church.

Alonzo Huffman married, December 19, 1880, Rosellie Archer, who was born in Iowa, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Brenton) Archer, both of whom were natives of Indiana. Benjamin Archer was a farmer all his life and moved from Indiana to Iowa in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are the parents of four children: 1. Nellie, married Sumner Clark, of Grass Range, Montana. 2. Samuel C., of Mutual, active in farming pursuits. 3. Robert Ray. 4. Rachel, married Lewis T. Morgan, of Mutual.

**HUGH LANDIS JOHNSON**—The achievements and personality of a really fine man long outlive him, when he has played an important part in the upbuilding of his community, and when he has planted his memory deep in the hearts of his friends. Thus the late Hugh Landis Johnson, who died March



A. Laura Johnson

Hugh L. Johnson









Chester C. Johnson



William Barney Johnson









Joe Weaver Johnson





Thomas Earl Johnson



20, 1912, seems still an important factor in Durant, Oklahoma, where he lived and labored for twenty years. His original business methods brought him success and materially contributed toward the stimulation of business, and his realty transactions had the same beneficial effect on property improvement and real estate values.

Hugh Landis Johnson was born in Smithville, Tennessee, in 1849, son of Barney and Susan Johnson. The father, a merchant, moved to Texas when the boy was six years old, and there he was reared and educated. In 1887, after farming in Texas, Mr. Johnson moved to Indian Territory, locating near Durant, on a leased farm where he resided until 1892. He then moved into the town and set up a grocery business which flourished under his management for some years and brought so excellent an offer that he sold it. This soon launched him on what proved an original and lucrative plan of organizing a business, stocking it with the best of merchandise and building up a fine trade, and then selling it at a large profit. In addition to what might be termed his work as business-builder, Mr. Johnson engaged in real estate on a small scale, buying and selling undeveloped property. He built several private residences, one of which is still owned by Mrs. Johnson, who likewise owns a fireproof building of one story located in the center of Durant's business district. Mrs. Johnson now looks after the real estate left her by her husband. A devout Methodist, Mr. Johnson helped build the church, devoting his time and money toward its completion, and he served as treasurer of the Sunday school for many years.

At Bonham, Texas, October 25, 1877, Hugh Landis Johnson married A. Laura Wolf, daughter of Martin L. and Susan Anna Wolf. Her father, a farmer, born in Tennessee, was a volunteer who entered the Southern Army as a private and served during the Civil War. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: Willie May, Chester C., William Barney, Joe Weaver, and Thomas Earl.

William Barney Johnson, born near Bonham, Texas, December 18, 1886, died at the early age of twenty-four. He was a fine young man, a devout Christian and member of the Methodist church, and associated for a time with his father in the grocery business. He was later secretary to the England-Abbott Wholesale Grocery Company. Ill health dogged his footsteps, however, and finally snatched him away from his many friends and his loving family just as he was approaching the prime of life. William Barney Johnson married, in 1906, Ethel Mackey, of Durant, and they were the parents of Evelyn and William Barney Johnson, Jr.

Though not an office seeker, Hugh L. Johnson was keenly interested in local progress and in the national affairs of his party, the Democratic. He lent his effort toward all worthy causes and all efforts at community development. A kind and generous man, he was at the service of all who needed aid or sympathy and unflinchingly gave the assistance sought. His friends were numerous, and his happy home was the meeting-place for all who enjoyed kindly and hospitable society.

**ABE H. BERGTHOLD**—Postmaster of Weatherford, Custer County, Abe H. Bergthold has held this office with distinction and marked efficiency since June 5, 1923. He is one of the community's foremost

citizens, progressively interested in its projects for general advancement; and since the beginning of residence here has assisted in favorable community movements. His record is of unusual variety.

One of eleven children, Abe H. Bergthold was born at Kirk, Colorado, August 3, 1893, son of Henry and Alvina (Stark) Bergthold. In 1900 the family came from Colorado to Oklahoma, and he received his early academic training in the public schools of Caddo County.

Leaving school to commence his active career, Mr. Bergthold first worked for the Davidson, Case Lumber Company, at Bessie, Oklahoma, where he remained employed for two years. Later he went to Long Bell, as yard manager of the company at Meno, Oklahoma, where he was stationed two years. He also was connected with Long Bell at Shamrock, and it was at Meno that he enlisted for service in the World War, February 24, 1918, in the 165th Depot Brigade, 15th Battalion, and was with the Headquarters detachment at Camp Travis, Texas. Discharged from this to become army field clerk, he held the rank of battalion sergeant-major, and served as field clerk for nine months, at Camp Travis. He received his honorable discharge from the army on October 10, 1919, and resumed the course of his career, now going into the tractor and threshing machine business. At this, in Weatherford, he was engaged for two and a half years, then was appointed postmaster, just before the death of President Harding. He retained the postmastership under President Coolidge, and was re-appointed under President Hoover, the term of his last appointment to expire March 4, 1933. He is commander (1929) of the Weatherford American Legion post. He is on the executive board of the Kiwanis Club, and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Bergthold married, October 1, 1920, Ellen Simpson, of Stillwater, Oklahoma, daughter of John A. Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Bergthold have a son, Robert Simpson Bergthold, who was born in 1922, now a student in the public schools of Weatherford.

**WALKER D. GUTHRIE**—A man of wide experience and proved ability in many fields, Walker D. Guthrie is now serving his community as postmaster at Granite, Oklahoma. He has occupied this office for six years, being first appointed in 1923, and his efficient administration of its various duties is widely and favorably recognized.

Mr. Guthrie was born on December 27, 1876, in Kentucky, a son of W. S. and Susan (Pierce) Guthrie, both now deceased, and one of a family of seven children, of whom four are now living.

Walker D. Guthrie, of this record, removed with his parents to Tennessee when he was only ten years old, and in the schools of that State received the bulk of his education, including the college course. Beginning the business of life after the completion of his academic training, he taught school for eight years in Tennessee, but finally, in 1915, came to Oklahoma and settled at Granite. The opportunities of the section appealed to him, and he resolved to make this place his home. During his first years of residence here, Mr. Guthrie was engaged with success in the grocery business, and thereafter for an equal period he took up work in the cotton industry. He soon became widely known as an able and progressive business man of high type, and his value to the community was well recognized. In 1923 he was appointed post-



master of Granite by President Coolidge, and since that time has remained in office to the complete satisfaction of the people of this place. He has given his utmost care to his duties, and part of his success may be traced to his belief that service in the public interest is no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs.

In politics a member of the Republican party, Mr. Guthrie has served on both the School Board and the Town Board of Granite, but whether in office or not, his hearty support of every worthy movement is always assured. He is affiliated fraternally with Granite Lodge, of the Free and Accepted Masons, having filled some of the Chairs in this lodge. Mrs. Guthrie is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and Mr. Guthrie is a Patron of the Order, while with his family he worships in the Baptist faith. He is a member of the local church of this denomination and also a member of its board of deacons.

In 1902, Walker D. Guthrie married Amy Speck, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Howard and Rebecca (Leed) Speck, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie are the parents of three children: 1. Thelma, a teacher, wife of W. H. Hatchett. 2. W., Jr., now attending college; married Lucile Howell. 3. Nellie Marie. The residence of the family is maintained in Granite.

**HENRY Y. HOOVER**—Late respected citizen and landowner of Mangum, Henry Y. Hoover had a replete career, which worked to the enduring benefit of this community and the county of Greer. He is recalled with an affection which time cannot dim, and his life works have inspired many men. Born in Hamilton County, Texas, December 29, 1860, died October 5, 1923, in Mangum. Mr. Hoover lived to the age of sixty-two. He was a son of Henry and Mary (Peery) Hoover. His father, native of North Carolina, was a man of means, highly esteemed by those who knew him. His mother, native of Texas, was a daughter of William Peery, a pioneer of Gainesville, Texas, large cattle handler, and influential in development of his community.

Henry Y. Hoover was seven years old when his father's death occurred. His mother had died when he was two, and until he was fifteen years of age he lived in the home of one of his sisters, then went to work on a large ranch, as cowboy. As he worked, he saved his money. This he invested wisely in cattle. He finally developed a fine, large herd, and, coming to Greer County in 1883, became one of the foremost cattle operators in Oklahoma around the neighborhood of Mangum. At one time he had twenty sections of land for grazing. In 1890 he located a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, later purchased another quarter-section from the Government, and also, before his death, owned a tract of one thousand acres near Mangum. This last was composed of three ranches, on which he raised wheat, corn and oats. Mr. Hoover's home place, on the edge of Mangum, is a finely improved property, the land around it being kept in the freshest of cultivation by those who survive him. Active in general and fraternal affairs, Mr. Hoover was a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Hoover married, November 29, 1887, Nannie Jones, who came to Oklahoma with her parents in 1885. She is a daughter of William R. and Martha

(Bridges) Jones. Her father, a native of Missouri, settled in Texas as a young man, went into the mercantile business, enlisted in a Texas regiment for service in the Civil War, and served until the close of the conflict, when he resumed his mercantile career. Mrs. Hoover survives her beloved husband. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were born children: 1. Belle, wife of Dr. A. L. Hughes, of Mangum. 2. Pearl, wife of Emory S. Eagin, of Mangum. 3. Ellis, of Bakersfield, California. 4. Lavinia, who died March 26, 1923. 5. Emily, at home; a teacher in the schools of Mangum since 1924. 6. Elsie, who died October 8, 1926. 7. Edith, wife of Victor Yarberry, of Mangum.

Tributes were many at the time of Mr. Hoover's death. He will be remembered long, for his works of good. He was a true friend of mankind.

**LEO P. CLOUD**—Unending industry and a deep interest in the progress of the community among whom he cast his lot when at the beginning of his manhood, have brought to Leo P. Cloud, of Arapaho, the reward of prosperity, land ownership and the confidence of his fellow citizens, by whom he has been placed in important office. Native of and reared in the Southwest, he represents that class of men who are called empire builders, for it has been by the toil of such that the virgin land of Oklahoma has been brought to a state of fruition that has promoted the commerce of the State and set it high among the galaxy of stars that comprise the Republic. A man of the outdoor spirit, convinced of the prosperous future before the worker and filled with respect for the traditions of productive effort that have brought about the prominence of the Southwest among the commonwealths of the Union, he has made a reputable name and won the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens, who hold him one of the best examples for emulation by the growing generation.

He was born in Arkansas, February 29, 1872, a son of Steven R. and Mattie (Spears) Cloud, who moved to Texas when the son was three years of age and there continued their farming. They were both natives of Kentucky and the parents of three children. Leo P. Cloud worked on the family farm, went to the district schools, completed a business course at the Texas Business College, Austin, and married in Texas before deciding to try another place for his activities. In 1898 he came to Oklahoma and located in Custer County, where he has since remained. Taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, he cultivated it and eventually became its owner. Prosperity rewarded him and today he leases his farm and owns a residence in Arapaho, with nine acres of land here in addition to the claim. During the World War he served as a member of the Board of Exemptions. He has filled the office of deputy county treasurer for two years; deputy county clerk for two and one-half years; county clerk for six years; assistant cashier of Custer County Bank at Arapaho, for four years; and is now deputy county sheriff. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian church. He belongs to the order of Free and Accepted Masons and has filled all the offices in his lodge, while his sons are also all members of the organization.

Leo P. Cloud married, in 1894, Dora Bell Sanders, of Texas, daughter of W. D. and Elizabeth (Allen) Sanders, both deceased. She is one of seven children of her parents and she and her husband are the parents



*Hy Hoover*









*Rose Baughman*

of seven children: 1. Dudley, married and a resident of San Antonio, Texas. 2. Myrtle, married A. V. Williamson, of Oklahoma City. 3. Gladys B., married Roy T. Hays, of Duncan, Oklahoma. 4. Steven W., married and a resident of this State. 5. Leo P., Jr., married and now a resident of Texas. 6. Burnie A., married and a resident of Arapaho. 7. Verna Marie, a high school graduate of the class of 1929, now a student of South Western Teachers College at Weatherford, Oklahoma.

**JOHN ORVILLE WHITESIDE** — Since 1914, when he was admitted to the bar, John Orville Whiteside has practiced law, except for the war years, 1917 and 1918, which he spent in the service of his country. At first in Kansas City, Missouri, in association with his father, he later came to Oklahoma City where he is now a member of the firm of Mathers and Whiteside, well known in Oklahoma legal circles, with offices in the Equity Building. Mr. Whiteside is also prominent in the social and civic life of his community.

He is the son of Albert N. Whiteside, who was born in Illinois, and of Carrie (Wadsworth) Whiteside, born in Pennsylvania, both of whom are still living. His father moved from Illinois to Perry, Oklahoma, in 1890, and he practiced law there until 1910, at which time he became connected with the Kansas City Title and Trust Company, at Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since remained.

John Orville Whiteside was born on February 22, 1889, at Wichita, Kansas. He attended the Kansas public schools, and studied law in the office of his father until 1914, when he was admitted to the bar. At that time he began to practice law with his father in Kansas City, and this arrangement continued until 1917 when the United States entered the World War. Mr. Whiteside enlisted in the Air Service almost immediately, and was stationed at Mineola, Long Island, from early in 1917 until January 12, 1918. After his discharge from the army he resumed his practice in Kansas City, and in September, 1924, came to Oklahoma City where he has since remained. He is now a member of the law firm of Mathers and Whiteside.

Politically Mr. Whiteside is a "Yellow Dog" Democrat. He is affiliated fraternally with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Oklahoma State and County Bar associations. He attends the local Christian church. He is interested in hunting, fishing, and sports in general, and has achieved a considerable degree of proficiency in baseball.

On September 20, 1926, at Oklahoma City, Mr. Whiteside married Mildred N. Wild, who was born at Warrenton, Missouri, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wild, both also natives of Warrenton.

**ROBERT L. SPEECE**—Son of one of the earliest pioneering families of Oklahoma, Robert L. Speece lived the events of the early days, with their hardships and thrills and vigorous modes of existence, during his impressionable boyhood years, and in consequence his interests and ambitions are very closely identified with those of the young State herself, for the few years he spent away from Oklahoma only served to draw him back to her when it came time for him to establish himself in a life work. In Fairview he has had an undertaking establishment since 1916, and during the years he has been one of the town's

citizens who has played an important part in community affairs.

Mr. Speece was born in McPherson County, Kansas, July 18, 1895, the son of George E. and Emma (Saunders) Speece, who had come as pioneers from Illinois. It was on the homestead that they pre-empted in McPherson County that the subject of this sketch was born, the eldest of three children. The other two are Roy Speece of Aline and A. A. Speece of Watonga. In 1893 the family removed to Oklahoma taking a claim in old Woods County, a tract of land to which the sons still hold title. In the public grade schools of Alfalfa County and the Aline High School, Robert L. Speece received his education, helping with the work of his father's farm during vacation periods. In 1914 he went to Hutchinson, Kansas, to take a position with William Johnson and Sons, undertakers and embalmers. Here he displayed such aptitude for the work that Mr. Johnson encouraged him to enter it as a life vocation and provided him with financial assistance whereby he was enabled to study at a training school for embalming in Chicago. In September, 1916, he completed his course there and came to Fairview to open his own funeral parlors. Mr. Speece is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a worker in the Fairview Methodist Church and a member of the local Rotary Club.

On December 28, 1916, Mr. Speece married Mary E. Topley, a native of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of a daughter, Mary Jane, born March 7, 1921.

**JESSE BAUGHMAN**—A resident of Kingfisher, Oklahoma, from the pioneer days of the Territory, Jesse Baughman was known as one of the foremost business men of this section, a man who won success through his own industry and vision, and whose work reflected credit upon the community of which he was so important a member. Mr. Baughman was born on September 3, 1845, in the State of Ohio, a son of Joseph and Emily Baughman. His father was a well-known lawyer there, and for many years served as county judge.

Jesse Baughman received his education in the public schools of his native State, and following the completion of the high school course began the business of life. For some time he was variously employed, but recognizing the possibilities of the West, he removed to Kansas in the late 80's, and entered the milling business in that State. A sound business man, sure in his judgments, and possessing the courage to back his convictions with long-term investments, he gradually built up his enterprise, becoming head of several mills and buying stations.

In 1893, however, Mr. Baughman disposed of his Kansas holdings and came on to Kingfisher. He saw that the possibilities for a successful milling business were somewhat greater in Oklahoma, than in Kansas, and in spite of the fact that he was doing nicely in the latter State, he did not hesitate to abandon his enterprises and transfer the center of his activities from Hutchinson, Kansas, to Kingfisher. In association with W. H. Kinney and Sam Winemiller, Mr. Baughman organized the Oklahoma Mill Company, and together they established and built the first mill at Kingfisher, with a capacity of four hundred barrels a day. In a short time they had a controlling interest in several other mills in Oklahoma,



together with their interest in the Hutchinson Mill in Hutchinson, which they still retained, although severing their active connection with its operation. In the summer of 1889, J. E. and Jona Ruth became associated with Mr. Baughman, and a few years later Mr. Kinney and Mr. Winemiller severed their connection with the company. Mr. Baughman remained the controlling spirit and active head of this organization until his retirement in 1920, at which time he disposed of his milling stock for fifty thousand dollars, and gave himself only to private life and affairs.

In politics Mr. Baughman was a consistent Democrat, while fraternally, he was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Baughman is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Royal Neighbors. Both have been very active in various phases of Kingfisher life, civic, social and benevolent. A devout worshipper in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Baughman on a single occasion gave thirty-five hundred dollars toward the building of the local church of this denomination, and several thousand dollars more in smaller donations. He was extremely active in all church work, and when the Kingfisher edifice was erected he also put in a window in memory of his mother. Mrs. Baughman was thoroughly in sympathy with her husband in this, as in his other activities, and has continued his liberal contributions to church work, her gifts also amounting to several thousand dollars.

On January 25, 1869, Jesse Baughman married (first) L. Kinney, who died on August 18, 1900. Mr. Baughman married (second), on October 1, 1902, Marie L. Dreier, of Zanesville, Ohio. Two daughters of the first marriage survive: 1. Mrs. M. L. Webb, of Oklahoma City. 2. Mrs. A. C. Black, of Kingfisher. There are also seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Baughman died at his Kingfisher home on March 25, 1922. Sorrow at his passing was very great and of wide extent for the value of his life and work was well recognized in the community. A local newspaper had the following tribute:

With the passing of Mr. Baughman Kingfisher loses one of her best citizens and most influential business men. His optimism was always an encouragement to his business associates and to the entire community.

**ARTHUR LEE BECKETT**—The highly esteemed attorney, Arthur Lee Beckett of Oklahoma City, is one of the old school attorneys who learned his law reading in the office of an established firm and seeing the daily application of the principles which he imbibed from his studies. He is the son of James and Leah E. Beckett. His father was an Arkansas farmer who had fought the entire four years of the Civil War in the Confederate Army.

Arthur Lee Beckett was born at Spadra, Arkansas, on March 14, 1870. When fifteen years old, he entered the law office of Cook and Luce of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and was later with Winchester and Bryant of Fort Smith, Arkansas. On his twenty-first birthday, March 14, 1891, he was admitted to the bar and has continued to practice law ever since. When the old Indian Territory was admitted to Statehood as the State of Oklahoma, Arthur Lee Beckett was elected Judge of Haskell County and served in that capacity for two terms. His politics are always with the Democratic party and it was through that support

that he received his election. Mr. Beckett and his family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On October 24, 1894, Arthur Lee Beckett married Ola Sadler, daughter of Doak and Lida Sadler of Booneville, Arkansas. The marriage took place at Booneville. They have four children: Lida, born October 18, 1895; Hazel, born July 2, 1898; Jewel, born April 28, 1900; and Ola, born August 18, 1906.

**GEORGE W. VINCENT**—A leader in agricultural circles of Oklahoma, George W. Vincent, of Mutual, is the owner and operator of one of the largest farm organizations in this State. Mr. Vincent maintains an immense tract of land on which wheat is the principal product, specializing also in raising of high-bred livestock. He is a firm believer in modern agricultural methods and his enterprise is notable for its progressive accomplishments.

Mr. Vincent was born in Coles County, Illinois, February 28, 1871, son of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Vincent, both of whom were born in Illinois, and are now deceased. They were the parents of twelve children: 1. Alice, married John Wallace, of Mutual. 2. Grant, deceased. 3. George W., of whom further. 4. Annie, married Roe Adam. 5. Jane, married Fred Reichard. 6. Rose, married Frank Hyatt, who is deceased. 7. May, married Charles Eckhart of Woodward County. 8. Della, married John Perry, who is deceased. 9. John, of Goldtree. 10. Charles, of Vici. 11. Pearl, married John Bluett. 12. Stephen, of Vici. William Vincent came to Oklahoma in 1896 and filed on a homestead in Woodward County.

George W. Vincent was educated in the public schools of Illinois and upon completing his formal education, engaged in farming in that State. He later moved to Butler County, Kansas, and for a few years, operated a farm there, after which he came to Oklahoma in 1896, as did his father, and filed on a homestead here. Mr. Vincent's establishment now totals fourteen hundred acres and is one of the most substantial, prosperous farm units in this State. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family are members of the Christian church.

George W. Vincent married, March 2, 1892, Mary Eckhard, who was born in Moultrie County, Illinois, daughter of John and Mary (Burg) Eckhard, her father having been born in Germany and her mother in Ohio. Mrs. Vincent was the ninth in a family of twelve. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent are the parents of five children: 1. and 2. George Leonard and Frederick Earl, twins, born November 8, 1892, in Kansas, both of whom died in infancy. 3. Ethel, born December 31, 1893, married Harry Gaston of Mutual. 4. Mable, born December 22, 1895, married Floyd Keller of Mutual. 5. Olive, born October 25, 1900, married Dewey Keeny of Muleshoe, Texas.

**THOMAS J. BALDWIN**—A resident of Elk City, Oklahoma during the last years of his life, Thomas J. Baldwin was a man of much ability and nobility of spirit, whose useful life contributed to the up-building of several communities and won him the affectionate esteem of those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Baldwin was born at Roanoke, Virginia, on August 3, 1850, a son of Thomas and Mary Bald-



*Mr and Mrs J J Baldwin*





win, of that State. His father was a farmer, engaging in agricultural pursuits for many years.

After the completion of his educational training in grammar and high school, Mr. Baldwin went to Missouri as a young man, purchasing a farm near Richmond, and there engaging in general farming and carpentry work. Pursuing the duties of life as they came to him, he won substantial success, but later disposed of his property and moved to Brainard, in Butler County, Nebraska, where he acquired holdings and made his home for a period of ten years. While devoting himself to his chosen occupations, Mr. Baldwin was constantly on the alert for larger opportunities than the present seemed to offer, and for some time had been impressed by the advantages of the Oklahoma and Indian Territories. After mature consideration, in 1903, he came with his family to Elk City, in the Indian Territory, where he bought a delinquent claim on which he proved up, and there made his home. In 1907 he purchased a home at Elk City, retiring from active life, and continued his residence here until his death in the following year. In his career Mr. Baldwin achieved a sufficient degree of worldly success, but more than this, a knowledge that his duties had always been well performed. He honored the high principles of thought and conduct to which he gave allegiance by his adherence, and in his useful life won many friends. Since his death Mrs. Baldwin has rented the farm, and maintained her home at Elk City, where she has given a great part of her time to charitable work and missionary activity in behalf of the First Christian Church. Mr. Baldwin was also an active member of this congregation.

Mr. Baldwin was twice married; (first), in 1875. His wife died in 1879, and on September 5, 1885, at Brainard, Nebraska, he married (second), Emma (Brown) Lagon, daughter of James D. Brown, a farmer and stockman of that place, and of Phebe (Cramley) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin became the parents of three children: Malven R.; Paul E.; and Nellie G. In politics Mr. Baldwin was always a consistent Democrat, while, fraternally, he was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Baldwin is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

At his death, on July 14, 1908, many fine tributes were paid to Mr. Baldwin's character and worth. His memory has remained a vital influence in the hearts and minds of all those whose privilege it was to know him.

**LEWIS P. BURWELL**—Sheriff of Major County, well-known and highly respected citizen of Fairview, Lewis P. Burwell was born in New Jersey, July 12, 1865, son of George and Anna (Post) Burwell, both of whom were natives of that State, George Burwell having engaged as a farmer. Lewis P. Burwell was second-born in a family of five children. When he was seven, his parents came West, settling at Ottawa, Kansas, where he attended school. Later, when they removed to the vicinity of Lawrence, Kansas, he assisted his father on the farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1895.

It was in 1895, when he was thirty, that Mr. Burwell came to Major County to engage in farming and stock raising. In 1907 he was elected sheriff, being the first to hold that office in the county, and served in its responsibilities for five years. When he retired from sheriffship he assumed the duties of marshall of

Fairview until 1922, then was reelected sheriff. Re-elected for a third term, he continued to serve the people most worthily. He has been affiliated with the Woodmen of the World for thirty years.

Mr. Burwell married, in February of 1891, Nellie Hill, of Lawrence, Kansas, and their children are: 1. George, now in the United States Army. 2. Marjory, wife of Walter Cash, of Ridgwood, Oklahoma. 3. Lawrence, of Winston, North Carolina. 4. Nelson. 5. Josephine, wife of Willis Smiley, of Fairview.

All enterprises which appeal to citizens of loyal public spirit interest Mr. Burwell, who supports such movements with generosity, whether the call be for funds or personal effort. His handclasp is firm, his smile of the kind that warms and makes men friends, his word his bond. An Oklahoman for nearly thirty-five years, he is one of the State's pioneers, an honored member of his community.

**WALTER LONG**—Cotton ginning has been the principal factor in the success that Walter Long, of Hollis, has made in his years of profitable labor in Oklahoma, although he was also a successful farmer in the Indian Territory prior to Statehood. He is a man of strong industrial inclinations, with a keen sense of business and a natural aptitude for making friends and retaining them. As a productive unit of the commercial machinery of the community he has been very valuable, since his coöperation with other industries has been the means of promoting the entire progress and advancing the prosperity all along the line.

He was born in Hill County, Texas, February 18, 1878, a son of Ed and Mary (Kendrick) Long, and is one of six sons of his parents. He was educated in the local public schools and in 1900 began an independent career as a farmer at Lindsay, Oklahoma, where he rented the land and operated it for two years. He then became engaged in the ice business at Lindsay, shipping his product in from Chickasha and Ardmore and disposing of it during the Summer, while, during the Fall and Winter he operated cotton ginning plants. Associating with W. U. Baker, he built gins at Hobart and Hollis and afterward extended their enterprises to branch plants at Sentinel, Roosevelt, Cordell, Manitou, Tipton, Frederick, and Altus. He also produced a large quantity of cold pressed cotton seed oil at his plant at Duke, where he combined the oil production with ginning. The partnership with Mr. Baker was dissolved in 1923, Mr. Long selling his share in the Baker Cotton Oil Company and purchasing the Hollis gin, which has an annual production of three thousand bales of ginned cotton. Mr. Long also owns a number of business properties in Hollis and a number of residences. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Walter Long married, February 22, 1908, Lorina McGill, of Sulphur Springs, Texas.

**HERBERT SPENCER CALDWELL** — When Herbert S. Caldwell came to Oklahoma City from Pennsylvania some twenty years ago it was with the well-founded belief that the Golden West was the Land of Promise. He found it was indeed so and, in addition, it soon proved to be the Land of Happy Performance. In the few years that he has been here he has risen steadily, both in business and in his social circles, and today he is recognized as one of Oklahoma City's most respected and influential citizens. Mr. Caldwell was born in Pittsburgh, Penn-

sylvania, November 4, 1883. He was the son of Joseph Francis and Martha Rachel (McCrumb) Caldwell. Joseph Francis Caldwell was a druggist and his son took an absorbing interest in his father's business. This was fortunate in one sense for the elder Caldwell was an invalid and for ten years prior to his death in 1908 had been unable to do any work at all. Mr. Caldwell, therefore, assisted his mother, sister and brother in keeping the business going and thereby laid the foundation of the knowledge that was later in life to be of value to him when he became a druggist in Oklahoma City. Previous to the elder Caldwell's death the family established itself for short periods in various Pennsylvania towns, going from Pittsburgh to New Wilmington, then to a farm, where the boy attended a country school where his sister had obtained a position as teacher, back to New Wilmington, and thence to Neshannock Falls where the father opened a small drug store. It was in Neshannock Falls that Mr. Caldwell's father passed away. Much of his ill-health was due to wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, in which engagement he had taken part as a member of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment during the Civil War.

After his father's death Mr. Caldwell moved the drug store to Aliquippa, Pennsylvania. An urge for the West was in his blood, however, and he very soon sold the store and journeyed with his mother to Oklahoma City. In this city he very quickly built up a good business and was soon marked as one of the city's substantial citizens. For six years he has served as secretary and treasurer of the Oklahoma City Retail Druggists' Club, and for two years he has officiated as president of that organization. In May, 1925, he was elected president of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association, following a term as vice-president and in September, 1924, during the convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists at Memphis, Tennessee, he was elected vice-president of that body. In politics he is acknowledged as a strong factor, having been elected as Republican candidate in 1924 to the State Legislature from a district which had up to that time been overwhelmingly Democratic. In the Oklahoma House of Representatives Mr. Caldwell is a member of the committees on public health, sanitation and drugs, practice of medicine, education, and fish and game. He is an active member of Oklahoma City Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is one of the officers of the Oklahoma City Exchange Club. His main hobby is tennis and foot ball and he is a member of the Izaak Walton League of America. Very fond of athletics, he never misses a game of baseball, tennis or foot ball, if he can possibly attend them, and for a time he was president of the Oklahoma Horse-shoe Pitchers' Association. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church of Oklahoma City, while his wife is affiliated with the First Christian Church of the same city.

It was on August 19, 1917, that Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Beulah May Wakefield, the daughter of James S. and Cassie R. (Haliburton) Wakefield. It was, indeed, a union of the North and the South as Miss Wakefield had been born in Texas and her parents came from Tennessee into the Lone Star State in the early days. Although her father, J. S. Wakefield, was born in Tennessee he fought on the Union side during the Civil War. Mr. Caldwell being a Republican and his wife a Democrat it is

hard to tell what party the children will join, by the time they are old enough to vote, there might be a woman in the White House. The union has been blessed with two children: 1. Rebecca Rachel, born November 19, 1921. 2. Virginia May, born May 14, 1924.

**BERNARD J. KAUFMAN**—Perhaps no more dramatic and significant development has occurred in the United States during the last half century than the upbuilding of the State of Oklahoma, with its thriving towns and populous cities, prosperous and progressive. Behind this progressive movement have been the men who effected it, men so broad-gauged, of such vision and power, that they achieved this transformation of a scantily populated territory into a firmly established State. To this group of men belonged the late Bernard J. Kaufman, of Oklahoma City, long a merchant there, and in his later years president of the Standard Finance and Investment Company.

Bernard J. Kaufman was born in Krefeld, Germany, June 29, 1874, son of thrifty German parents who saw to it that their son received an excellent education in the schools of his native town. His father, Aaron Kaufman, originally from Cologne, Germany, died when the son was seventeen years old. The mother, Lena Kaufman, and family followed her eldest son Adolph to America and settled in Cairo, Illinois, where the family established a large wholesale drygoods business which is still flourishing. At the age of eighteen, young Bernard Kaufman disengaged himself from that enterprise and struck out for himself. His first move was to St. Louis, whence he went to Caruthersville, Missouri, and entered into the mercantile business with a brother-in-law, Joseph Hirsch. After several successful years, Mr. Kaufman determined to try out the new section of the country which was so much in the minds of people everywhere in that day—Oklahoma. Guthrie seemed the most feasible city for the partners to select as the location for their new mercantile enterprise. Mr. Kaufman and his partner soon became leading merchants and citizens of that city and remained until Oklahoma City, the Capitol, attracted them as a still better business centre. Selling out to the owners of what later became the Kerr Dry Goods Company, of Oklahoma City, Mr. Kaufman, joined by Mr. Hirsch, founded the Hirsch and Kaufman Wholesale Millinery Company, of Oklahoma City. Five years later, Mr. Kaufman independently established the "Parisian Ladies Ready to Wear" business. So rapidly did this establishment grow in public favor that it was soon one of the largest and most exclusive ready to wear businesses of its kind in Oklahoma. Mr. Al Rosenthal, of New York City, whom Mr. Kaufman had accompanied him home from an Eastern trip to assist in taking charge of the establishment, became his assistant manager. The foresight of Mr. Kaufman was evidenced by his later moving into a block not hitherto used for prominent business, a site proving most advantageous for his purpose, his business becoming then known as "Kaufman's", requiring this enlargement. This move helped in elongating the main business street of the city. The McEwen Halliburton Company soon followed this lead as did the Harry Katz establishment. Since then, this block has become the main business section of the thriving city.

Mr. Kaufman's connection with merchandising in Oklahoma City lasted some twenty-five years and





*W. J. Hampe*





established him securely as one of the leading business men of the city. After his retirement from the mercantile business, Mr. Kaufman established the Standard Finance and Investment Company, which he operated as president until the time of his death, at the age of fifty-five.

Mr. Kaufman was a director of the General Railways-Coupler-Corporation of America, the headquarters of which are at Washington, District of Columbia. In politics he was a Democrat, but with characteristic independence of judgment, he voted, not for the party candidate, but for the best man. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holder of the thirty-second degree, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a director of the Boy Scouts of Oklahoma City. His clubs were the Oklahoma City Club and the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, of the former of which he was a charter member. He belonged to the Temple B'nai Israel.

On June 30, 1909, at Oklahoma City, Bernard J. Kaufman married Sarah Herskowitz, beautiful daughter of Max and Hermine Herskowitz, pioneers and prominent citizens of Oklahoma City. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman are: Maxwell Stanley Kaufman, and Jeanne Eleanor Kaufman.

Besides being a man of great keenness and strength of character, Mr. Kaufman was generous and kindly. All who knew him loved him. He brought happiness into the lives of all those with whom he came in contact, and he enjoyed the happiness of a singularly harmonious and devoted family life.

The following resolutions tell their own story of the place he filled in the hearts of his fellow members of Temple B'nai Israel:

Whereas, with the passing of Bernard J. Kaufman, the City of Oklahoma City in general and the Jewish Community in particular have lost a leader, a constructive builder and a friend. Bernard J. Kaufman was deeply interested in civic and community affairs, was a faithful citizen, a most devoted husband and a kind and loving father, who was always ready to give of himself, of his worldly goods, of his time and energy to every worthy cause. He served faithfully for a number of years as a trustee of this Temple, and gave liberally toward the upbuilding of the Community, this Temple, and its Community Center. He was a particular friend to the needy, with an ever-willing spirit to help those who needed his advice or influence. His outstanding qualities were his brave and independent spirit, his modesty, sincerity, and his ready willingness to help at any time any good cause.

The memory of Bernard J. Kaufman will remain with us as a blessing and as an inspiration for good. His character and kindness is an example for all to emulate.

Be it, Therefore, Resolved that the members of the Temple B'nai Israel record their deep loss on the death of Bernard J. Kaufman.

And Be it also Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the permanent records of Temple B'nai Israel, and that a copy be sent to the members of his family.

**SHAW D. RAY**—As business manager of the Hollis Publishing Company, and editor of the "Harmon County Democrat," Shaw D. Ray occupies a position of importance in the life of Hollis and the surrounding country. He is a man of wide journalistic and editorial experience both in Texas and Oklahoma, and his services have proved a decisive factor in the success of the "Democrat" and the growth of his company.

Mr. Ray was born at Mineola, Texas, on August 14, 1889, a son of James L. and Martha (Moore) Ray, of that place. He was one of seven children, and received his education in the public schools of his

birthplace, graduating from the local high school. Mr. Ray had early decided upon a newspaper career, and following the completion of his academic training he removed to Ouitman, Texas, as the owner and publisher of the "Woods County Democrat." Here he acquired his first experience in independent publishing work, but in spite of a considerable success he was constantly on the alert for larger opportunities, and after three years bought the "Winnsboro Free Press," at Winnsboro, Texas, disposing of his holding at Ouitman. For four years he operated the Winnsboro paper, building this property to a solid position and extending its circulation throughout the surrounding country. He soon won an important place in the life of the community, and in 1913 was appointed postmaster of Winnsboro, holding office from that time until 1921. Meanwhile he continued on with his paper, remaining as its owner and publisher until June, 1922. Both as postmaster and publisher he served the best interests of the community faithfully and to the best of his ability.

For some time, however, Mr. Ray had been considering a move to Oklahoma, and in June, 1922, he first came to this State, settling at Duncan, where he accepted a position in the advertising and mechanical department of the Duncan Publishing Company, and there remained for several years. In November, 1928, he came to Hollis as business manager of the Hollis Publishing Company, also taking over the duties as editor of the "Harmon County Democrat" at that time, positions for which he was ideally suited by temperament, training and ability. He has been a resident of this place since that time, giving his efforts and attention to his work with the publishing company, which has greatly benefited by his services.

The "Harmon County Democrat," which appears every Thursday, in the only Democratic weekly in Harmon County, with a present circulation of some twenty-three hundred. Its policies are liberal, and its influence among the people of the county is widely extended. As its editor Mr. Ray has initiated many progressive policies, and is constantly widening the scope and range of its appeal. These factors are reflected in increasing circulation, and continued progress.

In politics Mr. Ray is a consistent supporter of Democratic principles, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in Winnsboro Lodge, No. 46, in all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including Dallas Consistory, No. 2, and in Hella Temple, at Dallas, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. With his family he worships in the faith of the Baptist church.

On October 17, 1909, Shaw D. Ray married Madie Helen Smart, of Ouitman, Texas, whose death occurred at Duncan, Oklahoma, on May 13, 1924. Three children were born of this marriage: 1. Mary Agnes, now attending school at Duncan. 2. Elizabeth, who lives at home with her father. 3. Shaw D., Jr., also now living at home.

#### **HON. CHARLES NATHANIEL HASKELL**

It is not always the native born son of State or country who gives the best he has to offer for the welfare of a nation. Charles Nathaniel Haskell, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, has done as much as any man in the State for the establishment of those institutions which are such important factors in the upbuilding of the new State. He is the son of George H. and Jane H. Has-

kell, citizens of Ohio, where the inhabitants built in the wilderness one of the most progressive States of the Union.

Charles Nathaniel Haskell was born in Putnam County, Ohio, on March 13, 1860. His early years were those strenuous years when the country was split in twain over political issues which caused brother to fight against brother in one of the bitterest conflicts in the annals of war. He attended the local public schools and there completed his school work, but neither his studies nor his education came to a close when he stopped his attendance at the village school. He was ambitious to learn law and set himself to study that subject with such diligence that he was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1880 and began to practice law as a profession in the town of Ottawa, Ohio. He was interested in railway building and other construction work which engaged his attention in Ohio until 1888. In 1901, his building aspirations led him to move to Indian Territory where he located at Muskogee, and was identified with the building of various lines of railroads in that territory. He was active in public affairs all during the transition of the Indian Territory into the State of Oklahoma and was one of the members of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention. His work in behalf of the State was recognized by his being elected the first Governor of the State of Oklahoma in 1907 for the term ending in 1911. He left a splendid record as the State's chief executive and had much to do with starting it off on the road to success which it has never left. But, Mr. Haskell's interests in Oklahoma have not all been confined to political achievements; her raw materials and economic development have come in for a share of his energy. He is one of the organizers and chairman of the board of directors of the Middle States Oil Corporation and maintains an office at No. 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. In his political affiliation Mr. Haskell is a Democrat.

At Ottawa, Ohio, October 11, 1881, Charles Nathaniel Haskell married (first) Lucie Pomeroy, who died in March, 1888. In Ottawa, Ohio, in September, 1889, Charles Nathaniel Haskell married (second) Lillie E. Gallup.

**STEVEN ACHAN LESSERT**—One of the outstanding citizens of the Ponca City region of Oklahoma in the early days before Statehood was S. A. Lessert, who was here engaged in the business and industrial life of his community and who figured prominently in this district in the early history of the old Indian Territory. He was born on August 25, 1875, and died in 1903 an accidental death, after having been esteemed and respected in business, political and civic circles throughout his period of residence in this part of the country. It was in Sedan, Kansas, on December 27, 1895, that he married Laura Fronkier, daughter of Mose and Susie Fronkier, who, to this day, remains one of the foremost citizens of Oklahoma, belonging to a number of clubs and organizations of prominence in Ponca City and its environs.

Mrs. Lessert received her early education in the grammar schools and high schools of the old Indian Territory and those of Des Moines, Iowa, where she lived for a time. From that city her parents removed when she was very young, settling in 1894 in the Indian Territory. One-sixteenth Kaw Indian by birth, she was entitled to an allotment, and now

she owns four hundred acres of land near Newkirk. This includes all of her original allotment. All of this land is leased for drilling operations for oil, and some of it is rented out for farming purposes. Mrs. Lessert also owns a fine home in Ponca City, Oklahoma, and derives her income from the rentals of her land.

In her political views she is a staunch Republican and an earnest supporter of her party and its policies. She is a member of the Royal Neighbors and the Ladies' Auxiliary Club, while she also belongs to the Christian church.

The children of S. A. and Laura (Fronkier) Lessert were four in number: Guy, Millie, Charles, and Hattie. All of them are married, and Mrs. Lessert has nine grandchildren.

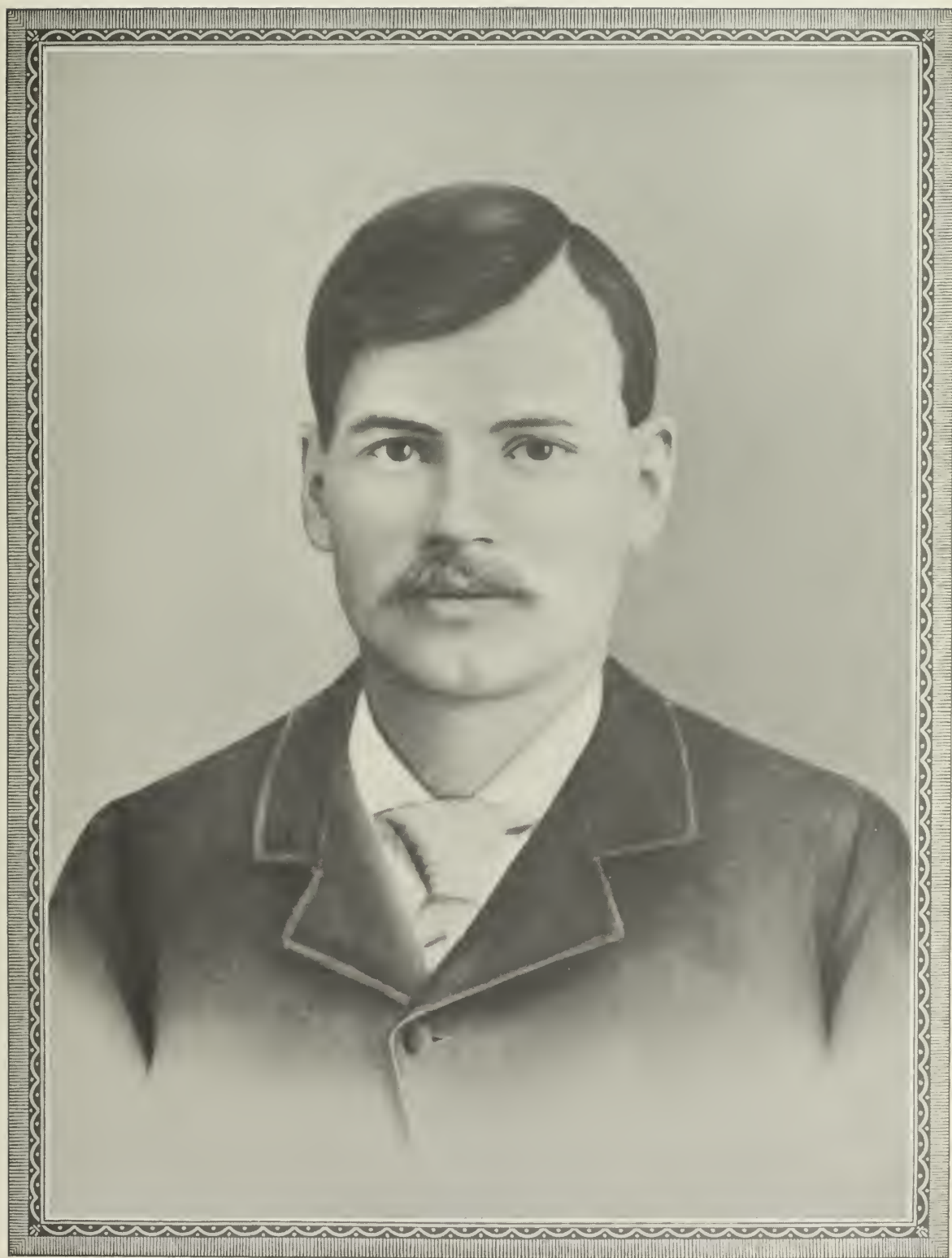
**ZACHARY J. CLARK, M. D.**—One of those who made the historic "run" to take up a homestead, Dr. Zachary J. Clark ranks as dean of Cherokee physicians for since the completion of his medical education, he has practiced medicine and surgery throughout the countryside, his contacts extending over a wide area, for in the early days trained medical men were comparatively few and Dr. Clark habitually traveled many miles over the difficult roads of a pioneer country to care for his patients. He is not only accorded a well-merited place of precedence among local physicians but is rated as one of the town's most substantial citizens as well, a large property holder and a man who takes deep pride in his home town and is ready at all times to be of service in public betterment movements.

Dr. Clark was born in Metamora, Illinois, November 12, 1868, the son of John and Elizabeth Jane (Cox) Clark, both natives of Kentucky. The family removed to Kansas in 1877. John Clark was an attorney whose death occurred at his Wichita, Kansas, home in 1883, while the mother died May 13, 1905. The youngest of a family of eight children, Dr. Clark attended the public grade and high schools, then after a short college course, went to the Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was accorded a degree as a Doctor of Medicine in 1900. In hospitals of New Orleans, Chicago, and New York City, and in Harvard University's Medical College he did post-graduate work. When the opening of the Indian reservation land in Oklahoma was advertised he determined to acquire a claim. The homestead upon which Dr. Clark originally proved title, located seven miles north of Cherokee, is still in his possession. He also owns a home within the city. Dr. Clark is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Clark has married twice. His first wife was Henrietta Gage, of Missouri, whom he married December 24, 1893. She died February 5, 1896, leaving a daughter Hallie, who became the wife of L. K. Ford of Cherokee. Dr. Clark married (second) on September 30, 1900, Mary L. Jobes of Oklahoma. Their children are Everett E., Robert Donovan, and Mary Barbara.

**LYLE E. RAYBURN** — Active in educational circles in Oklahoma, Lyle E. Rayburn, of Mutual, is one of the younger men prominent in the State schools. Mr. Rayburn is superintendent of the con-



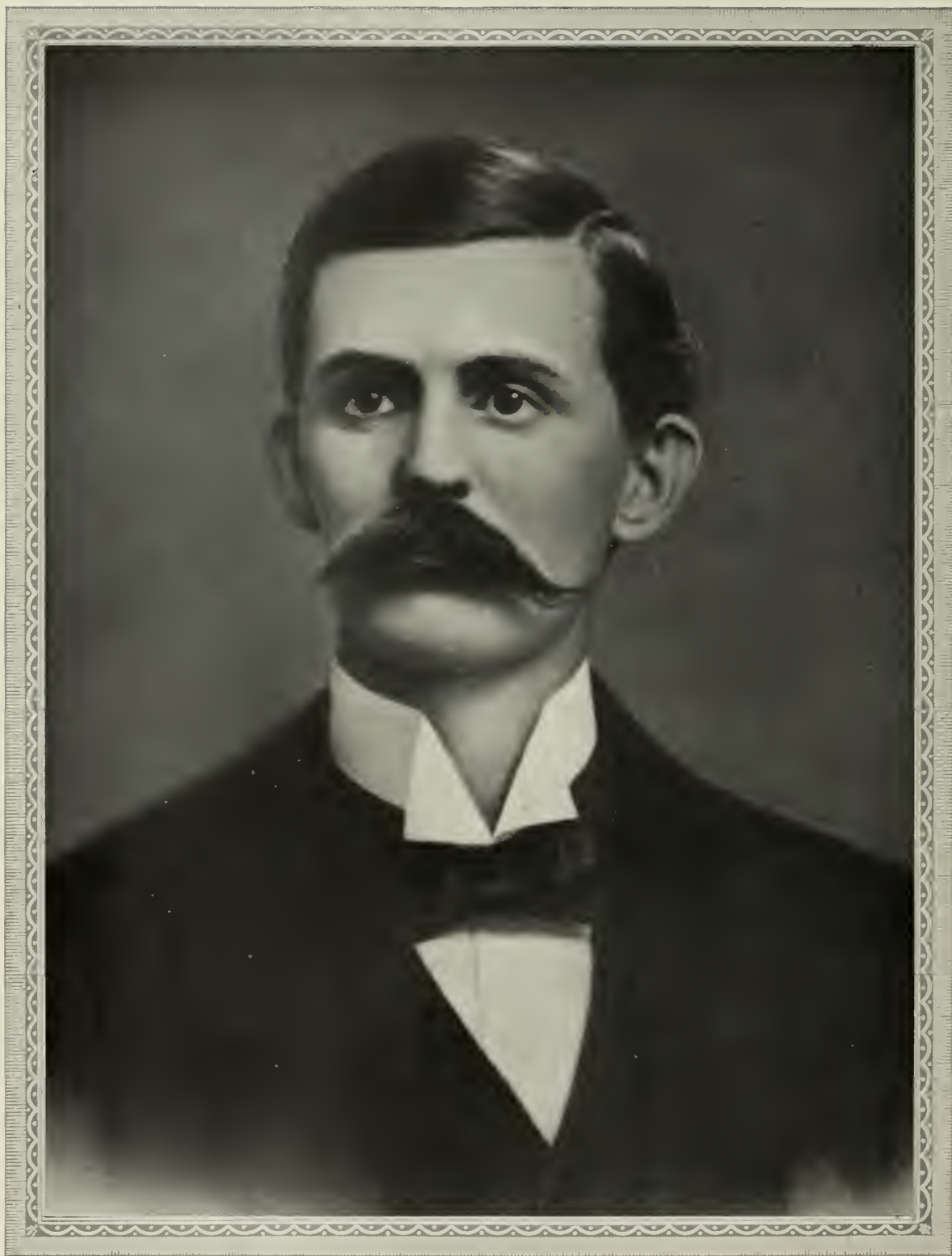


Steven A. Lessert









*E. Hooney*

solidated schools of Mutual and has held this responsible position since 1926 when he succeeded M. E. Collins. He has already won the esteem and admiration of the entire community for his able direction of this progressive unit of the public school system.

Mr. Rayburn was born in Mahomet, Illinois, July 4, 1903, son of Justin O. and Bessie K. (Herriott) Rayburn, his father having been a native of Illinois and his mother born in Missouri. Justin O. Rayburn was active in agricultural affairs and came to Oklahoma in June, 1917, settling on a farm east of Aline, where he died in June, 1928. Mrs. Rayburn resides at Cheney, Kansas. To them were born three children: 1. Lillian, married O. D. Baxter, of Carmen. 2. Lyle E., of whom further. 3. Paul, who resides at home.

Lyle E. Rayburn attended the public schools of Cheney, Kansas, until he reached the seventh grade, the family moving at that time to this State. He continued his education in the rural schools near Aline, and then entered the high school at Cleo Springs, but was compelled to leave during his last year owing to his father's illness. For two terms he taught in the district schools near Aline, attending summer school during that period at Alva. Appointed as instructor in the schools of Gage, in the Spring of 1923, Mr. Rayburn taught there for two years until he was offered the position of principal of the Consolidated schools of Mutual. Coming here in 1925, he served in that capacity for one year, after which he became superintendent upon Mr. Collins' resignation. Mr. Rayburn, being a young man, has a thorough knowledge of modern, progressive educational methods and their relation to the pupils under his charge and he has achieved considerable success in his present capacity. He receives the unqualified support of the teaching faculty, while his students recognize in him a sincere friend, and he has ever had their fullest coöperation. In local affairs, Mr. Rayburn takes an active, constructive part and is a staunch member of the Republican party. His religious adherence is given to the Christian church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons.

Lyle E. Rayburn married, April 17, 1922, Hester Slack, who was born in Oklahoma, and they have two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Ruth Helen.

**CLARENCE J. BLINN** was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1886, son of John A. Blinn (teacher and farmer) and Caroline A. Blinn.

He attended the academic department of the University of Virginia in 1904-1905, the law school of the University of Michigan during 1905-1907, and Yale University the last year of his professional course, graduating from that institution June 24, 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At Michigan he was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Club, and at Yale was one of the presidents of the Yale Law School Political Club, a nonpartisan club engaged in furnishing free lectures to Yale students and the people of New Haven. Among the speakers who appeared under the auspices of the club during Mr. Blinn's term were Hon. William Jennings Bryan and Hon. Albert J. Beveridge.

On May 15, 1909, he became associated with Mr. Jno. H. Wright, former city attorney, State representative and member of the School Board, in the practice of law at Oklahoma City, and on October 1, 1909, became a member of the firm of Wright and

Blinn, now one of the oldest firms in the city. Characterized by broad legal knowledge, sound judgment and high principles, the firm has built up an important clientele and enjoys a fine reputation. Mr. Blinn is considered an expert in the administration of estates and trusts.

In 1923 he was chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee and conducted the last campaign prior to the adoption of the managerial amendment, —a campaign that resulted in perhaps the greatest political victory for the Democratic party in Oklahoma City. In 1927, he was one of the two nominees for Mayor of Oklahoma City at the first primary election under the managerial amendment, but was defeated by Hon. Walter C. Dean in the run-off election, although Mr. Blinn received a majority of the votes cast in three of the four wards of the city.

Mr. Blinn was Grand Chancellor of the Order Knights of Pythias, Grand Domain of Oklahoma, during 1925-1926, and is at present Imperial Representative of Sir Wah Temple, No. 167, D. O. K. K. to the Imperial Palace. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the County, State and American Bar associations, and of the University Club. Mr. and Mrs. Blinn joined the same First Presbyterian church when they were fourteen years old.

On August 23, 1911, in St. Louis, Missouri, Clarence J. Blinn married Margaret Florence Davis, daughter of Rev. Robert Melville Davis and Minnie (Dean) Davis. Mrs. Blinn was also a resident of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was educated at Bradford Academy and Geneva College, holding the degree of Bachelor of Oratory from the latter institution. They have had three children: John Dean Blinn, who died in infancy; Barbara Dean Blinn, born July 3, 1918; and Robert Davis Blinn, born August 21, 1921.

**EMULOUS WALTER LOONEY**—A business man of such honor as to have made for himself a place of leadership in the town of Durant, Oklahoma, which lasted as long as he lived, and a man of such generosity and sincerity as to have won a circle of friends in whose hearts his memory is still green, the late Emulous Walter Looney contributed much toward the wholesome development of Durant. For many years owner of his own grocery business, he was for many years associated with the Hale-Halsell Company, of which he was also a director.

Emulous Walter Looney was born in Walnut Grove, Missouri, June 17, 1866, son of John F. and Casander Looney. The father, a prominent and successful farmer, served in the Civil War as a volunteer from Missouri, a soldier in the Confederate ranks. The son, who was familiarly known to his friends as "E. W." Looney, was educated in grammar and high school and completed his education at the age of twenty-one at the Southwestern Baptist College, at Bolivar, Missouri. For some years after his own studies were completed, he devoted himself to extending educational opportunities to others. He taught school in various localities. His first employment in the grocery business came when he worked for the Hibbard Brothers in their wholesale grocery concern at Denison, Texas. For eighteen months of the six years of his association with Hibbard Brothers, Mr. Looney was a traveling salesman. He then came to Durant, Oklahoma, in 1898 (then Indian Territory), and established a general mercantile business of his own. Soon he took as an



associate Ralph J. Laurence, a brother-in-law, and the firm of Looney & Laurence prospered for four years, until a devastating fire wiped out their stock and store. When the business was reestablished, it went under the name of Looney, Laurence & Tucker, and dealt in groceries both retail and wholesale. After ten years, the wholesale business was sold to the Hale-Halsell Company. Retaining much of the stock in the company, Mr. Looney for a time served as manager, but found the work too confining for his poor health. He therefore became city salesman and proved very happy and successful in a profession which enabled him to be out of doors and to come in contact with people, for he loved his fellow-man and won all hearts with his own engaging personality. He died June 4, 1914. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Looney was a communicant of the Methodist church. His fraternal affiliation was with the Woodmen of the World.

October 27, 1892, Emulous Walter Looney married Miss Ida Laurence, member of one of the oldest and best-known families in Polk County, Missouri, and daughter of William R. and Angeline Laurence. The marriage occurred at the home of the bride in Missouri. The father, a member of the Missouri State Enrolled Militia, Regiment 7, under Captain Boyd, participated in the Civil War as a soldier of the Union Army, although a staunch Democrat. Mrs. Looney survives her husband and resides in Durant. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The loss of Mr. Looney was hard to replace in the business and social circles of the town, for he was a rare character, honorable, energetic, lovable. To his wife and friends he was a source of steady happiness and comfort, and to Durant a helpful and progressive citizen.

**F. H. HANCOCK**—Veteran of the World War, and a native of this State, F. H. Hancock has been sheriff of Roger Mills County, Oklahoma, since January, 1929. He is experienced in several fields of industry and commerce, and has proved his ability and fitness for office. In the administration of his present duties of office, he has the active support and sympathy of the entire county.

Mr. Hancock was born in Logan County, Oklahoma, a son of B. F. and Mary (Armstrong) Hancock. The father, a native of North Carolina, came to Oklahoma in the pioneer days of the territory, and took up a homestead at the opening in 1889. He lived on his original property until 1920, when he sold it and bought another farm. Still later he also disposed of this purchase, and removed to Kingfisher, Oklahoma, where he and his wife are now living retired. Of their marriage ten children were born, of whom four survive, all now living in Oklahoma.

F. H. Hancock, of this record, was reared and educated in this State, receiving his education in Oklahoma schools. When he became of age, he went to Pocatello, Idaho, and there entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, with which he remained for two years, working as a fireman. At this time the United States entered the World War, and Mr. Hancock immediately returned home to Oklahoma, and enlisted in his country's cause, as a member of the 357th Infantry, 90th Division. He was promoted to sergeant and went overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces, being twice wounded in action in France. His health was seriously affected by the

ordeal through which he passed, and Mr. Hancock is now in receipt of a government pension. After the signing of the Armistice, Mr. Hancock returned home in April, 1919, and was discharged. For one year he worked in the Oklahoma oil fields, but then his health failed, as a result of being gassed in France, and for one year he remained in the Government hospital at El Paso, Texas. At the end of this time he was able to return to Oklahoma, and settled on a farm, where he remained until his election as sheriff of Roger Mills County, taking office on January 1, 1929. Mr. Hancock has served his country faithfully, and well deserves the honor which has come to him in his election as sheriff. In his hands the welfare of the country and the security of its citizens are assured.

Mr. Hancock is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 435, at Cheyenne. He is a member of several other local organizations, and has always been a constant supporter of movements making for advance and progress.

On February 5, 1918, F. H. Hancock married Anna Humtlemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Humtlemann, the father deceased, and the mother still living. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock are the parents of two children: Richard Lee and June Anna.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOHNSON, M. D.**—Mayor of Fairview, leading physician and surgeon of the town, and proprietor and owner of the local drugstore, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Johnson occupies a triple position of importance in the life of the community. Existence as a matter of individual and selfish motivations has never appealed to Dr. Johnson as being sufficiently interesting to bother with, and his every act, almost, has its bearing upon the welfare and betterment of Fairview. In addition to the office of mayor, to which he was elected in 1926, he has served for many years as county health officer. He has an extensive practice throughout the country roundabout Fairview, and few are they who do not personally know, like and admire the doctor-mayor.

Born in Colbert County, Alabama, April 19, 1873, Dr. Johnson is the son of John William and Martha Virginia (Hall) Johnson. A planter who later moved to Tennessee, John William Johnson served with the Confederate forces during the Civil War, attaining the rank of captain. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of a family of nine children and attended the Male and Female Academy at Leighton, Alabama. Completing the courses offered here in 1893, the young man was for two years engaged in mercantile activities, but in 1895 entered the University of Tennessee at Nashville for the study of medicine. He received his degree in 1898 and for the ensuing two years practiced at Sheffield, Alabama, and in Clifton, Tennessee. In 1901 he came to Fairview and here has since practiced, leading the town in its development from a pioneer prairie village to its present modernity. In the Spring of 1911, Dr. Johnson opened a splendid drugstore on a main street and as the need for such a business was acute, it has grown and prospered. Dr. Johnson is Democratic in his political affiliations, a member of the Masonic order and the Workmen of the World, and a supporter of the Fairview Rotary Club's work.

In December, 1902, Dr. Johnson married Mattie Mason Powers of Savannah, Tennessee, whose death occurred July 9, 1926. To this union were born four







*Alma E. Henderson*

children: 1. Anna May, a graduate of the University of Oklahoma. 2. Frances Virginia. 3. A son, who died in infancy. 4. A daughter, who died in infancy.

**ALMA ESTELLA HENDERSON**—There is constantly brought to mind the fact that genius and talent find expression through diligence and perseverance, and those who fail to accomplish what they would, are usually those who cease to strive for the goal, be it near or remote. No example of the processes of success, especially for those who aspire to authorship, is better known than that of Alma E. Henderson, of Miami, Oklahoma, short-story writer and novelist whose success now being proven, her fame is sure to grow into ever-widening circles. She is gifted with the talent of a story teller, and this gift is supported by her ability to work at the mechanics of producing a story, while her patience in persevering to find a publisher who would accept her writing, makes in her the complete artist who possesses those enduring qualities lacking in the dilettante. Mrs. Henderson's maiden name was the same as her married name, she being the daughter of Thomas Lafayette and Mary Jane (Suttle) Henderson.

Thomas Lafayette Henderson was born in Smith County, Tennessee, but when only nine months old was taken to Glasgow, Kentucky, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age. At that time, he went to Franklin, Kentucky, and there, a few years later, he married Mary Jane Suttle. They made their home in Franklin until their first child, James Reese Henderson (now a well-known magazine writer, who makes his home at Galena, Kansas), was one year old and then moved to Sherman, Texas. A few years later, this family made another move, going to Atoka, Indian Territory. While living in Atoka, Alma Estella was born, and three years later another son, Alvin Jackson was born. He is now living at Los Angeles, California, and is married. Mr. Henderson was a painter and carpenter by trade, and joined with a coöperative colony at Port Angeles, Puget Sound, in the State of Washington. He took a homestead claim so deep in the wilderness of Washington that "their trail was continued only by chopping steps in the trunks of fallen trees. Their cabin, with all its furniture had to be literally 'hand-carved'." Mrs. Henderson, who was the only daughter of Elijah and Betsy Suttle of Sumner County, Tennessee, died at the age of thirty-eight years while the family was living at Port Angeles, Washington. Mr. Henderson has been an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-eight years and has been sent as a representative to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment six times and still attends all branches of the order regularly. He also has literary talent and has had several short stories published as well as a number of articles.

Alma Estella Henderson was born at Atoka, old Indian Territory, on February 27, 1880. She began her education in the public schools, and when she was sixteen years of age, her father brought his little family back East to live. At first they settled at Muscatine, Iowa, where Alma attended the Leverich Normal School and was prepared for the career of a teacher, but did not follow this profession. At the age of nineteen years, she married and, her husband's business being in Oklahoma, she moved again into the Indian Territory district, where she has

since made her home. In replying to the question as to her business career, Mrs. Henderson answers "homemaker and author." And her life truly has been all that both terms imply. For many years after her marriage, and also previous to that event, there is no record of Mrs. Henderson doing any writing. She does not seem to have been inspired to do even youthful stories and so, when her writing began, she was mature in thought and experience, which is one reason her work has lacked the experimental stage of its author feeling her way to method of expression and handling of her material. She has not made a mad rush "to sell." She has first written and, with something to sell, has had her work accepted. Though, as is the case with all writers, she had to keep her stories on the road until they found a resting place. Her greatest achievement is her first novel, which has proved to be a deservedly popular book, "Whispering Creek," which, after being finished, was two years in finding a publisher. Reviews and comments on this work show Mrs. Henderson's ability as author and craftsman. Her imagination and power of invention has enabled her to place a story in scenes that she has never visited, and to place it so well that vivid and correct pictures of the place are shown to the reader. She has written of Oklahoma, and in so doing, has contributed in three-fold measure to the literature of the country. First, to that of her State; then to a romantic record of manners, customs and trials of the early inhabitants of the State; and by doing this in the form of fiction, she has given a more impressive and lasting record than actual fact can give, for the charm of her style vivifies where cold history lacks dramatic value. Lastly, she has made a contribution to American literature, and in this has written her name indelibly on the pages of the literary development of the country. This book was not done hurriedly, but in the beginning had, in the author's mind, the form of a novelette. After writing the first three chapters, the author felt there was something lacking. She had a vision of the plot, but as she expressed it, "the heart of the story" was not with her. She lay the whole thing aside for two years. Then taking it up again, and changing the original first three chapters, she set herself to write it as a full book. She wrote for six months, a chapter a week, and like Trollope "every day, rain or shine, inspired or uninspired," she wrote a specified number of words. During this time she was doing her own home work. Her youngest child was only three years old and often when she tucked him in for the night she was greatly tempted to put herself to bed. Resisting such temptation, however, she went to her writing, which was done on the dining-room table, where her typewriter was placed, and although she had felt tired before beginning her self-set task, it would not be long before she was so lost in her story that she was unconscious of the world about her. Her fatigue gone, enthusiasm possessing her, she was all but bodily in the Kiamichi Mountains, where her story was set. This is why her readers go where she leads them in the story. She, too, as they, had only heard of this district and as her own vivid imagination painted the pictures it saw, so she is able to make others see them. Such writing is genius.

Mrs. Henderson is a Democrat in her politics, but takes no active part in political affairs. She attends the South Methodist Church at Miami, and is a mem-



ber of the Oklahoma Writers, formerly known as the Oklahoma Author's League.

At Muscatine, Iowa, on July 18, 1900, Alma Estella Henderson was married to Luther Calvin Henderson, who was born near Carthage, Missouri, September 19, 1879, the son of Andrew Jackson and Lavina Jane (Wenk) Henderson. His father was born in North Carolina and his mother was born in Pennsylvania. They were married in Iron County, Missouri, and afterward lived in Cartersville, Missouri, where his mother died in 1910 and his father in 1919. Luther Calvin Henderson received a public school education and since his youth has been identified with the lead and zinc mining business being a mill foreman of a lead and zinc mine. His father was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War and was honorably discharged from the Tenth Indiana Cavalry at the end of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have four children: Cecil Irene, Opal Jane, James Jackson, and William Luther. The two daughters have already shown literary ability and talent and have had stories published.

Mrs. Alma Estella Henderson is a writer by nature and having contributed so richly to the literature of the country, much more will be expected of her and with her poise and disposition to thoroughness, there will be no disappointment at the output from her pen.

**LUMAN FRANKLIN PARKER, Jr.**—One of Oklahoma's most distinguished men in legal and judicial circles, the late Luman Franklin Parker, Jr., whose death occurred August 12, 1912, at St. Louis, Missouri, was a leader in the civic life of this commonwealth, while in the political affairs of this city, he took an active and constructive interest. Mr. Parker was elected and served a successful term as Mayor of Vinita, and under his capable and inspiring administration, progress and improvement in this city were greatly furthered and municipal projects for community welfare flourished exceptionally. In his position as judge of the United States Court, his career was characterized by many brilliant decisions which proceeded from his keen and analytical knowledge of the law, his careful and considerate weighing of evidence, and his deep concern for the inviolable rights of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Parker was born in Rolla, Missouri, son of Luman Franklin and Sally (Maupin) Parker. Luman Franklin Parker, Sr., was active in railroad circles being general superintendent of the large railroad system, the Frisco Lines.

Luman Franklin Parker, Jr., was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and after high school, entered Washington University, where he pursued the study of law and received his degree. He began his legal career in New Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar of that State, later coming to Vinita, in 1896-1897, to accept the position of assistant prosecuting attorney in the United States Court, here. His affable disposition, candid manner and expert knowledge earned him the respect and esteem of all who knew him, while in the development and progress of the city, he was untiring in his zealous efforts, being energetic and enthusiastic in promoting and supporting every campaign which in his opinion tended to further the interests of the people and this community. An active factor in banking circles, he was a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Vinita. In politics he was a staunch sup-

porter of the Republican party and its principles. A popular figure in the fraternal societies of the city and vicinity, he was a leader in the Free and Accepted Masons and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a prominent member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and in his religious affiliation was a member of the Episcopal church.

Luman Franklin Parker, Jr., married November 2, 1898, Louise Scott Hall, daughter of Jim O. and Mary E. (Davis) Hall, and a sister of Jane Patton Hall, a biography of whom follows this. The city of Vinita has developed a beautiful park as a memorial to Mr. Parker, called "Parker's Plaza," and dedicated to "Vinita's Best Mayor."

**JANE PATTON HALL**—One of Oklahoma's most distinguished women, a leader in the agricultural life of this, her native commonwealth, Jane Patton Hall, of Vinita, is a prominent factor in cultural circles in this State, having been an educator for a number of years, and at present, in addition to her business interests, a teacher of music, having graduated from one of the finest conservatories of this country in the departments of piano, voice and harmony. Miss Hall possesses a fund of energy, being imbued with a deep and sincere public spirit, while she is always to the fore in furthering the progress and welfare of her community and State to which she has brought such renown through her social and educational activities, and the brilliance of her intellectual attainments.

Miss Hall was born in Vinita, September 14, 1881, daughter of Jim Orval and Mary E. (Davis) Hall. Jim Orval Hall was a popular and esteemed cattle dealer and banker, and a leader in the commercial and financial life of Northeast Oklahoma, for many years.

Jane Patton Hall was educated in the public schools of Vinita, and after graduating from high school, entered upon collegiate work, graduating therefrom. She is also a graduate of the piano, voice and harmony of a music university, being a musician of great accomplishments, having a splendid feeling for her art and gifted with an unusual ability of interpretation. She holds the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Arts, and after her college and university career, she accepted a position as teacher of music in the Methodist College in Arkansas, where she remained for five years, a favorite with both pupils and faculty, and by her brilliant academic instruction, sending forth from this institution many promising and expert musicians. Due to her health she was advised to relinquish her educational work and live in the open, and accordingly, in 1907, she engaged in farming, having a tract of six hundred and forty acres on which she specializes in stock raising, having only pure-bred stock, comprising about forty head of Jersey cattle and about fifty Poland-China hogs, having established a reputation for the excellence of her stock. In addition to this immense farm, Miss Hall also owns forty acres of land in Vinita, at one time the location of the Methodist College, and her residence stands on exactly the same spot where the original college building formerly stood. This site is historically prominent as the college was the first to be built in Northeastern Oklahoma, erected by the citizens of this town in 1892, and supplying the educational needs of the community until its untimely destruction by fire. Ever since inaugurating her farming venture, Miss Hall has continued to conduct a class





*Clarice Harriman*



of music at her home here, and in this capacity has done much to foster a love for music and to aid the progress of culture throughout this vicinity. A keen and analytical student of history and literature, she is a leader in social and club circles of this community, while in business activities, she takes a prominent part, undoubtedly inheriting some of her splendid commercial ability from her father. Miss Hall is a stock holder in the First National Bank of Vinita, while in politics she is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. She is a prominent member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Delphian organization of Vinita. Her religious adherence is given to the Methodist Church, South. During the World War, she was active and prominent in Red Cross work, giving generously of her time and energy to further the success of this great cause.

**MISS CLARICE HARRIMAN**—Of more than average interest has been the career of Miss Clarice Harriman, born at Sarcxie, Missouri, daughter of H. N. and L. J. Harriman, her father having been a farmer, in Missouri, deceased in 1898.

Coming to Indian Territory in 1903, when educational facilities did not present themselves, Miss Harriman completed only the primary grades. She mastered the writing of shorthand without an instructor to assist her, and in 1916 completed a business course in Draughn's College, Muskogee. Meanwhile, she began her career in the world of affairs, securing a place as telephone operator in 1910. As operator she continued until 1914, then became a saleslady, in which capacity she acted until August, 1916. Thence onward until May, 1923, she served as legal stenographer, in Henryetta, and then was appointed by the Mayor and City Council as assistant clerk of the community. In April, 1925, she was elected to the office of City Clerk, and was re-elected in 1927. As city clerk she has acted in a manner to the complete satisfaction of the administration and the people of the municipality.

Miss Harriman was formerly a social member of Registered Nurses of America, and secretary of that organization for a year. She is now a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Henryetta. As a communicant of the First Baptist Church she has been identified with good works of the denomination for a number of years. She makes her residence at No. 1401 West Main Street, Henryetta, and her office is in the City Hall. Her acquaintanceship is wide, her friends many and sincere, and all hold her in the greatest respect, for her fine qualities of character and for her great ability.

**MERRITT A. BIGELOW**—Among the younger progressive business men of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is Merritt A. Bigelow, general manager of the Orfice Gas Company. He is the son of Harry L. Bigelow who has been identified with the American Express Company in several cities and is now manager of their office at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Merritt A. Bigelow was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on February 25, 1897. After his elementary and preparatory work was finished, he went to the University of Chicago, where he finished his college work and after that he became associated with the Central Electric Company. He next was connected with the Organization Finance Company, both of these concerns located in Chicago. In 1921, Mr. Bigelow came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to assume the management of the

Orfice Gas Company and has continued in that position. During the World War, Mr. Bigelow was in active service overseas with the 161st Division, Engineer Corps, American Expeditionary Forces. He was gone for one year, during that period being in active service in the different engagements of his Division. Mr. Bigelow takes active part in a number of civic organizations, being a director of the Tulsa Junior Chamber of Commerce, and he is also a member of and the treasurer of the Mohawk Country Club, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In Chicago, Illinois, on October 12, 1921, Merritt A. Bigelow married Julia M. Stevens, daughter of Edward C. and Carrie (Shepard) Stevens, both of whom are natives of Chicago. Mr. Stevens, who is now deceased, was for many years connected with the Post Office at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow have one child, Merritt A., Jr.

**JOHN BLACK**—During the past two decades the name Oklahoma has become almost synonymous with oil, and one of the first pioneers in the Southwestern section of that State, the late John Black, although he did not live to witness the large-scale development of the petroleum industry, is credited with having many years ago predicted the presence of this "liquid gold" in that section. Later generations have benefited through this natural resource, but it fell to the lot of Mr. Black and men of his kind to blaze a trail into what is now one of the most progressive and wealthy divisions of the Union, for his first contact with Oklahoma came in the early "eighties." While Mr. Black has not been a continuous resident of the State, practically his entire career was devoted to the growth and development of Oklahoma's natural resources, and he returned to his old haunts shortly before his death.

Mr. Black was born November 29, 1864, at Pilot Point, Texas, son of George and Mary Black, the father having been a substantial farmer and stock raiser in the Lone Star State. John Black attended the grammar school and completed his education when he was graduated from high school in Texas. For about ten years thereafter he remained in his native State and became well known in the cattle industry, devoting himself to the buying and selling of live stock. He then came to the Indian Territory, located at Muskogee, at that time a small trading post, but now (1929) one of Oklahoma's largest cities. In Muskogee, Mr. Black became interested in the milling industry, but eventually transferred his operations to the Southwestern section of the State. In this district, at Pauls Valley, he became the superintendent of that town's first flour mill. As time passed he extended his operations, again dealing in live stock, and became the owner of several ranches. He founded a meat market and became one of Pauls Valley's most prominent citizens, it being a matter of record that when he erected his home there he was the only one to have glass windows in his house. Illustrating the primitive conditions existing during the period of Mr. Black's residence in Pauls Valley, from 1881 to 1909, may be cited the fact that he freighted the previously mentioned glass utilized in his home, overland from Dennison, Texas; in fact this process was required for almost every necessity with the exception of a limited selection of groceries, which were obtainable in Oklahoma. In 1909 Mr. Black disposed of the bulk of his property at Pauls Valley and removed to Portland, Oregon. In 1911, after two years on the

Pacific coast, he could not resist the urge to return to Oklahoma and in that year he came to Cement and there resided with his son until his death. Mr. Black was a Democrat, although not a seeker of public offices, and he was a member of Pauls Valley Lodge, Knights of Pythias. His deepest interest, perhaps, lay in his church. Mr. and Mrs. Black were extremely active in religious work, being members of the Methodist denomination, and were largely instrumental in the erection of the first Methodist Episcopal church in Pauls Valley.

John Black married, August 12, 1882, at Pauls Valley, Anna Spearen, daughter of E. and Mary Spearen. Mr. Spearen also was a pioneer in Oklahoma, coming to the Indian Territory in 1876. At one time he was identified with the milling industry at Muskogee, but subsequently removed to Pauls Valley where he was similarly occupied. The Spearen family is one of the oldest and most influential in the Lone Star State, members thereof having been especially honored during the Civil War period. The children of John and Anna (Spearen) Black: Mary, Joseph, Texana, George, Ralph, John, and Madge.

John Black passed away October 27, 1913, at the home of his son in Cement, Oklahoma. In his death a family was deprived of a devoted father and a loving husband, and Oklahoma lost one of its comparatively few pioneers, to which it owes much for their unquenchable spirit and unceasing labors which have brought this commonwealth to its high position among its sister States. His memory will long be revered by his large circle of friends and acquaintances, and his invaluable aid to his church will never be forgotten.

**ELLIS J. HOUSE**—A man who played an important rôle in the business and professional life of Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in several different lines of endeavor, Ellis J. House held a place of leadership in the affairs of his city. Although he never took up the formal study of law, he was well versed in the technicalities of that profession, with the result that he was frequently called upon to give his advice to others on legal matters; while his wide knowledge fitted him especially well for jury service and for taking his full share of the burdens of citizenship. As a matter of fact, his public-spirit-edness led him to make all sorts of personal sacrifices for the good of his fellows; and not long before his death he served, against the advice of his physician, on a jury, feeling that he had been called upon to do his duty and that it behooved him to respond. In Tulsa and wherever he was known, Mr. House had a host of friends, people who recognized in him splendid qualities of citizenship and at the same time admired and loved the man for his kindliness of attitude toward his fellows, his never-failing charitableness, and his eagerness to help others in their struggles of life, especially young men, whom he encouraged by word and deed. His death could not but have produced a widespread and sincere feeling of sorrow and regret among all who knew him, especially those whose privilege it was to work with him at close hand and to know the man intimately.

Mr. House was born at Hockley, Texas, on May 27, 1853, son of Manford and Amelia House. His father was a ranchman by occupation. Ellis J. House received his education in grammar and high schools, and as a young man became engaged as a ranchman in Texas, where his father and family were situated,

continuing in this business until 1898, when he removed to the Indian Territory, taking up his home at Eufaula. There he lived for three years, at the end of which he came to Tulsa, establishing himself here in the meat market and general grocery business. He also dealt extensively in real estate, buying and selling property, but in the years toward the close of his life he had retired from active business endeavor. He never ceased, however, to interest himself in the progress and welfare of Tulsa's young men, many of whom he helped and encouraged in their desires and plans for studying law, which he would have studied in his youth if he had been permitted by circumstances to follow the natural bent of his character. At the same time, long after his retirement, he served on juries in Tulsa. His last service of this sort was in February, 1927, when his physician ordered him not to risk the effort involved; but Mr. House, ever eager to do his civic duty, felt that he had been called upon and that he must serve. Soon afterward, however, he was taken ill, and from that time onward never fully regained possession of his health.

In his political alignment, Mr. House was a staunch Democrat, and for many years served as a plainclothes police officer in Tulsa. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Church, South, to which he was converted as a small boy.

Mr. House married, in 1874, at Ennis, Texas, Nannie Hamilton, daughter of Jesse L. and Elizabeth Hamilton. By this union there were four children. They are: Ahra; Ama L.; Randolph; and Mrs. Thomas J. Wood.

The death of Ellis J. House occurred on November 20, 1928, but not until after he had lived long enough to realize his one dominant wish that he might survive until his grandchildren had reached ages at which they would never forget him. A man of kindly character, of warm human sympathies and understanding of his fellows, of thorough-going integrity in all things, Mr. House exerted an influence which was ever for good among his fellows, and he will long be remembered as a citizen whose worth and usefulness were far beyond those of many individuals, and whose life was an inspiration to those whom he left behind in the world of the living.

**ALANSON R. CARPENTER**—One of the better known lawyers of Cherokee, Alanson R. Carpenter is also a banker in that he has a place upon the board of directors of the Farmers National Bank. He is well known in fraternal circles of the State; he has advanced far in work of the Masonic Order; and everywhere his associates respect him for his keen intellect and obvious ability, and admire him for his likable personal qualities.

Mr. Carpenter was born January 11, 1879, the youngest of seven sons and daughters of Robert E. and Louisa W. (Courtney) Carpenter, both natives of Ohio. Near Marietta was located the farm where their children were reared and here the father, a stock raiser and farmer, died May 11, 1913. In Ohio the mother lives happily and still possessed of all her faculties in spite of her ninety years.

Alanson R. Carpenter was graduated from high school in June, 1901, and for three years thereafter attended Marietta College. He then transferred to the Law School of Ohio State University at Columbus where he received his degree in the spring of 1907.





*Ellis House*









*P. Elzyäkt, Reifschneider.*



The following summer he went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he was permitted to practice under license from another State until admission of Oklahoma to Statehood made possible proper regulations in that commonwealth. In November of 1907, Mr. Carpenter removed to Cherokee where he has since practiced. It was in 1915 that he became a director of the Farmers National Bank. He is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, No. 307, Free and Accepted Masons, and Consistory No. 1, Knights Templar of Guthrie. He is a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Carpenter married, November 5, 1909, Leota Stain, of Ohio.

**ROBERT ELMER CHANDLER**—Born in Fairland, Oklahoma, February 16, 1896, Robert Elmer Chandler is a son of John W. and Cornelia C. Chandler, his father having been a school teacher in Indian Territory and in the State of Oklahoma for twenty-eight years. In his veins courses the proud blood of the Cherokees.

Mr. Chandler attended the public schools of Fairland, and matriculated in Northeastern State Teachers College, at Tahlequah, where he prepared himself to follow in the footsteps of his father, in the profession of teacher. He taught for a period, then secured a place as bookkeeper. As such he is now (1929) engaged, in Fairland, though he makes his home in Miami. Politically, he is active, and possesses influence. In 1925-1926 he served as deputy county treasurer, Ottawa County, with distinction. Fraternally, Mr. Chandler is affiliated with Miami Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of James L. Wallen Post, No. 139, of the American Legion, in Fairland. In the World War, he served in Company B, 22d Battalion, United States Infantry.

On July 20, 1920, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, Mr. Chandler was united in marriage with Mary Edith Keith, daughter of J. Frank and Minnie Keith; and they are the parents of two children: Robert Elmer, Jr., and Jackie Logan.

**P. ELIZABETH REIFSCHNEIDER**—Motives of purest patriotism and devotion to civic progress have actuated Mrs. P. Elizabeth Reifschneider, of Lawton, in her public activities, which have been of such nature as to be of great benefit to the community and to those individuals who have been so fortunate as to come within the influence of her work. Herself the mother of a youthful soldier supporting the American flag during the World War, whose life was given to his country, she takes a natural interest in the military forces and the organizations of soldiers; yet in this work she has been no more energetic than in the administration of public office to which she has been called and in which she has served faithfully and well. Possessed of a comprehensive education and a natural cultivation, she has made a host of sincere friends through her cordiality and the inspiration of her activities; while to the veterans of the World War she has become truly a "Big Sister" in every sense of the word, ever having been foremost in organizations having for their object the assistance of any needy man who wore the uniform of his country in her hours of necessity. In short, Oklahoma bears upon her rolls of able and valuable citizens no name more worthy than hers.

She was born in Temple, Texas, June 5, 1882, a daughter of Oliver Elias Shipp, a descendant of Thomas Shipp, of Virginia, one of the pioneer settlers of that Commonwealth. Her mother was Lulu F. (Dickson) Shipp, daughter of John F. and Jane Elizabeth (Mercer) Dickson, of Blissland Parish, New Kent County, Virginia, direct descendants of the Mercer who came to America with the early Pilgrims. Oliver Shipp was too young to serve in the Civil War but did his share by driving teams that carried provisions for the soldiers. He later became a farmer and stockman in Texas, a merchant, and owner and manager of the Crystal City Hotel, in that State.

His daughter, P. Elizabeth, was educated through the elementary schools, at Temple, Miss Jennie McConnell's private school, and is a graduate of business college and Baylor College, Waco, Texas. She began her business career as an assistant with her husband in the cotton classifying office at Ardmore and Lawton and conducted the woman's exchange, now operating in insurance, farm loans and real estate. She served on election boards before the enactment of the equal suffrage amendment, holding the precinct chairmanship for two terms. Elected Democratic chairman of the Comanche County Committee, she was the first woman to be thus honored and served her party well during the campaign and election. During the participation of the United States in the World War she was a member of the Defense Council and of the Food Conservation Committee of the Lawton Chamber of Commerce. In that hectic period when the government was concentrating thousands of soldiers in training camps throughout the country she maintained open house at her residence for any man in uniform who called for any assistance, while her home was at the disposal of all relatives who came to see their boys before they were sent to the battlefield overseas. She passed the civil service test for overseas work but was not accepted, owing to the death of her son and Mrs. Reifschneider having a dependent daughter. She served as president of the American Legion Auxiliary, Lowery Post, No. 29, and as district president and State Americanization chairman of the Legion Auxiliary. She was also president of the Gold Star Chapter of American War Mothers. She also did valuable work in the Liberty Loan campaigns and other activities related to the war. An active member of the First Christian Church, she was organist in Temple, Texas, in 1897. In 1924, she was a delegate to the national convention of the American Legion Auxiliary, held in St. Paul, Minnesota; in 1925 to the convention held in Omaha, Nebraska, and in 1927 to the national convention of War Mothers, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She is a member of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, American War Mothers, Gold Star Chapter, American Legion Auxiliary, Schubert Music Club, Hospitality Club, Oklahoma City, Current Events Club and other organizations, and is eligible to membership in the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1812 and other patriotic associations of American women.

P. Elizabeth (Shipp) Reifschneider married, in Temple, Texas, June 22, 1897, George P. Reifschneider, a cotton broker and exporter, born in Laurel, Iowa, in 1867, a son of George and Mary Reifschneider. His father was born in Germany and served in the Federal army during the Civil War. His mother was a

native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. George P. Reifschneider had two children: 1. Harry H. T., born in Temple, Texas, May 18, 1898. He was educated in private schools in Gainesville, Texas, and Ardmore, Indian Territory, and at the high school in Lawton, Oklahoma. He entered the military service May 20, 1917, in the United States Navy and was sent to the Great Lakes training station, later being transferred to Newport, Rhode Island. He was the color bearer of the first draft that left Lawton for training camp. He passed away at Newport, Rhode Island, October 2, 1918. 2. Ada Blanche, born February 28, 1902, at Ardmore, Indian Territory. She was educated in the elementary and high schools at Lawton, spent one semester at Gainesville, Georgia, and graduated from the Stephens College for Girls at Columbia, Missouri. She is also a graduate of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Science. She is a member of the college sororities of Phi Kappa Phi, Kappa Delta Pi, Zeta Tau Alpha, Theta Alpha Pi and Phi Kappa Delta.

**ANTON H. CLASSEN** — Great-souled pioneers generally leave the impress of their personalities upon the communities which have been privileged to count them as founders and builders. Oklahoma today is the mirror of many famous men, whose achievements attest to their worth more eloquently than human eulogy and more enduringly than bronze or granite. One by one these forerunners have been passing on beyond the range of mortal vision, but those who remain and those who have come afterward are often reminded of them because the foundations which they laid for the community and its institutions stand unmoved and lasting throughout the years. Such a pioneer was Anton H. Classen, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Though gone from the scenes that he loved even as he loved life itself, and gone from the splendid city, for the upbuilding of which he so successfully labored, he will be remembered by generations yet to come.

Anton H. Classen was born at Pekin, Illinois, October 8, 1861. His parents were numbered among that host of liberty-loving German immigrants who came thronging to America during the decade following the collapse of the Revolution of 1848. They landed at New Orleans and made their way inland to Illinois on a Mississippi River steamboat. In humble circumstances and not unacquainted with misfortunes likely to befall strangers in a strange land, they began life in the country of their adoption with worthy ideals, high hopes, and with frugal and industrious habits, than which there can be no better heritage. Trained thus in the paths of industry, sobriety and thrift, Anton H. Classen reached the years of his majority with a good common school education, a fair knowledge of business, and the character and intelligence to face life squarely and conduct himself in a successful career. Several years after the usual college period, Mr. Classen matriculated as a law student in the University of Michigan. Without the means to meet all expenses throughout the entire course, he did what many another splendid young man has since done—sought employment during his spare hours and thus supplemented the savings of previous years of toil until he was able to complete his course. He graduated with the class of 1887.

In 1889, less than two years after he left the law school of the University of Michigan with his diploma, Mr. Classen joined the small army of adventurous Americans who gathered on the border of Oklahoma County awaiting the time appointed to enter the promised land. He crossed the border to find destiny rather than fame or fortune. For a time he stopped in what later became Guthrie. But this was easily the largest and most important settlement in the beginnings of the new commonwealth and already filled to overflowing with professional people, many of them men of ability, experience, skill, and abundant self-assurance. Particularly was the amount of legal talent in "the land office town" disproportionately large. Mr. Classen then exercised the initiative and intelligence in facing facts and dominating unsatisfactory conditions which later distinguished him as a leader in a newer community. He settled at the village of Edmond, midway between Guthrie and Oklahoma City. There he soon found enough Land Office practice, notarial work, etc., to keep him gainfully employed, at least part of the time, and to project him into the public notice in spite of his constitutional modesty. He soon became recognized as a factor in the rapid progress of Edmond. He took an interest in education and was one of the proponents in locating the first Normal School of the Territory at that place. He also helped plan and begin work on the first public park in Oklahoma Territory. A little over a year later, when the editor of the "Edmond Sun" died, Mr. Classen added the editing and publishing of this paper to his activities as an increasingly popular lawyer and busy civic leader. Eight years thus passed. Conditions had meanwhile become somewhat more settled, in large part through Mr. Classen's efforts, and political parties had become crystalized as in the other States. Mr. Classen was an early member of the Central Committee and active in the organization of the Republican party. The dawning prosperity reached its highest point with the nomination of President McKinley, whom Mr. Classen naturally supported. He was therefore regarded as the logical appointee for a position of large public importance, and he was appointed receiver of the United States Land Office at Oklahoma City in 1897 by the President.

Closing out his interests at Edmond, Mr. Classen moved to Oklahoma City, just as it was showing the first signs of recovery from four years of disastrous business depression. His Edmond reputation stood him in good stead in his new home. Oklahoma City hailed him as a permanent and helpful reinforcement. But Mr. Classen was so far in advance of his time in his civic ambitions that he soon set tongues wagging over what was considered his folly in spending all his own money and all he could borrow to purchase farm property contiguous to the corporate limits of the town. Gossip did not deflect Mr. Classen, however, nor the disapproval of men without vision, for he knew that his objective was of the utmost public significance. He had his new lands surveyed and platted into blocks and lots, planting all the streets with trees. He was very quiet about his plans and performances, for he was never a lover of publicity. But his trees grew, as did his fame. Soon those who had laughed at his folly began to laud his foresight. Within less than two years after his arrival in Oklahoma City, he was chosen president of its Commercial Club. Besides, he had been appointed receiver. Four years later he was appointed registrar of the same







Mrs Wesson A. Roblin.

office, a position he resigned in 1922, to devote all his time to his own increasing business.

As the titular chief of its really progressive forces, Oklahoma City first came to know the real Anton H. Classen. As already stated, he had never been a self-advertiser. But as the chosen representative of the "boosters" and builders of his community, he never let slip an opportunity to give Oklahoma City the benefit of favorable advertising. The Oklahoma City Street Fair in 1899, the First Annual Reunion of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in 1900, the beginning of the real struggle for the formation of one State to be composed of both Oklahoma and Indian Territory instead of two States—these were developments due in large measure to his inspiration and leadership. So, too, were the decision to build Epworth University in Oklahoma City, the building of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad line to that town in 1902, the paving of the first streets, and the beginning of street railway construction. The dynamic president of the Commercial Club had a major part in all this, and the Institution was reorganized into the Chamber of Commerce as the crowning event of his administration.

Meantime, his real estate interests were in 1902 transferred to the Classen Company. In spite of the importance of these, his affairs were so admirably organized that Mr. Classen was able to give considerable time to various matters of public and semi-public importance, including charitable, civic, educational, and other affairs which called for much self-sacrificing devotion. In the development of the street railway system, of numerous city subdivisions and additions, of Belle Isle Lake and Park, and the Interurban lines about Oklahoma City, he was a leader. In the almost universal success of whatever he put his heart and hand to, Mr. Classen felt keenly the failure and dissolution of Epworth University, which had held a large place in his affections, and he grieved over it, although its lack of success was no fault of his. Indeed, another effort in the same line, through approaching consummation from a different angle, promises even yet the vindication of his judgment and fulfillment of his vision in the way of local educational opportunity. As an instance of his public spirit and generosity there may be mentioned the fact that when, in 1902, he laid out the University addition to Oklahoma City, Mr. Classen reserved one of the finest blocks in the whole subdivision, because, as he told one or two friends in confidence, he proposed, when the time came, to donate that block as a site for the erection of a high school. When the story leaked out, there was the usual outcry raised by professional objectors. Yet, several years before Mr. Classen's death, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Board of Education give to the great modern high school building, erected a few blocks farther out than the disputed area, the name that had come to be a synonym for public spirit—that of Classen.

In January, 1903, Anton H. Classen married Ella D. Lamb, like her husband a native of Illinois and a pioneer settler in Oklahoma. Mrs. Classen is descended from a family of pioneers, both her father's and mother's people having come to Illinois at an early date, the former having left Massachusetts and settled in the new section in 1840. Her father, James Lamb, bore the same name as his great-grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, and one of a line of Americans who sprang from English ancestors. Mrs. Classen has pioneer blood in her veins, and dreamed, when

she was in her girlhood home in Champaign, Illinois, of accompanying her father to Oklahoma, when he should carry out his firm purpose and seek opportunity in the new land. To further this plan, her father moved his family to Wichita, Kansas, where his untimely death in 1887 threatened to end the dream of pioneering. But Miss Lamb, with her mother and young brother and sister, determined to make the move and accomplished it in 1890.

In Oklahoma City today are embodied the dreams of a man who belongs among the leaders of America, a man combining the rare qualities of visionary and practical executive. The orderly and beautiful growth of the city, as well as its prosperity, are outgrowths of beginnings inspired and engineered by Anton H. Classen.

**MRS. FAYE (CONGER) ROBLIN** has spent practically all of her life in Oklahoma City. There she was educated and started out on a business career as a young woman. Later she became interested in social work, first as secretary and then as a member of the Oklahoma State Industrial Commission. In this important office she has played an effective part in the administration of the workmen's compensation law, and her broad sympathy, her innate kindness and her level judgment have made her one of the State's valuable servants. She enjoys a very wide acquaintance amongst the working people of her State and she has gained their liking, respect and confidence to an exceptional degree, alike for her sincere interest in their problems and for her unflinching justice.

Faye (Conger) Roblin was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 1, 1886, a daughter of Fred L. and Hattie (Delano) Conger. Her father, who was a native of Franklinville, St. Regis County, New York, was of English and Irish extraction and was a member of the same family to which Ambassador Conger belonged. Her mother was a member of the Carpenter family of England, another member of which instituted the first free school in England. Early in life Mrs. Roblin removed with her parents to Oklahoma City, and it was in the public schools of Oklahoma's capital that she received her education. After leaving school she accepted the position of credit manager and secretary to the manager of the Oklahoma City branch of the Western Newspaper Union. In 1917 she was made secretary of the Oklahoma Industrial Commission and since 1920 she has been a member of this body, of which she served as chairman at one time for a term of two years. As a member of this commission it is her duty to administer the workmen's compensation law. Naturally her work takes her all over the State and she has become known to working people in every part of Oklahoma. In order to be better informed on the liability of both employer and employee, Mrs. Roblin has gone into the mines and watched the men at work, even using their tools under their guidance. In a similar manner she has made herself acquainted with actual conditions in the large oil fields and in the numerous factories in Oklahoma. This is typical of the sincerity and energy which Mrs. Roblin brings to her official duties. She has even gone further, having attended clinics at the Medical School of the University of Oklahoma, in order to gain first-hand knowledge in respect to the types of injuries suffered by men and women, whose cases come to her in her work with



the State Industrial Commission. For very much the same reason she also took up the study of law and she was admitted to the Oklahoma bar, April 21, 1924. She is a member of the executive committee of the International Association of Accident boards and commissions, a body which includes in its membership the various official organizations of that type in Australia, England, South America, Canada and the United States. Fraternally she is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star. In politics she is a supporter of the Democratic party, while her religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mrs. Roblin, then Miss Faye Conger, married, at Oklahoma City, January 11, 1911, Wesson A. Roblin, assistant manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Roblin make their home in Oklahoma City.

**SOLOMON ERDWURM**—Establishing the first mercantile business in Hobart soon after that district of Oklahoma was opened for settlement, Solomon Erdwurm was for many years the leading merchant of the town and one of the largest holders of valuable real estate in other sections of the State. He was a man of keen business ability, great vitality and energy, and possessed an instinctive sense of his duties as a citizen in his treatment of others in and out of commercial business. He made a fortune, but he made it by methods that invariably met with the approbation of all, for he operated on a code of moral ethics that admitted of no bond necessity where his word was given. Reared in a commercial atmosphere in his youth, when he received his first tutelage under the guidance of his father, he absorbed the principles of trade with ready ease and afterward carried on the work independently to a position of great prominence. His business was naturally coöperative, for he understood the value of adhesion of the whole commercial fabric, in order to produce results that would redound to the advantage of the entire community in making a general prosperity. He had many friends and made no enemies, for he was a fair man, an honest man and a citizen of spotless character, whose death was a distinct loss to Oklahoma, where he had lived for half a century, respected, admired and honored.

Mr. Erdwurm was born in the State of Mississippi, February 28, 1863, a son of Solomon and Betty W. Erdwurm, his father having been a merchant, and attended the elementary and high schools there. His first business venture was with his father, where he remained for some years and then removed to Cook County, Texas, where he established a mercantile enterprise of his own. In the early '80's he came to the Indian Territory and settled at Davis, where he opened a large store of general merchandise. He at that time was the owner of several thousands of acres of land in the region, from which he derived a profit in rentals and otherwise, and he also was a successful dealer in live stock. When Hobart was opened to settlement he at once established a general store there, backing up the enterprise with a cash capital of \$80,000. This was for many years the largest store of its kind in Hobart and continued its operations until within four months of his death, which occurred July 11, 1923. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religion was the Methodist Episcopal.

Solomon Erdwurm married in Texas, January 15,

1898, Harriette Spotts, daughter of Edward B. and Matilda Spotts, her father having been a merchant. They were the parents of five children: Ruth, Morris, Wilton, Robert, and Clarence.

Of individual importance to the community because of his progressive spirit which was a constant inspiration to others, Solomon Erdwurm chanced to settle in Oklahoma at a period when men of his stamp were most needed. The land was virtually an untouched wilderness and he helped to make it blossom with progress. He was kindly and benevolent, sociable and generous, a man of wholesome nature who treated his fellowmen as he expected them to treat him, asking nothing that he was not ready at all times to reciprocate. His name will long be associated with the highest in the development of Oklahoma.

**J. NILE GODFREY**—With the happy faculty of balancing his activities between business, civic affairs, political interests and a just amount of recreation, J. Nile Godfrey of Oklahoma City, is one of those genial men who inspire confidence by their own sincerity and gain many friends and keep them. Mr. Godfrey was born near the historic old spot of Vincennes, Indiana, where his father had come from Ohio in the early days and where he remained until his passing away in 1906. His father was Henry F. Godfrey and his mother, who is still alive, Rebecca (Winders) Godfrey.

J. Nile Godfrey was born in Knox County, Indiana, near Vincennes on January 9, 1880. His education was begun in public schools of Wayne County, Illinois, and continued through the Southern Collegiate Institute, Albion, Illinois, Hayward College, Fairfield, Illinois, and Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Oklahoma. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school and for four terms was occupied in that college with a desire to become more proficient, and at the age of twenty, he came to Oklahoma and completed the course at Kingfisher College which granted him a teacher's certificate. After this, he taught another four terms in Kingfisher County and then began a business career. Locating at Fairview, he became interested in banking and was cashier of the Fairview State Bank and of the Farmers' and Merchants Bank. His talent for banking developed rapidly and after remaining in that line for few years, he organized and became cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Fairview. After several years of close confinement in a bank, he desired a more out-in-the-open life and opened a farm loan office in Fairview in the conduct of which he was taken often into the country. In a growing farming country with new settlers constantly wanting advice and encouragement, Mr. Godfrey had a splendid opportunity to study and become familiar with conditions and in 1916, he moved to Oklahoma City and associated himself with Dickinson, Reed and Randerson until he organized the Godfrey-Brewer Investment Company, which makes a specialty of farm loans and of which company Mr. Godfrey is the active president. Through his zeal and discriminating judgment the business has grown and attained a notable success. His policies incorporated in the business at its beginning are based on years of experience with the type of clientele which he invites, and owing to this personal understanding of his customers, Mr. Godfrey has been the main factor in insuring the progress of the organization. Despite his constant attention to business, Mr. Godfrey has time for the duties of a citizen and has for a time been chairman







*Lilah D Lindsey*

of the County Committee of the Republican party to which political organization he is most loyal. He is a valuable member of the Chamber of Commerce, serving on the good roads and other committees. He is a member of the Fairview Lodge, No. 377, Free and Accepted Masons, and is teacher of the Men's Brotherhood Class of the Culbertson Heights Presbyterian Church of which he is a member. During the World War, Mr. Godfrey gave generously of his time and money to the support of his country and was ready to respond to the fourth draft had that draft been needed. Having been practically dependent on his own efforts for support since the age of twelve years, Mr. Godfrey owes his success to the slow fire of purposeful effort, never forgetting that staunch friends made by being friendly are a valuable asset to every man. Oklahoma City is indeed fortunate to have such a citizen.

On August 13, 1908, in Madison County, Nebraska, J. Nile Godfrey married Mary Every, daughter of R. P. Every of Kingfisher, Oklahoma. They have five children: Virginia, J. Nile, Jr., Richard Henry, Mary Maud, and James Halsell.

**MRS. LILAH D. LINDSEY**—The remarkable progress and development of the State of Oklahoma during the past few decades is directly traceable to the noble and energetic efforts of those public-spirited men and women who, without thought of self, have labored long and hard in the service of their commonwealth and its people. One of the outstanding women of the entire country, Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, of Tulsa, has been a foremost figure in all the women's organizations of this State for many years, while her philanthropic and charitable work has been conducted on a remarkably large scale. Taking advantage of every opportunity to further the interests of this State which she loves, there is no organization within its confines, having as its object the welfare and betterment of her own sex and of the people in general, that does not have her name enrolled in a place of honor.

Mrs. Lindsey was born in the Creek Nation, of Cherokee-Creek descent, the daughter of John and Susan (McKellop) Denton, both of whom were natives of Alabama, of Scotch ancestry, and who, in the early 30's came to the Creek Nation of Indian Territory. Mrs. Lindsey's mother came of a missionary family, and as a physician, she practiced over the entire Creek Nation in the pioneering days.

Lilah Denton Lindsey received her early education in the old Tallahassee Mission School of the Creek Nation, acquiring her fundamental knowledge under the tutelage of Miss Eliza J. Baldwin, who encouraged her interest in the broad field of philanthropy, which she has since made her life-work. Her parents having died when she was but sixteen years old, she went to Hillsboro, Ohio, and entered Highland Institute, from which she was graduated with honors in the class of 1883, being the first Creek Indian girl to graduate from that institution of learning. A few months before her graduation from Highland Institute, she was appointed by the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian church in New York to teach at the Weleetka Mission Indian Boarding School in Indian Territory, to which point the old Tallahassee Mission had been transferred. This honor she readily accepted and during the early years spent in teaching at the mission schools, she

soon achieved a position of high standing as an educator. After ten years spent in the missions, she accepted a position with the national schools in the State, having had this post conferred upon her by the State Board of Education without the necessity of taking the standard examination usually required by all teachers. Mrs. Lindsey has been connected for many years with the Women's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest; the present Frances Willard Home for Girls, located on a forty-acre tract in Tulsa County, of which she is a member of the board, is an outgrowth of the Florence Crittenden Home for Fallen Girls, which was one of her earlier interests, she having been chairman of the executive board which purchased the original building at that time, within the city limits.

She was appointed by Governor Haskell as the Oklahoma delegate to the International Tuberculosis Conference held at Washington, District of Columbia; and at the World's Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held in Boston in the early part of this century, Mrs. Lindsey was introduced to the assemblage of women from all nations of the world as a "real native of America." She is president of the Tulsa Women's Christian Temperance Union, and for a year edited the official organ of the Union in Indian Territory. She organized the Maccabees and the Women's Relief Corps at Tulsa, of which latter she is a member of the executive committee, one year editing the books of the National Society at the Atlantic City Convention. In the Tulsa Women's Club, she was one of the organizers and served as a parliamentarian continuously for seven years, since which she has served several separate terms. She gave to Tulsa and to Oklahoma the first police matron in the State. For some time, she was vice-president of the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress and was instrumental in developing the Drama League from a small membership to an influential voice in community affairs. In June, 1926, Mrs. Lindsey organized the Parliamentary Study Club, of which she is president, and is also a member of the State Legislative Committee of the General Federation of Clubs, and also displays a deep interest in preserving the old Indian landmarks. In 1927 she was serving her second year as chairman of "Better Homes in America" for Tulsa County, appointed by Herbert Hoover. Her religious adherence is given to the First Presbyterian Church at Tulsa, in which she is the oldest in length of membership.

On April 23, 1928, she was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Kansas City in June. The women of the party asked for recognition giving them full and equal vote from a fifty-fifty point of service in a resolution introduced at the State Republican Convention held in Oklahoma City. She is serving as president of the City Federation of Clubs, an election that carries a two-year term.

Lilah Denton married, in 1884, Colonel Lee W. Lindsey, at the Weleetka Mission. He was a native of Ohio, born in 1845, and served in an Ohio regiment of Cavalry during the Civil War, and after peace was restored, went South and spent several years in Alabama, where he superintended the quarrying of stone for the erection of the first machine shops in Birmingham. He became a building contractor and moved on to the Creek Nation in Indian Territory in the



"70's," and under his direction, the walls and enclosure of the old council house of the Creek Nation at Okmulgee were completed. Locating at Tulsa, he established his home there in 1886, and for many years has been one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Northeastern Oklahoma.

**IDA (MAYALL) HALE**—There is no influence more potent in building good citizens than that which is wielded in the school room, and Oklahoma, like every other State in the Union, owes much to those who have, with faithfulness and ability, directed the educational work, and to those who have in the teaching ranks shaped and moulded the ideals of the youth of the land. Among those who have borne and are still bearing aloft the standard of high educational ideals in Oklahoma is Mrs. Ida (Mayall) Hale, superintendent of schools in Oklahoma County, who has filled that responsible position since 1921. She has been engaged in educational work throughout her active life, as teacher, as mother, and now as superintendent of schools, and the eight years which have passed since her election to the last named office have amply demonstrated her fitness and her zeal. Mrs. Hale holds a life diploma from the Central State Teachers' College, of Edmond, Oklahoma, and is active in civic and community work.

Born in DeWitt County, near Maroa, Illinois, Mrs. Hale is a daughter of James Mayall, a native of Indiana, who is engaged as a farmer, and of Lizzie Mayall, the last mentioned of whom is a native of Illinois. As a girl she attended the public schools of Maroa, Illinois, including the high schools, and later she prepared herself for the teaching profession, studying and taking examinations, while gaining experience teaching in rural and city schools, and then teaching in high schools. Continuing her studies she received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the Central State Teachers' College, at Edmond, Oklahoma, and for the past several years she has devoted her time and her ability to the educational interests of this section of the State of Oklahoma. In 1921 she was made superintendent of the schools of Oklahoma County, and in this capacity she is displaying marked ability and genuine administrative capacity. A good citizen, a well prepared teacher, and a mother, Mrs. Hale has had a well rounded experience which peculiarly fits her for her duties of the office to which she has been elected, and her points of contact with those whom she serves are numerous and vital. She is bringing to her work the energy and enthusiasm which have characterized all her activities throughout her life, and her long practical experience as a teacher enables her to bring clear understanding to the problems of the teachers, while her experience as mother and home maker bring her close to the lives of the parents of the many young lives under her care. Coöperation, honest work, and thorough scholarship, with high ideals of character development as a part of the aim of school education, have made the work of Mrs. Hale especially valuable in the county, and her supporters are well satisfied with the choice they have made in selecting her for the responsible work of guiding and directing the education of their children. Mrs. Hale is much beloved by those who know her best, and the number of her friends is legion. She exercises a wholesome and vital influence over the lives of the young people with whom she is associated, and is a source of inspiration to the teachers working under her direction.

Politically, she gives her support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, and she takes an active interest in its affairs, attending various State and County conventions. In civic and community affairs she is helpfully active, using her influence and her ability in every possible way for the advancement of the general welfare. During the World War she was active in Red Cross work and in the various Liberty Loan drives, and she still retains her interest in the work of the Red Cross. In general school activities she is one of the foremost, and her wise counsel, as well as her able execution are important factors in many community undertakings. She is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, and professionally she is identified with the Oklahoma State Educational Association and with the National Education Association; and with the Christian church in her religious affiliation.

Ida Mayall was married in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 21, 1905, to Willard Bell Hale, son of Ewen C., a native of Missouri, and of Jennie Hale, the last mentioned of whom is a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have two children: 1. Virginia Ruth, born October 6, 1908. 2. Lois Irene, born July 16, 1911. Mrs. Hale has her office in the Court House, in Oklahoma City.

**HENDERSON C. INKLEBARGER**—Land that cost Henderson C. Inklebarger, of Blair, Jackson County, a dollar and a quarter an acre when he came to Oklahoma forty odd years ago is now valued at an average of one hundred and sixty dollars an acre, and he owns three hundred and twenty acres of it. All his life Mr. Inklebarger has been a man of intense industry. No grass ever grew under his feet, for he was trained from boyhood to put his whole strength into the open air work he was brought up to do. He came to be a highly trained farmer and an authority on the breeding of cattle. He understood fruit culture and made it a prosperous business enterprise. He knew most thoroughly what the people wanted from the soil and he produced it for the markets that were clamoring for products. The results were inevitable and today he stands as one of the leading industrialists of Oklahoma in his specialties, and as a citizen whose example is worthy of emulation by the rising generation of agriculturists.

He was born in Tennessee, August 20, 1859, a son of M. L. and Liza (Cottoner) Inklebarger. They moved to Cedar County, Missouri, where the boy went to the public schools and assisted his father in working the family farm. They later went to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where they lived and worked for several years in transporting freight between that place and Joplin, Missouri. They then moved onward into the Southwest, coming to Texas in 1875, where the elder bought one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land and improved it by cultivation, remaining there for twelve years, when the father died and his son came to his present location in Jackson County. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of arable land at one dollar and a quarter an acre, with five years in which to pay for it. He planted an orchard of apple, peach, apricot and cherry trees and several kinds of berries and went in for pomology on an intense basis of culture. In the beginning he also bred cattle, keeping an average of about two hundred head and raising their feed on his own land. His nearest neighboring town was Quanah, Texas, sixty





*Minnie Keith Bailey-*



miles distant. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of Red River bottom land, easily worth fifty thousand dollars. In 1888 he erected his home, hauling the lumber from Vernon, Texas. This house sufficed until 1915, when he built his present residence, which is shaded by beautiful trees and overlooks his broad expanse of productive land. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Henderson C. Inklebarger married, in 1889, Pauline Bellamy, of Kansas, and they are the parents of six children: Emma, married Wayne Lloyd, of Altus, Oklahoma; Blanche, deceased; Jewell, married Sam New, of Kiowa, Oklahoma; Henry, deceased; Jay, associated with his father in farming; and Alta, married Ed Crowe, of Blair, Oklahoma.

**MINNIE KEITH BAILEY** (Mrs. John Roberts Bailey)—Author of "Life's Undertow," the first book of poems ever published by a woman of Oklahoma, and now (1928) with another volume of poems ready for the publisher, Minnie Keith Bailey (Mrs. John Roberts Bailey) was born in Brown County, Kansas, five miles north and west of White Cloud. Her parents, U. S. and Mary (Grossman) Keith, were married after the close of the Civil War, and moved from Ohio to Kansas, to the farm where Minnie Keith, eldest of four children, was born. She attended the public schools of her State and also a private school, the Atchison Institute, of Atchison, Kansas, in 1883. In the country schools of Brown County and in the graded schools of Hiawatha she taught for a period, and attended Western Normal College, of Shenandoah, Iowa, whence she graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and high scholastic standing.

In 1889, she was married, at McPherson, Kansas, to John Roberts Bailey, of Seneca, Nemaha County, Kansas. Of this union one child, a daughter, was born, in 1891: Mildred Keith Bailey. The family moved to Oklahoma in 1901, living in Garber a year, and removing to Enid in 1902, there to reside fifteen years. Here the daughter grew up, and was librarian of the Enid Carnegie Library until the month of August, 1913, when she married L. O. Render, of Pauls Valley. They had two children: Bailey A., and Mary Frances. The mother died in 1920, and the children were adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, at the daughter's request, expressed before her death. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are rearing the children as their own.

Minnie Keith Bailey has always been public-minded. She has been identified with community interests ever since she came to live in Oklahoma; has worked with the Federated Clubs for more than twenty years, and is still doing that work, now being president of the Ladies' Tuesday Afternoon Club of Perry, the oldest Federated Club in the Cherokee Strip; she is president of the Perry Library Board, and member of Chapter BH, P. E. O., of Perry. Mrs. Bailey is one of the original women of the State invited to sew the stars on the first official flag of Oklahoma. She accepted this invitation, and on June 16, 1908, helped sew the stars in place. The flag was broken forth atop Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1908. This flag was also used at the launching of

the battleship "Oklahoma." Mrs. Bailey helped organize the Betsy Ross Association of Oklahoma, and was one of the committee charged with drafting its constitution. It is interesting to note in this connection that Oklahoma is the only State besides Pennsylvania to organize a Betsy Ross Association. Appointed to the Garfield County Council of Defense, Mrs. Bailey had charge of the women's work of the county. She helped organize the Oklahoma Authors' Club, and was its first vice-president. She is now, and has been since 1913, an active member of the League of American Penwomen. Her literary work has been highly commended by Hamilton W. Mabie, who said: "You have something to say, and say it with a considerable skill"; by Elbert Hubbard, who said "You have an insight into the soul of things that is beautiful." William Allen White said: "Your revelation is kind, gentle and hearty." Mrs. A. C. Scott: "Your poems are heart songs that point the way unerringly to happiness, and I find reflected in them the highest thought of the day." From the "State Capital": "Her poetic work has had the approval of some of the best literary talent of the country. It combines sentiment with sense. She is one of the literary women of Oklahoma who has established merit. She has the muse of a true poet." The following verses from Mrs. Bailey's pen testify to the justness of this praise:

#### WEAVERS ALL

At life's loom we work  
Weavers all.  
Whether we will or no  
The shuttle moves  
And the threads we throw  
To and fro.

At life's loom we work  
Weavers all.  
The hours glide fast or slow,  
The thread is grey or golden glow;  
But the shuttle flies  
To and fro.

At life's loom we work  
Weavers all.  
The shuttle stops: our work is done,  
The broken threads drop one by one:  
They fold our hands,  
We'd scarce begun.

Mrs. Bailey has always been for equal suffrage. She was president of the Enid Suffrage Association and one of the first vice-presidents of the Oklahoma Equal Suffrage Association. She held the office through the Constitutional Convention, and with the convention as a medium worked to have equal suffrage incorporated in the constitution. She was one of the State delegates to the fiftieth anniversary of the National Women's Suffrage Association in St. Louis, 1918.

Of Scotch and English descent, Mrs. Bailey's ancestors came to this country in 1662, and settled in Massachusetts, near Bridgewater. She is descended in direct line from the Field Marischall Keiths of Scotland. Her father, Uri S. Keith, was born in Ohio. He enlisted in the service of his country at the age of nineteen years, and served until the close of the Civil War, with the rank of lieutenant. Her grandfather, Fordyce Manter Keith, was a ranking lieutenant-colonel, and had charge of Dayton when it was under martial law. He was Provost Marshal of East Tennessee. One of her ancestors, Luke Keith, served in the Revolution, with the rank of

corporal, from December 17, 1776, to March 20, 1777, and again from August 17 to August 22, 1777.

Mrs. Bailey is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, of Perry, and in its conduct is constantly active.

**JASPER H. McCULLOUGH**—There is no doubt that the American farmer is now, as he has been throughout the history of this country, a vital factor in national and local prosperity. Upon his faithfulness and efficiency rests the financial as well as the physical well being of the city dweller. To this important group belonged the late Jasper H. McCullough, who owned a large and fertile farm in Tillman County, near Tipton, Oklahoma. He farmed for the love of it as much as for profit, and he was able to bring his property to a high degree of cultivation. Mr. McCullough was, moreover, a man of strong personality, open-hearted, magnetic, and possessed of many friends.

Jasper H. McCullough was born in Texas and came to Oklahoma in 1905, making his home there for the next twenty-two years, until his death, October 20, 1927. He lived for a year in Altus, then took up his homestead in Tillman County, on which he resided for eighteen years. It was in 1924 that he purchased the farm which is now the home of his widow and son. In this farm are four hundred acres, all improved and under cultivation, with excellent buildings to take care of the stock. Mr. McCullough specialized in cotton and stock-raising. A prosperous man, a sagacious farmer, and a good citizen, he participated in progressive movements and had many friends. He was a member of Tipton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1904, Jasper H. McCullough married Eddie Parks, also a native of Texas, daughter of F. R. and Elizabeth (Carr) Parks, a record of Mr. Parks appearing in the following biography. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough were the parents of three children: Frances Lucile, in college at Norman; Richard Cecil, a graduate of the Tipton High School, now operating the home farm, married Bess Pickrell, daughter of N. A. Pickrell, whose record also is published in this history; and Lorraine, now a student in school.

A fine citizen was lost by the community when Mr. McCullough died, and a beloved and loving father of a family. His was a good life, with a record of solid accomplishment and the accumulation of much affection and esteem from his friends and fellow-citizens. His was an independent nature, strong, yet sweet, radiating friendliness and good will. Never did he fail to respond to a call for help and never did he fail to act wisely in his own affairs or in the aid and advice he gave to others.

**FLEMING R. PARKS**—Engaging in farming in his youth, Mr. Parks followed this type of work at first for twenty-one years in Texas, and later, until his retirement, in Oklahoma. After four years of farming in Greer County he came to Tillman County and there was for many years one of the leading cotton planters of Tipton. His large property, carefully cultivated, was always considered one of the finest and most productive farms in the county, while Mr. Parks himself has always been regarded as one of the most substantial and respected citizens of the community.

Fleming R. Parks was born in North Carolina, January 28, 1865, a son of Fleming and Emily (Sealney) Parks. His parents were natives of West Virginia and, in 1874, came to Oklahoma, where both died. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom only one other beside Mr. Parks himself is living today. Mr. Parks received his education in Texas, in which State he commenced to farm for himself upon reaching his maturity. He continued successfully for twenty-one years and then came to Oklahoma, where he has resided ever since. His first farm in this State was located in Greer County, consisted of three hundred and twenty acres, and was operated by Mr. Parks for four years, until he sold it for \$7,500. He then bought another three hundred and twenty acre farm, this time in Tillman County, to which property he added later from time to time, until he owned all together five hundred and ten acres. All of this land has always been planted to cotton, being high-grade and especially adapted for this use. He is now retired and makes his home one-half of a mile south of Tipton, his residence being considered the finest in the county. He is a member of the Altus Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Always interested in civic affairs, he has served on the school board and he is also a director of the Citizens' Gin at Tipton. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Mr. Parks married Mary F. Carr, a daughter of the late J. M. and Emily (Morgan) Carr. Both of Mrs. Parks' parents were natives of Alabama and came to Oklahoma in 1901, residing there until their death. They had one other child besides Mrs. Parks, who is also living. Mr. and Mrs. Parks' union was blessed with ten children: 1. Eddie, widow of J. H. McCullough (q. v). 2. Leona, wife of R. W. Humble. 3. Earley. 4. Iola, wife of H. Chambers. 5. Richard P. 6. Herbert O. 7. Frances A., wife of L. B. Timson. 8. Joseph R. 9. Filmore. 10. A child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Parks is a member of the Baptist church, in the work of which she takes an active part.

**UNA LEE ROBERTS**—Pioneer work of any kind is seldom easy. Particularly is it difficult when it means breaking away from established manners and customs. Under these conditions all the more credit is due to those women who have braved public opinion by accepting political appointments and elections and great is the gratitude due them by their sister citizens when they have made good. Miss Una Lee Roberts, Assistant Secretary of State for Oklahoma, is an outstanding figure among the women who have made good and are continuing to make good. Miss Roberts has seen the wisdom of "looking before making a leap." She has been willing to learn by serving as an assistant, rather than rush madly to attain an executive position for which she had not to her own conscientious character prepared herself. Now, after many years of actual experience, wherein she has made good in a number of offices, she is qualified and all the citizens of Oklahoma know that she is qualified to fill successfully almost any office in the State government to which she might be elected or appointed. No man within this State has a higher standing nor is one more highly esteemed as a public servant than Miss Roberts.

Miss Roberts is a native of Texas, the daughter of Sterling G. and Josephine (Brown) Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were married at Longview, Texas, on February 4, 1874. They later made their home in





Uncle Roberts,





Hallsville, Harrison County, and then as Mr. Roberts' business interests made it necessary for him to be located in more of a business center, they moved to Dallas, where Mr. Roberts carried on his wholesale lumber business. He was a pioneer lumberman and his was one of the largest firms in Dallas, from which he distributed lumber over a wide territory. Among his customers were Colonel Graves Leeper and his brothers, to whom Mr. Roberts sold many carloads of lumber. Dallas was not the commercial center it is today, but it was through just such big businesses as that carried on by Mr. Roberts that the city has attained its present proportions.

Una Lee Roberts was born at Hallsville, Harrison County, Texas, on April 16, 1875. She received her education in James College and in grammar school, then graduated from the old high school in Dallas, Texas. This was in the time when there was only one high school in Dallas, and after finishing there, Miss Roberts finding that she had both talent and taste for business attended and graduated from a business college in Dallas. With this equipment, she began her career in her father's wholesale lumber business in Dallas in the position of stenographer. Her first work outside of her father's office was with the Dallas Oil & Refining Company, of Dallas, Texas. Her next position was with the Federal Government in the National Park Bureau. But Miss Roberts was always qualified to receive any promotion that came to her, for she has made her work her profession and has in every detail qualified herself to be master of the technique and the position.

For fifteen years, Miss Roberts was with the National Park Bureau at Sulphur, Oklahoma, and at Hot Springs, Arkansas. During this period she served under five different superintendents and one special inspector in the Platt National Park, at Sulphur. Her principals were Swords, Green, French, Sneed and Ferris. That she was retained by these different superintendents is evidence of her ability to handle the affairs of the office. For a few months, Miss Roberts was acting superintendent, giving further proof of ability to manage the affairs of the bureau. She also served under the superintendent and medical director at Hot Springs Reservation, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

When Colonel R. A. Sneed came from Platt National Park to Oklahoma City as Confederate Pension Commissioner of Oklahoma, Miss Roberts came with him as his secretary. In 1923, Colonel Sneed was elected Secretary of State for Oklahoma and appointed Miss Roberts as Assistant Secretary of State, saying, as he made this appointment: "Miss Roberts has an exceptionally fine personality. She is popular in the official family at the State House and in her former home of Sulphur, where she spent so many years, her friends are numbered by all who know her. She is thoroughly competent and she will make an efficient assistant in the new office, just as she has in all other positions she has occupied." As far as is known, Miss Roberts was the first woman to hold the office of Assistant Secretary of State, in the United States.

In January, 1927, when Colonel Graves Leeper was elected to succeed Colonel Sneed in office, Miss Roberts was retained in her former position by reappointment. During the years that Miss Roberts has been Assistant Secretary of State she has, according to one newspaper report, "proven herself

one of the most capable women officeholders in the State, and has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Secretary of State." With regard to this candidacy, Miss Roberts has not urged its fulfillment as she has felt that up to this time, 1928, those seeking the office have been her friends and seniors and she would rather help them to gain a victory at the polls than to put herself in the way. The following excerpt from an editorial in "The Oklahoma City News" illustrates the esteem in which Miss Roberts is held:

Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former Secretary of the State of New York is asking women to stand by her during the investigation of her office which is now under way. She claims that this investigation is in effect a persecution, engineered by male politicians anxious to discredit female suffrage and women in office.

Here in the Oklahoma Secretary of State's office, there has been for five years an assistant secretary, Miss Una Lee Roberts. Miss Roberts, under both Colonel R. A. Sneed and Colonel Graves Leeper, has not, as Mrs. Knapp did, tried "to play the game." She has had the theory that the best policy was simply to try to do each day's work as nearly as possible according to the strict letter of the law.

Nobody has ever even suggested that the Secretary of State's office here needed investigating. Miss Roberts has not been in any sense a revolutionary. She has not sought to run amuck. But the corporations that have tried to put something over on the office have found her constantly on the alert.

Let no one assume, from Mrs. Knapp's experience, that women in office have proved failures. Our own Miss Roberts stands as a refutation. It is not at all to Oklahoma's credit, either, that the State constitution still prevents Miss Roberts, or other women like her, from seeking election as Secretary of State, or to other State offices.

In the making of the Constitution of Oklahoma, there was inserted an amendment which among other things disqualified women to hold the office of Secretary of State. This amendment was supposed to have been changed, but owing to irregularity in the manner in which the change was made, it was not legal. It was Miss Roberts who discovered and brought to light the irregularity and in this discovery emphasized her own careful methods of accuracy.

In politics, Miss Roberts is "a Texas Democrat." And she has held many public offices as has already been stated. Yet, while Miss Roberts is skilled in her work, she is no less interested in affairs that are of interest to women. While in Sulphur, Oklahoma, she was president of the Sorosis Club and of the Serena Carter Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is now a member of the Oklahoma City Chapter of this organization. She is also a member of the American Legion Auxiliary of Oklahoma City; the Business Women's Club; and the Baptist church. Miss Roberts traces her early American ancestry to John Roberts of Virginia, who fought in the Revolutionary War. In addition to the societies already mentioned, Miss Roberts is a member of the Oklahoma Hospitality Club; the Arts and Science Research Club; a life-member of the Historical Society of Oklahoma; and a member of the Confederate Memorial Association.

In her work as a State official, Miss Roberts has attracted attention to the manner in which she conducts her office, and on one occasion Mrs. Jane Y. McCallum, Secretary of State for Texas, requested a description of the filing system inaugurated by Miss Roberts as being one especially devised and well worked out to fill the needs of keeping State records. It is in the little things as well as the big responsibilities that Miss Roberts has proven clean politics

and sincerity of purpose. Her example is one worthy of emulation by all public officials regardless of sex.

**MRS. JENELLA DIANA (KIDD) JONES** — County superintendent of schools, Woodward County, Mrs. Jenella D. (Kidd) Jones, has had a career of interest and variety, and is today one of the foremost citizens of the city of Woodward, widely acquainted through the county and State.

Mrs. Jones was born at Nevada, Missouri, and is a daughter of Lewis and Mary B. (Maddox) Kidd, both of whom were born in Missouri, her father having engaged long as a farmer. In 1896 he located at Vici, Woodward County, Oklahoma, with his family, and there made a specialty of raising pure-bred Jersey cattle and registered hogs, having been the first in the county to introduce this pure-bred stock. He also engaged extensively in fruit growing, and in fine, became a dominant force in the upbuilding of Woodward County. His death, March 1, 1917, brought deep sorrow into scores of homes. A beloved pioneer and friend had passed. Mrs. Kidd survives her husband to the present time (1929), and makes her home with her daughter in Woodward. In the family were four children: 1. Gladys, deceased. 2. Frank Jones, deceased. 3. Arthur R., of Pueblo, Colorado. 4. Mrs. Jones, of whom follows.

After she had secured a sound elementary and secondary academic instruction in the public schools, Mrs. Jones matriculated in the Northwest State Teachers College, at Alva, receiving her degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later took a diploma from commercial college. It was she who founded the Woodward Commercial College, which she sold upon election to the office of county superintendent of schools in 1924. She is very active in the Baptist church, being a teacher of Sunday School classes in that denomination. Mrs. Jones has the distinction of being the only woman in the State to hold a master's Life Saving degree; and also is the only woman to be a member of the National Swimming Instruction Association. She has taught swimming in Northwest Teachers' College at Alva since 1922, and is examiner for the American Red Cross, in the interests of which society she was of valued assistance during the World War.

On December 23, 1912, Jenella Diana Kidd was united in marriage with Mikel R. Jones.

**MAUDE (ANNIS) FISHWICK**—A native of St. Louis, Missouri, but for many years a resident of Oklahoma, Mrs. Fishwick, though looking after the bringing up of a small daughter and attending most efficiently to the conduct of her household, has always taken a keen and very effective interest in the civic life of the community and in public affairs. She is typical of modern American women, who so remarkably well understand how to combine the duties of motherhood with those of citizenship. Just as during times of peace she has done most effective work as an active participant in politics, her patriotism led her, in times of war, to devote her unusual executive ability and capacity for leadership to further the many patriotic movements of that period. Naturally she is considered one of the leading figures in Oklahoma City, to the development and progress of which community she has made many valuable contributions.

Maude (Annis) Fishwick (Mrs. Frank Fishwick) was born at St. Louis, Missouri, June 20, 1881, a

daughter of William Kirk and Mary Jane (Henderson) Annis. Her father, through whom she is of English-Irish descent and a member of one of the first families of Virginia, was a river pilot on the Mississippi River and associated in that service with Mark Twain. During the Civil War he served under General Grant in the telegraph corps, losing his hearing at the battle of Shiloh. Mrs. Fishwick's mother was of Dutch descent, her father losing his life while serving in the Mexican War.

The subject of this article was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, graduating from St. Louis High School, June 15, 1899. She married in 1905, and in 1914, came to live in Oklahoma City, where for many years she has been prominent in numerous civic movements, as well as in politics. A supporter of the Democratic party, she has been a member of every County Executive Committee since 1919 and, in January, 1922, she was elected first vice-chairman of the Oklahoma County Democratic Committee. During the campaign of 1922 she served as acting chairman, and for the only time in the history of the State of Oklahoma all nominees on the Democratic ticket were elected. In January, 1924, she was reelected and again she was placed in charge of the campaign that year. When, in 1920, Governor Cox of Ohio, the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, visited Oklahoma City, she was a member of the reception committee appointed to welcome him. The year before she had organized very effectively the Fourth Ward for the Democratic party in the municipal election. During Mayor Walton's administration she was appointed by that official to represent Oklahoma City at the Women's Citizenship Conference, which was held in April, 1920, at Norman, Oklahoma, and which was attended by representatives of every city in the State. She also served as a member of the milk supply sub-committee of the Public Health Committee of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. During the World War she was prominently active in Red Cross work, being the organizer and chairman of the Washington School Red Cross Unit, one of the most successful organizations of this type in Oklahoma City. This unit, both as individuals and collectively, achieved a record of production of hospital supplies that won high commendation, and under Mrs. Fishwick's leadership was often publicly cited as an inspiring example of devotion to duty. She also took a leading part in a Salvation Army Home Service Campaign, which raised \$50,000 and during which she was the leader of the Fourth Ward team. She is a member of Nova Chapter, No. 263, Order of the Eastern Star; the Women's National Democratic Club of Washington, District of Columbia; and the Oklahoma Hospitality Club, of which latter she was one of the organizers.

Mrs. Fishwick, then Miss Maude Annis, was married at St. Louis, Missouri, June 20, 1905, to Frank Fishwick. Her husband, a son of George and Sarah Jane (Underwood) Fishwick, is of English and Scotch descent, his father having been a native of England, his mother being of Scotch origin. Mr. and Mrs. Fishwick are the parents of one daughter, Frances Maude Fishwick, born at Oklahoma City, September 4, 1920. They make their home at No. 1418 West Fourteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

**RUFUS HANSEN SHERRILL**—Combining the science of practical pharmacy with that of medicine,



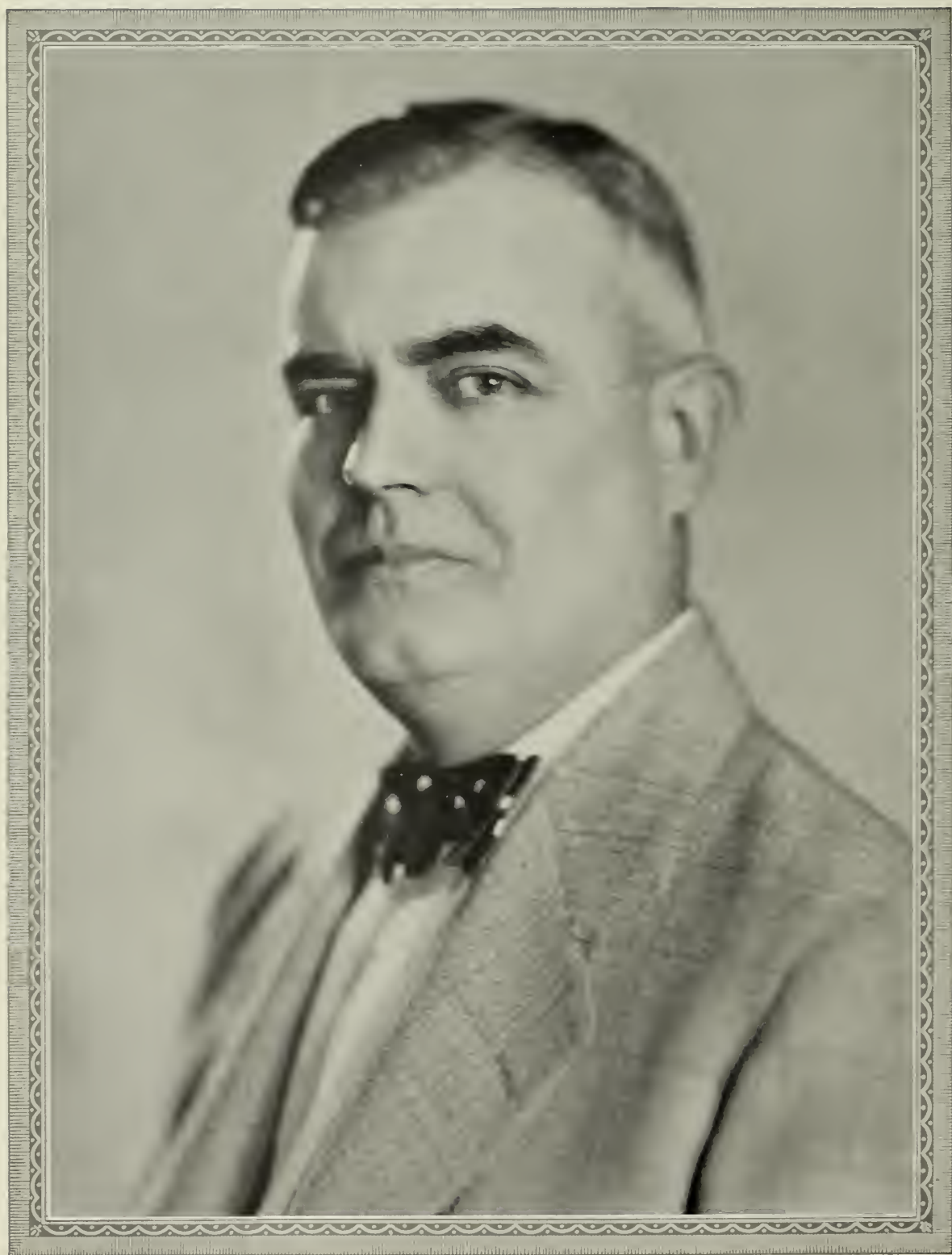


*Maudie Annie Liehwick*









*J. V. Boston,*

Rufus Hansen Sherrill, of Broken Bow, has given doubly to Oklahoma in valuable contribution and long has been appreciated for the services he has rendered in the two arts. Additional to both is his fortunate possession of a personality of such happy nature that lightens the spirit of the invalid or sufferer and has the effect of hastening a cure, where, otherwise, medicine might not avail. Cheer in the sick chamber is recognized as of the highest importance and the physician who radiates health and optimism himself has won half the battle against disease. It is thus that Dr. Sherrill is armed and it is these attributes that have made him one of the most successful and popular of the physicians of this State.

He was born in Buckner, Arkansas, December 4, 1885, a son of Tom Sherrill, a farmer and native of Tennessee, born in 1853, and of Nancy Elizabeth (White) Sherrill, also born in Tennessee, in 1858. Their son was educated at the University of Arkansas, following the elementary courses in the public schools, and was graduated in the class of 1903. He then studied pharmacy for two years in Atlanta, Georgia, graduating in that science in 1906, when he came to Oklahoma and settled in Idabel, where he pursued his profession until 1911. He then determined to become a physician and returned to the University of Arkansas to take the course in medicine. This he completed in 1915, graduating as physician and surgeon and returning to this State, this time to establish himself in practice in Broken Bow, where he has since remained.

During the participation of the United States in the World War he entered the service and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps. With this arm of the service he remained for the duration of the war, being stationed at Jefferson Barracks Base Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, after a period of training at Fort Riley, Kansas. He is a Democrat in politics and attends the Baptist church. His college fraternity is Chi Zeta Chi and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having membership of the thirty-second degree in Bedouin Temple, of Muskogee, and in Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and of the Oklahoma State and McCurtain County Medical Societies, being secretary of the County Society and also a Tri-County Medical Association, comprising McCurtain, Choctaw and Pushmataha counties. His other affiliations are in the American Legion and the Izaak Walton League.

Mr. Sherrill married, June 28, 1911, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Mattie Griggs, daughter of John Griggs, born in New York State in 1854, and Dora E. (Goodman) Griggs, born in New York State, in 1863. There are three children, as follows: 1. John Thomas, born in 1915. 2. Jacob Albert, born in 1922. 3. Reginald Hardy, born in 1924.

**JAMES B. WHITEHEAD**—Among the successful citizens of Tillman County, Oklahoma, whose private business activities contribute largely to the general prosperity, is James B. Whitehead, farmer and stock-owner. For more than a quarter of a century he has been working on his homestead which is now as fine a cotton and alfalfa plantation as is to be found in this section. He has also worked on the bettering of his stock, which is now a particularly fine collection.

James B. Whitehead was born in East Tennessee, August 4, 1873, son of John W. and Margaret (Smith)

Whitehead. The father fought in the Civil War as a dashing member of the Confederate Cavalry, and suffered a severe wound in the shoulder. Post-war hardships were not unknown to the family during the boyhood of James B. Whitehead, who was one of a large family of nine children. He therefore grew up strong and self-reliant, while he was spending his boyhood years in Tennessee and acquiring the fundamentals of a sound education. In 1894 he went West to Kansas in search of opportunity, and later tried Texas. It was in 1901 that Mr. Whitehead moved to Oklahoma and settled on the homestead which he has since cultivated to such a high degree of productivity. His splendid farm of four hundred acres is all under cultivation and is very fertile. Cotton and alfalfa are his chief crops. His own affairs have not precluded his taking a keen interest in the general community welfare and making important contributions to general progress. A Republican, he shirks none of the duties of citizenship, and for eight years, moreover, served actively as a member of the school board.

In 1905, James B. Whitehead married Ada Althley, daughter of Rufus and Joan (Terry) Althley, both of whom were born in Tennessee, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead are the parents of children: John Paul; Josie M., a student at college; Henry C.; James R.; Mary G.; Lillian; and twins, Lois and Lucile. All the children reside at home with their parents.

**O. O. BOSTON**—Associated with blossoms for the greater part of his life, O. O. Boston must have absorbed a part of their fragrance, for to the citizens of Tulsa, where he had conducted a prosperous florist business for more than fifteen years, he was the embodiment of pleasing contact. He possessed a gracious personality and a kindly nature; he was wholesome in his manner, energetic in his work, keen in his business sense, loyal in his devotion to friends and to the prosperity of the community of which he was a vital part. His career was a busy one from boyhood, and he died as he had lived—in harness. Admired and highly respected, beloved of a legion of friends, his loss in the prime of manhood was a severe blow, yet his name will be permanently graven on the tablets of Oklahoma's history as one of her leading citizens and most progressive merchants. He was sincerely interested in all affairs of a public nature that tended to improve the happiness of the people, and an active participant in the activities of fraternal organizations, in which he held leading positions. He was a good churchman, and a devoted son, husband and father, a man among men, a prince of the blood in his every act of life.

Born in Hastings, Nebraska, December 9, 1885, he completed the elementary and high school grades and then went to work, his first occupation having been herding dairy cattle along a railroad right-of-way. When he was sixteen years of age he went to Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, and there obtained employment in a hotel, where he worked for six months. This he left for employment in a store in a Michigan city for two years, then coming to Oklahoma City, where he was employed in a music store for two years. He spent the years from 1904 to 1916 in the employ of various florist establishments in Oklahoma City, and then came to Tulsa, where he opened his own business. About three weeks prior to his death



Mr. Boston opened a wonderful new shop in the Alvin Hotel. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, having membership in the Knights Templar, the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious faith he was Presbyterian. He died suddenly at his home in Tulsa, April 19, 1929.

O. O. Boston married, in 1915, Klyde Neff, of Oklahoma City, and they were the parents of one daughter, Mary Rose, now living with her mother in Tulsa. He is also survived by his mother, Mrs. A. F. Boston, and two brothers, Gilbert and Graham.

Mr. Boston's work during his life in Oklahoma was such as to indicate a constantly developing future, for he made friends with ease and retained them always. He was attractive and sincere, generous and kindly, a typical man of broad nature that grew up in the great outdoors and held in his makeup a spirit of true humanitarianism. He was a valuable member of this community, whose loss was a blow to his friends and fellow-workers. Many florists, both from Oklahoma points and from out of the State, and many traveling salesmen, attended the funeral services. All of the florists in attendance wore white carnations, and at the close of the commitment service filed around the grave and paid final tribute by casting their flowers on the casket. The service was held in the First Presbyterian Church, and he was laid to rest in Oklahoma City.

**JAMES H. BERRY**—One of the most important offices in county government is that of tax assessor, and he who fills this office is more than apt to be severely criticised, for, when a person is over-assessed on lands and property, or believes himself to be, and it comes to his attention that his neighbor has been assessed at a lower rate, that person is bound to complain, and to criticize the tax assessor. Oklahoma County is singularly fortunate in having as assessor James H. Berry, and Oklahoma County is appreciative. The system of assessment inaugurated by Mr. Berry has met with universal acclaim as a satisfactory solution of the bothersome and complexing problem. Mr. Berry became interested in the question while attending a national meeting of the Tax Collectors Association of America, held in St. Louis, Missouri, the latter part of 1924. Assessors from Buffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, then put forth the model system, employed in their own communities, which Mr. Berry transplanted to Oklahoma County. The plan, as he adapted it to the needs of the constituency, was, in general, this: to divide all the county into ten-acre tracts for valuation purposes; to have valuation maps made, based upon special inquiry, and placed on exhibit, so that comparisons might be made by neighboring farmers and other persons directly interested. Maps were prepared, showing a great farm composed of arable land, woodland, waste land, and thereby illustrated the workability of the system. The old evil of blanket evaluation, of flat rate per acre with no allowance for unproductive land, was voted away at the polls, and Mr. Berry put into effect the ideal program. Just as the public is quick to criticize an assessor, oftentimes unfairly, attacking him on personal grounds, so is the public quick to praise him. And for several years the citizens of Oklahoma County have had naught but praise

for "Jim" Berry, Democrat, prominent member of the county's government, whose accomplishments are ever in the public eye through the press; and by word of mouth the citizens are self-congratulatory upon their choice.

James H. Berry was born at Dennison, Texas, October 31, 1878, son of H. S. D. Berry, physician and surgeon, who in the early days of the frontier, practiced at McAlester, Oklahoma, and of Lou A. (Murphy) Berry. Dr. Berry is deceased, having spent his life in the great humanitarian profession. Lou A. (Murphy) Berry is now (1929) living.

James H. Berry received his academic education in the public schools of St. Louis. His first employment and contact with the world of commerce and figures was as cash boy in one of the principal department stores of the Missouri metropolis; his next position was as shoe salesman at Springfield, Missouri; then in 1898, at the age of only twenty years, he became deputy clerk in the Court of Appeals, St. Louis; and as deputy clerk he remained in office for three years. Following this liberal training in public duty he became auditing and shipping clerk for the C. D. Greeg Tea and Coffee Company, St. Louis, then in 1903, returned to the courts, as deputy clerk of Criminal Courts, in St. Louis. The year following he resigned, entered the mercantile spheres of Silex, Missouri, and after nine years of sound business experience as proprietor of a store sold out. That was in 1913. Directly thereafter he became publisher of the Memphis, Tennessee, "Daily Record," disposed of this interest, which he had made profitable, and opened a job printing plant in Oklahoma City. In 1918 he had advanced deeply into the regard of local Democratic circles, and was named deputy county clerk, with offices in the Court House, Oklahoma City. Three years later he was appointed deputy county assessor, and in 1923 was named assessor, to fill an unexpired term. In 1924 he was elected to this office in his own right, for a term of four years; and, as recorded, has given great satisfaction to the people. While the affairs of his office are exacting, Mr. Berry does not fail to participate in general matters of concern to city and county. He is secretary and treasurer of the Assessors Association of Oklahoma, life-member of the Knights of Pythias, member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Lions' Club, and the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club.

On October 17, 1906, Mr. Berry was united in marriage with Katherine A. Lee, daughter of Wilford and Katherine (Mudd) Lee, natives of Kentucky and Maryland respectively. The ceremony was performed at Silex, Missouri; and the union has been blessed with three children: Robert Lee, Nell Marie, and Virginia Lou. The family reside at No. 710 West Sixteenth Street.

In comment upon Mr. Berry's record a local publication has declared that he was the only assessor to reduce assessments on residences in thirteen years (prior to July, 1926, when this matter was published); that he reduced assessments on the flooded district some \$45,000; changed the tax rolls so that tax payers would not have to pay \$285,500 already declared illegal, but which, had he not changed the rolls, would first have had to be paid in, then sued for; compiled tax rolls and made valuable maps, so that tax payers might have immediate and valuable information; has equalized assessments; and that he has altered the rolls so that the treasurer is able to wait upon all tax payers every day, and with a smaller force of as-







*Clara Henderson Girvin*

sistants. Mr. Berry is a man of notable presence. His face tells of intelligence and honesty; the high forehead, level gaze and firm mouth and chin are the outward marks of his character. He is a man of many loyal friends.

#### MRS. CLARA MAY (HENDERSON) GIRVIN

—Prominent in civic, educational and musical circles and in the social life of Oklahoma City and the State, Mrs. Clara M. (Henderson) Girvin, wife of Charles Gordon Girvin (see accompanying biography), is one of the foremost women in Oklahoma in matters having to do with cultural refinement and public service of a high order. Mrs. Girvin is the original woman member of the Oklahoma City Park Board, and for more than a decade has been its secretary. Gifted with unusual ability for organization and executive management, she has been retained in positions of importance in various enterprises and associations.

The name Henderson is old in Scotland, and on the paternal side Mrs. Henderson is of Scotch-English ancestry, while on the maternal side she is of Norman-French descent, from William the Conqueror of England.

The family of Henderson has lived in Scotland since the fifteenth century. Their chief seat is at Fordell, County Fife; and "Henderson of Fordell" is a term of distinction and well known throughout the United Kingdom. Many authentic and traditional accounts are current portraying the valor and dexterity of the early generations in peace and at war, and their fame extends across the continent of Europe.

(I) Elisha Williams Henderson, paternal great-grandfather of Clara M. (Henderson) Girvin, married Nancy Phillips, a native of Georgia. They were old Missionary Baptists. Their son was Thomas Franklin, of whom further.

(II) Dr. Thomas Franklin Henderson, son of Elisha Williams and Nancy (Phillips) Henderson, was born near Social Circle, Georgia, November 17, 1826, died August 10, 1888, in Wheatley, St. Francis County, Arkansas, and is buried in Sardis, Panola County, Mississippi. He was a private in Company E, 61st Alabama Infantry, Confederate Army. He enlisted June 6, 1863, at Macon, Georgia, and two days later was appointed hospital steward. On October 17, 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon. The latest record of him shows that he was returned to duty from Stewart Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, April 2, 1865. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia and New York, and was graduated from New York Medical College. Dr. Thomas Franklin Henderson married, August 10, 1848, Jane Emeline Stark, born near Social Circle, Georgia, October 14, 1832, died in 1861. They were the parents of five children: 1. William Elisha, of whom further. 2. Mary Emeline. 3. Tom. 4. Charles Malory. 5. Howell, who is the only survivor, and is living at Prairie, Mississippi.

(III) Dr. William Elisha Henderson, son of Dr. Thomas Franklin and Jane Emeline (Stark) Henderson, was born near Social Circle, Walton County, Georgia, September 28, 1850, died October 19, 1914, and is buried at Shawnee, Oklahoma. When he was eight years old, the family removed to Alabama, and later they moved to Lee County, Georgia. He attended schools in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and was graduated from the University of

Louisville, Kentucky, in 1873, having received his degree from that institution March 5, 1872. The family removed to Sardis, Mississippi, and he was granted a license to practice medicine in that State, May, 27, 1882. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Mississippi, October 24, 1876. He was graduated from the New York Polyclinic Hospital and received a certificate entitling him to practice. Having established a drug business in Sardis, Mississippi, he gave it into the care of his brothers, Charles and Howell. He practiced for a time in Wheatley, Arkansas, and later again returned to Sardis. Having become interested in the breeding and raising of thoroughbred horses and livestock, he gave considerable attention in that direction for a time. He was graduated from the Chicago (Illinois) Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, February 14, 1903. He was a member of the county and State medical associations of Mississippi and Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). In 1901 he removed to Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he practiced medicine until within a few months of his death, which occurred some thirteen years after his arrival in that city.

Dr. Henderson had pursued special courses in his profession at New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and attained high rank as a specialist. He was elected a member of the American Medical Association. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious fellowship formerly a Baptist, and latterly attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was an unusually gifted man. He perfected a very fine gun and a camera, which he might have had patented and have sold to good advantage, had he so desired. He wrote articles for medical journals, photographic periodicals and livestock journals, making his contributions without remuneration.

Dr. William Elisha Henderson married, July 14, 1875, at the home of the bride's parents, Davis Chapel, six miles from Sardis, Mississippi, Sarah Amanda Trammell, daughter of George Washington and Aurelia Elizabeth (Abney) Trammell. George Washington Trammell, son of Dennis Trammell, of Georgia, was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, March 20, 1813, died in Sardis, Mississippi, July 7, 1896. He conducted a plantation of six hundred and fifty acres on Six Mile Creek, Alabama, on which was a large grist and flour mill. During the Civil War this place was of great assistance to the families of the men who enlisted in the service. George Washington Trammell was a philanthropist who gave aid to the needy round about him, taking no toll of their corn or wheat, but adding to it often on his own account. He married, in 1849, Aurelia Elizabeth Abney, born in Richmond, Virginia, April 27, 1825, died at Sardis, Mississippi, December 17, 1896. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three died in Alabama, one in Shawnee, Oklahoma, one in Granite, Oklahoma; two living: Mrs. Sarah Amanda (Trammell) Henderson, of whom further, in Oklahoma City, with her daughter, Mrs. Clara May (Henderson) Girvin, of whom further, and Mrs. Virginia Elizabeth (Trammell) Mitchell, in Sardis, Mississippi.

(The Abney Line).

The Abney family, from which Mrs. Clara May (Henderson) Girvin is descended through the ma-



ternal side, traces back to 1600 or 1700, when Cecil Parrott, of England, whose father was an English baron, eloped with a sea captain of the name of Holmes while she was attending school in Edinburgh, Scotland, and for this she was disinherited. They had two children. Her husband was shipwrecked, and there followed an "Enoch Arden" romance; but the second husband relinquished his claim when her first husband returned.

In St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Leicester, England, are to be found an Abney tablet and coat-of-arms. This church dates back to 1491. Abneys at various times were wardens of this church. The old mansion of the Abneys at Ashley de la Zouche, Derbyshire, England, was built in 1300, and is still standing, now owned by Charles Abney Hastings, Earl of London. There is an Abney Park in London.

Samuel Abney, Sr., born about 1746-47, near Richmond, Virginia, died in 1782, in Edgefield, South Carolina, served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Pickens' Brigade. He married, in 1776, Martha Harriett Hamilton, born about 1759, died in 1790.

Samuel Abney, Jr., born about 1776, died in 1802; married Mary Ann Kennedy, born about 1777, died October 11, 1852.

Thomas Hamilton Abney, born in 1795, died January 17, 1870; married December 24, 1817, Mary Ann Gausden, born in 1800, died April 3, 1848. They settled in Richmond, Virginia, and their home was one of the very first brick houses in that city, and is still standing in good condition—more than one hundred and twenty-five years old—now used by a colored Young Men's Christian Association.

The Abneys were of the first families of Richmond. Members of various branches of the family are living in Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Thomas H. Abney was an influential citizen and was respected for his sound judgment and good counsel. His wife bore him eleven children, all now deceased. Six of their sons served in the Civil War and three died in service. Zach was made a captain in an Alabama regiment. One of the daughters, Aurelia Elizabeth Abney, married George Washington Trammell, as hereinbefore stated.

Sarah Amanda (Trammell) Henderson, oldest surviving daughter and child of George Washington and Aurelia Elizabeth (Abney) Trammell, and mother of Mrs. Clara May (Henderson) Girvin, of this review, taught school at Eldorado, Mississippi, in her maiden years, and it was while pursuing her profession there that she met Dr. William Elisha Henderson, whom she afterward married. They went to the home that Dr. Henderson had built and furnished in Eldorado, where they lived eleven months. They next removed to Sardis, Mississippi, where Dr. Henderson established a lucrative practice. After one year there they were called to his father's home in Wheatley, Arkansas, where they lived more than a year. Dr. William Elisha and Sarah Amanda (Trammell) Henderson were the parents of three children: 1. Clara May, of whom further, married Charles Gordon Girvin, whose biography accompanies this. 2. Willie Eugenia, born in Wheatley, Arkansas, June 3, 1878, and was reared in Sardis, Mississippi. She was married at the home of her parents, in Sardis, on December 8, 1895, to

William Durrett Wall, born in 1872, in Sardis, where he now resides. They had two children: i. William Durrett, Jr., born July 24, 1897, in Sardis; he attended school in his native place and completed his high school education in Boston, Massachusetts; attended Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and from there was sent to Paris, France, in service of the Government. He married, December 12, 1922, Suzanne Maguier, born March 31, 1907, in Paris, France, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Eloe Maguier. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wall, Jr., are residing in Paris, and have no children. ii. Eugenia Abney, born in Sardis, Mississippi, October 21, 1902; she attended school in Boston, Massachusetts, and Detroit, Michigan. She married (first) June 20, 1923, in Seattle, Washington, Michael Crossnay, who was born May 20, 1888, in Budapest, Hungary. They have one child, Bonetia, born December 8, 1924, in Seattle, Washington, where the parents resided for two years, then moved to New York City, later to Australia for one year, and then in Buenos Aires, South America, for two years; now residing in New York City. Willie Eugenia (Henderson) Wall married (second), December 28, 1916, in Erie, Pennsylvania, Dr. Henry Welch Wickes, born in York, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1869, died in Astoria, Oregon, July 20, 1926, and is buried in Seattle, Washington. He was a surgeon in the United States Marine Government hospitals for thirty years. By this marriage, there was one daughter, Madelon Barbara, born July 12, 1918, in Buffalo, New York, who is living with her mother in New York City. Mrs. Willie E. Wickes is quite talented in the arts; has seen much of this country as well as the foreign countries. 3. Herbert Charles, born August 21, 1882. He attended school in Sardis; the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville, Mississippi. He studied electrical engineering and was made manager of the telephone (The Bell Telephone Company) office in Sardis, in 1904; was later transferred to Clarksdale, Mississippi, remaining in that connection until his removal to Oklahoma City, with his family, to accept a position with his brother-in-law, Charles G. Girvin, owner of the Dinks Parish Laundry, with whom he remained until 1927; then establishing a cleaning and pressing plant in Capitol Hill, Oklahoma City, where he is now doing a successful business, being gifted with a pleasing manner and strong personality. He married (first), in Sardis, July 5, 1905, Jennie Johnson, and they had five children: Gladys, born in Sardis, September 22, 1906, died October 6, 1908, buried at Union Church Cemetery, east of Sardis; William Henderson, born at Sardis, November 24, 1908; Edith Christine, born in Sardis, March 18, 1911; Clara May, born at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, November 8, 1913; Dorothy Elizabeth, born at Sardis, July 11, 1916. The children are living with their mother on a farm east of Sardis. Herbert Charles Henderson married (second), March 18, 1920, Mrs. Fannie Blake, a widow with two children: Elgin Lackey; and Virginia, born April 9, 1915.

(IV) Clara May Henderson, eldest child and daughter of Dr. William Elisha and Sarah Amanda (Trammell) Henderson, was born in Sardis, Panola County, Mississippi, June 28, 1876. She attended public school in Sardis. She early showed musical talent, and in 1892 she received a medal for piano

music at graduation in that study at Sardis. Pursuing her academic studies further at the Methodist Female College, Jackson, Tennessee, she was graduated there in 1895. Thence she entered the Bowling Musser Conservatory of Music at Memphis, Tennessee, where she finished in high standing, graduating in 1897. In 1898, Dr. Morgan Adams, a dentist and musician, dedicated a piece of music written by him, entitling it in her honor, the "Clara Henderson Waltz."

Many short sketches of Mrs. Girvin's activities have appeared in various magazines, periodicals, and other publications. At the time of the convention of the Seventeenth District of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, held in Oklahoma City, in February, 1919, she was general chairman of the ladies' entertainment committee, and special mention of her efficiency and hospitality was made in the Rotarians' special book of the event. Her biography appears also in the "Blue Book and Social Register" of Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Girvin is among the most progressive of Oklahoma women in political advance. Her political faith is Democratic, and she has been very active in the interest of her party. She was elected a member of the Oklahoma City Park Board, April 19, 1918 (the first woman to be thus honored in that city), and still serving as its secretary. She holds office without salary. A bridge in Lincoln Park, Oklahoma City, is named for Clara Henderson Girvin. She was a member of the park committee of the Chamber of Commerce, 1925, 1926 and 1927, and of its convention committee, 1927-28, 1928-29. She has been secretary of the Oklahoma State Humane Society since 1924. During the World War she was chairman of the Council of Defense and gave much time to the work of the Red Cross. She holds a medal awarded in recognition of her service.

Mrs. Girvin is prominent in Chapter No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star; in the Order of the Amaranth, and in the Young Women's Christian Association. She is a member of the Ladies Music Club, and has served on its membership committee (received second prize for second largest number of members brought into the club, 1928-29); a charter member of the Oklahoma Art League, and a sustaining member, having served on its civics committee since 1910; a charter member and former president of the Sterling Thimble Club; a former director of the Junior MacDowell Club; a charter member and director of the senior MacDowell Club; a member of the Sorosis Club and holder of some office in that organization since 1920, and president in 1926-27. Her name is on the cornerstone of the Sorosis Club building in Oklahoma City in recognition of her then office of vice-president and her activities in helping to finance the structure, built in 1925.

Mrs. Girvin is a member of the Blue Flower-Garden Club, organized in her home in 1924, and its president for 1929-30; a member of the Historical Society of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club; affiliated, through Samuel Abney, Sr., with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and treasurer of the local chapter in 1928-29, and for 1929-30; affiliated, through Thomas Franklin Henderson, with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and treasurer of Chapter 1181, in 1923-25; and chairman of its Visiting Committee, 1928-29, and for

1929-30. Mrs. Girvin is an underwriter and patroness of the Oklahoma City Symphony Orchestra since its organization; a member of the Palos Verdes Golf Club, Palos Verdes, California. She and her husband have their religious fellowship with St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Oklahoma City.

Clara May Henderson married, January 10, 1907, at St. Louis, Missouri, Charles Gordon Girvin (q. v.). By this union, though American-born, she became a British subject, since Mr. Girvin is a native of Canada. He was made a naturalized citizen of the United States, January 17, 1925, on which date Mrs. Girvin also received her citizenship papers at Oklahoma City.

**CHARLES GORDON GIRVIN**—As proprietor of the Dinks Parrish Laundry, of Oklahoma, City, Oklahoma, Charles Gordon Girvin holds an important position in the business life of his city. Although a native of Canada, he is now an American citizen, having been naturalized in this country on January 17, 1925, when his wife, although born in the United States, again became a citizen of this country, having previously become a British subject by her marriage to Mr. Girvin.

Mr. Girvin was born at Nile, Ontario, Canada, in what was known as Ashfield Township, Huron County, that Province, on December 29, 1874. He was named after his father's father, Charles Girvin, the Gordon having been adopted because that was the name of his mother's eldest brother. The grandfather, Charles Girvin, was born on September 4, 1818, at County Down, Ireland; and, after coming to Canada, took up his residence on Amherst Island. He was elected reeve of West Wawanosh Township, Huron County, Ontario, Canada, in 1847; with the exception of one year, was reelected for thirty-three years, the longest period for any one man to be reeve in the Province of Ontario, Canada. He was Warden of Huron County, Ontario, Canada, for two different years; was president of West Wawanosh Fire Insurance Company from the time of its organization until his death. He died at Nile, Ontario, Canada, and was buried at Dungannon. The Girvin family originally were native of the North of Ireland, having emigrated from that land to Amherst Island, in Lake Ontario, Canada. There were five brothers; three brothers settled in Huron County, the elder brother settled in Oakland, California, where he is buried, while the other remained on Amherst Island and died there. Charles Gordon Girvin's father was named Hugh Girvin, and was a farmer, cattle buyer and shipper. He was reeve of Ashland Township, Huron County, Ontario, Canada, for fifteen years. He was born September 18, 1845, at Nile, Ontario, died January 30, 1899, at the same place, and he is buried at Dungannon, Ontario, Canada. Hugh Girvin's wife and Charles's mother was Susan Harper (Anderson) Girvin, daughter of Thomas Anderson, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in March, 1827, married, at Amherst Island, Lake Ontario, Canada, September 12, 1849, Miss McQuoid; lived in Dungannon and Lucknow, Ontario, Canada. He died September 1, 1906; Mrs. Anderson died at Lucknow, she having been born on the Atlantic Ocean and reared on Amherst Island, where she spent much of her life. Susan Harper Anderson, mother of Charles Gordon Girvin, was born at Durgannon, Ashfield Township, Huron



County, Ontario, on July 21, 1850, and was married to Hugh Girvin in March, 1874. They had eight children, four of whom are now deceased: Georgianna, born October 14, 1877, at Nile, Ontario, died in January, 1889; Sidney, who lived only a day; Arthur, born October 16, 1881, at Nile, died April 12, 1885; William Anderson, born December 24, 1892, at Nile, died May 16, 1915, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and he is interred at Dungannon, Ontario; Charles Gordon, the oldest child, of record herein; Thomas Anderson, born February 3, 1879, married, at St. Catherine, Ontario, September 27, 1911, Gertrude Isaac; they have no children, and are living in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, where Mr. Girvin is engaged in the life insurance business and is the owner of some productive wheat lands. Ruth Marion, born November 13, 1885, married, May 22, 1907, Fred Anderson; they reside two miles from Lucknow, Canada, and have four children; Dorothy, born April 30, 1909, died July 14, 1927; David, born, July 5, 1912; Norma, born June 21, 1914; Charles, who is named for his uncle, Charles Gordon Girvin, was born December 19, 1915; Mamie Lindsey, born April 14, 1888, married, January 18, 1911, Herb Eilber, born October 10, 1881, at Crediton, Ontario, Canada, where they now reside, and they have one daughter, Bernice, born March 9, 1913; she graduated from school at Crediton and attended college at St. Mary's, Canada.

Charles Gordon Girvin, the oldest child, and of whom this is a record, received his early education in the public school at Nile, Ontario, his birthplace, and went to the high school at Goderich, Canada, and business college at Chatham, Ontario. In the spring of 1898 he returned to his father's farm at Nile, Ontario, and here assisted in cattle and sheep raising. At the age of twenty-three years he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he accepted a position with Munger's Laundry, where he remained for four years. His next move was to St. Louis, Missouri, where, in 1902, he accepted a position with the Dinks Parrish Laundry. He became, at length, a stockholder of this company, in 1906, and also part owner in the St. Louis organization; and, in 1910, the Dinks Parrish Laundry opened a branch plant in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, with Mr. Girvin as one of the owners and manager. In 1912 he purchased the interests of the other members of the organization, and from that time has continued to own and operate this establishment independently until he sold it to the Oklahoma Operating Company on July 1, 1926. Since he sold it, however, he has acted as its manager. The Dinks Parrish and the Palace laundries are housed in the same building, which was the original home of the Dinks Parrish company.

Mr. Girvin, in addition to his work as laundry proprietor and manager, is active in public affairs. He and his wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Oklahoma City. His political alignment is with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he supports. He belongs also to several clubs and organizations. These include the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a member of the conventions committee; the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club; the Arts and Sciences Club, of which he is a charter member; the Young Men's Christian Association; the Oklahoma Symphony Orchestra Club; the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belongs to Blue Lodge No. 36, Cyrus Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Ok-

lahoma City Commandery of Knights Templar, Chapter No. 10 of the Order of the Eastern Star, and India Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Rotary Club, at whose meetings he has a record for one hundred per cent attendance; the Amaranth Club; the Royal Arcanum; the Independent Order of Foresters; and the Palos Verdes Golf Club, of Palos Verdes, California. Mr. Girvin's activities have also extended into the field of writing; for in the "Oklahoman," of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in the number for August 21, 1921, there appeared an article by him on "Cash and Cuff Buttons," giving the practical details of his laundry business experiences in Kansas City, St. Louis and Oklahoma City. Many articles have been written of him by friends. The "Rotary News," of July 16, 1914, under the title of "Slow and Careful," gave his biography and his experience in the laundry business; in "Laundry Age," June, 1929, Vol. IX, p. 4, is an article devoted to Mr. Girvin's laundry "strides" and also his portrait.

In St. Louis, Missouri, on January 10, 1907, Charles Gordon Girvin married Clara May Henderson (see accompanying biography), native of Sardis, Mississippi, although at the time of her marriage she and her family were living in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Girvin, while they have no children of their own, are godfather and godmother to five children.

**GEORGE T. ROBERTS**—Twenty years ago George T. Roberts came to Oklahoma and settled on a rented farm near Blair, in Jackson County. Today he owns two hundred and twenty acres of finely cultivated land, equipped with the best farm buildings in the county. It is merely illustrative of what industry will accomplish when applied by a man of intelligence and ambition. Mr. Roberts is a high class citizen, whose productive efforts have been of great value to the general commercial prosperity of the State. He came to what was practically an unbroken wilderness of untouched land, with towns few and far between, as yet unknown to the motor car or the tractor of the field, and begun his work on what is considered in this country a small farm of eighty acres. Today he may stand in the center of a tract nearly three times the extent of that first farm, and feast his soul with the agreeable fact that all this is his own, and that it became his own by virtue of his individual labor and a knowledge of what he was doing. Opportunities such as were his are at the behest of all, but it takes a man of his character to attain the end and become a landed proprietor and to play an important part in the communal welfare.

He was born in the State of Kentucky, March 13, 1866, a son of B. D. and Sallie (Huggard) Roberts, both natives of that State and both now deceased. His father was a successful farmer and the boy inherited his taste for the soil as a medium of livelihood. George was one of eight children of his parents and was reared and educated in the county of his birth, where he worked on the farm and at other kindred occupations until maturity, when he became engaged in the timber business and remained in it for six years, when he disposed of his holdings and went to New Mexico, to look about for a permanent home. After two years there he decided to come to Oklahoma, reaching this State in early 1909 and renting an acreage for farming purposes. In 1911 he bought





*Mr. + Mrs. A. T. Roberts*



an eighty-acre farm and with gradual additions has increased it to two hundred and twenty acres, all near Blair. Mr. Roberts has been selected as a master farmer and owns one of the finest farms in Jackson County. He has recently completed a model two-story white pressed brick house, complete with all modern equipment, and his farm houses are also of the most up-to-date type. He specializes in pure-bred horses and cattle. He is a director in the Farmers' Union of Cotton and Wheat Growers, Blair, and was a director in the Farmer's store at Blair, which has since been discontinued; also other local enterprises, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Blair.

George T. Roberts married, March 19, 1905, Ora Curry, of Kentucky, daughter of G. W. and Tilda (Fawbush) Curry, both deceased. Their five children are: George H.; Irene, a college student; Louin W.; Owen; and Evalyne. The family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

**REUBEN M. RODDIE**—Ranking with the leaders of the bar, Reuben M. Roddie, member of the widely and favorably known law firm of Dudley and Roddie, and a former Senator in the Legislature during those highly important early years of Statehood, is esteemed one of the strong and profoundly learned men of the legal profession and an alert and progressive citizen of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Roddie is a birthright heir of culture and a desire for service to his fellow-men. His father, Captain William L. Roddie, who lived to the advanced age of eighty years, commanded a company in the defense of the Confederacy, and for fifty-four years was engaged as an educator, for much of that period as professor of history at the East Central Teachers College in Ada. The soundness of his opinions on the truth of history, and his all-round intellectuality, rendered him a tower of strength to the college faculty which he graced for so many years. His wife, Martha M. Roddie, brought to the domestic circle her contribution of worth, character and position to strengthen the family bond.

Reuben M. Roddie, son of Captain William L. and Martha F. Roddie, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, January 7, 1874. His preparatory training was received in the schools of the district, after which he entered Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee, where he completed three years of the course. At the close of his junior year he took up the study of law, which he had elected as his profession, and in October, 1897, was admitted to the Tennessee bar. For ten years after he had received his legal education, he was engaged in the life insurance business.

Having transferred his residence and activities to Oklahoma, Mr. Roddie entered upon the practice of his profession in Ada, in 1907. On November 16, of that year, Oklahoma entered the Union, and with the organization of the Legislature, Mr. Roddie took his seat in the State Senate and for eight years remained as a State executive. He continued to practice law in Ada, when the Legislature was not in session, and in February, 1924, he came to reside in Oklahoma City, where he has since steadily risen in the favor of bench and bar and the lay public, from which he has drawn a large and desirable clientele.

The pronounced strain of patriotism for which the family has been known for generations found expres-

sion from Mr. Roddie in service to the Government during the World War period as a State speaker for the Red Cross and in activities in all the Liberty Loan campaigns. His standing in the legal profession is given further emphasis through membership in the American Bar Association, Oklahoma State Bar Association and Oklahoma County Bar Association. As a member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce he is a champion and supporter of all those movements which have as their objectives the betterment of commercial and civic projects and relations. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the University Club of Oklahoma City. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Reuben M. Roddie married, in 1898, Cora Young, of Pulaski, Tennessee. They are the parents of two children: 1. Lenox Y., born in 1903; a student at Oklahoma University. 2. Nadine (Roddie) Roberts, born in 1907, and resides in Ada.

**LOU S. ALLARD**—One of the most progressive men in this section is Lou S. Allard, owner and editor of the Drumright "Derrick," a daily and weekly newspaper. He is the son of Lou S. Allard who was a native of Massachusetts, and Sarah (Payne) Allard, a native of Kentucky. His father was a journalist, a collector of customs at New Orleans, Louisiana, and superintendent of the United States Reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Lou S. Allard, Jr., was born at Virginia, Illinois, and when a small boy was taken by his parents to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had a common school education in the public schools and then began his career as a newspaper man. He worked in various stages of newspaper making until he moved to Oklahoma where he settled, first, at Shawnee and published a paper called the "News." This was the first daily paper in Shawnee for several years. When Drumright oil field opened, Mr. Allard moved there in 1915, and established the Drumright "Derrick," a daily and weekly. It has served the oil field as a newspaper and done much to promote the interests of oil production. Its editor is not only a thoroughly trained newspaper man, but is keen to see the value of a news story and to catch ideas that put into print make interesting reading matter and furthermore, he knows his oil field and knows just how to present items of interest on this topic to those who know the game and to those who are only interested in it. Mr. Allard is a strong Democrat, but has never held any public office, he serves the public and his party through the columns of his paper and in that way gives valuable aid in political campaigns. He is a life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Drumright Chamber of Commerce; the Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce; the Oklahoma Editorial Association; the National Editorial Association; the Associated Press; the Rotarians and the Retail Merchants Association. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church.

Lou S. Allard married (first) May Wolf and after her death, he married (second) Ida M. Hayes, daughter of James M. and Malina E. (Hughes) Hayes. Mr. and Mrs. Allard have two children: Orville Scott Hayes, born in 1906, and Lou S. Jr., born in 1909. Mr. Allard and his family make their home at Drumright.



**WILLIAM N. MITCHELL**—A child who is the product of farm life, though deprived of many of the advantages afforded the city-bred youngsters, is by far the more fortunate, when we consider the physical advantages, and providing the parents are of the true stamp. William N. Mitchell was such a child. He was born on a farm in Pennsylvania, September 10, 1874, the son of worthy parents, William H. and Margaret J. (Harmone) Mitchell, both natives of Pennsylvania. These parents found time to rear their children in the right way, instilling in them the principles of character which was to mean much to them in future years.

William N. Mitchell is one of a family of twelve children. His parents moved from Pennsylvania to Missouri when he was a boy, and it was in that State that he acquired his education. His scholastic training ended with the high school, after which he began working on the farm with his father. After his marriage he moved to Ellis County, Oklahoma, and homesteaded three miles west of Arnett. For seven years he devoted his time to the cultivation and operation of his farm, and had acquired in all six hundred and eighty acres of land. In 1909 he accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Arnett. He continued in the banking business for a period of seven years, during which time he rose to the highly important office of vice president. Having previously engaged in an automobile business, he found it necessary to sever his connection with the bank in order to devote his whole time to this undertaking, which had grown steadily under his management. In 1917, William N. Mitchell bought the Ford contract at Shattuck, which he operated in connection with his Ford agency at Arnett. In 1919 he purchased the Higgins, Texas, Ford contract. This continued until 1924, when he sold the Higgins business and established a sub-agent at Gage, Oklahoma. Besides the management of his automobile business he directs the cultivation and operation of his farm.

Mr. Mitchell is a distinguished member of that splendid organization of American citizens, called Masons. He joined this association as a young man and, beginning with the Blue Lodge, has advanced through the various bodies of the Scottish Rite to the place where he is recognized as a thirty-second degree Mason, a signal honor to the man who attains it.

On September 26, 1899, Mr. Mitchell married Nellie P. Shaffer, a native of Missouri.

**ESTELLE CHISHOLM WARD**—A resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of the Indian Territory, and a member of a family which for six generations has now been reared in the Territory, Estelle Chisholm Ward has long been a prominent figure in Oklahoma affairs. She is a writer and publisher of wide reputation, whose articles and essays are extensively circulated, but in addition to her own work, she has given much time and effort to service in the public interest, and her influence in Republican party affairs has steadily increased.

Mrs. Ward was born near Chism in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, on June 18, 1875, a daughter of William and Julia (McTich) Chisholm. Her father and her grandfather, Jesse Chisholm, were both born in the Cherokee Nation, while her mother was born in the Chickasaw Nation. Both paternally and maternally her family are Scots, and the paternal lineage is traced directly to King James I of Scotland. The American branch of the family is an old and distinguished one, not only in Oklahoma and the Indian

Territory, but in other parts of the country as well. The first of the name in the Colonies was John Chisholm who landed at Charleston, South Carolina, and there made his home. John Chisholm, II, settled in Tennessee, and his son, also John Chisholm, took up his residence in Texas. John Chisholm, III, was the father of Narcissa Chisholm; a later son, married a sister of the wife of General Sam Houston.

Estelle Chisholm Ward, of this record, was educated at Bloomfield Academy in the Chickasaw Nation, and was the first graduate of this school, where she afterward taught for two years. During 1894 and 1895 she attended Kidd College at Sherman, Texas, and in the several years following she studied at Potter College, in Bowling, Kentucky, on a scholarship from Bloomfield Seminary. After the completion of her educational training she taught school for some time at Burris Chapel in Tishomingo.

Mrs. Ward possesses marked literary and journalistic talent and in later years she has entered this field as writer and publisher with much success. She has always been deeply interested in civic affairs and the problems of government, and to their various phases she has given much time and attention. Indeed, all worthy movements for advance and progress have enlisted her hearty support. In politics, Mrs. Ward is a strong and consistent Republican, and as the standard bearer of this party she was elected county treasurer of Johnston County, serving in this important office with the greatest efficiency. In party councils in Oklahoma she occupies high place, and has filled many official and semi-official positions in a most satisfactory way. In this connection she was one of the sixteen women who managed Senator Pine's campaign for election, and in 1928 she was vice-chairman of the Curtis for President Club. She was also a member of the Reception Committee of the Republican National Convention of 1928 at Kansas City, and for many years has been a newspaper reporter at all conventions both National and State. In 1924 Mrs. Ward was honored by her party in being chosen a Presidential elector, and in the same year she was a member of the Resolutions Committee which drafted the Republican State platform. She is a member of the National Bureau of Women Speakers, while since 1920 she has been a member for Johnston County of the State Committee of Women. In all State and all National affairs affecting Oklahoma she has been equally active, and during the period of the World War especially, she served as chairman of five Liberty Loan drives in Johnston County. She is a member of the State Council of Defense, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Hospitality Society, the Oklahoma Educational Association, the Oklahoma Indians Club, and for twenty-three years has been a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and she worships in the faith of the Presbyterian church. Reading and music are her favorite diversions and she possesses an authoritative knowledge of both fields. Mrs. Ward has been a contributor to many newspapers both in and out of the State, and she is the author of a published volume, "The Super-Civilized Indian." Her residence is maintained in Oklahoma City, where she is an active and widely known member of the community.

**RICHARD RUSSEL McLISH**—President and general manager of the Oklahoma Live Stock Com-





*Frank and Helena Surmann.*



mission Company, with offices in the Exchange Building, at the stockyards, Oklahoma City, Richard Russel McLish directs the buying and selling of stock in six States of the great Southwest: in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. Mr. McLish organized the Oklahoma Live Stock Company in 1917, and it has grown to such an extent that it ranks with the larger enterprises of its kind in the Southwest. Through contacts made over such a broad area, Mr. McLish is perhaps one of the best known men in the livestock business.

Richard Russel McLish is a native Oklahoman, of a family long prominent in Oklahoma City and in the State. He was born on September 1, 1886, son of Richard H. and Rosa (Washington) McLish. Richard H. McLish was a noted member of the Chickasaw family of McLish, and the second member of the family named Richard H. He is the great grandson of John McLish, who was a prominent citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, in Tennessee, before the Chickasaws migrated westward, across the Mississippi River, into Oklahoma. Richard H. McLish, second of that name, father of Richard Russel McLish, was popularly known in the Chickasaw Nation. He exerted wide influence in the nation's politics, and was regarded as a leader. On several occasions he took part in the Chickasaw Legislature, as member and auditor.

Richard Russel McLish attended private school at Ardmore, and matriculated in the Harley Institute, Chickasaw Nation. He also attended Captain Letelier's School, at Sherman, Texas. After completion of his studies he engaged in various commercial associations, with material success and a highly creditable record. In 1917, when he organized his principal company to deal in livestock, he was thirty-one years of age, and is accounted one of the men best posted in the livestock situation in the United States. Politically affiliated with the Democratic party, his influence is of significance in Oklahoma City elections, and in the county. He is identified actively with the Free and Accepted Masons, member of the Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masters, Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the thirty-second degree.

Richard Russel McLish married at Wapanucka, Oklahoma, on March 31, 1908, Allie Earl O'Neal, daughter of B. L. and Martha (Smith) O'Neal. Mr. and Mrs. McLish are the parents of two children, Richard Russel, Jr., born on September 17, 1910, and Allie Rose, born April 3, 1917.

**FRANK BRODEW BURFORD**—In the course of a legal career characterized by extensive and responsible practice and wide public service, Frank Brodew Burford of Oklahoma City has risen to high place among the members of the Oklahoma bar. Thoroughly trained in his profession with a wide knowledge of legal principles and their application in modern court procedure, he has won many notable victories in the courts of the State and city where he is now United States Referee in Bankruptcy.

Mr. Burford was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on November 7, 1884, a son of John H. and Mary A. Burford. His father, too, attained distinction in the profession later adopted by the son and was reputed an able lawyer, being retained in many important litigations. Entering the public service, he

was elected State Senator, and was finally chosen Chief Justice of Oklahoma.

Frank Brodew Burford received his preliminary education in the public schools, and later undertook the course of study at the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had decided upon a legal career, obtaining the Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Virginia. With a natural inclination toward the law, and with a background for its pursuit given him in the association with his father, he was immediately successful in his independent practice as the demands on his services constantly increased. Through a period of years, Mr. Burford has continued to give his attention to legal work.

In politics a supporter of Republican principles and candidates, he has been active in party councils in the State, while in the larger sphere of civic affairs, he has served as United States Referee in Bankruptcy and Oklahoma Supreme Court Commissioner. Mr. Burford is affiliated, fraternally, with the Phi Beta Kappa Society, with Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi. He holds membership in the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club.

On August 19, 1913, at Holcomb, Kansas, Frank Brodew Burford married Norma Heilman, daughter of P. J. and Nellie Heilman. Mr. and Mrs. Burford worship in the faith of the Episcopal church. They maintain their residence at No. 513 West Seventeenth Street, in Oklahoma City.

#### **HELENA ALICE (STUDLER) SURMANN—**

More and more, women are taking prominent rôles in business and citizenship. Especially is this so in the Great Southwest, where pioneer conditions have been met with courage, and where a new civilization now flourishes in cultured centers throughout the prairies.

Helena Alice (Studler) Surmann, loving mother, efficient housekeeper, proprietress of a restaurant and boarding house, breeder of fancy poultry and of pheasants since 1925, and a leading spirit in fraternal affairs, has had a career replete of accomplishment and inspiration to womankind. She lives at Lakewood Farm, near Wetumka.

Born on a farm in Todd County, Minnesota, May 30, 1882, she is a daughter of Jules Auguste and Christine (Parrott) Studler. Her father, a successful farmer and himself a pioneer as his daughter was to be at a later day and in a new territory, was a native of Switzerland, and served in the Swiss standing army from 1871 to 1874. Coming to the United States, he settled with his family on the fertile soil of Minnesota. Later the family removed to Indiana.

Helena Alice (Studler) Surmann attended grammar school in Hartford Township, Adams County, Indiana, and graduated from Linn Grove High School, at Linn Grove, Indiana, with scholastic marks of distinction. She was not quite eighteen when she married, April 4, 1900, at Cincinnati, Ohio, becoming the wife of T. L. Felker. Of this union were children: Edith Naomi, born August 22, 1902; Bonnie Auverne, born November 25, 1904; Adele Alice, born June 13, 1906; and Olive Marguerite, born December 12, 1908. She married (second), at Shawnee, June 2, 1924, Frank Surmann, Jr. Of this union was born a son, Aurele, on July 18, 1925.

From 1900 until 1920, Mrs. Surmann, then Mrs. Felker, was located in Nampa, Idaho, and Calgary,

Alberta, then came to Oklahoma in 1920, settling at Tulsa. In 1925 they removed to the Wetumka area, establishing the present Lakewood farm.

The farm, of which Mrs. Surmann now has charge, is composed of sixteen acres, and is located a mile and a half northeast of Wetumka. Here Mrs. Surmann has a fine bungalow residence, in which she provides the best of homes for her son, having afforded the first four children every advantage. In 1925, beginning the breeding of pheasants, she imported eight strains from Europe and the Orient. In addition to these, she also has seventeen varieties of chickens, including the "Japanese Silkies," which mother the young pheasants. An artificial lake is to be added to the domain, which already is enhanced by beautiful flower gardens and handsome shrubbery.

In 1926, Mrs. Surmann took advantage of the oil rush to operate a boarding house, from which, in ten months, she cleared twelve thousand dollars. This was the nucleus for the game farm to which she devotes her entire time. Surrounded on three sides by virgin woods, the farm is a spot most attractive, and will be enhanced in charm as further developed. These plans for development, Mrs. Surmann is projecting with keen foresight and a shrewd knowledge of local conditions.

Mrs. Surmann is Past Noble Grand of Rebekah Lodge, at Calgary, Alberta, where she also belongs to the Bowness Country Club. She is a communicant of the Baptist church. Her aunt, Miss Julia E. Parrott, on the maternal side, was superintendent of the American Baptist Missionary Union at Rangoon, Burmah, and is a life-member.

A lady of education, experience, charm and refinement, Mrs. Surmann is a valued member of the greater Wetumka community. She continues to add distinctions to a career already distinguished.

**MRS. MINNIE B. JACKSON**—Starting in business at an age when most people are quite content to live in ease and retirement, Mrs. Jackson's success in her venture is remarkable not only because of the quickness with which she achieved it, but also because she lacked previous business experience and commenced her enterprise with very little capital and on the most moderate scale. Her entrance into the business world at the age of sixty-three years is typical of her courage, having been taken not as a whim, but in order to meet pressing family obligations, which the long continued illness and finally the death of her husband placed upon her shoulders. Similarly, the manner in which she has developed her business is typical of her energy, vision, optimism and sagacity, characteristics which are outstanding features of Mrs. Jackson's remarkable personality. Only a woman of exceptional strength of character and purpose, of cool judgment and of strong faith could have accomplished what Mrs. Jackson has done, to gain national recognition for a lingerie shop, started and still located at Guthrie, many miles from any of the centers of population, in which such enterprises usually flourish. The story of Mrs. Jackson's business experiences reads more like fiction than truth, but her success is really only a logical, well-deserved result of courageous, well-applied effort. In reading it most people will fully agree with Mrs. Jackson herself, who, in relating some of her experiences, was

quoted in a western newspaper as saying: "Isn't it wonderful? I always have been fond of reading stories about old people being successes, but here I'm one myself. Who would have thought it?"

Minnie B. Jackson was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1859, a daughter of Charles and Sofia (Myers) De Mare. Her father was French and an army officer, while her mother was a member of the Studebaker family. Mrs. Jackson received her education in the public schools of Missouri and, in 1877, at Platte City, Missouri, married Frederick James Jackson, a son of the late Dr. John Jackson, a well-known London, England, physician and surgeon, and a graduate of Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, London. By this marriage she is the mother of two daughters, Mrs. Catherine J. Hager and Mrs. Beatrice Crowther, the latter who married M. L. Crowther, New York City editor of the *Capper Publications* and a resident of Pelham Manor, Westchester County. Mrs. Jackson has also two granddaughters, Kitty Hager and Carol Crowther, for whom the business is named. In 1912, Mrs. Jackson, together with her invalid husband and the other members of her family, Mrs. Hager being a widow, came to Guthrie. Though previously always having been used to a sheltered life, the long continued illness of her husband made it necessary for her to find ways and means of increasing the family income. Having always been an expert needle-woman and having acquired great dexterity from many years of practice in making exquisite embroidery for her own use and for that of other members of her family, she engaged in a small way in the making of fancy embroidered handkerchiefs. Soon after her arrival in Guthrie she also gave proof of her good business judgment and of her enterprise. The capital of Oklahoma having been removed from Guthrie to Oklahoma City only one year before Mrs. Jackson's arrival in the former city, she found that the former executive mansion was unoccupied and that its owners apparently found great difficulty in either selling or renting it, because at that time no one in Guthrie desired as large a private residence as this mansion represented. With characteristic vision and enterprise she acquired this property and remodeled it into apartments, retaining one for her own use and renting the others at rates which made her investment quite successful. However, when her husband died, Mrs. Jackson had to face new economic problems and she finally decided to attempt to turn her talent for embroidering into commercial channels. In 1922, with an initial capital of one hundred dollars, she bought a small supply of high grade silk and with expert workmanship, helped by her daughter, turned this material into dainty lingerie articles, such as she had previously made frequently for the use of her granddaughters. Her first attempt to sell some of these, made in Enid, met with immediate success, even though the initial order, coming from the socially most prominent lady of that town, Mrs. M. C. Garber, wife of the local Congressman, was comparatively modest. However, this order supplied the necessary encouragement to Mrs. Jackson and she decided to continue with her efforts to build up a small business for the disposal of hand made high grade lingerie. The business grew with remarkable rapidity, partly as the result of Mrs. Jackson's energetic efforts to expand it and partly because the goods supplied by her to her customers proved so satisfactory that practically every customer became also a friend and a booster. Before long it







Mollie Ford Young. O.K. Young

became necessary to employ outside help in order to handle the ever-increasing orders and, as the business grew, Mrs. Jackson decided to establish it on a firm commercial basis.

The Kitty-Carol Lingerie Company of Guthrie, Oklahoma, was the outcome of Mrs. Jackson's personal efforts, just related. At first it was conducted in Mrs. Jackson's home, but as the business grew it became necessary to locate it more advantageously and for that purpose a small, but attractive store was rented by Mrs. Jackson in one of the smaller, but centrally located, side streets of Guthrie. There the Kitty-Carol Lingerie Company has continued to grow and prosper since then. Today there are five regularly employed heads of departments in the shop, who supervise the various departments and are responsible for the careful inspection of every piece of lingerie produced by the company. The goods themselves are made by some forty seamstresses, trained personally by Mrs. Jackson, who do piece work in their homes. So rapidly has the business grown, that today Mrs. Jackson is faced with the problem of finding sufficiently trained and expert seamstresses, and eventually it may become necessary for her to remove her business to a larger city. Indeed, its fame has already spread sufficiently to cause the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce to make overtures to Mrs. Jackson, looking toward the removal of her business to Oklahoma's capital city. One of the best known and most successful articles produced by Mrs. Jackson's company is a three-in-one undergarment, which is made from original designs created by Mrs. Jackson and which, on account of its simplicity and attractiveness, has met with remarkable success and today is bought by women in all parts of the United States. This garment has been patented by its creator and is sold now in a number of the leading department stores of most of the largest cities. Mrs. Jackson counts amongst her customers many prominent women in all parts of the country, including leaders in society and stage stars. Her products are known for the high quality of materials used, for expert workmanship, for originality of design and for their charm of appearance. In spite of the growth of her business, much of which is now handled by representatives employed in different cities, Mrs. Jackson still continues her own work as a saleswoman. Year by year she travels long distances in her own automobile, in which manner she has covered more than one hundred thousand miles, since she first started in business. Several times a year she visits New York City for business purposes, and at least once in two years she goes to Europe to observe styles in Paris and to buy laces in Brussels. These business trips she also uses for purposes of relaxation, greatly enjoying her travels to foreign countries and observing novel scenes with a vigor and capacity for enjoyment that is remarkable for a lady of her age. Her successful excursion into the realm of business has attracted national attention, and the principles which she holds responsible for her success, have been related in numerous articles published in daily newspapers and in several magazines. Her charming personality has successfully stood the test of contact with business affairs and undoubtedly never will be affected by it. However, she is also the possessor of an exceptionally keen business judgment. An interesting proof of this fact is the following quotation from one of the newspaper articles relating to her business success, in which Mrs. Jackson is quoted as

disapproving in general of French lingerie with its elaborate pleating and shirring and as saying: "They are very nice for the French women, but they are neither adapted to the American woman's figure nor to her laundry facilities. In the States the best taste calls for a simple elegance. Every woman who possibly can wears silk underwear. Nothing but the best grade of silk can stand the none-too-gentle handling of the hired laundresses, which accounts for the demand for garments of really good material. And that is what I try to give my customers."

**J. L. RIVKIN**—Fortunate, indeed, in the community to which artists of a high order of ability migrate from the larger and older centers, a fact upon which Oklahoma may well take pride in the possession of such a citizen as J. L. Rivkin. Absorbing from his Slavic ancestry a love of the beautiful and an industry qualified to successful devotion in its association, he has made for himself a high place in the artistic world of the State and commended himself to the admiration of the people. Still in his early prime, he feels that he is yet a student in the vast realm wherein he labors, a condition of mind that is bound to eventually set him upon a pinnacle to which few others may hope to climb.

J. L. Rivkin was born in Russia, August 30, 1880. He came to the United States in 1896 and located in Chicago, Illinois, where he became interested in art photography and entered the establishment of his uncle in that city, where he learned the art of retouching. Four years of this practical work and he determined to devote his career to art photography. He entered the Chicago Art Institute and devoted the following eight years to study, under such experts as Boutwood and John Vanderpole. At the conclusion of this course he opened a studio in Chicago, conducting it successfully until 1917, when he removed to Tulsa, where he established himself in his profession. His work has attracted great attention from experts and he has been honored by the International Photographers' Association of America. He has made successful exhibits at Cleveland, Ohio, 1925; Chicago, Illinois, 1926; New York City, 1927.

He married Tanya Mesirow, also a native of Russia, and by whom he has two children, David and Miriam.

**OTHELLO H. YOUNG**—Pioneer merchant and community builder, the late Othello H. Young is recalled with affection by the people of Elk City, where he spent twenty-six years constructively identified with economic, civic, religious, and social affairs.

Native of Texas, born in 1858, son of Judge Harvey W. Young and wife, Mrs. Elvira (Jackson) Young, Mr. Young came to Elk City in 1901, and here he died, 1927. Coming to Oklahoma when Oklahoma was new, he, with a partner, Colonel F. E. Herring, established a store at Cheyenne, in 1900, when all of the territory of Beckham, Dewey, Blaine and Roger Mills counties lay within old Roger Mills County. When Elk City was established, Messrs. Herring and Young established the Herring and Young store there, bringing with them a wagonload of merchandise. The little store grew as the country prospered, and before long a substantial structure fronting one hundred feet on South Main Street was erected, to house the greater activity encountered. Through the years, Mr. Young remained at the head



of the business. Later, other stores were established by the partners in nearby centers, until five stores bore their name, Herring and Young.

As a business man, Mr. Young always dealt with strict honesty. His business was built on a foundation of integrity, and among his stores' patrons at the present time are many who first entered the company's domain a quarter century ago (this being written in 1929). Mr. Young was a town builder. Earlier years of his life brought much of the prestige to Elk City which has since become firmly its own. Mr. Young enjoyed the sincere friendship of the many employees in his stores in Western Oklahoma. They were like one big family, all intent on preserving the traditions of the firm, and loyal to Mr. Young and Colonel Herring.

Even though he lived to an age considered old, Mr. Young retained his sense of humor and his celerity of wit. He was a jolly figure, loved a joke, and could laugh heartily. Although he had attained a greater success than the average of business men around him, and while he had had to overcome many obstacles and suffer many privations incident to pioneer life, his disposition remained sunny and pleasant, and this naturally attracted people to him. Every acquaintance became a friend, for no one could know him without loving him.

Continuously interested in the advancement of interests in Elk City, he served the community well as member of the board of school trustees, charged with erection of the community's new school building. Politically alive to his responsibilities, he held several offices, notably in Texas. He was a leader in matters of business, president of the Western Association of Hardware Men, and for a number of years a director of the Western Implement, Vehicle and Hardware Association, which embraces in membership the States of Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas.

Mr. Young differed from many pioneering a new country in that he never lost his sense of obligation to his Maker and saw the vital need of religion in building the ideal community. He and Mrs. Young, as charter members, were instrumental in organizing the very first church ever established in Elk City and in erecting the first church building. This is the First Presbyterian church, yet functioning and the building still in use. In it he was an honored elder to the day of his death; generous in his financial support, tireless in his services for the infant church and never absent from its ministrations when in the city. His churchly habit was as marked and as distinguishing as any of his business qualities.

Mr. Young married, at Whitney, Texas, in 1882, Mollie Ford, daughter of Henry C. Ford and his wife, Mrs. Angeline (Cox) Ford. Mrs. Young was of great assistance to her beloved husband during his life, and continues the many worthy works of charity and goodness which they undertook together in years gone by. She is prominent in social affairs of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Young reared two sons, Harvey Ford Young and L. D. Young, now of Oklahoma City, and one son, Othello Carl, died in infancy.

The heart of the prudent getteth  
knowledge; and the ear of the wise  
seeketh knowledge.

Mr. Young sought knowledge, and found it. His wisdom embraced a kindly philosophy toward his fellow men, which trials and disappointments could

not vanquish. Tributes to his memory have been many, sincerely told. His name will live as that of a courageous pioneer, whose activities in a useful life now are perpetuated by those following him.

**DENNIS THOMAS FLYNN** first came to Oklahoma in 1889. A lawyer and journalist, with considerable experience in both these professions in Kansas and Iowa, he saw the opportunities offered by the new territory, and entered actively into the life of the time. He has since been very prominent in Oklahoma affairs, and for eight years he served as a delegate from the territory to the United States Congress.

Mr. Flynn was born on February 13, 1861, at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, a son of Dennis T. and Margaret (Clancy) Flynn. When only two years old he went with his parents to Buffalo, New York, and in the public schools of that city, he received his education. In 1880, he removed to Riverside, Iowa, and there, after the necessary preliminary training, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. During the period of his residence here he also established the "Riverside Leader," and directed the affairs of this paper. Some years later, Mr. Flynn went to Kiowa, Kansas, there to continue the practice of law, and to take over the editorship of the "Kiowa Herald." He also became the first postmaster of the town, and served for a time as city attorney. Finally, in 1889, he came to Oklahoma, and for a period of four years, from 1890 to 1893, he was postmaster at Guthrie.

Thereafter, from 1893 to 1897, he was a delegate to the fifty-third and fifty-fourth Congresses from Oklahoma, and was subsequently reelected for two additional terms during the years from 1899 to 1903. During all this period he ably protected the interests of the people of his constituency. He was the originator of the Oklahoma Free Homes Bill which saved his constituency \$16,000,000. After his fourth term in Congress, Mr. Flynn refused re-nomination, to devote his attention to his legal work and other interests. He has continued to occupy high place, however, in the councils of the Republican party, with which he is politically affiliated. He was Oklahoma's first Republican National Committeeman. In later years, he entered the world of banking and finance, and is now connected in an executive capacity with the American-First National Bank, of Oklahoma City. Mr. Flynn is a member of several clubs, including the Bankers' Club of New York, the Oklahoma Club, and the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club. He makes his home in Oklahoma City, where he is highly esteemed as a public-spirited citizen.

In 1886, in Kiowa, Kansas, Dennis Thomas Flynn married Adaline M. Blanton, and of this marriage there are two children: Streeter B., a biography of whom follows this; and Olney F., born in August, 1895.

**STREETER BLANTON FLYNN** — Active in legal circles in Oklahoma City, Streeter Blanton Flynn is recognized as one of the outstanding figures in his profession here, being a member of the law firm of Rainey, Flynn, Green & Anderson. His thorough knowledge of his profession, coupled with his understanding of men and his ability to make friends, has made him a prominent lawyer in this section.







*J. N. Hunt.*

He is the son of Dennis Thomas Flynn, who for many years was a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Oklahoma, a biography of whom accompanies this, and of Adaline M. (Blanton) Flynn. He was born in Guthrie, Oklahoma, on November 2, 1892, and after he received his preliminary education he went to Yale University, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree; and then to Columbia University, which awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. When the World War was being waged, Mr. Flynn served his country as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; the Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; the Oklahoma Club; and the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, of Oklahoma City.

In Washington, District of Columbia, on October 16, 1919, Mr. Flynn married Margaret Tuttle, the daughter of LeRoy and Anna (Hurd) Tuttle, by which marriage there are two children, Margaret Flynn, born on January 26, 1923, and Adelaide Flynn, born on August 24, 1927.

**AUSTIN M. BAILEY**—In the area known as the Southeastern section of Oklahoma there was no better-known or more popular traveling representative of his line in his time than the late Austin M. Bailey. Mr. Bailey was acclaimed the highest type of salesman attached to the wholesale grocery trade, and his successful achievement of a business career was a tradition of the territory which he so efficiently covered for a decade or more.

Born in Honeygrove, Texas, June 1, 1885, died at his home in Ada, Oklahoma, December 30, 1924, Austin M. Bailey was the son of John B. and Ida Bailey, his father a building contractor well known in his section of Texas, where his business operations were important. The son Austin passed through the grade, grammar and high schools, but he by no manner of means considered his education then complete. Possessed of a keen, active mind, and a restless energy and worthy ambition, he went on to better things, until he was known among his business associates and friends as a self-educated, self-made man of the sterling, robust type such as entered into the body politic and citizenship foundation of the new commonwealth known as Oklahoma State. The most important business connection of his altogether too brief career was with the Hale-Halsell Wholesale Grocery Company. He was charged with one of the most particular missions in his line in the Southeast part of the State. From the beginning he manifested salesmanship capacity out of the ordinary, and it was his successful representation of his company and the placing of their offerings that redounded to the prosperity of the house. Ability and popularity worked out happily in Mr. Bailey's arrival at the status of one of the best, if not the very best, of the men on the road in the wholesale grocery trade throughout that region. Those were the days when close competition, the exigency of business and travel and the hazard of life and limb exacted all the resourcefulness at the command of the commercial traveler. On many an occasion, Mr. Bailey proved that he was equal to it, and many a heart was saddened and numerous valued business contacts invaded when death called him from the scene of his achievements.

In politics, Mr. Bailey was a Democrat, and a consistently loyal member of his party. He was affiliated

with the Ada Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Order of the Eastern Star and the Scottish Rite Consistory at McAlester. His religious preference was Methodist Episcopal, and he rejoiced in lending his aid and influence to many good works.

Austin M. Bailey married, June 1, 1912, at Ada, L. Marie Rodke, daughter of Lorenz and Elizabeth Rodke. Her father, who died at the age of seventy-two years, was a retired pioneer stockman, a citizen of wealth and great influence in the halcyon days of Indian Territory, whose residence was at Paoli. In his younger and active years, Mr. Rodke was prominent in the political and financial affairs of the Territory and subsequently in Oklahoma State. His major business was that of cattleman, in which he acquired a large competence, being esteemed one of the richest men engaged in that line in his time. At the time of his passing he left each of his children a farm all improved, and other properties real and personal. He was high in the Masonic order, a large delegation of whose members officiated in charge of his funeral. Besides his daughter, Mrs. L. M. (Rodke) Bailey, widow of Austin M. Bailey, Mr. Rodke left a daughter, Wenonah Rodke, of Ada, and three sons, Leo B., Daniel L., and B. Paul Rodke, all of Paoli, Oklahoma.

Mrs. L. Marie (Rodke) Bailey is a highly educated woman who is active in charitable and welfare work and in women's circles. She attended the grammar and high schools of Ada, subsequently taking an elective course at Ardmore Academy, and further preparation at the Convent at Purcell, concluding her education with two years of special work at Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri. Following the death of her husband, she has devoted much of her time to carrying out her ideals of service by attending the wants of World War veterans confined in hospitals, and in other worthy activities for the relief of suffering and the needs of the indigent. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, of whose local body she is a Past Worthy Matron; a Past President of the American Legion Auxiliary at Ada, attending practically every national meeting of the American Legion. She is also Division President of the Parent-Teachers Association and belongs to many clubs and other social groups, in which she is looked upon as one of the foremost leaders by general consent of her associates.

To Austin M. and L. Marie (Rodke) Bailey were born three children: Lorena Noweita, born May 22, 1913; Lorenz Austin, born October 8, 1916; Tawonah Elizabeth, born August 28, 1919. The Bailey town house is nicely situated amid a charming environment on East 12th Street in the city of Ada.

**JAMES HENRY FLEET**—Although a native of Arkansas, the late James Henry Fleet, of Ada, came to the Indian Territory at the age of seven years witnessed and participated in the remarkable growth of the Territory, and in later life became one of the signal promoters of oil development and financial institutions, after the combined Territories had been moulded into the great commonwealth of Oklahoma. Although Mr. Fleet was allotted a comparatively brief life on this earth, having passed away at the age of forty-seven years, he succeeded in crowding into his life numerous accomplishments and achievements, gained a position of import among the wealthy and influential citizens of Oklahoma, and played an important rôle in Oklahoma's transition



from an area of plains country to a State liberally sprinkled with thriving towns and cities. Before his death, Mr. Fleet was president of a bank, was one of the largest landowners in Seminole and Hughes counties, and dominated a major portion of the Sasakwa oil fields.

James Henry Fleet was born on a farm near Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, March 17, 1878, son of William Taylor and Martha Fleet, the father having been a farmer, who brought his family from Arkansas to the Indian Territory in 1885, and located on a farm near what is now Byars, Oklahoma. The son attended country schools near Sulphur, and after laying the foundation for his education, studied at a business college in Ardmore, Oklahoma. He was ambitious and enterprising, and attracted the attention of John F. Brown, who offered him employment in his store at Sasakwa. Mr. Brown, who served as governor of the Seminole Nation, being the last to hold that post, which was discontinued at the time Oklahoma became a State, took an especial interest in Mr. Fleet, and during the ensuing years until 1909, proved a wise tutor in business procedure. In the last-named year, Mr. Fleet assumed charge of the hardware and general merchandise store in Sasakwa which he was to retain for eleven years, or until 1920, when more important interests were to demand his full attention. In the meantime, however, he had steadily enlarged his operations in Hughes and Seminole counties, and in 1910, became president of the Bank of Sasakwa, a post he held thereafter. He gradually increased his land holdings, many of his properties becoming oil producers, and as a consequence he became a prime figure in matters of finance in his community. At the time of his death he held the controlling interest in the Sasakwa oil fields, which are still under the supervision of his widow.

It was only natural that a man of Mr. Fleet's influence and prestige should become an outstanding figure in other pursuits, and, as a member of the Republican party, he was often responsible for successes of this organization and its candidates. His fraternal work was devoted mainly to the Masonic order, having been an organizer of Sasakwa Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He attained high rank in this order, including the thirty-second degree, and was a member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fleet were members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and the latter is a Past Worthy Matron of that body. Many other fraternities and social activities have found them valuable members. Mr. Fleet was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and aided greatly in the good works of this denomination. Mrs. Fleet is a member of the Baptist church.

James Henry Fleet married, in 1903, at Sasakwa, Alice Brown, daughter of Governor John F. Brown and Elizabeth Brown, the mother a flood-blood Creek Indian. Governor Brown's career is recited at length elsewhere in this volume, he having died October 21, 1919. The children of James Henry and Alice (Brown) Fleet are: 1. John James, born June 29, 1904, at Sasakwa. 2. Carl William, born March 14, 1912, also a native of Sasakwa. Mrs. Fleet resides at Fleet Ridge, Ada, Oklahoma.

Mr. Fleet passed away July 25, 1925, having been in excellent health a few hours previous to his sudden death, and thus his demise was like a thunderbolt

to his family and his many friends and associates. A loving father and husband had been lost to his family, and Oklahoma was deprived of another of its typical pioneers, who are credited with such an important place in its development.

**GOVERNOR JOHN F. BROWN**—Eastern Oklahoma, or to be more explicit, that portion previously titled the Indian Territory, was at one time owned in its entirety by the Five Civilized Tribes, comprising the Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasha, and Seminole Indians. These tribes, formerly located in the Southeastern United States, were removed to the Indian Territory about the middle of the eighteenth century, the Seminoles, with which we are to deal in this biography of the late John F. Brown, having been given their lands in the Southwest at the conclusion of the Seminole War, through the terms of a treaty negotiated by their chief, Osceola, with the United States Government. It is not our intention here to condemn or approve the action of the Government in removing the Seminoles to what at that time was regarded as more or less waste land, but it is of record that they were forced to emigrate from Florida in 1842, and accompanying the members of this tribe on the long and arduous trek was a Scotch physician, a graduate of Edinburgh, then holding the title of United States Physician. This physician was the father of John F. Brown, who later was to rule over the entire Seminole Nation as governor. This does not mean, however, that he was monarch, with supreme power over his subjects, for the title Five Civilized Tribes is to be taken literally—they were civilized. This is proven by the fact that, soon after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the aforementioned tribes adopted a Republican form of government, comparing in a way to our own. Their council consisted of fourteen members, one from each of the clans, the tribe being so sub-divided. In the years that were to follow, however, Governor Brown, due to his superior training and intellectual abilities, undoubtedly exerted great influence as guide and counselor.

After the migration, Dr. Brown married Lucy Redbeard, a member of the Seminole tribe, but since the Seminoles admitted no white men to the tribe, the Doctor left the district, locating near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation. This section then was far different from the Oklahoma of today; the wild horse and buffalo still roamed in freedom, and bands of renegade Indians were everywhere. The district in which Dr. Brown settled was the rendezvous of lawless bands of white men, to whom neither life nor property rights were sacred, and here his children were born, among them being John F., of whom further. There were few educational opportunities in the Territory at that period, and Dr. Brown taught his children, not only from books, but also the amenities of polite society and the essentials of character. His wisdom is proven by the fact that he taught the English language to his Indian wife, and this was the language of the home. Thus, John F. Brown did not learn to speak Seminole until he was grown.

Soon thereafter, events transpired rapidly in the life of John F. Brown. The Civil War came, and he enlisted in the ranks of the Confederacy, served throughout that conflict, and returned home with a lieutenant's commission. He then moved his father's family back into the Seminole Nation, and established



*Gov. John F. Brown*





a trading post on Greenhead Prairie. His goods he brought from Texas, gradually expanded his activities by founding other trading posts, and moved into Sasakwa, and later became Governor of the Seminole Nation.

The Seminoles at that time had few, if any, schools, and one of Governor Brown's main ambitions was to see his people well educated. Himself a deep student, familiar with the minds of learned men, he wished his fellow tribesmen to have the privilege of communing with these great minds. For this reason he incessantly talked education—to his family, to his friends, and to the tribe. Soon his labors were rewarded and two schools were established for Indian children. Neither did Governor Brown neglect the religious teachings gleaned from his father, and he preached to his people about religious matters. He built his own church on his own land near Sasakwa, maintained it from his private funds, and preached there in the Indian tongue as long as he lived. An interesting view of his accomplishments along religious lines is given by perusal of the following excerpt from an Oklahoma newspaper:

He (Governor Brown) not only taught cleanliness, Godliness, industry, economy, thrift and obedience to the constituted authority and the author of all nature, but his own life was in conformity to all that he taught, and no man or woman, white, red or black, has ever been heard to breathe one sentence derogatory to his character, honesty, sincerity and purity of life and motive.

The Indian churches among the Seminoles are unique in their up-keep. No ministers receive any remuneration from his Indian members, nor are the houses kept up entirely by donation. The houses are constructed and around them built arbors, or camphouses, where each member may have his camping place. Here they meet and live while holding their services, often preaching, praying and singing the night through. They manage to have a little plot of ground near the church which is planted in cotton, cultivated by the members, and the yield sold and placed in the church treasury.... This plan was originated by Governor Brown. Worthy of mention here is the fact that the Governor, during his many years of preaching the gospel, never preached a sermon in English, and never offered a prayer in the Indian tongue.

Without in the least neglecting his missionary and other activities for the benefit of the Seminoles, Governor Brown was a man of extensive business affairs and capacities. He established himself firmly as a merchant, banker and executive of many corporations, and his capabilities were such that he was prepared, on a moment's notice, to grapple with any problem, of whatever magnitude. Notwithstanding his extensive business career, Governor Brown never became wealthy. This has been attributed to the fact that he exercised his income to such a great extent toward alleviating the wants and needs of his tribesmen, and ever refused to take any advantage of the opportunity to accumulate large land holdings. It is admitted that, had he taken advantage of his people in business matters, he easily might have become one of the wealthiest men of his time, but he discouraged members of his tribe from selling their allotments, and refused to accumulate land himself in an endeavor to induce his brothers to retain their own holdings, although he fully realized the holdings were far more valuable than the prices being asked at the time. An instance of his unrelenting attempts to aid the Seminoles is given herewith:

There was the winter of the long drouth. There was not the slightest possibility that the Seminoles would receive a payment from their money held in the United States Treasury. The Indians were hungry, almost naked, and desperate. Governor Brown, out of his own funds and with

what he could borrow, fed them and clothed them throughout that hard time, taking only their word that they would pay when they could.

Often the charge has been made that members of the white race were actuated by greed in marrying into the Indian tribes, but such a charge cannot be instigated against Dr. Brown and his son, Governor Brown, for both devoted their lives and made many sacrifices to assist the Indians, and ever refused to take advantage of opportunities for self-gain. Evidence of Governor Brown's loyalty to his people (he being part Seminole through his father's marriage), is provided by the fact that the Governor, on the occasion of his two marriages, took as a bride a full-blooded Seminole, who was unable to speak the English language. He was no obsequious parasite, trying to push himself into a footing with an alien race. He was trying to lift his own people from the darkness which surrounded them. His interest and his love lay with them. Among the children of Governor Brown is the widow of the late James H. Fleet, whose husband's history is given in another part of this volume.

The following illuminating paragraphs are quoted from editorial tribute at the time of Governor Brown's death:

As Governor of the Seminoles his judgment was highly prized and sought after by the government officials at Washington. Gov. Brown numbered many of the great men of the United States as his personal friends. He and Col. Roosevelt were warm personal friends. He was a personal friend of President Cleveland and President McKinley. Throughout his long and eventful career his greatest object in life was to better the condition of his people and to this end he was the main cause of a great deal of congressional legislation which was to do with the Indian affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes.

In his early manhood, Governor Brown was an excellent specimen of manhood; standing more than six feet in height, straight and erect, with fine, clear cut features, and startlingly bright, black eyes. He had a most winning personality, was highly educated and had stored away a wonderful knowledge of the affairs of life generally. He spoke the English language beautifully and his diction and enunciation surprisingly clear and correct. Socially, when not occupied by some of the cares of his trust he was a companion to be sought after and prized. He had a keen sense of humor, and prized a good story to the full extent. Many stories are told among his friends of his sparkling wit and he was a master of repartee. He was a great leader and could converse upon any subject with interest. He doubtless knew that knowledge is a great comforter and shelter in advanced age, so he planted the shoot in his youth that it might afford him shade when he grew old. He has mastered the art of how to grow old which Shakespeare says "is one of the most difficult chapters in the art of living."

In his youth he was a master horseman and old friends have told us that he was unsurpassed as a swimmer in the Five Tribes. In his long career as chief of the Seminoles his integrity was never questioned or his judgment of affairs doubted.

He was instrumental in getting what is now the Rock Island railroad thru Wewoka, and thru his untiring efforts the Frisco was induced to build its line thru this portion of the Indian Territory. It was thru his efforts that the two great Seminole schools, Emahaka and Meluskey were established by the government in the Seminole Nation. He endeavored to give the young Seminole every advantage of education so that they might better meet the trials of life which he knew were coming with the advent of the white man and his ways.

In the improvement leases which he exacted of the early white settler can be seen his care for the welfare of his people. These leases called for the building of houses and improvements upon the allotments of the Indians. With good fences and lands in cultivation, he knew that his Indian brother would be better served.

With the death of Governor Brown passes the last member of that Great Seminole Triumvirate composed of C. L. Long, A. J. Brown and Jno. F. Brown. The Seminoles lose their greatest and best friend, and humanity an excellent member of society. In this life he had made a success, not as great riches and fine houses go, but he has lived well.

laughed often and loved much, he had gained the respect of intelligent men, the trust of pure women and he loved little children. He has filled his niche and accomplished his task; has left the world better than he found it, in that he loved mankind, never lacked appreciation of the beauties of nature or failed to express it. He looked for the best there was in others and gave them the best he had.

His life was an inspiration; let his memory be a benediction. He was a great and good man, he lived a good life. May he rest in peace from the trials and afflictions of this life.

Governor John F. Brown, the last to occupy this office in the Seminole Nation, passed away October 21, 1919. His subjects gathered and rendered tribute to their departed ruler, and for two days and nights sang and prayed and talked in the Indian tongue around the body of their last chief. Many white people, too, were among the grief-stricken throng. The members of his little church conducted the final rites in their native tongue. The depth of their feeling of loss is best summed up in the words of a contemporary writer:

During his lifetime no man has lived who was more unambiguously loved and respected by his own people and by every white man who knew him. There can be no greater tribute paid any man than to truthfully say that every one who knew him had implicit and absolute confidence in his ability, honor, integrity and manhood; and that he lived for thirty years as the leader of his people, handling their affairs, their finances and their destiny; and that slander never smirched the worth of his achievements or his name. Such was the fame and is the sacred memory of Governor John F. Brown.

**CHARLES ALDEN VOSE**—In the comparatively few years that Charles Alden Vose has been engaged in business in Oklahoma City, he has become a leading citizen of the community and its vicinity, and particularly in matters related to finance. He is an executive and director of a number of financial institutions and kindred organizations, his career being one of great promise of continued usefulness within his chosen fields of service.

Charles Alden Vose was born in Clinton, Iowa, November 28, 1900, son of Richard A. and Lyda (Conger) Vose, whose sister, Margaret, married Kent Birch Hayes, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Having completed his preparatory training in the public schools, he entered Dartmouth College, where he finished his academic education.

Ever since he left college, Mr. Vose has been participating with increasing responsibility in the various companies with which he is identified in Oklahoma. He is president of the American National Bank, Fort Towson; vice-president and director of the American National Bank, Oklahoma City; director of the Peoples' Finance and Thrift Company, the Peabody Electric Company and the Oklahoma Indemnity Corporation; director and treasurer of the American Finance Corporation and the McRoberts Royalty Company; director and president of the Union Building Company, and the American National Company. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and the Oklahoma Club.

Charles A. Vose married, June 3, 1925, at Oklahoma City, Margaret Hoffman, daughter of General Roy and Estelle (Conklin) Hoffman, her father

long-time head of the Oklahoma National Guard, and veteran commander of the 93d Division, United States Army. A complete review of General Hoffman, who was an important figure in the army, appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Vose are the parents of a daughter, Virginia, born April 8, 1926.

**SAM H. WILLIAMSON, M. D.**—For more than a quarter of a century, ever since the completion of his medical education, Duncan, Stephens County, has been the scene of Dr. Williamson's successful professional activities as a physician. During that time he has built up a large and important practice and has gained for himself the liking, confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen. He is active in several fraternal organizations, takes an interest in religious affairs and can always be counted upon to support any movement promising to advance the welfare of the community and its people.

Sam H. Williamson was born at Russellville, Arkansas, December 25, 1878, a son of William W. and Sarah (Brigham) Williamson, both natives of Arkansas. His father was for many years and until 1908 successfully engaged in farming, entered then the lumber business and later served for four years as county treasurer. He is now retired.

Dr. Williamson received his early education in the public schools and, having graduated from high school, took up the study of medicine at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, Memphis, Tennessee, now the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee. Graduating there with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904, he established himself in the practice of his profession at Duncan, Stephens County, of which city he had been a resident since 1901 and where he had spent one year as early as 1889. There he has continued to practice successfully ever since then and today he is not only one of the oldest physicians in point of years of service, but also one of the most successful and best known in this part of Oklahoma. He is a member of the Duncan Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Rotary Club, and several Masonic bodies. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Williamson married, October 7, 1907, Frankie Jones, a native of Oklahoma and a daughter of Frank and Carrie (Colbert) Jones, of Duncan. Dr. and Mrs. Williamson are the parents of three children: William Franklin Williamson of Duncan; Lynn Colbert Williamson; and Doris Williamson.

**CLYDE O. THOMAS**, postmaster of Arapaho, Custer County, was born here February 9, 1902, son of Charles and Lucy (Cox) Thomas. He is an only child.

Mr. Thomas received his education in the public schools of Arapaho and Clinton, taking two years of high school in the former and two in the latter community, with his high school diploma from Clinton. After completion of his studies, he became deputy county assessor, which post he held two years. In April, 1925, he was appointed postmaster, and has held that office since, with credit to his executive direction.

He is a member of Arapaho Lodge, No. 207, Free and Accepted Masons, is Senior Warden of that body, and a member of the Order of Eastern Star, being active in both orders.







*Emil Bracht*



Mr. Thomas married, April 20, 1925, Pearl Brown, of Arapaho and they have a son, William C., who was born in 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas own their residence in Arapaho, and are popular in the community's social affairs. They are communicants of the Methodist church.

**EMIL BRACHT**—A pioneer resident of Oklahoma from the days of the opening of the territory for settlement until his death, Emil Bracht occupied a place of great importance in the business life of the State. A man of wide knowledge and sound business judgment, he was successful in several enterprises, but was especially well known as a stock raiser, breeding the purest Jersey strain. Through his efforts the standards for stock in the State were considerably raised, while his constant interest in agricultural and farming progress proved repeatedly of the greatest value in attaining desirable ends. In every way he proved himself an honorable and reliable citizen of the finest progressive type.

Mr. Bracht was born on March 6, 1864, in Grant County, Kentucky, a son of Major Frederick G. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Bracht. His father was born in Prussia, of noble parentage, in 1810, and received all the advantages of young men of his class, in education, cultural pursuits, and military training. At the time of his completion of the legal course in the University of Bonn, the German revolutionary movements, so marked in the fourth and fifth decades of the last century were under way, and finally he felt obliged to leave the homeland, as did many other young Germans of distinction, including the famous Carl Schurz. Major Bracht settled in Kentucky, became one of the State's most noted horsemen, and attained distinction in several fields. When the Civil War broke out he immediately took the field in behalf of the Union cause, and throughout the conflict rendered valiant service, winning his military title in this way. He later married Elizabeth Thomas, born in Kentucky, and a member of a prominent family in the State.

Emil Bracht attended the public schools of his birthplace, and later a private school at Williams-town, Kentucky. From his earliest years he had opportunity to familiarize himself with the details of fine stock breeding, and acquired much experience which proved of great value in his later work. At the age of twenty-one he journeyed west to Denver in the interest of his health, and in Colorado became so impressed with the possibilities of the Oklahoma territory, which was to be opened for settlement in 1889, that he resolved to make his home in this section. With this in mind, Mr. Bracht arrived at Oklahoma City about six weeks before the opening, and soon erected a fine home, which is still standing just opposite the capitol, and was considered then to be the best residence in the city. At a suitable time he staked a claim, but upon finding that he was considered to be a "Sooner," he gave up his claim and shortly afterwards purchased forty-five acres of land, situated three quarters of a mile east of the State Capitol on East 23rd Street. Meanwhile he entered actively into the buying and selling of real estate, and was also manager for a number of years of the Ketchum Lumber Company, finding success in both fields. Toward the end of the century, however, Mr. Bracht decided to establish a large stock farm on his East 23rd Street property, and in

remarkably short time was in possession of the finest herd of pure-bred Jersey cattle to be found in the State, or for that matter anywhere in the Southwest. His reputation as a stock breeder spread widely and he was justly regarded as a pioneer in the movement for the raising of all cattle standards. In 1907, ill health forced him to dispose of his stock and equipment, and retire from active business.

It was due in large extent to his tireless efforts that the first Oklahoma State Fair was opened at Oklahoma City in 1907, and of this organization he served as president for a short time. He worked actively for the advancement of agriculture in every way within his power, but with characteristic modesty he claimed no credit, and received only a small share of the honors due him as a founder of this basic enterprise in the State. Since his death, the farm property has been laid out in building lots, streets have been graded, and Mrs. Bracht is now about to place it on sale. In addition to this property, she holds much other valuable real estate in Oklahoma City, where her ability and judgment are spoken of very highly in business and professional circles. In fact much of Mr. Bracht's success may be credited to her sound advice and careful grasp of all local factors.

In politics Mr. Bracht supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party, being active in party councils, while for a time he served as commissioner of Oklahoma, and assisted in the opening of several counties after Statehood had been gained. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On March 6, 1893, at Oklahoma City, Emil Bracht married Cordelia Shelton, daughter of Dr. William A. and Rachel M. Shelton. Her father was for many years a physician at Davis County, Iowa, conducting his practice in several counties, and largely known throughout the State. A man of wide knowledge and profound culture, he was a close friend of Marion Drake, who established Drake College in Iowa, and also a very personal friend of General Reeves. Frequently he was asked to enter the political arena in Iowa to become a candidate for governor, but these importunities he invariably refused. Later in life he came to Western Kansas where he practiced for a short time, and then, disposing of his interests there, both business and professional, he took up his residence in Oklahoma. Here he remained until his death, although he was never again active in medical work. Mr. and Mrs. Bracht became the parents of two children: 1. Gertrude, born December 9, 1895. 2. Irene, born August 11, 1904. Mrs. Bracht and her daughter Gertrude are active members of several civic and social clubs in Oklahoma City, and are otherwise prominent in the community life.

Mr. Bracht's death brought universal sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances throughout all the State. Strong though he was in deed and action, he was also a man of noble spirit and fine instincts—one who gave his allegiance throughout life to the highest ideals from which he never departed. By his many successes he contributed in appreciable degree to the larger prosperity of the nation, and in so doing, built for America's greatness and high place in world affairs. The lives of men like these have entered into the very being of the State, and the memory of their work will remain in years to come a living monument to their fame.

**FRANK BATHURST LUCAS**—It is highly improbable that a search of Oklahoma would disclose a man who possesses greater knowledge of land affairs in that State than does Frank Bathurst Lucas, who has been connected with matters of this sort since 1906. Mr. Lucas, throughout the many years of his residence in the Territory, which later was merged into the great commonwealth of Oklahoma, has encompassed in his endeavors advertising, newspaper reporting and editing, and civic enterprises, in addition to his splendid service in land departments, both officially and unofficially. Since 1918, however, he has been a citizen of Ponca City, associated with Ernest W. Marland (q. v.), known throughout the world of petroleum and oil development as one of the leaders thereof.

Oklahoma Territory was opened for settlement in 1889, and soon thereafter Mr. Lucas came to Guthrie, his first connection there being with the "Daily Leader," as a reporter. The "Leader," a Democratic newspaper, was owned and edited by Leslie G. Niblack, and for several years Mr. Lucas was a valued member of the staff of this publication. While so occupied, he became well known throughout Guthrie, at that time the capital city of the Territory, and his duties brought him into close contacts with the pioneer statesmen and officials of Oklahoma; and these later were to prove beneficial to him, and through his services, of benefit to the State.

On January 5, 1904, Captain Frank Frantz succeeded Governor Ferguson as chief executive of the Territory, at that time an office filled through appointment by the President of the United States. This was almost two years before admittance of the combined Territories to the Union as the State of Oklahoma, and, incidentally, Captain Frantz was the last to hold this post under Territorial rule. Soon after his inauguration, Governor Ferguson chose Mr. Lucas as a member of the staff of the Land Board. This body had as its secretary Fred L. Wenner of Guthrie, and was officially titled the School Land Board. In 1907, however, this was shortened to the Land Board. On November 16, 1907, Oklahoma became a State, Territorial government ended, and with the changes incidental to the new régime, Mr. Lucas was the first employee of the State Land Board possessing full knowledge of the workings of that department, which has control over all State-owned land. After a bitter fight, the State capital was removed to Oklahoma City from Guthrie, and the various departments of the commonwealth were transferred to the new capital. Mr. Lucas, who had been retained on the Land Board, also moved to Oklahoma City, and there maintained his residence for the ensuing eleven years, or until 1918. During this period he was connected with the State Land Department, although, from time to time, he assumed various other interests, belonging to that type of citizen who declines to plod along, day after day, in the same old routine. In the last phases of his connection with the State Land Department, Mr. Lucas had become so widely known throughout the State, and his capabilities were so apparent, that members of his party prevailed upon him to seek the Democratic nomination for State Auditor. He failed of nomination, but this failure, it has been said, was due in the main to the fact that Mr. Lucas refused to neglect his departmental duties in order to conduct an active campaign.

A review of Mr. Lucas' life and achievements would be far from complete without mention being made

therein of the many civic, commercial and fraternal works credited to him. During his residence in Guthrie, Oklahoma City and Ponca City, he has made a record that is equaled by few, due to his enthusiastic participation in organized movements of this kind. A Democrat in political beliefs, often he has been an advisor of, and aided in the successful campaigns of this party. While he lived in Guthrie, he was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce there, and during his occupancy of this office did much for that city's commercial interests. Two years after he came to Ponca City, Mr. Lucas became a director of the local Chamber of Commerce, and for more than eight years has functioned in that capacity. He also is one of the active workers in the ranks of the Lions Club, and here, too, his untiring labors have been of great assistance to his fellow citizens. His fraternal affiliations include the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he has been honored by the last-named fraternity with a life membership.

In 1918, Ernest W. Marland, whose operations in the oil industry have brought him untold wealth and world-wide fame, succeeded in obtaining the services of Frank B. Lucas, the oil magnate realizing that his experience had fitted him admirably for the duties Mr. Marland desired him to execute. Coming to Ponca City in that year, Mr. Lucas here has remained, a close friend of his employer, whom he serves loyally and efficiently as personal treasurer and representative in a business way.

Frank B. Lucas married Blanche Fallis (see accompanying biography), member of the finest and most highly respected families of the "Old South," and herself an important factor in the affairs of Oklahoma, through her strong position in women's organizations, and her long association with political affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, who have worked in close coöperation, reside in Ponca City, where they attend the Episcopal church, and are conspicuous in the good works of that congregation.

**MRS. FRANK B. LUCAS**—Having been titled in Oklahoma as "A Modern Crusader in the Woman's Cause," Mrs. Frank B. Lucas of Ponca City, so widely known as to be a national figure, is perhaps the only woman in the United States who was directly responsible for the adoption of woman suffrage by her State, and yet was not a suffragette at heart. However, her sympathies having been aroused by a large number of older members of her sex, she believed that this great boon was their just due and, fortified by a profound experience, gleaned through her years of newspaper experience, which had familiarized her with ways and means of procedure, she set about obtaining the ballot for the women of Oklahoma. The success of this undertaking forms a glorious part of history now, but the details of its accomplishment, so courageously carried out under the guidance of this remarkable woman, never have been made public. One of the most convincing proofs that Mrs. Lucas cannot be classed with that far-too-numerous type that presumably are laboring for a "cause," yet are many times more interested in obtaining credit for deeds than in actual accomplishment, is the fact that when the Suffrage Bill finally was "put over," not only did she refuse to claim honor and distinction, but on the other hand, gave full credit to Elmer Thomas. And, until Mr. Thomas





Frank P. Lucas









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*Eumeland*



was interviewed, the public was not aware of the truth of the matter.

Mrs. Lucas was, previous to her marriage to Frank B. Lucas, Blanche Fallis, descended from one of the oldest and most conservative families of the Old South. Thus, it will be seen that she did not inherit this militant (if such it might be called) spirit in demanding "votes for women." As anyone familiar with the Old South will testify, Southern chivalry was more concerned with the shielding and protection of its womankind than with having them exercise their suffrage at the polls, and it reflects greater credit upon Mrs. Lucas, when one considers her early environment and teachings along this line.

Having first entered the newspaper field at Guthrie, Mrs. Lucas gained important distinction in this profession, and, her own talents, aided through close coöperation and counsel with her husband, also a newspaperman, rapidly brought her to the fore in ranks of journalism and political affairs. She also is one of the best known clubwomen of the State, having resided at various times in Guthrie, Oklahoma City and Ponca City, and in each of these entered enthusiastically into the conduct of women's organizations. She has presided as chairman of the Legislative Council and is freely acknowledged to be one of the best parliamentarians of the State, regardless of sex. She will long be remembered for her conduct in the office of State chairman for the Wilson-Marshall Rally Day, November 2, 1912, just prior to the elections which resulted in the victory of this Democratic ticket. It was an idea of her conception that aided so materially in the success of the drive for the Wilson Fund, in 1914. Following Mrs. Lucas' suggestion, each contributor to this fund who made a contribution by check, found the check bearing President Wilson's endorsement when it had been cancelled and returned. Thus there now are many young people who have an autograph of the late President "in person." This serves as a good illustration of the ingenuity and intelligence possessed by Mrs. Lucas.

Previous to her activities in public affairs, however, Mrs. Lucas owned and edited "Oklahoma Topics," a magazine published in Guthrie during the bustling early days of that city. This publication is well remembered because of its interesting style and well-edited contents. Later, after she and her husband removed to Oklahoma City, where he was attached to the Land Board, Mrs. Lucas there conducted a clipping bureau, and it was in this capacity that she became so thoroughly conversant with the many ramifications of politics and legislation. An article which appeared in "Harlow's Weekly," published at Oklahoma City, and signed by J. Roberta Wood, best describes the personality and accomplishments of Mrs. Lucas, and for that reason is here given, in part:

With all the political, social and philanthropic angles that go to make up Mrs. Lucas' square of life, she is the homiest kind of woman, and as she has no children of her own to mother, the maternal instinct to protect and guide is developed by helping boys and girls who are ambitious by nature and limited as to means. Just how many of these owe their success to this great hearted woman, who, although she has been the recipient of much press comment of the most flattering kind, has remained unspoiled, graciously kind and humanly sympathetic, we do not know, as Mrs. Lucas does not boast of her helpfulness in this or any other line. Her husband, however, is a pampered man who smokes in the house, throws books and papers on the floor and does many other awful things by way of showing that the husband is the head of the house, which is not popularly supposed to be the case where housewives keep up with political

events, study literature, get bills passed which some men do not want, and the add unto their evil deeds the sin of voting.

Mrs. Lucas won the admiration of the people of her State when she stumped the State—without making a speech—in the interest of her husband, who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Auditor in 1914....

That Mrs. Lucas is highly appreciated by members of the Oklahoma Press is attested by an extract from the Republican newspaper, the "Lawton News and Star," which, in commenting upon the qualifications of Mrs. Lucas, said:

Another thing that stands mightily in his favor: He is the husband of Mrs. Blanche Lucas, a former third vice-president of the Oklahoma Editorial Association, and there is no member of the newspaper gang in the State that is not strong for Mrs. Blanche getting anything she wants.

Mrs. Lucas now resides at Ponca City with her husband, Frank B. Lucas, who, since 1918 has been closely associated with one of the greatest figures in the entire oil industry, Ernest W. Marland. In Ponca City, these two public-spirited citizens are aiding materially in the development of the city, and their combined experience in conduct of state-wide affairs is valued most highly by their fellow citizens. A review of Mr. Lucas' activities accompanies this biography. Mrs. Lucas' position is best expressed in the following excerpt from an article written by a member of her sex:

Gone are the ideas that women, to be successful in business, especially the business of politics, must be unattractive in appearance and masculine in manner. Should any ever suggest that women are all right to "help out," think of Mrs. Lucas.

**ERNEST W. MARLAND**—Phenomenal fortunes are not solely the result of chance, although there may be some to combat this statement as applied to the case of Ernest W. Marland, oil operator, of Ponca City, Kay County, whose rise has been meteor-like from a struggling beginning in the law to a commanding position among the great industrialists of the Southwest. Brains of a fine quality lie within the head of this product of the coal and oil fields, while a romantic nature and an unflinching trust in his mental operations helped to co-ordinate intellect and indefatigable labor, together bringing a success that has placed him among the wealthiest men in the State. Possessed of a personality that attracted men and lent him their full confidence, he was able to borrow money upon his personal word, with which to purchase tools for oil well drilling. Boundless faith in himself was communicated to others and many a man has himself profited through that first association with him, when he came to this State after a financial disaster that left him entirely penniless. It is such men who have made the progress that spells prosperity and who are a credit to any community.

He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1874, and acquired his early education in the public elementary and high schools, afterward entering the Western University, now the University of Pittsburgh, at which institution he distinguished himself in his studies and decided to continue his educational career. With the law in mind as a life vocation, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and took that course and was graduated with honor from the Law School in 1893, when but nineteen years of age, a record which has not been equalled. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, he decided to practice in Pittsburgh and with that object in mind was permitted to take the Pennsylvania State bar examination

He passed the test with flying colors, but was not permitted to practice until his twenty-first birthday. Establishing himself in practice in 1895 in association with a law firm whose business consisted largely with controversies arising in the coal and mining industries, he became in time thoroughly familiar with this business in all its legal ramifications. His interest in his work led him to take up the study of geology, the science of rocks and metals and other angles of mining operations. As he delved deeper and deeper into this science, he made a close acquaintanceship with earth formations containing petroleum deposits and in a comparatively brief space of time found himself looked upon as an expert geologist, whose advice and opinion was sought by many large operators. Visioning a larger field for his knowledge than the law, he abandoned his first profession and became engaged in locating oil deposits, one of the early results of this work having been the opening of the fields in the Congo District of West Virginia. He was on the high road to fortune when the panic of 1907 engulfed him in its whirlpool and he found himself a pauper, but with a strong heart and an indomitable courage to begin all over again. His studies of geology convinced him that a great oil field lay hidden beneath the soil of Oklahoma, for he did not believe that the great gushers already opened at Red Fork, Glenn Pool and Bartlesville were more than a drop in the great bucket that was waiting to be filled with the precious liquid mineral. He came to this State in 1908 and began his explorations in the district covered by Ranch 101, which chances to be but fourteen miles from his present place of residence at Ponca City. While riding over the country he observed a rock formation which, to his trained eye, indicated the presence of oil beneath. He had not the money with which to purchase tools to begin operations, but there were those who were inspired by his exuberant faith and financed his project. Until that time oil had not been discovered in quantity in Oklahoma and in only a few isolated places in California. So confident were financiers interested in this product that it is related that John D. Archbold, one of the men connected with the Standard Oil interests, remarked that he would be willing to drink all the oil found west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Marland was not of this belief and continued his explorations and experiments. The result is history and within less than twenty years from the time he drilled his first well his holdings were rated at many millions in value and growing.

Mr. Marland has always been tremendously interested in children and in the work done for them by the American Legion; and to express this interest has opened a fine home for the destitute children of the soldiers who gave their lives for their country during the World War. It is located at Ponca City, adjacent to his own beautiful home and game preserve. Other children than the orphans of soldiers are also welcome and the institution is now filled with merry little guests representing all parts of Oklahoma. His home is enclosed with a fence of roses, more than two miles in length, within which, in safe refuge, wild game in myriads make their homes. He insists upon beauty of surroundings for every activity with which he is associated and has an artistic eye rarely possessed by men of his occupation.

Mr. Marland's home is set in the midst of a two thousand acre estate at Ponca City. It is built of gray stone and its cost was above two million dollars,

with costly rugs, paintings, sculpture, and furnishings of a value upward of over \$500,000. For a number of years, because of his interest in bird and other wild life, he has served as game warden. His latest expression of interest in the city of his choice was a gift to the public of a statue entitled "The Pioneer Woman," which will typify the part she played in the development of this country. The statue will be thirty feet in height and will stand, as a memorial tribute to woman as a pioneer helper, in the Park near his residence, an enduring and impressive recognition of the work that women did in lifting this region from a wilderness into a bustling community, in which all the institutions of advanced civilization have made rapid and permanent progress.

**ELMER WARREN GISH**—Coming to Oklahoma with an equipment of education in the mortuary profession, Elmer Warren Gish, of Hobart, established a successful chain of funeral parlors in half a dozen cities and earned a high reputation in the conduct of his work. He is a descendant of an old and distinguished family of the Old Dominion, himself a worthy representative of a long line of respectable forebears and has displayed such civic devotion to the duties of citizenship during a long residence in this State as to endear him to the entire community.

He was born in Roanoke, Virginia, September 15, 1881, the eleventh of twelve children of George Russell and Mary (Thrasher) Gish, both natives of that State. The original plantation there that was acquired by a progenitor of the family is still owned by them, having been first settled on in 1770 by grant of King George III of England. During the War of the Revolution the present residence was used as headquarters of the patriot army in its operations in that district. George Russell Gish was a prosperous planter and he and his wife, both now deceased, were the parents of the following children: 1. A daughter, who died at the age of three years. 2. Thomas Edwin, of Roanoke, Virginia. 3. George W., deceased. 4. Frank A., of Roanoke. 5. Joseph M., of Roanoke. 6. Ola, deceased. 7. Emmett, of Roanoke. 8. Anna, married Samuel M. Barley, of New York City. 9. David, of Frederick, Oklahoma. 10. Russell, of Roanoke. 11. Elmer Warren, of whom further. 12. Earl, of Roanoke.

Elmer W. Gish passed through the regular educational channels in his youth and then attended the National Business College in Roanoke, after which he went to Chicago, Illinois, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he took courses in embalming, then coming West to Kansas City, Missouri, where he took still another course in the same art at the Williams School. In 1903 he came to Anadarko and opened his first funeral parlor, enlarging his business later by branches in Elk City, Fort Cobb, Apache, Beggar, Lone Wolf, and Hobart. Mr. Gish furnished free ambulance service to all hospitals between Mangum and Oklahoma City and Lawton and Clinton. He later sold all his holdings except the establishments at Lone Wolf and Hobart, both of which he conducts at present. The one in Hobart is valued at more than \$25,000, is seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet in area and is in every respect modern and complete. Mr. Gish is a member of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce and a director of that body, a member of the Protestant church, belongs to the Rotary Club and is fraternally affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order







Joe A Mayo

of Odd Fellows, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Elmer Warren Gish married, August 8, 1911, Edna Lois Richmond, of Caldwell, Kansas. Their children are: Elmer Warren, born December 9, 1913; Donald Richmond, born May 24, 1918.

**IRVIN BURGESS GOSSETT**—Chief of Police of the city of Duncan, Stephens County, since 1913, Mr. Gossett is not only one of the most popular public officials of this town, but has also proven himself exceptionally able and effective, a fact which his long continuous service in this important position shows. To an unusual degree he enjoys the respect and confidence of other public officials, as well as of the community at large, the best interests of which he always has at heart.

Irvin Burgess Gossett was born in the State of Texas, September 11, 1877, a son of the late Alfred S. and Kate (Moore) Gossett, both natives of Alabama. His father, who was a farmer, came to Oklahoma in 1909 and located near Fort Cobb. He died January 9, 1929, having been predeceased by his wife, who died August 31, 1926. Chief Gossett is the oldest of six children and remained at home, until he was twenty years of age. He then engaged in farming on his own account, for about five years, after which he spent a similar period of time in carpenter's work. Appointed Chief of Police at Duncan, Stephens County, in May, 1913, he has filled this position so capably that he has continued to hold it ever since then. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Mr. Gossett married (first), in March, 1897, Addie White of Texas, who died in March, 1921. By this marriage he is the father of two children: Jewel and Raymond, the latter a resident of San Diego, California. He married (second), May 25, 1921, Minnie Hudson, a native of Texas and a daughter of John and Sarah (James) Hudson. Both of Mrs. Gossett's parents were born in Texas, from where they came to Duncan, Stephens County, in 1909. Her father died in July, 1923, while her mother is now a resident of West Plains, Texas. By his second marriage Chief Gossett is the father of two daughters, Hazel and Ruth Gossett.

**HOWARD LINDLEY** — County attorney of Woods County, Oklahoma, and a member of a family which has been well known in this section through several decades, Howard Lindley is a lawyer of thorough training and proved ability. Though still a young man, the confidence reposed in him is attested by his election to public office, and the best interests of the county rest securely in his hands.

Mr. Lindley was born at Stanberry, Missouri, on October 29, 1899, a son of J. Scott Lindley, who was born in Missouri, and of Rose Ann (Norman) Lindley, a native of Indiana. The father is a physician and surgeon and came to Fairview, Oklahoma, as early as 1900, and operated a drugstore here for twenty years. He is a man of progressive spirit and vision, installing the first ice plant and the first telephone system in the vicinity. In addition to his other interests he owns a two thousand acre ranch near Fairview, where he makes a specialty of breeding white faced Hereford cattle. Mr. Lindley has taken a most active part in the building up of Fairview, and occupies high place in the affectionate esteem of his fellow citizens.

Howard Lindley received his education in the Fairview public schools, and following graduation from the local high school, attended the Wentworth Military Academy, and later a naval training school. Determining then upon a legal career, he took up the study of law, and in 1926 was graduated from the Oklahoma University Law School, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar of the State soon afterwards, he immediately began the practice of his profession at Oklahoma City, continuing there for two years with considerable success. In 1928, however, he was called home by the serious illness of his father, and after he had once more resumed his residence at Fairview, the electorate of the county decided to avail itself of his training and ability by choosing him county attorney. Although he has only been in office for a short time, he has already indicated that a progressive, efficient policy will be pursued in guarding the public interest, and a successful administration can safely be predicted for him on this basis.

Mr. Lindley is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and has been active in higher circles of this great order. He is a member and Past Master of the Fairview Lodge, Grand Master of the State Lodge, and a member of India Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Lindley is also a member of the American Legion, and of the Local Rotary Club. His support for all worthy movements, whether civic or benevolent in nature, is always assured.

**JOHN DANIEL MAYO**—For a quarter of a century engaged in farming, real estate and hotel enterprises, as well as commercial business activities, John Daniel Mayo, of Tulsa, is today one of the prominent industrialists of Oklahoma and a citizen of exceptional value to the community.

He was born in Randolph County, Missouri, November 15, 1881, a son of John Allen and Emma Burch (McDavitt) Mayo, his father having been a farmer. His education was attained in the public schools of his native county and during his youth he worked on the farm. In 1903 he established himself in the furniture business, also engaging in real estate and agriculture. Making his home in Tulsa, he is now the owner of considerable property in the city and adjoining territory, among his holdings being the Mayo Hotel, one of the finest hotels in the Southwest; the Mayo office building and his large furniture store in Tulsa.

He is a director of the Tulsa National Bank and Trust Company and of the Tulsa Industrial Finance Corporation, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and vice-president and director of the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Hotel Men's Association. He is a Democrat in politics and attends the First Presbyterian church of Tulsa. He is a member of the Country Club.

John Daniel Mayo married in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, October 30, 1915, Lillian Cecelia Van Blarcom. Their children are: 1. Lillian Margery, born September 28, 1916. 2. John Burch, born February 10, 1918.

**ROBERT GALBREATH**—Having a record of drilling more than two hundred and fifty oil wells in Oklahoma and the interesting one of being the first man to drill one in this State, Robert Galbreath, of Tulsa, has become one of the leading operators in



that field of commercial development. Nearly thirty years ago he visioned the prosperity of today and began his work here by settling on a homestead claim and afterward becoming active in manifold affairs. He ran a Government mail route and erected the first rural mail delivery box in the State. His activities have never ceased and he is one of the substantial citizens of the commonwealth, having participated in many of its developments and added by his labors to the general prosperity. He knew the territory before it became a State of the Union and foresaw many of its potentialities, acquired land and erected buildings that have now become centers of great industrial activities. He had faith in the future and has been materially rewarded as well as by the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens, who have proved their confidence by calling him to important representation in their political affairs. He is widely known and is considered one of the State's representative citizens.

He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 22, 1863, a son of Robert and Sarah (Hill) Galbreath, both natives of that State. He was the sixth of ten children of his parents, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Butler County, Kansas, near which his father owned another farm of nine hundred acres. In the autumn of that year he returned to Ohio, in order to cast his vote for Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, and in 1888 went to Los Angeles, California, where he remained for a year. Returning eastward he came by way of the Indian Territory and was much impressed with the country, in which he saw a great future. It was at the time of the opening to settlement of the Cherokee Strip, and he joined ten thousand others and made the run for a homestead claim, getting one for himself near Hennessey, Oklahoma. This claim, he proved and sold, then making other runs for claims as the several strips were opened. Each time he acquired a good claim and sold it at a substantial figure. He then took a sublease on a Star mail route sixty miles in length through the Sac and Fox Indian Territory, which he operated and with the assistance of homesteaders built roads and bridges and erected mail boxes, the first known in this locality. In 1893 he was appointed postmaster at Edmond, where he established a weekly newspaper and edited it in conjunction with his other work. Later he established another newspaper at Perry, which he published from 1893 to 1895. Upon the opening of the Kickapoo country he came to Shawnee, where he remained until 1898, then coming to Oklahoma City, where, in association with Charles S. Colcord and a Mr. Shelley, he established a real estate business. It was this firm that was active in the erection of the Lee Hotel, which was the beginning of the real activity of the town, while the members enjoyed a growing importance in the developing community, Mr. Colcord being elected the first sheriff. In 1901 came oil discoveries in Tulsa County, near Red Fork, and Mr. Galbreath investigated, then sending for his partner, Mr. Colcord. The government had then adopted the lottery plan of drawing for homestead claims, which was the most important factor in opening up the entire State to settlement. He was the first man to get oil in this territory and one of his children is named after his greatest well, the Glennpool. His interests are to be found in many sections of the State. He has lived in Tulsa since 1907. In politics he is

a Democrat, which party he has served as a national committeeman. He was chairman of the Democratic Territorial Commission and was a United States Commissioner at Shawnee. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

Robert Galbreath married, in September, 1892, Mary E. Kivlehetn. They are the parents of five children: A daughter, who died in infancy; Robert, Jr.; Leona; Frank; and Glennpool.

**ERROL JOYCE**—Among the younger and progressive attorneys of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is Errol Joyce, who since the World War has made his home in this city. He is the son of E. L. and Myra Joyce. His father who is a resident of Brookfield, Missouri, has been an educator there for a number of years, holding the position of superintendent of schools and taking active part in the advancement of the community.

Errol Joyce was born at Brookfield, Missouri, on May 17, 1892. He was graduated from the Brookfield High School in the class of 1909 and then entered the University of Missouri, where he finished his course by attaining a degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Joyce then went to the University of Chicago and there received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. He prepared himself for the profession of law and followed that profession in Kansas City, Missouri, until the outbreak of the World War. He enlisted for service in the United States Army and for eighteen months he was occupied with army duties. After the great conflict was over, he received an honorable discharge from military duty with the rank of first lieutenant. He then moved to the city of Tulsa where he has since been practicing law. He is a man of many friends and his ability as an attorney insures to him a brilliant career. Mr. Joyce is married and he and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Mary Frances, born January 3, 1924.

**JOHN J. BRAZILL**—Pioneer of the oil industry in Oklahoma, in which he had spent more than forty years of his life, John J. Brazill, of Tulsa, was one of the best known men in his business and an accredited authority of the industry. His work had taken him to several of the oil producing States and in all he was widely known and deservedly popular. Careful in his conduct of the positions with which he was from time to time entrusted, he won the high regard of those with whom he became associated and the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

Born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1867, he was a son of Walter R. Brazill, and grew to manhood in his native town. His first business essay was with the South Penn Oil Company, in the Elk County field of Pennsylvania, where he began in October, 1889, and remained until 1892, when he was transferred to the Oil City Fuel Supply Company, in Titusville. Shortly afterward he was again transferred to the Ohio Fuel Company, where he was made a lease foreman in Wood County and later placed in charge of drilling operations. In May, 1910, he was ditching inspector for the pipe line division of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company in Kansas and in the same year was made a gauger, followed by promotion, in April, 1911, to foreman of gaugers. Two years later he was advanced to the position of superintendent of steel tankage, which placed him in charge of more than fifty million barrels of crude oil



*J. Brazill*





in tank farms in three States, his headquarters being in Tulsa. Mr. Brazill was a Roman Catholic in religion and a Democrat in politics and belonged to the Knights of Columbus. His death occurred in Tulsa, February 25, 1929.

John J. Brazill was twice married, his first wife having been Mayme O'Neill, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, who died in May, 1916. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Carl Williams and Miss Antoinette Brazill, both residents of Tulsa. He married (second) in Titusville, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1922, Blanche McLaughlin, a daughter of John and Caroline McLaughlin, her father having operated for years as an oil drilling contractor in Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana and Texas. He was one of the largest operating oil drilling contractors of his day and was well known throughout the oil territories of the country. By his second marriage Mr. Brazill was the father of one daughter, Barbara Anne, born November 12, 1927.

Mr. Brazill was one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Oklahoma, a delightful companion, a keen business man, a devoted churchman and a loyal friend. His death was a severe loss to the community and to his many friends a crushing blow.

**JAMES MCKEE OWEN** was born and reared on a farm in Monroe County, Illinois, the second child in a family of twelve children—six boys and six girls, all of whom grew to maturity. James M. (Mc)Owen attended the country schools, and in August, 1884, he went West, locating in Kansas, where he worked on a farm, employed in the construction of railroads, and engaged in other activities. In the fall of 1886, he filed on a homestead in the Southwest corner of Trego County, Kansas, and in the fall of 1888 he abandoned this claim and joined the Oklahoma "Boomers" at Arkansas City, Kansas. He came to Oklahoma City on opening day, April 22, 1889. The remarkable accomplishments which the State of Oklahoma has made in the short time of its formal existence as one of this country's progressive commonwealths is due in particular to the wonderful pioneering spirit of the first settlers of this territory when it was opened to the public forty years ago last April (1929). In the vanguard of the pioneers was J. M. Owen, at the present time president of the Oklahoma City Building and Loan Association, who is proud of the fact that he is an '89er, having made the trip into the territory by ox-cart in 1889, and in his continued residence here has never desisted from his native efforts in behalf of the progress and prosperity of his community and State. He opened one of the first real estate and loan offices in the city, helped organize the first Chamber of Commerce, served as a director for many years, and is still an active member. He was instrumental in securing the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf (now Rock Island) Railroad; was charter member and director in the company that built the Frisco Railroad into the city from Sapulpa, Indian Territory; also one of a committee of twenty that secured the building of the "Katy" Railroad from Parsons, Kansas, to Oklahoma City, and on to Atoka, Indian Territory. Mr. Owen has been a director in the American First National Bank for the past twenty-six years; director in the American First Trust Company; director in the Oklahoma State Fair for the past twenty years, its president for two years; director in the Oklahoma City Street Railway and Interurban lines; director of the Industrial Company,

that secured Oklahoma City's two large packing plants. He was Register of Deeds of Oklahoma County during 1897 and 1898, and also served on the School Board for two terms.

In the present civic life of the city Mr. Owen is known as a public-spirited citizen having the interests of his city and its people at heart, lending his support and influence to every endeavor in the direction of improvement and progress. He is an active member of the foremost clubs and social organizations, and although his success in his business activities attests to his thorough concentration on his own affairs, still he is never too busy to lend a helping hand to any deserving cause.

Mr. Owen has a family consisting of wife, five children (grown) and three grandchildren.

**WILLIAM HUBERT McCLARIN**—The life of William H. McClarin, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, to the present time (1929) has been passed in four States: Tennessee, the place of his birth; Kentucky, where he taught school; Missouri, where he graduated from Benton College of Law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced for sixteen years; and Oklahoma, where he has been engaged in corporation and transportation practice, also in general practice since 1918. He has his offices at Nos. 204-5 Pan-American Building, in Tulsa, and is now engaged in general practice, specializing in corporation and transportation law.

William Hubert McClarin was born in Henry County, Tennessee, February 9, 1878, son of the late Dr. W. T. McClarin, a successful physician and surgeon, and of Laura (Weldon) McClarin. Reared on a farm in Tennessee, he attended the local public schools, and studied under private tutors and then, like so many of those who have succeeded in the legal profession, taught school for a year. He had removed to Paducah, Kentucky, before beginning his teaching, and it was there that he took charge of a school for a year. At the end of that time he went to St. Louis for the purpose of beginning his training in the legal profession, and there he entered Benton College of Law, where he finished his course with graduation in 1902. In that same year he was admitted to practice by Judge Selden P. Spencer, who was then District Judge of the city of St. Louis, and who later served in the United States Senate, from Missouri. From 1902 to 1918, a period of sixteen years, Mr. McClarin continued in general practice in the courts in St. Louis, but in 1918 he again changed his place of residence, coming to Tulsa, Oklahoma. Soon after his removal to this city he was made general counsel for the Okmulgee Producing and Refining Company and for the Pan-American Companies, and in that capacity he served until 1920, when the Okmulgee Producing and Refining Company sold their properties. He was made liquidating agent in charge of the business of settling up the affairs of the company and when that task was completed he again engaged in the general practice of law. He had retained a few clients, while serving as general counsel for the corporations mentioned above, and since 1920 he has been engaged in building up an extensive general practice, while specializing in corporation and transportation law. Along with his general and special practice, Mr. McClarin is also a member of the law faculty of Tulsa University and a lecturer on constitutional law and equity jurisprudence. He is a member of the Tulsa Bar Association, the Oklahoma Bar Association, the Missouri

Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, and he was formerly a member of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. In his political sympathies, Mr. McClarin favors the principles of the Democratic party, in general, but he is usually classed as an Independent, for he considers merit and qualifications as of vastly more importance than party affiliations. While in Paducah, Kentucky, he served as acting secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association while the official secretary was in service in the Spanish-American War, in 1898, and he has always been interested in general civic and social conditions in the communities in which he has lived. His religious membership and that of his wife is with the Boston Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Tulsa, and he takes an active part in its affairs, serving as a member of the official board. As a citizen and as a professional man, Mr. McClarin has won the respect and esteem of his associates in Tulsa, and in his many connections here is recognized as a man of ability and of wide legal knowledge.

William Hubert McClarin was married in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1902, to Isabelle Wyman, daughter of Fayette and Julietta Wyman, and they are the parents of two children: 1. William Thomas, who was born April 25, 1905. 2. Ruth Olive, born April 10, 1908. They make their home at No. 838 North Elwood Avenue, in Tulsa.

**ZACK MULHALL**—Wherever a "wild west" show is given in any part of the world the name Zack Mulhall is associated with it, for he has for more than twenty years organized and directed these typically Western American outdoor extravaganzas. The name is also associated with Hollywood and motion pictures, for Zack is the father of Jack Mulhall, as he is a foster father to Tom Mix and Will Rogers, the "ambassador of fun," while his daughter, Lucille Mulhall, has world-wide fame as the world's champion trick horseback rider and crack rifle shot. Therefore, there is nothing surprising in the fact that he lives on a great ranch near the town of Mulhall, named in his honor by the Santa Fé Railroad, which was the inspiration for its founding, and that he is one of the most prominent and popular citizens of the State of Oklahoma.

He was born in Texas, went to school in Notre Dame, Indiana, and began life early and earnestly as a livestock dealer, later taking up the show business. Mr. Mulhall is the originator of the Wild West Show which was first held on the Worlds Fair grounds, St. Louis, Missouri, 1904, and which have since become world famous. The Wild West Shows are today the well-known 101 Wild West Shows, owned by the Miller Brothers, and who owe their success in this field of entertainment to Mr. Mulhall, the founder of this idea. After the St. Louis exposition Mr. Mulhall became livestock agent for the Santa Fé Railroad at St. Louis, and later for the Frisco Line, working for both corporations for many years. Relinquishing this work, he came to Oklahoma and here established the magnificent Mulhall ranch of three thousand and seven hundred acres—nearly six square miles—and where he has carried on the breeding of fine horses and cattle and high grade hogs. On the property he has a private race course and every modern facility for the work in which he has engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Mulhall are known for their hospitality in their home and their friends are manifold. Mr. Mulhall is a Democrat and a

member of the Catholic church. He bears the same name as his father, a native of Missouri and also a livestock dealer.

Zack Mulhall married Mary Agnes Locke, daughter of Mary Ann Locke, of Missouri. Their children are: Marmaduke, Margaret, Logan, Jack, Mary Agnes and Mildred, and there is also an adopted child, Billy Mulhall. Three of these children are deceased and are interred in a handsome vault in the most beautiful private cemetery in Oklahoma on the estate of their parents.

**R. J. HEALD**—All other things being equal, success in industrial or commercial endeavors comes to those whose talents are unusual. Such a success has been that of R. J. Heald, well-known oil promoter of Tulsa. His activities in the fields of Oklahoma's liquid gold have extended through more than a score of years. Pioneer in the oil industry here, he also has been a pioneer in the upbuilding of several important centers of population, notably Oklahoma City and Tulsa, though smaller areas likewise have profited through his dealings. He is an outstanding figure in oil circles.

Mr. Heald was born August 9, 1857, in Pennsylvania, and attended the public schools of Oil City, in that State. His father, Alvin Heald, was a man of prominence there, owner and operator of an iron ore furnace. His mother, whose memory he bears in tender affection, was Nancy J. Heald. Perhaps it was not strange that the son, surrounded at boyhood with oil talk, should turn to this industry for his career. Such was the case. As a youth he was employed in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and later engaged as driller there, afterward entering the producing end of the business. For a number of years he was retained by an oil company of Buffalo, New York, having charge of drilling and producer-affairs in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. In 1906 he actively engaged in oil producing for himself in the State last cited, but disposed of his interests there the year following to come to Oklahoma, reaching here July 6, 1907. He engaged then in producing oil in the Drumright field, organizing a company with himself as president. He headed the company seven years, disposed of his holdings in it, and engaged in buying and selling oil leases and royalties. Since 1918 he has made oil leases and royalties almost his exclusive media of activity, but still is interested in producing. He is a Democrat and member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Heald married, April 22, 1879, at Titusville, Pennsylvania, Lillie Ann Fleming, daughter of John S. and Mary R. Fleming and their children are: Beidna, Merl J., Frances R., and Glen F.

Mr. Heald's business address is No. 1432 South Newport Street, Tulsa.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM INSULL**—Preparation of the history of Oklahoma with stress put upon contemporary affairs, naturally calls forth liberal mention of dominant personalities who have contributed most of the upbuilding of the State through activities in its many communities. These communities have enjoyed a rapid, flourishing growth calculated for lasting prosperity and self-support. Less than two decades ago Tulsa was a small city, numbering its inhabitants at less than a score of thousand; today these inhabitants have long since passed the hundred-thousand mark in numbers, and it is but a





Jack Muehally





question of time and sustained efforts of citizenship and business direction until the metropolitan whole will contain a quarter million. This is the result of wise and signally successful direction, in the hands of leading figures known as municipal benefactors—benefactors in the sense of their constructive commercial, industrial and financial efforts, rather than in the sense of public gifts having cultural or recreational value only. There are in Tulsa several of the most progressive, successful and well known business generals of the great Southwest; and their activities consistently and constantly augment to the benefit of city, trading area and the State as a whole. One of the worthiest and best known of these business generals in Frederick William Insull, whose record of successful enterprise in Tulsa is largely the record of this city's growth. Concerning his record we write, touching upon its significance in a great city's development.

The story of Frederick William Insull begins in England, for in that country he was born—at Walthamstone, Essex County, July 5, 1875, son of Henry and Ellen (Pasfield) Insull. The family has a long record in its forebears in England; but on this we shall not touch, other than to say that members of the house had distinguished themselves for business talent, particularly in merchandising fields and the direction of financial endeavors. Ellen (Pasfield) Insull died when her son was but five years old, in 1880, leaving him to the care of his kindly father, who, two years later, decided to cast his lot on the Western Continent. Henry Insull was a man of somewhat adventurous tastes, courageous, and without fear of consequences in the land which he approached, whether for himself or for his children, who accompanied him to Canada. In the Dominion he established a clothing business, at which he had had experience in England, opening shops in Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba. This business he carried forward until the time of his death, 1920, the thirty-eight years of his residence in Canada having borne proof of fortune in transplanting the family to a new land.

Meanwhile, Frederick William Insull secured a sound academic instruction in the public schools of Winnipeg, advancing steadily through the grades until he had completed secondary school in its essence, though he did not attend terms sufficient to secure the high school diploma. His tastes ran more to the scientific than to the academic; and when he left high school it was to give the major interest of his mind to electrical appliances. Electricity proved his chief enthusiasm. Its mysteries tantalized yet pulled him forward into further researches, and he worked at the business aspects of the new science with the view of making electrical businesses his career. So passed the years in Winnipeg until he was twenty-six and had acquired a fund of knowledge concerning his preferred field such as was held in the minds of few of his contemporaries. It was now 1901, the start of a new century and a new electrical era.

And it was in 1901 that Mr. Insull came for permanent residence to the United States, choosing the city of Chicago for initial operations at the science and business he had chosen some ten years before as a life work, though circumstances of brilliant career later were to diversify his interests in wide ramification. In Chicago he engaged in general electrical work for a time, and in 1902 became secretary and

treasurer of the North Shore Electric Company, Chicago—a position high indeed for a young man of twenty-seven. He continued in that responsible post until 1909, the year which marked another turning point in his career and opened new channels that were deeper and wider for outlet of his talents in the industrial field of electricity.

He now left Chicago for the West, resuming his career in the States of Idaho, Colorado, and Oregon. From Idaho he went to the last-named State, where he worked as auditor for the properties of H. M. Byllesby and Company; and from Oregon located in Colorado, where he remained, busily occupied always, until January of 1913, when he came to Oklahoma, eventually, after looking over the State, taking residence in Tulsa, where he has centered his enterprises since. He was now thirty-seven years of age, just approaching the prime of his strength of mind and driving forces.

The Tulsa of 1913 upon which Mr. Insull first looked was hardly to be compared with the Tulsa of ten years later; but in examining the potentialities of the municipality Mr. Insull judged rightly that here lay great and barely tapped possibilities for the future—his own future and that of the city. He busied himself at once, coming into close association with dominant figures of the community; and in their association founded the Public Service Company of Oklahoma, accepting the presidency of the newly formed organization at the insistence of colleagues, who bore the deepest regard for him as a man of integrity and practical vision. He worked tirelessly at this responsibility—indeed he has continued to labor ceaselessly for the welfare of the charge during the fifteen years since its assumption (this being written in 1929). He inspired those around him with a tireless driving force which ever distinguished him from the rank and file, and devised new and sound projects for expanded service to the public. Also in 1913 he accepted the presidency of the Chickasha Gas and Electric Company, and at the present time his chief identities are thus: President and director of the Public Service Company of Oklahoma; vice-president and director of the American Public Service Company; vice-president and director of the Central and Southwest Utilities Company; vice-president and director of the Southwestern Light and Power Company; president and director of the Tulsa Coal Company; president and director of the Trojan Coal Company; treasurer and director of the Leavell Coal Company; and director of the First National Bank of Tulsa. From these affiliations it is clearly to be observed that Mr. Insull's major interests have continued in electricity and public service, which his operations in coal, for use in power production and for heating, have become largely extended. His principal interest perhaps remains that of the Oklahoma Public Service Company, for if one man is to be named as chiefly responsible for the success and growth of this organization, that man is he. A review of the company's progress, reported in the Tulsa "World" late in 1926, said in part:

The very opposite of hostility between the company and its patrons and the public generally is found. The reasons are decidedly apparent.

Fred W. Insull, president, is practically the founder of the company. He was not much more than a youth when he came to Tulsa and started in with the company when it was serving 25,000 people. It is now serving upwards of 135,000 in Tulsa alone and a great number outside. There was and is no doubt about the sound policy in such a situation—

the public must be served. Having been at the head of such a business for 13 years of tremendous growth all around, the president naturally knows his public.

Mr. Insull is a citizen of the most genuine merit. Busy as he has been and is with the affairs of the always-expanding company, he has taken a very definite and active part in the affairs of the community. For several years he has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of its hard workers in all things. He was president in 1925, and that was a period of real accomplishment. In his time he has helped settle every serious problem that has come up in Tulsa, and has aided materially in putting over many important projects. When the 1926 educational special train went East, he was impressed as a speaker at almost every point visited. This was not because he is a professional talker, or even a ready speaker, for he is neither. But he told the story of Oklahoma and of Tulsa in most of the principal cities of the East, with such simplicity, candor and earnestness that he was regarded as the real orator of the trip. He made a deep impression every time.

The Public Service Company's growth, apace with the growth of Tulsa, has made it one of the greatest in all the Southwest—and this, largely, is a direct tribute to Mr. Insull. The company's generating station, on the banks of the Arkansas River, Tulsa, is the largest in the State, developing forty thousand horse power, which is distributed to the city proper and throughout Northeastern Oklahoma.

General affairs of Tulsa have concerned Mr. Insull since commencement of his residence here. His contributions to the economic, civic and social welfare have been numerous, and so detailed as to make citation on this narrative inadvisable. Fraternally, he holds the thirty-second degree in the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, of Tulsa, has little concern with politics, and belongs to the Rotary, Tulsa, Tulsa Country, and Oklahoma clubs.

Mr. Insull married, May 18, 1905, at Winnipeg, Canada, Margaret Parkinson, daughter of Joseph and Mary Alice Parkinson, and their children are: 1. Margaret, who was born August 28, 1907. 2. Rosemary, born February 3, 1912.

In a sense truer perhaps than that applicable to a mayor or city commissioner, Frederick William Insull, through his deep interest in Tulsa and his many industrial, commercial and financial activities, is one of Tulsa's outstanding public servants. From the month during which he first set foot in this city, to which he came with a splendid equipment of mind and courage and foresight, his progress has paralleled that of the greater municipality, assisting the latter at every turn. His is a solid, proven loyalty of citizenship, worthy of the pride placed upon it by the community he serves.

**NIM WOODWARD**—Engaged throughout the greater part of his life in the flour business, Nim Woodward was a thoroughly valuable and well-loved citizen of this State, where he lived and worked from 1889 onward until his death in 1927. Here he held an important position in the business life of Oklahoma City, and was also active in different phases of community affairs. In the course of his busy career he acquired a wide circle of friends, among whom were some of the leading citizens of this part of the United States; and all of them were sorely grieved to hear of his passing, knowing that this occasion marked a distinct loss to Oklahoma City and to this State—the loss of a useful and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Woodward's ancestry was of English origin,

his forebears having come to the United States from England in 1820, bringing their furniture and other possessions. Mrs. Woodward today has in her home furniture which is more than three hundred years old and which was made in England. Mr. Woodward's parents were Colonel Charles E. and Elizabeth Woodward; and his father owned and operated one of the largest flour mills at Shelbyville, Illinois.

Nim Woodward, of whom this is a record, was educated in the schools of Shelbyville, Illinois, where he attended both grammar and high schools, and also, at a later period, the academy. When he completed his formal education, he became engaged in the flour business, in which he remained until, in 1889, he was called to Oklahoma. C. G. Jones, of Oklahoma City, where he conducted a flour mill, wrote urgently to Mr. Woodward, asking him to come and take charge of his mill. At that time Mr. Woodward, firmly entrenched in the business which he had undertaken at Shelbyville, Illinois, was undecided as to whether to make a change; but when he received three telegrams in one day from Mr. Jones, he concluded that he would go to Oklahoma for a short time. Upon arriving, however, he decided to remain, especially since he had complete charge of the flour manufacturing activities of Mr. Jones's mill; and from that time until his death he was actively engaged in business in Oklahoma City. At the World's Fair in Chicago, Illinois, in 1893, Mr. Woodward had on display samples of Oklahoma wheat and the "Blue Ribbon" flour that he had manufactured from it; and his display took first prize, not only for the quality of wheat and flour that he showed, but also for the weight and the results demonstrated by chemical analyses. Mr. Woodward remained in charge of the flour mill continuously until 1897, when the establishment was destroyed by fire. The property was then taken over by the Plainsifters Milling Company, with whom he remained, in full charge of the mill, until the time of his death. A man of sound business ability and accurate judgments, Mr. Woodward was eminently successful in all his work, both because of his geniality of nature and as a result of his thorough application to his work and close study of the problems that constituted his business.

The "Oklahoma Journal" wrote of his work in part as follows:

The Plainsifters Milling Company in this city in the past six months has completed improvements at a cost of about \$20,000 that will revolutionize the milling industry of the world. The plan that has been adopted is one that is entirely new in the milling industry. The experiments that have resulted in this new plan are the result of the experience of Head Miller Nim Woodward, who is the most famous miller in the world and who has been in charge of this plant since its inception. Mr. Woodward, at the World's Fair in Chicago, secured with the flour of this mill the highest award for the purest, whitest and best made flour from wheat in a competition in which all of the leading mills of this country and Europe participated. It was awarded the first prize, a gold medal valued at \$1000 and diplomas, etc., for being the best flour made. This decision was contested by European millers but the second jury decided in favor of Woodward's flour as the best flour in the world.

In addition to his business activities, he was deeply interested in municipal and public affairs and eager to do whatever lay in his power to advance the interests of his fellow citizens. His political alignment was with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he regularly and ardently supported. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons,







*Kim Woodward*



Mrs Hattie Woodward









*Jo Zratz*



having been one of the oldest members of the Masonic order in Oklahoma at the time of his death; he is a life-member of Lodge, No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Woodward was also active in church work, and did considerable traveling about Oklahoma in the cause of temperance, delivering addresses and lectures before different gatherings throughout the State. He was justly proud of his ancestry, especially of his father's record in the Civil War; for Colonel Woodward served throughout that conflict, and returned with the same horse on whose back he rode away, keeping the animal in his possession from then onward until it died of old age. Mrs. Woodward also has been consistently active in the affairs of Oklahoma, always showing herself eager to participate in the work of important organizations and to advance the welfare of her community. She is active in club work; a member of the Eighty-niners' Club, the Order of the Eastern Star, the White Shrine of Jerusalem, Mizpah Shrine, No. 4, and many church clubs; and prominent in political work, especially in her earlier life, when she devoted much of her time to the activities of the Republican party. Her religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, with which both she and her husband were connected.

Nim Woodward married, on June 5, 1882, at Nokomis, Illinois, in Montgomery County, Hattie O. Cain, daughter of Benjamin Thomas and Elizabeth (Knapp) Cain. Her father was a building contractor by trade, specializing in large buildings.

The death of Nim Woodward, which came on February 19, 1927, was a cause of great sorrow in his community, bringing to an end, it seemed, all too soon, the life of a man who had been active in the affairs of his city and State, eager to promote the best interests of Oklahomans, and thoroughly public-spirited in attitude. Furthermore, his personal qualities of character, his kindliness and willingness to help his friends and those in need, had won for him a host of friends, who, along with the members of his family, cherished him as a delightful comrade and companion.

**JOSEPH ANTHONY FRATES**—Few men have been so closely identified with the development and progress of Tulsa and the State of Oklahoma at large as has Joseph Anthony Frates, president of the Union Transportation Company, vice-president of the Oklahoma Union Railway Company and chairman of the board of directors of the Frates Insurance Company, who, as a railway man, knew Tulsa when it was nothing more than a prairie hamlet and trading post for the cattlemen who pastured their herds on the native grass growing luxuriantly for endless miles over the plains. And, while unfenced miles were broken up into farms, and, in turn cattle and farm crops paled in economic importance in comparison with the modern bonanza of the oil industry, Mr. Frates has been busily engaged in building up local business institutions, as well as transportation facilities.

Mr. Frates was born at Forest Hill, Placer County, California, son of Anthony and Mary (Enos) Frates, both now deceased. His father was a pioneer of the State of California, having gone there in the early days of that region from Massachusetts, where he spent his early life. It was in the public schools of Oakland, California, that Joseph A. Frates received his early education; and, having completed his academic studies, he served for many years as general superintendent

of the Frisco Railroad Company, playing, in this connection, no small part in the development of the efficient railway service into Tulsa that the road provides today. In 1922 Mr. Frates, with his family, came to make his home in Tulsa and quickly made a place for himself as one of the town's most prominent business men and civic workers. He established the insurance company which bears his name and which has become in the short space of time that it has existed one of the important businesses of Tulsa, and became chief executive of the Union Transportation Company and vice-president of the Oklahoma Union Railway Company. In the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce Mr. Frates has been a significant figure for several years, and early in 1929 he was elected to the second vice-presidency of the organization. Unable completely to sever his relations with railroad activities, Mr. Frates serves today as vice-president of the Mineral Belt Railroad Company, a railway which operates through the lead and zinc district of the Southwest. In his political views Mr. Frates has long been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its policies, while his fraternal connections are strong. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belongs to the Knights Templar and holds the Thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Lions' Club, the Tulsa Club, the Tulsa Country Club, the Oklahoma Club of Oklahoma City, and the Methodist Episcopal church. During the late World War Mr. Frates was active in all drives, and all three of his sons saw military service.

In Leadville, Colorado, Joseph Anthony Frates married Lola M. Buck, daughter of Thomas and Mattie (Burrell) Buck. Her father is now deceased. By marriage there were three sons and two daughters: 1. J. A., Jr., of Tulsa, Oklahoma, president of the Frates Insurance Company. 2. C. L., vice-president of the same company; in the late war he was a lieutenant in the United States Army. 3. E. C., an oil operator residing in San Angelo, Texas; during the war he was in the Aviation Service. 4. Mrs. T. B. Slick, of Oklahoma City. 5. Mrs. Arthur A. Seelison, of San Antonio, Texas. A sixth child, Rex, is deceased.

The beautiful Frates home is situated at No. 1010 East Twentieth Street, Tulsa, where Mrs. Frates has been socially prominent since coming to this city to make her home.

**HON. MAURICE ANTHONY BRECKINRIDGE**—The career of the Hon. Maurice Anthony Breckinridge has been one of distinction in the law, as barrister, and on the bench. He served as the first county attorney of Tulsa County, was elected first judge of the Superior Court of his county, occupying the bench until the year of 1918. He is regarded as one of the eminent representatives of the bar in Oklahoma, and as a foremost citizen of Tulsa, where he has made his residence during many years.

Mr. Breckinridge was born at Fincastle, Virginia, February 26, 1880, son of George W. and Anne (Hamner) Breckinridge. His father was a native of Virginia, and in that historic State the family has been represented since 1700, a number of its members having been lawyers. George W. Breckinridge was a member of the bar. He served his community long as judge; received military training in Virginia Military Institute, raised a company for service in the

Civil War, and for two years held a captaincy in the Confederate Army, having been the youngest man of that rank under the colors. Both as barrister and justice he won distinction, as well as through earlier military prowess. He died in 1911. Anne (Hamner) Breckinridge is also deceased. In the family were eight children, of whom six survived their parents.

After he had secured a sound elementary and secondary academic instruction in the public schools of Botetourt County, Virginia, Mr. Breckinridge matriculated in Washington and Lee University, in preparation for the practice of law. From the university he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902, and was admitted to the bar in the year following, first going to New York, where he practiced nearly twenty-four months, associated there with the firm of Bowers and Sands, and with Wing, Putnam & Birmingham, well known admiralty lawyers. Still later he returned to his native Virginia, opened an office in Roanoke, practiced there for two years, then came to Oklahoma, 1905, settling in the city of Tulsa and is now a member of the firm of Breckinridge and Bostick. Since commencement of his residence here he has been of wide reputation as lawyer and justice. As a judge his decisions have been regarded as strictly fair and impartial, based on a comprehensive knowledge of the law and equities involved. He belongs to the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and when in the university was affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

An active Democrat, Mr. Breckinridge has been a leader in the party's affairs during several years past. His recorded opinions in the law are a monument to his legal learning and superior ability, and show a thorough mastery of the questions involved in each case.

Mr. Breckinridge married (first), in 1905, Julia Robertson, of Roanoke, and of this union were born children: 1. William R. 2. Anne Anthony. Mr. Breckinridge married (second), in October of 1920, Mrs. A. F. Burton.

**ROBERT LEE REAM**—One of the citizens of Oklahoma who has encountered marked success in the oil brokerage business is Robert Lee Ream, who for many years has been a prominent figure in the public life of this section, both before and since Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood. Living at present in Oklahoma City, where he resides at No. 2702 North Robinson Street, and maintaining offices in Shawnee, Oklahoma, in Room No. 5, Whittaker Building, Mr. Ream is devoting most of his time to his work in the oil industry, which has occupied his attention largely since 1914. In the late nineties Mr. Ream was active in the political affairs of the Chickasaw Nation, with which he was thoroughly conversant, and in 1898 he was elected secretary of the Senate of the Chickasaw Nation. Later he was chosen as secretary of the commission for investigating the outstanding indebtedness of the Chickasaw Nation. In 1900 he was elected as a special national agent of the Chickasaw Nation. When he became less active in governmental and public affairs, he engaged for a time in stock raising and farming, but he gave up this work in 1914 to devote his attention to the oil brokerage business.

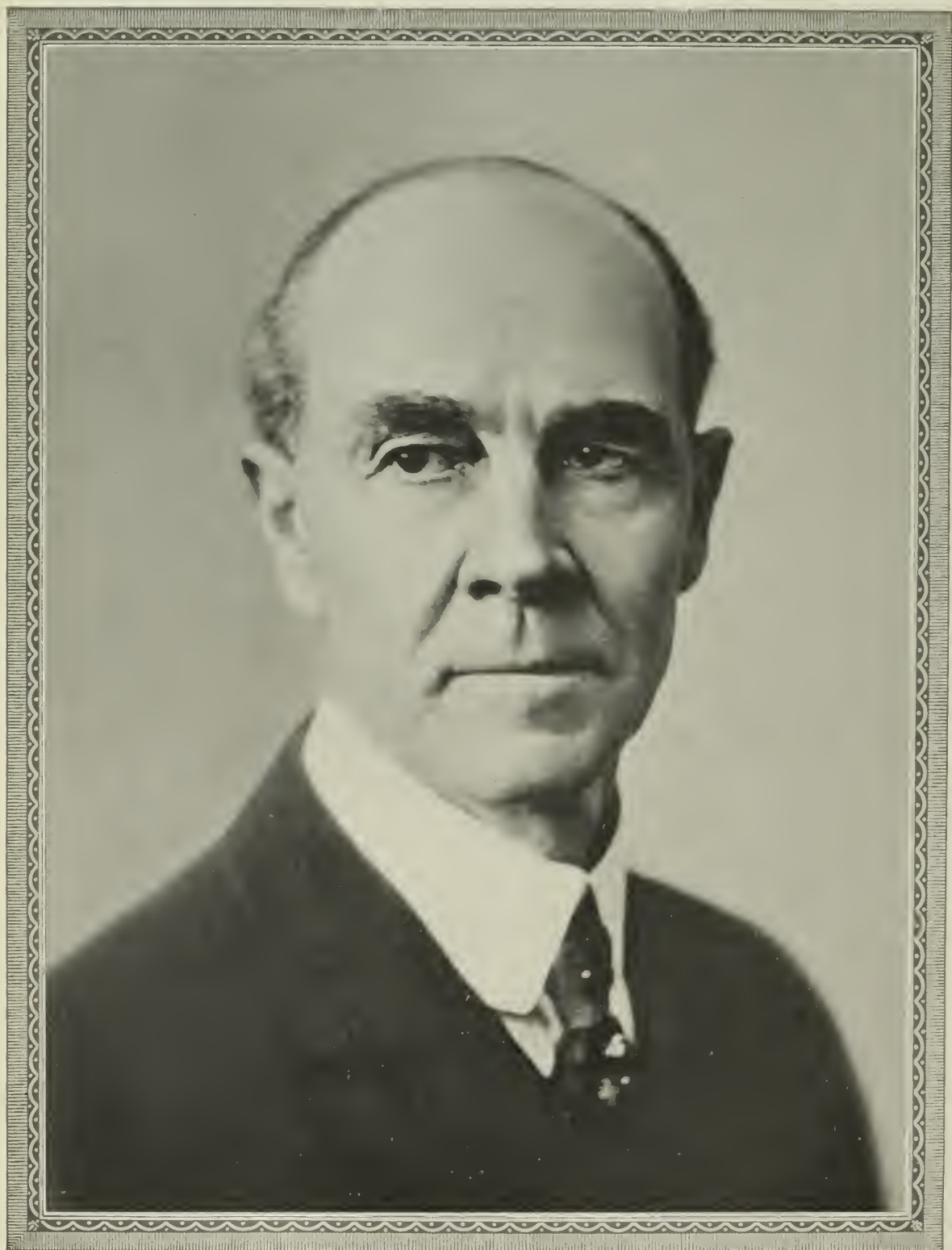
Mr. Ream was born at Ream's Switch, Choctaw

Nation (now Pittsburg County), on February 23, 1871. His parents, both of whom are now deceased, and are buried in Paris, Texas, were Robert L. Ream, Jr., who was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1836, and Anna (Guy) Ream, who was born in Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, in 1853. The father's sister, Vinnie Ream Hoxie, of Washington, District of Columbia, was a sculptress of considerable note; while Mrs. Ream, who through her mother, Jane (McGee) Guy, was related to the family of Cyrus Harris, the first governor to be elected in the Chickasaw Nation, was of Scotch descent, the Guys having been a Scotch family which settled in Tennessee. Robert L. Ream, Jr., the father of the present Mr. Ream, was for four years a captain in the Confederate service in Arkansas in the Civil War; was engaged in the mercantile business at Boggy Depot, later known as Ream's Switch; and was a special delegate to Washington from the Choctaw Nation in 1883.

As a boy, Robert Lee Ream of the present generation, was educated in the elementary schools in Sedalia, Missouri, in which he was a student in 1878; took further primary work at the Capitol Hill Ward School, in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1880 and 1881; studied in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1883 and 1884; went to the Harley Institute, Chickasaw Nation, the superintendent of which was Benjamin Wisner Carter, in 1884 and 1885; returned to Harley Institute in 1890, remaining there until 1892; and attended the Wallen Mooney School (Battleground Academy), in Franklin, Tennessee, from 1894 to 1897. In the following year, 1898, he began his active political career in the Chickasaw Nation, which was destined to receive from him many important contributions to its history. In July of that year, there was held what was known as the Sandy Spring Convention, before which D. H. Johnston, who was elected governor at least partially through Mr. Ream's efforts, was a candidate for that office, along with three other Oklahomans, Martin Cheadle, P. S. Mosley, and Governor Jonas Wolf. As a delegate to that convention, Mr. Ream espoused Mr. Johnston's cause and advocated his nomination. At one time Mr. Mosley appeared to have the majority of votes, whereupon Mr. Ream took the floor and read the Curtis Act, comparing it with the Atoka Treaty, making comments which instilled in the minds of the delegates such doubt that they adjourned for the day. During the night the friends of Mr. Johnston mustered enough support for their candidate to assure his nomination. At the opposing party's convention, Hyman Burris, of Tishomingo, was nominated. But the popular election gave the office to Mr. Johnston, who immediately appointed Mr. Ream a member of his force with the title of secretary of investigation. This office gave him an important part of the work of the commission which investigated the outstanding indebtedness of the Chickasaw Nation. The duties of the office required only ninety days to perform; and the Legislature, on being convened, elected Mr. Ream secretary of the Senate. Later he was appointed special national agent of the Chickasaw Nation, and it was under his supervision that a one per cent tax was collected on all business enterprises in the nation for the purpose of establishing the treasury of the Chickasaw Nation on a firmer foundation. Connected with Mr. Ream in this work were J. B. Schoenfelt, United States Indian Agent of the Five Civilized Tribes; and Captain Jack Ellis, of the Interior Department. Later Mr. Ream had a bill







L. H. McCash

drafted creating the position of delegate to Washington from the Choctaw Nation. The bill was passed by the Legislature, and Mr. Ream was selected as the delegate, but Governor Johnston refused to approve the bill. In 1901 Mr. Ream resigned from office to become engaged in farming and stock raising, activities in which he indulged on his private farm near Wapanucka. The quality of his agricultural products and his livestock was such as to set an example for the remainder of the State. Three hundred acres of his farm were underlaid with a fine grade of oolitic stone, from which material he constructed a fourteen thousand dollar residence, regarded as one of the finest in the Chickasaw Nation, and the building of which required five years' work. Making a specialty of blooded horses, Mr. Ream introduced in his farming days some of the first Percherons in the Southwest, one of which won prize after prize and finally was sold for three thousand five hundred dollars. Then, in 1914, until which year Mr. Ream was engaged in his agricultural pursuits, he established his oil brokerage business, which he continues, with offices in Shawnee. Active in the fraternal life of this section, Mr. Ream is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with Wapanucka Lodge, No. 200, in Wapanucka, Oklahoma. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

In Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation, on September 26, 1898, Mr. Ream married Ona O'Neal, daughter of B. L. and Martha (Smith) O'Neal. Robert Lee and Ona (O'Neal) Ream are the parents of the following children: Leona, born on August 6, 1901; Robert Lee, 4th, born on July 3, 1903; Alinton Guy, born on February 13, 1905; and Anna Louise, born on May 13, 1907.

**COLONEL THEODORE COLLINS HAMILTON**—Pioneer oil man in Northern Oklahoma, Colonel Theodore Collins Hamilton had an extended and eventful career of lasting value to several communities in this great Southwestern State. He is chiefly recalled for his citizenship in Blackwell, where he resided nearly a score of years. He was called "colonel" through respect and as a mark of distinction.

Born July 15, 1849, at Bunker Hill, Illinois, he died in Blackwell, March 13, 1928, at the age of seventy-eight years. During this long span of life he engaged variously in several centers, but principally in St. Louis, Missouri, and in Blackwell.

He received his academic instruction at the St. Louis Business College, and for a number of years was active in real estate activities of the Missouri metropolis. His interests became quite extensive in St. Louis. In 1906 he interested St. Louis capitalists in the possibilities of Oklahoma oil, and came here, drilling the first profitable well in the Blackwell area. He is credited with having brought in the discovery well, and hence was a pioneer in the industry, as he was a pioneer in the upbuilding of Blackwell as a community. He was secretary of the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company. The Union Oil and Gas Company, an older concern, subsequently, 1913, merged with the former, forming a greater new organization under the name style of the latter; and Colonel Hamilton retained his stock in the company until death.

A Republican, he supported the party's principles with strength and reason. Fraternally, he was affili-

ated with the Free and Accepted Masons and Order of the Eastern Star, in the former having been active in the Commandery, Knights Templar. A gifted singer, he was known well in St. Louis for his voice, and in early days put this gift to good use as an evangelical assistant. For fifteen years he led the choir of the Presbyterian Church of Blackwell, was an elder and finally elder emeritus. Another of his pleasures, besides singing, was the colonel's love of blooded horses. In this as in other respects he was a frontiersman.

Colonel Hamilton married, December 25, 1872, in St. Louis, Alice A. Brown, daughter of Hiram C. and Katherine P. Brown, her father having engaged in trade as a carriage manufacturer, in St. Louis. Colonel Hamilton's parents were William and Katherine (Collins) Hamilton; and his father was a farmer. Mrs. Hamilton survives her beloved husband. She formerly sang with him at evangelical meetings, in the church and at social affairs with friends, and still has a charming voice, and has many devoted friends.

Colonel Hamilton's work was rewarded in life, and it is rewarded in death. For his accomplishments were not wrought selfishly. They served mankind, and to mankind he was a benefactor.

**DR. ISAAC NEWTON McCASH**, president of Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma, in one of eleven children born to Isaac Sparks and Martha Ann (Van Zandt) McCash. His father was of the second generation of sturdy Scotch emigrants from Glasgow, Scotland. The parental lines with great-grandparents were patriots and soldiers of the Revolutionary War in America. James McCash, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled at Ft. Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1793, where his father was born. Martha Ann (Van Zandt) McCash was of Holland ancestry, her forefathers having come to this country at the time of Dutch settlements in New York and Pennsylvania. Thus Isaac Newton McCash is descendant, on both paternal and maternal sides, from forebears of historic American times. He was born in a log cabin in Cumberland County, Illinois, on June 5, 1861. His father was a pioneer preacher and U. S. Agricultural reporter for his county. Reared on a farm, in a religious atmosphere, Isaac was encouraged to seek an education. At the age of fifteen he enrolled in Sumac Seminary, Georgia, whence he took a first grade teacher's certificate. At seventeen he began to teach school, continued two years, working in harvest fields in vacation and on the farm, to earn money to enter college. Alfred Holbrook's school, the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, caught his interest. This school is the foundation upon which the normal school and teacher college system of America is built. Dr. McCash was graduated from that institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in the class of 1882. He was studious, but wrestled with ill health. He was elected, following his graduation, principal of Ewington Academy, Gallia County, Ohio. His teaching and management attracted an enthusiastic body of students, but an attack of malaria compelled him to seek, at the end of two years, a healthier climate. He went to McPherson, Kansas, where one of his brothers lived, and while recovering his health, graded the schools of Marquette.

In May, 1885, he was called to the superintendency of the schools of Lyons, Kansas, and served his patrons there five years. While in that position he occupied, at intervals, the pulpit of the Christian church



with such efficiency and spiritual power that he was induced to give up teaching and become pastor of the Christian church at Maryville, Missouri. The work of the ministry became all-absorbing and was of tremendous interest to him. Results obtained came to wide attention, and officers of the University Christian Church, Des Moines, Iowa, hearing what he had accomplished, induced him to accept its pastorate. For ten years he led that congregation, composed largely of students and faculty of Drake University, in its services and development to the largest church, at that time, of that religious body in America, with a membership of 2,300.

Dr. McCash was always alert to opportunities for study. While in Des Moines he took courses in Drake University, and in 1902 received from it the degree Master of Arts, and later, Doctor of Laws. Three years before taking the two degrees, he attended the first session of Harvard University's summer school of Theology, and the following year was given, by his church, six months leave of absence to travel in the Holy Land, Europe, and Egypt. On that trip he attended the World's Fair at Paris, the World's Christian Endeavor Convention in London, and the Passion Play at Oberammergau. On his return he had an attack of typhoid fever in London and was confined in a hospital several weeks. At the close of 1903 he suffered a breakdown and was forced to leave his congregation, and discontinue pastoral duties for four years. In that interim he was active as a member of the National Headquarters Committee of the Anti-Saloon League and superintended its work in Iowa. To him is attributed the passage of the Time Limit bill, which drove intoxicants from the State, by the Legislature of Iowa.

He became afflicted with rheumatism, and after treatments at Battle Creek, Michigan, went to Berkeley, California, for recovery. He served as pastor of the First Christian Church three years and continued his studies in the University of California. In 1910 he was elected Life Director and National Secretary of the American Christian Missionary Society, which he served four years, with headquarters in Cincinnati. His duties carried him into every State in the Union and most of the provinces of Canada. In 1914 he accepted the presidency of Spokane University. He was there two years financing, developing a curricula, assembling a faculty, and completely organizing the school.

In 1916 President E. V. Zollars, of Phillips University, died and the trustees elected Dr. McCash his successor. This selection accorded with the wish of Mr. Zollars, expressed a year before his death. When Dr. McCash took charge of Phillips University, in August, 1916, its enrollment was four hundred and sixteen. It is now (1929) eight hundred and seventy-two and has thirty-nine teachers, of professorial rank. Formerly, the institution was neither well known nor had accredited recognition. Through his efforts it is standardized by membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities; stabilized by endowment; nationalized by admission of foreign students, and equal in scholastic rank with any college or university in the mid-southwest. While President McCash has stimulated and welcomed the growth of the University, he has not permitted the lowering of standards, or quality of instruction to deteriorate. He holds quality of training, and character-building, as the most important tasks in education.

Dr. McCash is a charter member of the Enid

Rotary Club, a Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Mason, president (1922-24) National Education Board Disciples of Christ, president Oklahoma Education Association, chairman of the Oklahoma Association of Universities, and member of Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce. He is author of two volumes: "Ten Plagues of Modern Egypt," and "The Horizon of American Missions." From 1909 to 1914 he was editor of "The American Home Missionary."

Mr. McCash married Marietta Tandy, of Decatur, Illinois, since deceased. Of this union three children were born—one son, an attorney at Bloomfield, Iowa, and two daughters, both of whom are married. His children were all given a college education and hold degrees from accredited institutions.

President McCash has a pleasing personality, scholarly tastes, a keen mind that keeps pace with current events. He stands for highest ideals in the State, our Republic, civic life, church, and school. He coöperates with the forces at work to better humanity, and is in great demand for addresses, sermons, and conferences.

A man's countenance shows his character. One has but to look at the face of Dr. McCash to realize the unselfish devotion to an ideal which is his—that ideal which has brightened the lives and warmed the hearts of thousands—Christianity and service to mankind.

**GEORGE ALFORD FOSTER**—In the death of George Alford Foster, under-sheriff of Noble County, Oklahoma lost one of its foremost citizens, one who had aided most materially in the transition of the State from a lawless frontier to a highly civilized settlement. His career was most picturesque, especially from the time of his arrival in Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee Strip.

Mr. Foster was born in Preble County, Ohio, on May 5, 1856, and was the oldest son in a family of nine children. His father and mother, S. C. and Hannah Foster, were born near Camden, New Jersey. The father settled in Ohio about 1840, and engaged in the trade of wagon maker. During the Civil War he served in the 93d Ohio Regiment, and was honorably discharged for disability, which later caused his death. After finishing the courses offered in the public schools, Mr. Foster studied for a time at the Morning Sun Academy. In 1881, when he was twenty-five years of age, he left the East and went to Colorado, remaining for eighteen months at Breckenridge. He then went to Philipsburg, Montana, and remained for two years as overseer in the Granite Mountain mines. In the fall of 1884 he came to Kansas, settling on a farm in Lincoln County, about six miles from Lincoln Centre, near the junction of the Elkhorn and Saline rivers. This was a most desirable location, and Mr. Foster engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1893, when he decided to try his fortune in Oklahoma. That was the year of the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and Mr. Foster homesteaded a farm near Red Rock. He was elected sheriff of Noble County in 1899, and served for two terms, then became a deputy United States marshal. On completing the term of this office, in 1921, he became under-sheriff of Noble County, serving in that capacity until his death, at the age of seventy-two, in 1928. From 1895 to 1900 he used a bicycle to make most of his official trips, thinking nothing of riding seventy-five miles in a day. Mr. Foster retained the title to his farm, but in his later years, made his home at Perry, Oklahoma.



One of the interesting events of Mr. Foster's life was his finding and capture of "Bert" Welty, a partner of the notorious "Ben" Cravens, one of the most notorious outlaws of the West. In 1901 these two men attempted to rob a store at Red Rock, and in the fight which ensued, Welty was wounded by Cravens, who mistook him for one of the pursuers. Welty found refuge in a farm nearby, and was there discovered by Sheriff Foster. When, in 1912, Cravens, for the last of a series of crimes, was brought to trial in Guthrie, Mr. Foster was one of the men present to identify him.

Mr. Foster's solving of what was known as the "19003 mystery" was the result of his independent efforts. The body of a young man was found in Woods County, who evidently had been killed some three months before. The first useful clue was a newspaper notice that a Mr. Wright was advertising for his son, Rolla, who had left home with a team to work in the harvest fields, some months before. The team was easily identified, but had not been sold by Rolla Wright, so Mr. Foster proceeded to hunt for a man known only as "Shorty" and a man known as McPherson, who had been with Mr. Wright. McPherson, when located, was able to exonerate himself from any share in the crime, and stated the other man lived in the Kickapoo country, under his real name. After a discouraging search, he was found, and arrested. In the course of a seemingly casual conversation, Mr. Foster asked his prisoner if he could write, and on receiving the reply of yes, Mr. Foster asked him to write the date, "Aug. 3, 1903," upon it. This was done, but was written "Aug. 3, 19003," which appeared on a cancelled check found in Rolla Wright's pocket. When brought to trial, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. His capture was the result of a combination of patient accumulation of details, and vision to see the possibilities hidden behind seemingly irrelevant incidents.

George Alford Foster was married while living in Kansas, to Sarah R. Deppen, who was a daughter of F. Z. Deppen, a farmer of Lincoln County, Kansas. Mr. Deppen had enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment when he was sixteen, and by successive promotions, reached the rank of captain. Mrs. Foster was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, before her father's family had left the East. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were the parents of four children: Ralph E., Fay F., Mable, and George, Jr.

Mr. Foster was a man with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Although holding a public office which might easily have made him a target for all kinds of criticism, in all the years of his work as sheriff, no one ever heard his courage questioned or his integrity doubted. He was liked as well as admired and respected by all who knew him personally. One of the pioneers, he served his State with faithfulness and distinction, and was rewarded with universal appreciation.

**JOHN SIDNEY FOGARTY**, son of George Washington and Sarah (Ramey) Fogarty, was born at Roann, Indiana, January 5, 1859. He came West at the age of seventeen to Nickerson, Kansas, in 1876, where he was employed by the Santa Fé Railway Company, and devoted his entire life through all the ups and downs to their service. His favorite motto was "Santa Fé all the way."

On New Years Eve of 1891, he was married to Miss

Harriet L. Ladd, of Lawrence, Kansas, at Arkansas City. He united with the Baptist church there in 1902, and as everyone knows, has since lived a devoted Christian life. In 1907 Mr. and Mrs. Fogarty moved to Guthrie, where he spent the rest of his earthly life working for the best interests of his family, his church, and his city.

Mr. Fogarty was a Knight Templar and a Shriner of the Masonic Order, and a member of the Eastern Star. He was also a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, having joined that order in 1886.

He leaves to honor and love his memory, his wife and five children: Mrs. Gladys Griswold, Mrs. Jessie Paris, of Ponca City, John S., Jr., Richard W., and Lorraine S.; also one little grandson, Glenn Griswold, Jr., besides a legion of friends.

Mr. Fogarty's passing, July 24, 1923, was the first to break the family circle. His life was well spent in the performance of his duties toward his God, his family and his fellowmen.

**CHARLES G. STUARD**—Coming into the Southwest from Kentucky when he was but thirteen years of age, Charles G. Stuard, of Waurika, began an independent career when he was sixteen and has carried on to success and prosperity, earning at the same time the esteem of his compeers by virtue of the many attractive attributes he possesses. In Oklahoma, where he has lived since the opening of the Cherokee Strip, he has displayed an activity in the promotion of the general prosperity by his manifold operations in production of livestock and cultivation of the soil, the erection of needful buildings and in his interest in the general welfare as indicated in his civic work. Popular with the masses, he has been called to public office, which he has administered for many years with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself. The trite phrase, "a self-made man," is necessary to describe Mr. Stuard, for he is all of that and more, having been instrumental in assisting others along the thorny pathway of labor to success. Coöperative, industrious, keen of mind and of great personal attractiveness, he is one of the ablest citizens of this district, which is a great tribute where there are so many eminent workers in the field of our progress.

He was born in Mumfordsville, Hart County, Kentucky, April 6, 1868, a son of Thomas and Polly Ann (Scott) Stuard, his father a native of Georgia, his mother of Kentucky. The elder Stuard removed to Kansas in 1880, where he took up a claim, later disposing of it and coming to Oklahoma in 1889, where he farmed. His death occurred in Waurika in 1924, his wife having preceded him in her demise by two years. Their son worked on farms and ranches in Kansas and Oklahoma, becoming foreman in several instances and finally locating a farm for himself with the opening of the Strip to settlement, and cultivating it until 1896, when he came to Waurika and settled. He built the first hotel building here, as well as several business houses and residences. Of nine hundred acres of land in the neighborhood, he retains four hundred for agricultural purposes and leases five hundred to cattle raisers. For twenty years he served as a councilman in Waurika. His politics is Republican, his religion the Methodist Episcopal. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Charles G. Stuard married Viola Tenant, a native of Virginia. They are the parents of four children: 1. Claude, of Waurika. 2. Edna, married Alvin Meecham, of Clinton, Oklahoma. 3. Ruby, married Walter Kokernot, of Alpine, Texas. 4. Charles, Jr.

**GEORGE HENRY FRAMPTON**—The early death of his father, when he himself was less than a year old, made it impossible for Mr. Frampton to secure a great deal of formal education in his youth. However, the very fact that he was thrown on his own resources comparatively early in life, only tended to bring out more quickly and completely the many fine qualities which he possesses. His industry, perseverance, and good judgment have been important factors in enabling him to make a notable success of farming, to which he has devoted the greater part of his life, while the same characteristics, together with a pleasing personality, a keen sense of duty and unvarying fairness and courage have made him, in more recent years, a very efficient and conscientious public official. How greatly his fellow-citizens appreciate his services as sheriff is indicated by the fact that he has been reelected several times to this office.

George Henry Frampton was born in Tama County, Iowa, April 17, 1869, a son of George Vernon and Jane (Hyett) Frampton. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, his mother of Scotland, from which country she came to the United States as a child. His father when he was only fourteen years old drove a wagon drawn by a team of oxen over the Santa Fé Trail from Independence, Kansas, to Santa Fé, New Mexico. He died in Iowa, when Mr. Frampton was only nine months old, the youngest of four children. They were: 1. William C., a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska. 2. Alice, deceased. 3. John Vernon, a resident of Allerton, Iowa. 4. George Henry, of whom further.

As a result of his father's early death Mr. Frampton had little chance for formal schooling and was obliged to begin working at an early age. During his boyhood days he worked at anything that offered itself. In March, 1888, when he was eighteen years of age, he went to Lewisville, Nebraska, where he engaged in farm work for ten years, and also worked in brickyards. In 1898, he came to Northern Oklahoma and there bought a farm, which he continued to operate successfully for three years. When, in 1901, the Southwestern part of Oklahoma was opened for settlers, Mr. Frampton drew a claim near Lawton, Comanche County, which he still owns and operates. There he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. During its territorial days, Mr. Frampton was elected a trustee of his township, being the second man to receive this honor. He held this office until Statehood was conferred upon Oklahoma. In 1920 he was elected sheriff, serving in that office until 1922. Reelected in 1925, he served again with so much ability and efficiency, that he was reelected to still another term in 1928. Mr. Frampton has proven himself a very efficient and conscientious public official and is popular with all classes of people. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Frampton married, February 10, 1890, Mary C. Schoeman, a native of Cass County, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Frampton are the parents of five children: 1. John A., a resident of Lawton. 2. Ida, who mar-

ried Arthur Runyon, of Cash, Oklahoma. 3. George A., a resident of Havelock, Nebraska. 4. Laura, now deceased. 5. Elsie, who makes her home with her parents in Lawton.

**DANIEL G. HART**—The Green Corn Rebellion, that hopeless though somewhat dramatic episode in Oklahoma history, is treated at length in its chronological position in the general historical section of this work, but in this sketch of one who was a participant in the suppression, we appreciate the opportunity of quoting from his memoirs of the rebellion so that the version of an eye-witness may be preserved for future historians of the State and of the World War.

I was among the recruits coming in from Wewoka, part of whom were stationed at the nearby Frisco Railway bridges to protect them, the bridge on the South Canadian near Francis having been fired on the previous night. We got into the vicinity of Sasakwa by about ten at night but did not reach the "battle" ground till after daylight.

It was a clear morning. The rising sun shone brightly over the silent wreckage of bruised zinc tubs, green corn, and the half-cooked remains of Rube Wyatt's "drafted" milk cow. Above it all, high on a pole held in place by being leashed to John Spear's gatepost but directly under a flaming red Socialist banner, floated the United States flag. "Bill" Taylor, then of Konowa, my buddie throughout my military service, stood on the ground and lent me moral support while I climbed the pole and rescued the United States flag by removing the Socialist banner from above it. I gave this war relic to Frank Grall, the sheriff at that time who put it away among his keepsakes. While I was yet up the pole we heard the report of a rifle far down the valley and looking in that direction we saw a white line of smoke pointing from a cluster of bushes in our direction but we never knew whether this was a retreating soldier shooting at us or whether some of our buddies "jumped" one and had shot to assist him in stopping to surrender.

By noon of this same day General Canton, the adjutant-general was with us with a supply of high-powered rifles, and reinforcements had arrived from Holdenville, McAlester, and Okmulgee. We wore white on our hats that we might not be mistaken by our own men for the enemy who wore red. By this method the casualties were kept at a minimum.

By night it had become apparent that the rebellion was about over and the number of prisoners increased greatly. Some of them not having seen Captain Benefield since high noon came voluntarily in and surrendered. From them we learned that several of them had been drafted and were practically prisoners in the resisters army. For some time they had been in hiding before real activities began since which they had been much on the march but in broken ranks for the past twenty-four hours, and had been compelled to subsist on green corn which was then in roasting ear. It had been served uncooked and "a la groundhog" which was evidenced by corn-milk spattered bosoms of the prisoners we took. I observed the milky way effect presented on their shirt fronts and laughingly dubbed the uprising, the "Green Corn Rebellion" which name is now generally applied to it.

Daniel G. Hart was born in June, 1881, at Merrittsville, South Carolina, son of A. T. and Mary E. Hart, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. The mother is deceased, but the father, a farmer, is living at Flat Rock, North Carolina. In addition to the public schools Mr. Hart attended Fruitland Institute, Fruitland, North Carolina; Wake Forest College, also in his native State, and Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1914 with the degree Bachelor of Laws. He came to Wewoka, Oklahoma, the same year and in partnership with H. M. Tate opened a law office. From 1915 to 1917 he practiced alone and during 1917, 1918, and 1919 served as county judge of Seminole County. The ensuing two years he was a member of the firm of Norvell and Hart, then again he practiced without an associate until January, 1927, when the firm of Hart and Edwards was formed. He is prominent in Democratic party councils.





D. G. Hart





In addition to the service in August, 1917, narrated above, Judge Hart during the late war acted as chairman of the Seminole County Legal Advisory Board and as director of the sale of War Saving Stamps for Seminole County. He is a member of the Seminole County and Oklahoma State Bar associations; he is a Scottish Rite Mason, holding membership in Seminole Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons and all branches up to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; and is affiliated with the Baptist church.

Judge Hart married in New York, in 1913, Anna B. Peck, and they have one child, Margaret, born in 1915, who is now attending public school. The family still reside in Wewoka, Seminole County seat.

**THOMAS ELLSWORTH WILLIS**—A resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of the territory, Thomas Ellsworth Willis is a lawyer of wide experience and proved ability. In his independent practice at Fairview he has built up a wide local following and scored repeated victories in the county courts for the causes which he has espoused.

Mr. Willis was born at Caneyville, Kentucky, on September 15, 1866, a son of William Riley and Harriett Lucretia (Brown) Willis, and the eldest child of a family of eleven. He received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and later attended Litchfield Academy, from which he was graduated. In 1889 his father moved to Hennessey, Oklahoma, where he engaged in ranching, and Mr. Willis decided also to seek the opportunities of a new territory. He became superintendent of schools at Lacey, Oklahoma, and later continued educational work in other places. Meanwhile, however, he had determined upon a legal career, and while still teaching school, he took up the study of law. In 1896 he was admitted to the Oklahoma Bar, and soon afterwards began practice in Kingfisher County.

Mr. Willis was quick to win the confidence of this section and was honored by the people in his election as a member of the Territorial Legislature, in which he served with distinction. In 1909 he transferred the center of his activities to Fairview, making this place his home since that time. As heretofore, he established an independent practice which he has built to prosperous proportions as his ability became manifest and the demands on his services constantly increased. Mr. Willis is ideally fitted for the profession which he has adopted, and his successful career at the Oklahoma bar is a matter of record.

In politics he gives consistent allegiance to Democratic principles and candidates, and has been an important factor in local party councils. Mr. Willis has always considered that affairs of public moment were no less worthy of his best attention than his own, and with this in mind he has maintained a warm interest in all movements for advance and progress. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is a member of the Fairview Lodge, the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and all bodies of the York Rite including the Commandery at Enid, of the Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

On our entrance in the World War in 1917, Mr.

Willis was appointed as chairman of the Selective Draft Board for Major County in June of that year, and served without compensation for one year, when he resigned and enlisted in the Army and was honorably discharged in 1919, whereupon he immediately re-entered the service, being commissioned captain in the Reserves and is now assigned to the Judge Advocates Department of the Army.

Thomas Ellsworth Willis married L. Josephine Bratcher, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of two children: 1. Mable Octavia, now the wife of Chester A. Wahl, of Enid, Oklahoma. 2. Jessie Lilian, who married Daniel Ryan, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

**L. BERT MCKEAN**—A native and life-long resident of Logan County, Sheriff McKean is one of the most popular of the younger men in this part of Oklahoma. Having enlisted in the Navy while still a student at the Guthrie High School, he returned to this city after the end of the World War and there engaged in railroad work for almost ten years. Since January, 1929, he has been sheriff of Logan County and in this important office has proven himself very able and conscientious.

L. Bert McKean was born at Marshall, Logan County, June 16, 1898, a son of William E. and Ella (Sandusky) McKean. His father, who is engaged in the real estate business at Guthrie, is a native of Missouri, his mother born in Illinois. Sheriff McKean has two sisters, Lavonne, who married Ernest Parrott, and Maude, who is a resident of Enid, Garfield County. He received his education in the public grammar and high schools of Guthrie and during his senior year at high school enlisted, in 1917, in the United States Navy, when this country entered the World War on the side of the Allies. He served on the United States ship "Jupiter" and spent two years and three months overseas, his total war service covering a period of two years and six months. Having received his honorable discharge, he returned to Guthrie and there engaged in railroad work, in which he continued successfully until 1928. Elected sheriff of Logan County in the election of that year, he assumed the duties of this office in January, 1929, and since then has carried them out with much ability and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the American Legion and of the Masonic Order and he is also a Yeoman. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. McKean married, October 20, 1922, Elinore Scheihing. Mr. and Mrs. McKean have no children and make their home at Guthrie.

**LEE KRUPNICK**—An artistic nature in association with great energy and an indefatigable industry, prompted Lee Krupnick to adopt news and feature photography as a profession. That he chose well has been proved by his success early in life, for he is today (1929), the sole official representative in Oklahoma of Underwood & Underwood and the Pacific and Atlantic News Service, and is the official photographer of the Tulsa "World," although not yet thirty years of age.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 1, 1900, a son of Adolph D. and Mary (Kramer) Krupnick, the last named deceased, in April, 1912. Adolph D. Krupnick is a successful insurance agent in St. Louis and his son, Lee, is the third of a family of

six children, who received a thorough elementary school education and was afterward graduated from Maplewood Heights High School, near St. Louis. At this time he took up seriously the profession of photography, and in association with his brother, established himself in St. Louis, where he remained for a few years, then removing to Hollywood, California, where he was attached to the staff of the Metro Studio for a period of three years. He then became a member of the staff of the "Los Angeles Examiner" as news photographer, as well as the "Herald and Express" of that city, remaining there until 1917, when he came to Tulsa for a time, later returning and establishing himself here permanently. He is a member of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce and in 1927 was chosen King of the Rose Carnival of Tulsa.

**JUDGE C. B. STUART**—When William Howard Taft was President of the United States he considered Judge C. B. Stuart of Oklahoma City and former president of the Oklahoma State Bar Association for a place on the Supreme Court of the United States. This is common knowledge in Oklahoma, and that Judge Stuart has been content to play his part in life as practicing lawyer may be termed a mark of distinction and of rank in the profession of law. Moreover, it has been the wish of the good citizens of this commonwealth, or among those good citizens who are qualified to choose, that Judge Stuart's eminent ability might be displayed in the Senate of the United States, where, no one doubts, under circumstances of moment and signal importance he would attain to heights as majestic as any reached by our great statesmen.

Men have but to come into contact with Judge Stuart to know that his career, as himself, is distinguished in its brilliance. His keen legal discernments, his great store of learning, touching upon all subjects and which he brings into employment readily, his radiant personality, his convincing mode of statement and commanding presence, these assure the most critical that he is a barrister among barristers. Always an impressive and prominent figure, he possesses an assemblage of attributes, physical and mental, that in any one man are remarkable.

Judge Stuart has ever been a scholar, fond of his large and well-chosen library. Books and literature have constantly been his friends, and it is facile to understand, then, the grace with which he discourses, either in speech or personal conversation. He has studied the masters, and can quote canto after canto of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." He can quote from Virgil in the Latin, and has never ceased to be a great student of the Bible. Perhaps, it is said, if any part of the world's literature were destroyed, Judge Stuart could re-create it from memory! His memory is unusually retentive, and his store of information, garnered from careful selection in reading and thought thereupon, is an orderly storehouse of fact and applications thereof. He takes interest in young persons, and assists them to further themselves, lending them right attitudes of mind, inculcating in them high principles; and fortunate, indeed, in the youth who is in his confidence. One of those who have benefitted from the benevolent contact of Judge Stuart has written:

He spent many hours giving suggestions and advice to us boys. All this he did simply because his heart was sympathetic with youth, because his great simplicity leaned

toward boyhood's faith. He had been a boy once, and not only his own boys but other boys, too, were dear to him. One of the most touching things to which I ever listened was a tribute which he paid in one of his arguments before a jury to his boy who was killed in early life. Turning for a moment from the "foolish wrangle of mart and forum," the fragrant memory of fatherhood poured out its heart's love. Could anyone wonder why not only his own children but the boys who knew him as well should adore him now as one of the leading figures in this country?

The career of Judge Stuart has been attended by success comparable with that of any man. In years of late fate has brought to him in the crowds that have listened to his oratory the instant audience which his soul loved, when his powers have been marvelous. Yet, it is possible that Judge Stuart cherishes more the hours than he has given to his boys, his own and those of the neighbors, than those of triumph as orator. He retains his splendid youth. Voices of the woods, the 'possum hunt by moonlight, have held their power over him, and now, when he is able to avoid the press of business usually encountered by a highly successful lawyer, he heeds them. Judge Stuart is the type of man who loves dogs, and he has owned a number of fine animals, and a few of indifferently caste. In this connection a story is told, which may help to illustrate his resourcefulness, his ability at elimination, and triumph and argument. Judge Stuart had a certain dog, and gave it to a friend, who was anxious to have a "good 'possum dog." When convenient, the friend tried out the dog, but failed to discover in him any proclivities for 'possum hunting. The Judge had recommended him, and the judge's discernment in 'possum hunters was respected; so the friend gave the animal a second trial. But it too failed to reveal hidden qualities of excellence. The friend returned him to Judge Stuart, with the explanation that he was no good. Looking at his friend, the Judge replied: "Well, I have tried him out myself for everything, and he was no good. Consequently he is bound to be good for 'possums."

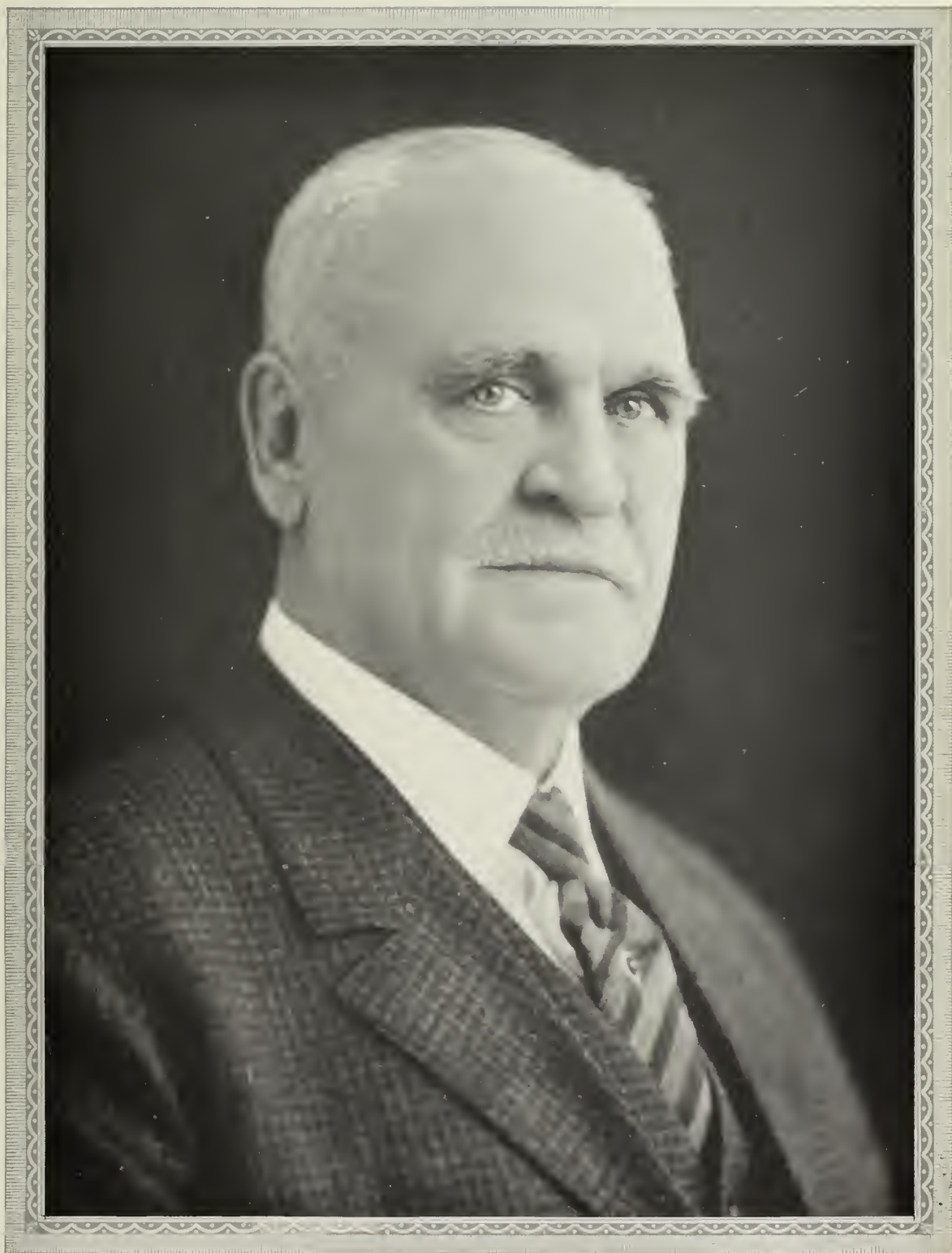
Keen, forceful, kindly, Judge Stuart is dominant as member of the Oklahoma Bar, and as a man. The regard in which he is held by conferees in the law is shared by the people as a whole. He is dearly beloved by all who are in position to know him intimately, and sincerely admired by those who know him only by what he has done.

**ROY MALVIN DICK**—In a career of nearly thirty years as a practicing member of the bar of Oklahoma, Roy Malvin Dick, of Tulsa, has made notable progress throughout every stage of his work, has held public office of distinction and trust and has made a reputation of great merit. He is one of the eminent citizens of the State, a man of fine professional attainments and of a nature that wins friends and holds them. His civic interests have been of the highest character and his fraternal affiliations selected with discrimination.

He was born in Taylorville, Illinois, November 20, 1875, a son of Newton and Martha A. (Lengley) Dick, natives, respectively, of Indiana and Illinois. His father was a farmer, who removed to Ponca City, Oklahoma, in 1900 and engaged in the real estate business until his death in 1905. His widow died in Washington State in 1925. There were two children, the younger being Eldon J., now an attorney of Tulsa.

Roy Malvin Dick attended the public schools of Illinois and was graduated from high school, after which he studied law in the office of Judge Rufus M.



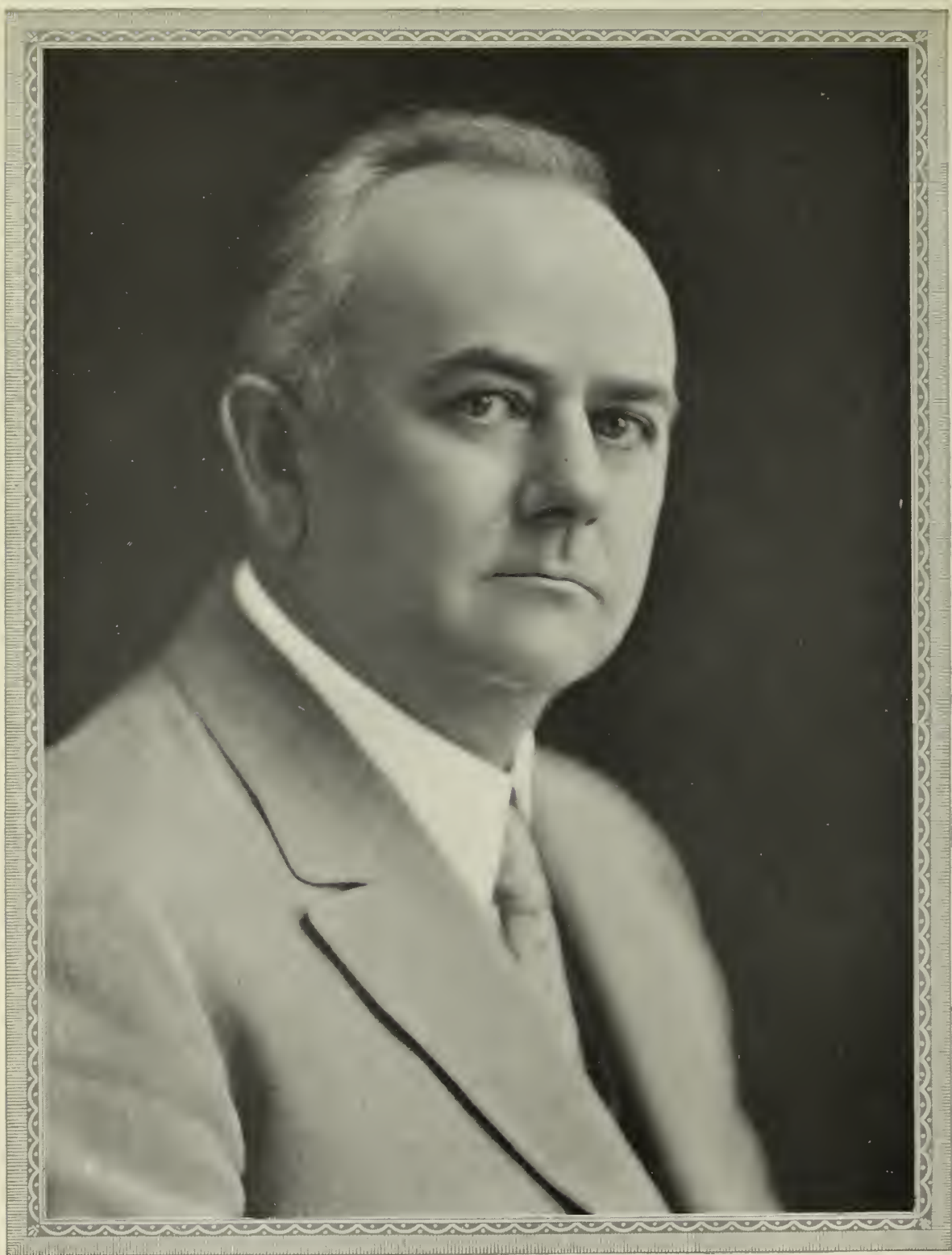


*C.B. Stuart*









*G. Lass*

Potts, at Taylorville, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1899. He then came to Oklahoma and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1900. He established practice in Loncano, where he became city attorney, holding the office for five years, and then removing to Okmulgee, where he engaged in private practice for four years. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Presbyterian church. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Dick married, December 14, 1901, May Walker, of Illinois.

**WILLIAM S. MAYFIELD**—Veteran at law enforcement, known rather widely as the personification of "the law north of Tulsa," William S. Mayfield is deputy sheriff of Tulsa County, and has behind him a long and interesting record, not only as public official, but as business man.

Born in Marion County, Missouri, June 4, 1874, Mr. Mayfield is a son of Joseph and Clara (Pifer) Mayfield, both of whom are deceased, the father, a native of Illinois, having been for many years a farmer, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania. In the family were three sons: 1. James, who died at the age of two years. 2. Thomas W. 3. William S., of whom follows.

Mr. Mayfield was but seventeen years of age at the time of his father's death, and he went to work as a farmer, purchasing and shipping stock in Texas County, Missouri. This he followed for seven years, then, in 1902, removed to Ashton, Kansas, where he remained for two years. In 1904 he came to Tulsa, having lost the money which he had made in stock business. Here he went to work in a livery stable, at seven dollars a week, and later, such was his purpose, was enabled to buy out the livery business for which he worked. In 1907 he was elected constable of Tulsa, being reelected thereafter through four additional terms. In 1919 he was appointed deputy sheriff, for two years, and at the expiration of the term went to work as guard at the Cosden Oil plant. On January 7, 1922, he was again appointed deputy sheriff by the County Commission, and has retained the office through the years succeeding to the present time (1928).

Adventures have not been few in Mr. Mayfield's career. In 1924, in company with three other deputies, he went to Mohawk Lake to arrest John Stevens, an escaped convict and moonshiner. They found him, and he said he would go to jail without trouble if permitted to finish unloading some feed from a nearby wagon. After unloading the feed, however, he whipped out a shot gun and ordered the officers away. Mr. Mayfield fired twice, from the hip. One bullet penetrated the center of Stevens' forehead. The same year a group of raiders from the sheriff's office went to Parkview to apprehend Archie Pryor, an escaped convict from Kansas State Prison. A gun fight ensued, and Pryor was killed. Credit was given to Mr. Mayfield. In 1908 he arrested John Walker, a negro, in a hotel. The negro grappled, and both men rolled down a stairway. The negro dodged into an alleyway, and Mr. Mayfield, fifty paces to the rear, brought him down with a bullet in the back. Also in 1908 a raid was made on a moonshiner's camp near Coal Creek. A fight was precipitated, and Mr. Mayfield, using a shotgun, riddled Tom Cliff,

alleged moonshiner. The only wound which Mr. Mayfield has received in line of duty was in 1919, during the Tulsa street car strike. A report came in to headquarters that strikers were tearing up rails on the Arkansas River bridge, near West Tulsa, and a riot squad was dispatched there. After threats from the strikers and an exchange of words, shooting began, and a rifle ball went through the Deputy's left wrist, shattering it. The one responsible was never discovered. Fraternally, Mr. Mayfield is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He is a communicant of the Baptist church.

William S. Mayfield was married to Cora Hansford, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Jessie Joy, who is matron and bookkeeper at the County Jail. 2. Theodore, who died at the age of two years. 3. Marie, deceased. 4. Joella, born July 5, 1913.

**JAMES SMITH ROSS**—In the State of Oklahoma, where men of force and ability find broad opportunities for the employment of their powers, and in the principal city of this State, where these opportunities may be said to concentrate, and where the most able men in the State are without doubt present to meet them, here has James Smith Ross won to an important position in the legal profession. Mr. Ross has practiced before the bar of Oklahoma City for nearly a score of years, and is prominent not alone among conferees in the profession that is his, but also among the people of the city, who know him as one of the most public spirited among them. His career has not been devoted entirely to this State and city, but in them he has attained to his greatest prestige as counselor and citizen, and he has, since the commencement of residence and practice in Oklahoma City, ever been loyal in support of the commonwealth in its rapid, substantial and progressive growth.

James Smith Ross was born in Dover, Stewart County, Tennessee, February 9, 1878, the son of Ambrose B. and Sue (Gray) Ross. Ambrose B. Ross was a barrister, and in Stewart County enjoyed for many years a flourishing practice; his ancestors removed to Tennessee from North Carolina, where the family was especially well known during the first half of the nineteenth century. Sue (Gray) Ross was a native of Tennessee, and like her husband was descended of honorable forebears.

James Smith Ross attended the public schools of Dover, graduated from high school, and began to read the law, under his father's interested guidance. This he did so diligently and to such purpose that in 1898, at the age of twenty years, he was enabled to pass the bar examination of Tennessee, and commenced without delay in the practice of his profession, in Paducah, Kentucky. Here he acquired sound practical experience, and when he came to Oklahoma City, in 1909, he was well versed, indeed, in all phases of the profession, and possessed a particular bent for corporation proceedings. Continuously, successfully too, he has been engaged in general practice during the years that have followed, has created a substantial standing in the law, and attained to notable reputation as counsel to insurance companies, of which he represents more than twelve, including the largest that transact business in the State. His offices in Suite No. 506, in the Braniff Building, are known to an ever increasing clientele. Although Mr. Ross has of necessity devoted the



greater part of his active time to matters of his profession, he has not neglected the general affairs of the community. A Democrat, he supports the party's principles steadfastly, and is possessed of a wide influence in local movements. This influence he exercises without fanfare, quietly, among acquaintances, and always to the benefit of the people at large. Never, however, has he accepted the suggestion that he become a candidate for public office. He is a member of the Oklahoma City Club, of which he has been a director for several years, and of the Lions Club, wherein he is active, a former president. Toward charity he is sympathetic and liberal, contributing in personal efforts as well as in funds to the alleviation of suffering, regardless of creed, race or other limiting and non-humanitarian consideration. Of Mr. Ross it is said by those closest to him: that he has achieved to outstanding rank in his profession, that he has done so honorably, that his integrity must go unchallenged, and that his value as a citizen to nation, State and community has been and is fully demonstrated in deeds done.

James Smith Ross was united in marriage at Bear Spring, July 10, 1901, with Emma Holloway, daughter of Charles M. and Fannie Holloway, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of three children, all of whom were born in Paducah: 1. Virginia, baptized in 1903, wife of Samuel J. Clay, a sketch of whom accompanies this. 2. James H., born in January, 1906. 3. Myra, born in July, 1908. The family residence is at No. 544 West Thirty-second Street, Oklahoma City.

**SAMUEL JASPER CLAY**—Though admitted to the Tennessee bar when he was twenty years of age, Samuel Jasper Clay has been engaged in legal practice in Oklahoma City since 1921. In that year he was associated with the law firm of Ross and Thurman, and he has continued successfully in general practice since that time. Although having practiced in this city a comparatively short time, Mr. Clay is one of the able and well known men in his profession and has placed himself high in the esteem of his associates. Mr. Clay is a graduate of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee.

Samuel Jasper Clay was born in Macon, Georgia, January 18, 1900, son of Lamar Clay, a retired attorney, and of Ella (Alexander) Clay. Mr. Clay attended the local public school and Hall's Private School, and then became a student in Lanier High School, in Macon, Georgia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1918. The following fall he matriculated in Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he continued professional study until 1921, in the spring of which year he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Meantime, in 1920, he had been admitted to the Tennessee bar. On August 9, 1920, about two months after his graduation from Vanderbilt University, he came to Oklahoma City and on September 1, 1921, he became associated with the law firm of Ross and Thurman of this city. Since that time he has been continuously and successfully engaged in general practice. Mr. Clay has fully demonstrated his ability here as an attorney and is well known in this section of the county. He is a member of the Oklahoma County Bar Association and of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and has his offices in the Braniff Building. Politically, he supports the principles of the Demo-

cratic party. During the period of the World War he was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps of Vanderbilt University. He is a member of the University Club in Oklahoma City, and his religious affiliation is with St. Luke's Methodist Church.

Samuel Jasper Clay was married in November, 1922, to Virginia Ross, daughter of James Smith Ross (see accompanying sketch) and Emma (Holloway) Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have two children: 1. Mary Virginia, born January 14, 1924. 2. E. R., born July 4, 1927. The family home is at No. 526 West Thirty-fifth Street, Oklahoma City.

**W. F. GRAHAM**—Since his arrival in Tulsa, in 1913, W. F. Graham has been continuously identified with the public school system here, as principal of the Ward School, as superintendent of the school buildings and grounds, and, since 1923, as business manager, which office he now holds (1929). Mr. Graham is a native of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Gideon and Mary E. (Sydon) Graham, parents of Mr. Graham, were both born in Cherokee Nation, and both are now deceased. Gideon Graham was a farmer and stockman, and he was the first county commissioner of Rogers County, Oklahoma, the organizer of the commission, and he also served as a member of the State Senate, elected from the Thirty-third District. He was one of the able and sagacious pioneers of Rogers County, and was of Cherokee blood.

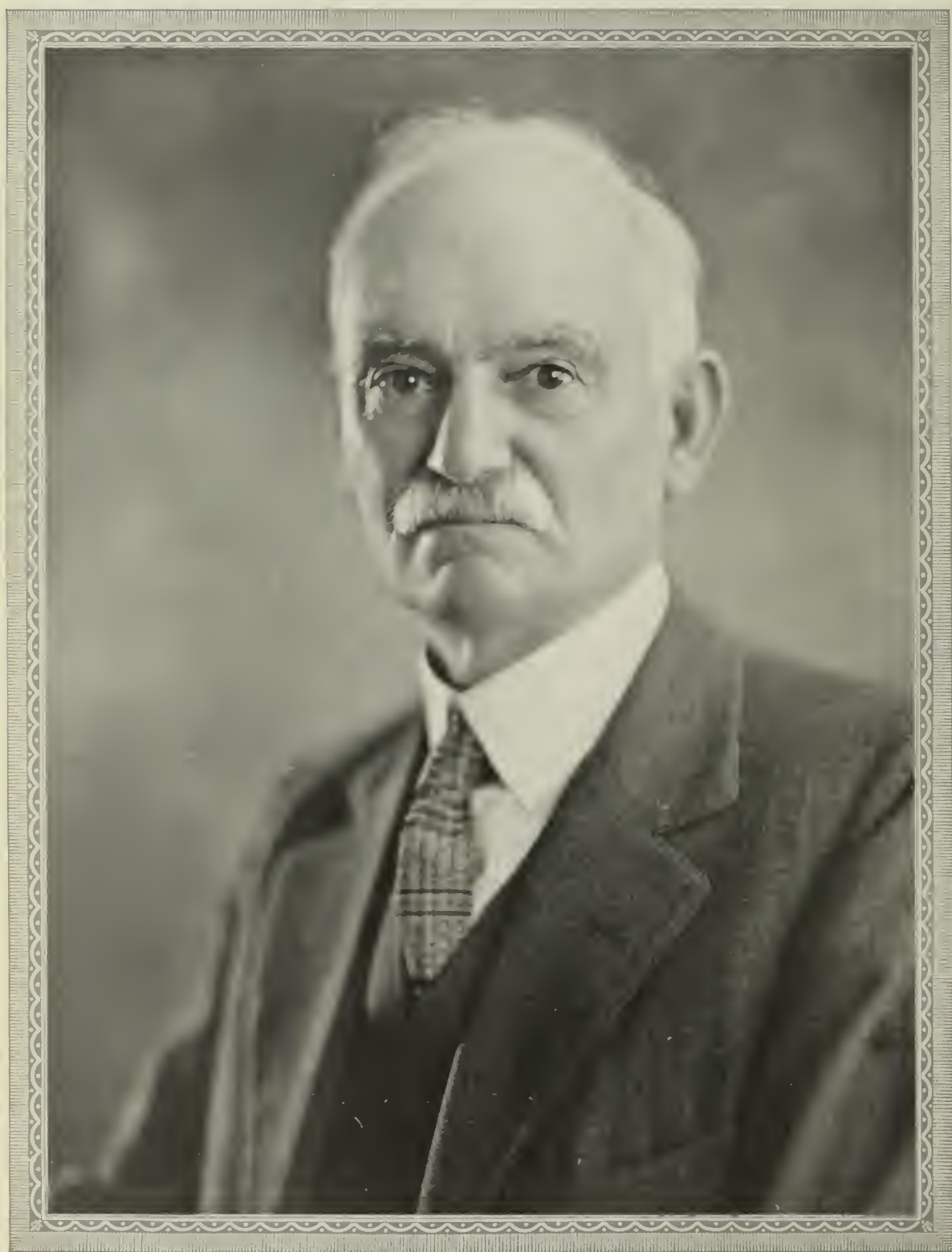
W. F. Graham, son of Gideon and Mary E. (Sydon) Graham, was born in Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, August 23, 1890, and received his education in the Cherokee National Male Seminary and in the Northeast State Normal and Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1913 he came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, as principal of the Ward School, and in that responsible position he rendered efficient service for some years. In 1920 he came into the business office of the school system as superintendent of the school buildings and grounds, and three years later, in 1923, he was appointed to his present position as business manager. His long experience in school work, together with his naturally sound business judgment, have enabled him to fill this position in a more than ordinarily satisfactory manner, and at the present time (1929), he is giving entire satisfaction to those whom he represents in the management of the school buildings and grounds. He is a member of Claremore Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons, also of the High Twelve Club, and he is a member and organizer of the newly formed Indian Club for Cherokee blood only. As a citizen and as a public official Mr. Graham is progressive and able. He has long been known for his insight and for his level-headed manner of approaching a problem, and in his present position he is rendering the community good service.

W. F. Graham was married, September 3, 1913, to Lorena Allen Bean, who died February 4, 1924. They became the parents of one daughter, Mary Virginia, who was born March 21, 1916.

**CHARLES VERNARD TOWNSEND**—Continuing his interest in music that he had during his college days, Charles Vernard Townsend, of Arapahoe, has made a considerable reputation in this special field. A student by natural bent, he has been sincere in his studies and has thus far reached a high plane in







C. F. Colecord

his educational work. At the same time, he realizes the importance of the obligations imposed upon every citizen and has displayed it in a deep concern in all public activities that are promoted with a view to the welfare of the community.

Born in Woodward County, Indian Territory, March 26, 1903, he is a son of James S. and Lucy (Haulderman) Townsend. His educational career includes the courses through elementary and high schools at Vici, Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, and the Southwestern Teachers' College at Weatherford. He was graduated from the last-named institution in 1928 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and afterward attended the University of Oklahoma, in order to attain his Master's degree. During his student days Mr. Townsend was president of the student body during the first semester and cheer leader during the second. He won his letter in football in 1927, was assistant editor of the college newspaper and organized the "Pep" Band. In 1929 he had charge of the music at the Summer convocation of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an active member. He is a Democrat in politics.

Charles Vernard Townsend married, August 9, 1924, Cherry Lee Burchfield, of Mangum, Oklahoma.

**CHARLES F. COLCORD**—A pioneer in the early days, and since then an oil operator, a capitalist, and a builder of cities, Charles F. Colcord occupies a prominent position in the life and development of Oklahoma from its earliest days. A range rider at the age of fifteen years, tending his own cattle, Mr. Colcord was the owner of herds that roamed over four States, northward to Kansas in the summer and westward to Southern Arizona in the winter. Then, when he disposed of his livestock interests, he went to Oklahoma City, where he has taken an active part ever since in the industrial expansion of the city.

The son of William R. Colcord, who was a colonel in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, Charles F. Colcord was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on August 18, 1859. When the Civil War was ended, he went with his family to Louisiana, and then to Texas in 1872. A range rider and cattle owner until 1889, he sold his cattle in that year and went to Oklahoma. Staking a claim in Oklahoma City, he immediately became, as a result of his natural endowments, a leader in the new city, which he served as its first chief of police. Later he became the first sheriff of Oklahoma County, and for some years, there and elsewhere, participated in bringing the offenders against the law under control. In 1893, when the Cherokee Strip was opened, he staked a claim near Perry, Oklahoma, and was made United States deputy sheriff and was given charge of the federal jail in Guthrie. In his career as an enforcer of the law, Mr. Colcord came into conflict with such criminals as the notorious Dalton brothers and Clyde Mattox. In 1897 he returned to Oklahoma City, where he established two banks; opened several fine residential additions to the city; and helped to organize the local Building and Loan Association, which has a capital stock of \$30,000,000 and of which Mr. Colcord is president. He became a director in the Liberty National Bank and other business enterprises, and in 1910 he built the \$1,000,000 Colcord Building, the largest office building in the city. He was chairman of the campaign committee which in 1910 won a drive to have Oklahoma City made

the State Capital in the popular elections of that year. He helped in persuading the Morris and Wilson Packing companies to come to the city in 1911, and in 1914 was president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The discovery of oil in Oklahoma prompted Mr. Colcord to begin drilling wells near Red Fork in 1904, when he opened a field with Robert Galbraith as partner. In 1906 they discovered the famous Glenn Pool field, which stands foremost in the world in value of petroleum produced. Within a year's time the pool had an output of twenty-five thousand barrels daily. Desiring to enter new territory, however, he sold his holdings in the Glenn Pool field, and removed to Healdton, Loco, Duncan and Walters, Oklahoma, and to Ranger and Burkburnett and South Bend, Texas, places where earlier in his life he had camped with his cattle. He then leased a block of 8,000 acres in South Bend in 1915, and organized the North American Oil and Refining Corporation, the development of which has occupied most of his time in recent years. In 1921 Mr. Colcord formed a business relationship with C. J. Webster, another Oklahoma City pioneer, with whom he had been associated in the nineties. The Noco Petroleum Company, of which Mr. Webster was president, acquired a block of stock in the North American Company. As an indication of Mr. Colcord's standing in the oil industry, he was summoned to Washington in 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson to be a member of the National Petroleum Conservation Board, along with leaders of the Standard Oil Company and other large interests, for the purpose of mobilizing the oil industry and directing its work during the World War.

Although Mr. Colcord is now retired and spends his winters in Florida, he is very active in the Oklahoma Historical Society, of which he is president. In his political beliefs he has always been a Democrat and an adherent of the Jeffersonian principles of democracy, although he has placed greater emphasis upon sound government than upon political partisanship. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he holds the thirty-second degree and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is affiliated with the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club and with the Oklahoma City Club.

In 1881, Charles F. Colcord married Harriet Scoresby, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas F. Scoresby, deceased. The ceremony was performed in Hutchinson, Kansas. By this marriage Charles F. and Harriet (Scoresby) Colcord became the parents of six children, two of whom, Ray and Sidney, were engaged actively in the World War.

**JEFFERSON DAVIS GRIMES**—A resident of Oklahoma for almost forty years, Jefferson Davis Grimes has been active in the life of Prague for a period of equal length. As a pioneer settler in the State, he has seen the amazing growth in prosperity and general welfare which came with the twentieth century, while he himself has contributed his share to this result by persistent effort and his own business successes.

Mr. Grimes was born on August 4, 1857, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, a son of James M. and Velsora Grimes of that place. His father, a farmer, served as first lieutenant in the Army of the South, during the Civil War, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh.

Jefferson Davis Grimes attended grammar school



and high school in Arkansas, to which State his parents removed soon after the close of the Civil War and engaged in general farming. When he completed his education, Mr. Grimes began farm work, at first for others, but in his twenty-first year, independently at Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he remained until 1891. In that year he came to Prague, two days before the opening of the territory. Mr. Grimes acquired a homestead, and for eleven years thereafter engaged in general farming and stock raising on this property, with much success. At the end of this time, in 1902, he came into the town of Prague and established himself as a merchant, in which occupation he continued, also very successfully, until 1916, when he disposed of his interests and retired from active business life. Since that time, however, he has supervised work on a small poultry ranch at his home, and in the fall season, he purchases and disposes of a considerable amount of cotton.

Aside from his business career, Mr. Grimes has been active in the social and civic life of Prague, where he is highly esteemed as a public-spirited citizen. He has served as city clerk, and as a member of the City Council and School Board, and since 1921, has acted as justice of the peace. Politically, he supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is a member of the Prague Lodge, No. 209, and a member of all bodies of the Scottish Rite, including the Consistory at Guthrie. Mr. Grimes and his family worship in the faith of the Christian church.

On December 23, 1881, at Springdale, Arkansas, Jefferson Davis Grimes married (first) Florence M. Hale. He married (second), June 6, 1917, Julia Evans, at Shawnee, Oklahoma. Mr. Grimes is the father of six children: Jesse W., born August 12, 1882; Bertha, born February 5, 1884; Herbert I., born August 12, 1888; Herman H., born February 10, 1892, who served as first lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, attached to Company H, Headquarters Division, 187th Artillery; Eva N., born September 16, 1894; Clifford Earl, born December 4, 1897. Mr. Grimes has also nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

**CHARLES M. EDWARDS**—Pioneer Oklahoman, prominent in affairs of Oklahoma City since the turn of the century, Charles M. Edwards has had a replete and useful career. He was born July 29, 1856, at Springfield, Missouri, son of John R. and Sarah J. Edwards, his father having been a stockman of prominence in Missouri and a volunteer with the Northern Army in the war between the States, from Missouri.

After he had completed his common school education, at Neosha, Missouri, Charles H. Edwards engaged as a cowboy on a large ranch near Fort Worth, Texas. He was now twenty-one years of age, and soon went into the cattle business for himself on a small scale, handling about two hundred and fifty head at a time, buying and selling. He also bought young stock and fed this stock for a year, afterwards disposing of it at a good profit. All this took place in Texas. When Oklahoma opened, in 1889, Mr. Edwards disposed of his stock, save for fifty head of cattle, twenty of horses, and two teams of mules; purchased goods and groceries at Fort

Worth sufficient to last him a year, and drove to Canadian County, reaching his destination April 23, 1889. He built the first building in the county. This stands today. After he had proved up on his claim, 1893, he sold it, and entered the coal, grain and feed business, at Sulphur. Later he disposed of this business, entered the grocery trade at retail, and disposed of the latter store in 1900, to remove to Oklahoma City.

In Oklahoma City Mr. Edwards established a paint and wall paper business, purchased many acres of land where choice residential districts of the city now are located, and sold realty and property, usually undeveloped. But he did do some building. He built five houses and a brick building housing four flats in the six-hundred block, California Street. At the opening of Cherokee Strip, he drove a mule team for some of his friends, represented them in the run, and through him they were fortunate enough to get a good claim. He held the claim for his friends one month. His holdings now are large, and are connected with several enterprises looking toward still further development of the Oklahoma City area. A Democrat, he is much interested in general affairs. In religious adherence he is independent.

Mr. Edwards married, in June, 1886, in Texas, Lula Abbot, and their children are: 1. Leslie R., who is employed at Dallas, Texas. 2. Clarence G., division manager of the Oklahoma "City Times". 3. Charles M. 4. Ola Ruth. The four children all are married, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have several grandchildren.

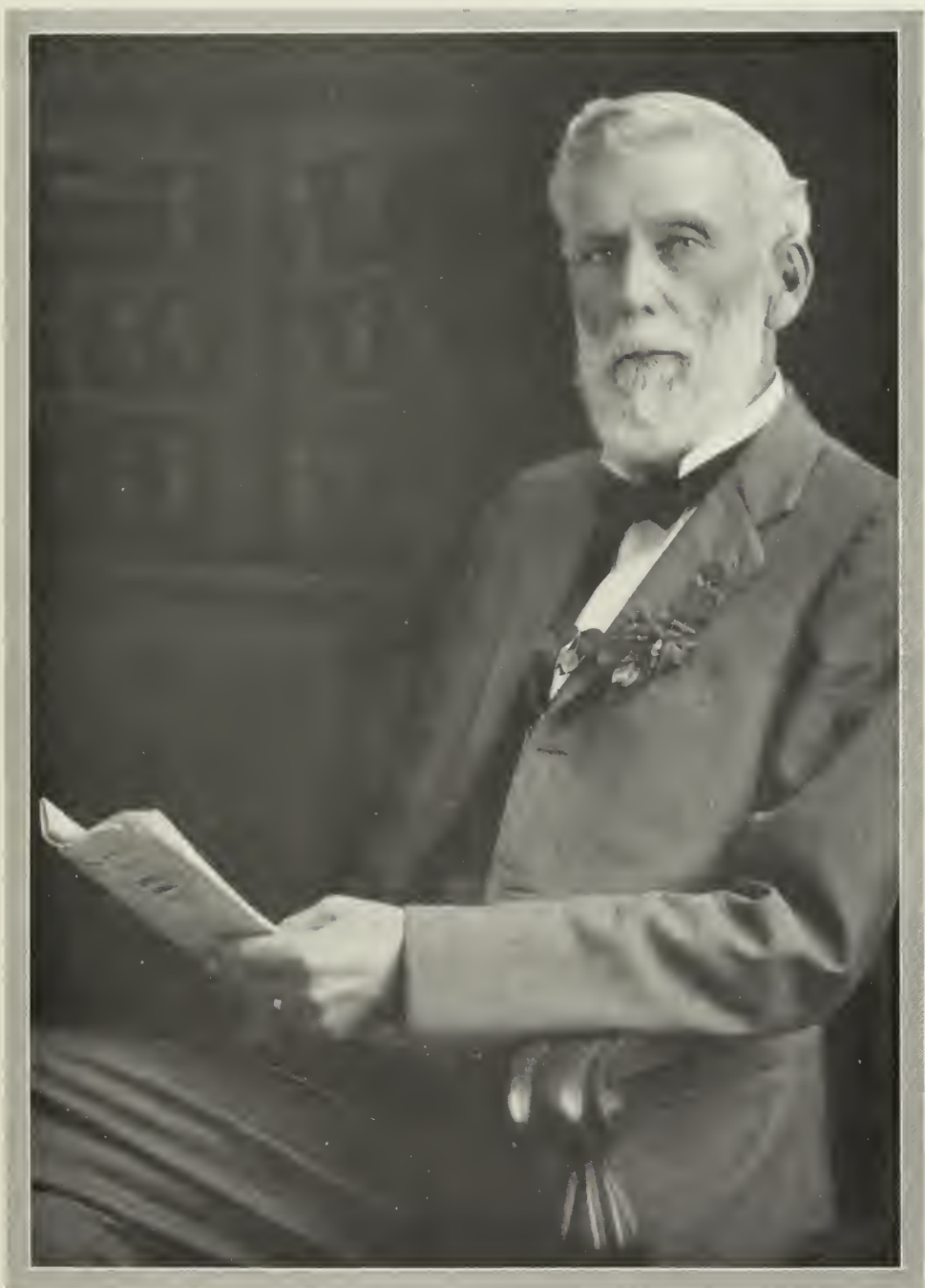
The family residence is at No. 2901 South Shartell, and Mr. Edwards' offices are at No. 116 West Grand, Oklahoma City.

That which he has accomplished in his career is large, and of inspiration to his fellowmen.

#### **COLONEL RICHARD ALEXANDER SNEED**

—The sometimes overworked epithet, "Grand Old Man," is in no way misapplied when it is used in reference to Colonel Richard Alexander Sneed, of Oklahoma City, State treasurer, Civil War veteran, pioneer, and beloved citizen, who is generally and affectionately known as "The Grand Old Man of Oklahoma." Though he is now (1929) nearly eighty-four years of age, he is one of the most active of the public-spirited citizens of the State, has recently completed a term of four years as State secretary, and is beginning a two years term as State treasurer. Colonel Sneed is popular and beloved wherever he goes, and it is generally conceded that he is one of the handsomest and best set up men of his age in the country. His keen, active mind, his progressive politics, and his energy and skill in handling situations is well known, and in November, 1926, when he was elected to his present office as State treasurer he received the largest vote of any candidate on the State ticket. Colonel Sneed's career has been a most active one, and has been the typical one of the pioneer, taking him from Tennessee and Mississippi westward to the Indian Territory and finally, in 1902, to Oklahoma, where he has since been one of the vital factors in the progress of the State. He has been, and is, very active in the affairs of the United Confederate Veterans of Tennessee and of Oklahoma, and at the present time is Commander of the First Brigade, Oklahoma Division, of that organization.

Albert Gallatin Sneed, father of Colonel Sneed,



*R. A. Freed*





was a native of North Carolina. He received his education in the district schools of his birthplace, and then became a tobacco planter in North Carolina. Later, following the instincts and the tastes of the true pioneer, he went to Mississippi, where he was engaged as a cotton planter. He married Maria Frances Bullock, a native of North Carolina, and they were the parents of a family which has been a credit to its progenitors on both sides of the family.

Colonel Richard Alexander Sneed, son of Albert Gallatin and Maria Frances (Bullock) Sneed, was born in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, August 28, 1845, and after attending the township schools and the schools of Madison County, Mississippi, became a student in the Male Academy, at Canton, Mississippi, where he continued his studies for a period of six months during the year of 1860. The disturbances of the period preceding the Civil War were agitating the country and the State of Mississippi was burning with the war spirit, and when the war broke out in 1861, Colonel Sneed would have been among the first to enlist for service had he been old enough. As he was not quite sixteen years old, however, he was obliged to wait for time to remedy this lack of years, and on March 10, 1862, when he was not yet seventeen, he enlisted in Company C, 18th Regiment, Mississippi Volunteer Infantry. On May 3, 1863, he was wounded in the second battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and captured. He was recaptured two days later, May 5, and sent on a furlough home, where he remained until March, 1864. He then rejoined his regiment and was appointed ordnance sergeant of his regiment, at Cold Harbor, Virginia, in June, 1864. He was captured at Sailors' Creek (or Burksville Junction) April 6, 1865, and sent to Point Lookout Prison, arriving there April 14, 1865, the night of the assassination of President Lincoln. On June 30, 1865, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States government and went home. Upon his return he entered the employ of the Pioneer Express Company, as express messenger on the Mississippi Central Railroad, running between Canton, Mississippi, and Jackson, Tennessee, and remained there from September 1, 1865, to November, 1867, when he was appointed deputy clerk of the Supreme Court for the Western District in Tennessee, where he served from 1868 to 1869. He was now taking an active part in public affairs in Tennessee, and from 1874 to 1882 he served as clerk of the circuit court of Madison County, Tennessee, to which office he was elected.

When his term expired he engaged in business as a merchant in Jackson, Tennessee, but the spirit of the pioneer was strong within him, and in 1884, he gave up his business in Jackson, and removed to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, in October, 1885, under license from the Federal Government, he began trading with the Indians. In that line he continued until March, 1890. In October, 1890, he again engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Pauls Valley, Indian Territory, and here he was successfully engaged until 1902, a period of twelve years. In 1902 he left Indian Territory and came to Oklahoma, settling first at Mount Scott, Comanche County, where for several years he was a farmer. This occupation was a congenial one, and while cultivating his farm, Mr. Sneed took an active part in local public affairs in Comanche County. In 1907 he was elected registrar of deeds for Comanche County, and from that time to the present, he has been one of the active and progressive

public men of the State of Oklahoma. In 1914 he was appointed by Secretary Franklin K. Lane (Secretary of the Interior, under President Wilson), to serve as superintendent of the Platt National Park, at Sulphur, Oklahoma, and this position he filled until July, 1919, a period of five years. In 1919 he was appointed, by Governor J. B. A. Robertson, the first Confederate Pension Commissioner, for the State of Oklahoma. By this time his ability and his faithful performance of public duty had made him widely known in the State, and in November, 1922, the voters of the State of Oklahoma gave expression to their regard for his ability and for his personal character by electing him to serve as secretary of the State of Oklahoma. For a term of four years he discharged the duties of that office with a wisdom and skill which made the constituency which had elected him to office loath to let him go, and in November, 1926, he was elected, by the heaviest majority received by any candidate on the State ticket, to serve a two year term as State treasurer, which office he is now filling with characteristic efficiency and faithfulness. Though he is nearly eighty-four years of age, Colonel Sneed is one of those rare men who have not only retained their mental poise and activity and their physical strength, but have also retained their enthusiasm and their eager interest in all that goes on about them. His judgment and his keen insight remain as they were in earlier years, and he is not one of those octogenarians who read the Book of Lamentations with pleasure, finding after a long and eventful life that "all is vanity and vexation." He is an optimist, who while seeing clearly the defects in men and affairs, sees still more clearly the steady progress of all that is good and permanent, and the joy of life still remains with him. As the years have passed, experience has brought mellowness and clearness of vision, wisdom and perspective, and his fine face and manly bearing are true indices of a character which has developed strength and nobility, and which is still growing. Perhaps the secret of the long continued youthfulness and vigor of Colonel Sneed is the fact that he has never become too old to learn and to grow,—and these are the unfailing indications of a youthful spirit.

Colonel Sneed has always taken a very active part in the affairs of the United Confederate Veterans of Tennessee and Oklahoma. He was one of the founders of the Confederate Home of Oklahoma, at Ardmore, and for one year was Commander of the Chickasaw Brigade, United Confederate Veterans. He was also commander of the Oklahoma Division, and in February, 1925, he was appointed Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Later, at Dallas, Texas, in May, 1925, he was elected to succeed himself as commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department for 1925-26. He is now (1929) Commander of the First Brigade, Oklahoma Division, United Confederate Veterans. Colonel Sneed has also been a member of the Masonic Order since November 6, 1867, when he joined the lodge at Jackson, Tennessee. He became a member of the various York Rite bodies, took Knights Templar orders in 1876, and is now a life-member of all the York Rite bodies and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Colonel Sneed was reared in the Protestant Episcopal church, but since 1921 has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Colonel Richard Alexander Sneed married in Jackson, Tennessee, December 15, 1869, Annie Robert

Bullock, daughter of Micajah and Susan Morgan (Brown) Bullock. Mr. and Mrs. Sneed became the parents of six children: 1. Susan Morgan, born February 14, 1871. 2. Frances Seawell, born May 17, 1873. 3. Richard Reynolds, born November 21, 1875. 4. Lucian Bullock, born January 4, 1878. 5. Mary Dudley, born February 20, 1881. 6. Annie Linden, born August 3, 1883.

**WILLIAM NEWTON HACKNEY**, of Guthrie, was one of the pioneers in the development of the city, and in fact, of a far wider section of Oklahoma. It is of interest to note that in connection with his business as a cotton dealer, he bought the first bale of cotton ever sold in Guthrie.

Mr. Hackney was born at Nashville, Tennessee, March 1, 1851, and was the son of Frank B. and Sarah C. Hackney. His first business venture was in Carthage, Missouri, where he came in 1880, to engage in the retail meat business. He later became interested in buying and selling cotton, and coming to Guthrie at the opening of the Territory, he soon established himself in this business. He remained in Guthrie three years, and then when the Cherokee Strip was opened, he made the run and located on a claim four miles northwest of Ponca City. He did not spend his entire time on this claim, but his wife and children remained there until it was proved up, at which time they removed to Ponca City, in order to obtain better educational advantages for the children. Later the family returned to Guthrie, and Mr. Hackney continued in the cotton business, doing also some business in real estate. Mr. Hackney had never given up his residence in Guthrie, although he had acquired property in many other parts of the State, and Mrs. Hackney has retained ownership of some three hundred acres of land near Guthrie. Mr. Hackney's death occurred May 1, 1923, at the age of seventy-two. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious affiliations, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment, and to the Woodmen of the World.

William Newton Hackney married at Carthage, Missouri, December 19, 1882, Sarah Elizabeth Hood, daughter of David K. and Susan J. Hood. David K. Hood had varied business interests—he was engaged in stock raising, owning twelve hundred acres of land at Carthage, was in the saddle and harness business, and also interested in newspaper publishing. He had been the first county treasurer of Jasper County, Missouri. The children of William N. and Sarah Elizabeth (Hood) Hackney are: Elizabeth M., who died March 1, 1914; and Beulah N., who lives in Guthrie.

Mr. Hackney was highly respected for his fine personal qualities, and the practical application he made of his religious principles. He had played an active part in the growth of Guthrie, and will be remembered as the highest type of citizen.

**ROYCE WYANT**—One of the pioneer citizens of Shawnee, Oklahoma, is Royce Wyant, who came to Oklahoma in 1889, six months after the opening, and took up a homestead claim where part of Shawnee now stands. Later, he divided his homestead land into building plots, sold at handsome profits, and invested the money so raised in other lands until at the present time (1928) he is the owner of seven hundred acres of land, part of which is in Seminole

County and is leased for oil and mineral rights. He is living practically retired, but makes occasional trips of inspection, looking after his farm lands and other real estate holdings.

Royce Wyant was born in the State of Ohio, January 10, 1855, son of Mark Wyant, a farmer, and Mary Wyant. He attended the grammar and high schools in Ohio, and then prepared for teaching by taking a two year course in the Ohio State Normal School. For a number of years he was engaged in teaching school and in farming, and then, in 1889, six months after the spectacular opening of Oklahoma at noon, April 22, 1889, he came quietly, in October, and took up his claim as a homesteader where a part of Shawnee now stands, the back part of his claim including the present site of the Baptist University. Though Mr. Wyant lived in Shawnee for seven years before the railroad was built through, hauling all groceries and building materials by wagon from Oklahoma City, his claim proved to be a valuable one, and in time he found that the railroad was bringing a rapidly growing population to his very doors. He finally laid out his homestead lands in lots, selling at a good figure, and with the profits of this sub-division and sale he purchased other lands, increasing his holdings until he now owns more than seven hundred acres of valuable farm and oil lands. He is fortunate in holding a portion of this land in Seminole County, where large producing wells have been sunk on all sides of his farm, and within a short time test wells will be drilled on his property. He has leased a large amount of land for oil and mineral rights, from which he realizes substantial profits, and the indications are that his profits will soon be greatly augmented by additional royalties and more high priced leases. Mr. Wyant is one of the few men who proved on a homestead in two years and paid two hundred dollars additional, and he is one of the familiar figures on the streets of Shawnee. The years have brought him abundant prosperity and the ownership of large portions of Mother Earth, and he has known how to use his possessions to good advantage. He is well known throughout this county and in Seminole County, and his trips of inspection take him over an extensive territory when he visits his various possessions and holdings. In his political sympathies Mr. Wyant is a Republican. He has been a member of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce for many years, and his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church.

Royce Wyant was married in Nelson, Nebraska, October 15, 1885, to Lucy A. Teal, daughter of A. M. and Delia Teal. Her father engaged in lumbering and in general contracting and mercantile business in Nebraska, where he owns about eleven hundred acres of timber land. Mr. and Mrs. Wyant have had five children: Glen A., born November 11, 1886; Royce, born September 24, 1888; Ralph, born March 1, 1893; Mary, born September 21, 1898; Lucy, born May 24, 1904. The family home is located at No. 621 North Broadway, in Shawnee.

**JAMES MORRISON WELLS**—During a residence of thirty-two years in Kingfisher the name of James Morrison Wells was intimately identified with the progress of the city that he helped to erect in what was an undeveloped wilderness when he came here with his family. He was a man of great strength of character, tirelessly industrious, stern in his en-





*J. M. Wells*





forcement of the laws when in public office and a loyal friend and upright citizen. Inasmuch as he was one of the pioneers of the district where he spent nearly half his life, he was known and respected far and wide and left behind him a name and a high reputation that will endure as long as the civic and social records of the State are existent.

He was born in Marion County, Indiana, November 1, 1841. His father's death when he was ten years of age left the support of his widowed mother to him and his brother. Before the Civil War the little family removed to Carthage, Illinois, and it was there that he attempted to enlist in the Federal army. His youth prevented his acceptance at that time but in 1862 he entered the service in Company B, 118th Illinois Infantry, with which unit he saw active service until the close of the war, his brother enlisting in Company A, same regiment. The record of this regiment was a very honorable one and was a source of great pride to Mr. Wells, who spoke of his own part with the modesty of a truly valiant soldier. The regiment was ordered mounted by General Banks and was designated to the first Brigade, 1st Division, 13th Army Corps. It participated in the fall of Vicksburg and was later sent to Yazoo Pass and then to Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas, where it captured the fort. It was also engaged in the battles of Young's Point, Milligan's Bend, Thompson Hill, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and other important engagements. Young Wells attained to the rank of corporal and was captured by the enemy and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, for five months, as shown by the official records. After demobilization at the close of the war he returned to Illinois and there married, in Carthage, March 6, 1868, Lavina Jane Roper. They lived happily together for fifty-three years and were the parents of five daughters, Erma L., Jessie May, Jennie L., Maude and Edna, and of one son, James Irving, deceased in 1907 at the age of eighteen years.

Removing to Iowa and from there to Butler County, Nebraska, the family finally came to Kingfisher in 1889, when later came the mad rush for homes in the opened territory. Mr. Wells held many offices of trust and distinction. He served as city marshal for seven years and did valiant work in suppressing crime in his district. He was a charter member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he served as financial secretary for many years. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of trustees and Grand Receiver of the lodge. He was a contractor and builder and erected many public and private edifices, among them having been the Catholic church, the Kingfisher Hotel and the buildings on the college campus. He was a faithful member of the Christian church. He died in Kingfisher, Oklahoma, April 16, 1921, aged seventy-nine years, five months and fifteen days.

Pioneer Wells was one of the really valuable members of the community, for it was through his industry and faith in the future of the settlement where he located that it progressed to its present point of importance in the State's commercial life. He was a man who made friends readily and retained them permanently through the lovable traits that characterized him, while as a citizen of Oklahoma his name will be permanently recorded in its history as among those at the top.

**WALDO A. WILLIAMS**—Sheriff of Stephens County, Oklahoma, and a resident of this section for almost thirty years, Waldo A. Williams is well known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, an able executive, and an expert stock raiser and judge of thoroughbred stock. The confidence reposed in him by the electorate in his choice as sheriff has been more than justified by the efficient record of his administration of the law, which has been honest, fearless and complete.

Mr. Williams was born in Georgetown, Colorado, on April 18, 1869, a son of R. H. and Mercy Jane (Pirtle) Williams, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Missouri. Both parents are now deceased.

Waldo A. Williams was the eldest of six children of whom three survive. He received his education in the public schools of Kansas, and following the completion of his academic training, he took up farming and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kansas until 1901. He had been following the development of Oklahoma with keenest interest, and at that time he removed to the new territory, where he continued as a farmer and a raiser of thoroughbred stock. In this work he was very successful, for his knowledge of scientific agriculture and of all the fine points of stock breeding is thorough and complete. He soon became known as an expert judge of stock and his services as judge were much in demand for hog shows not only in Oklahoma but throughout the entire United States.

In addition to his own business which he has brought to prosperous proportions, Mr. Williams has given much time to service in the public interest in various capacities. In 1912 he served as elector of the Electoral Board on the Republican ticket, while during the late war he was commissioned under Herbert Hoover, and served as long as emergency organizations were necessary. Finally in 1928, he was elected sheriff of Stephens County, discharging the duties of that office with greatest efficiency until the present time. Although standing high in Republican party councils throughout the State, he has never let partisanship blind him to the merits of any proposal in the public interest irrespective of its source of origin, and any such enterprise is assured of his hearty support. Sheriff Williams was also a member of the district school board for some years, and to the upbuilding of the community here he has also greatly contributed. He is affiliated fraternally with Marlow Lodge, No. 103, of the Free and Accepted Masons, while he also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of nice farming land in Stephens County.

In 1889, Waldo A. Williams married Minnie L. Powers, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Gill) Powers. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of one son, Donald E., who lives at home with his parents, and is now engaged in the cotton buying business at Marlow, Oklahoma.

**RICHARD MILES MCCOOL**—Though only forty-four years of age, Richard Miles McCool is the oldest man in point of service, at the head of any Oklahoma State educational institution. He has been president of the Murray State School of Agriculture, at Tishomingo, Oklahoma, since 1913, a period of seventeen years, and during that time has brought the institution to the front rank among Oklahoma's Junior Col-

leges. Mr. McCool is a graduate of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Starkville, Mississippi, and has studied in several other colleges, taking post-graduate courses. He was mayor of Tishomingo in 1918, and is very active in promoting the interests of the town and of the rural districts surrounding the town. He was elected mayor of Tishomingo a second time in 1929.

Richard Miles McCool was born in McCool, Mississippi, July 3, 1885, son of George W. McCool, a farmer who was born in Mississippi, a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors who settled in South Carolina, and of Georgia Anna (Ray) McCool. He received his early education in the public schools of Mississippi, including the high school, and then worked and earned the means to pay his way through the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Starkville, Mississippi, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909. During the school year 1909-10 he was engaged as a teacher in Alabama, and in 1910 he became professor of agriculture in the Murray State School of Agriculture, at Tishomingo, Oklahoma. In 1913 he was elected president of the college, and in this responsible position he has been rendering remarkably able service to the present time (1929). During the seventeen years of his leadership, which is the longest period of service achieved by the head of any Oklahoma State educational institution, Professor McCool has greatly developed the college and placed it securely among the first Junior Colleges of the State. He has made for himself a reputation for administrative ability and for great wisdom and foresight in planning the work of the college and in indicating the lines along which it should advance, and he has met in a remarkable degree the special needs of the locality in which the college is placed. The advantage of personal contact between students and instructors is strongly stressed, and thoroughness is the keynote of all work in the college. The school has made steady progress from the time of its establishment, when the highest grade of work done was the eleventh grade, to the present time (1929), when four full years of secondary work are done and two years of college work. The college is fully accredited, and in addition to the usual academic subjects, such as English, mathematics, and history, strong courses are given in, and emphasis is placed upon agriculture, home economics, manual arts, and the various allied subjects. Almost from the beginning of its work the school has had contracts with the federal government to school each year fifty Choctaw and fifty Chickasaw Indian students, and in 1918 two boys' dormitories were built from Chickasaw tribal funds. An appropriation of \$50,000 was first secured by William Murray, and this was later supplemented by another of \$15,000 secured by Tom McKeown. The government makes an allowance of forty-four cents a day for Choctaw and Chickasaw pupils who are regularly enrolled, and careful attention is given to their training.

In his political faith Mr. McCool is a Democrat. He has always been actively interested in the public welfare. The Legislature in 1927 appropriated money for additional buildings and equipment for the college, including an auditorium. Mr. McCool has served as president of the Fair Association of Johnston County, and can always be counted upon to aid in forwarding any well planned movement for the advancement of the general good. He is now (1929) president of the Lions Club, of Tishomingo. He is a thirty-second

degree Mason, having twice served as Worshipful Master; and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious membership is with the Baptist church. Aside from his professional work Mr. McCool owns and operates a four hundred and twenty acre Washita bottom farm. He is also owner of the "Johnston County Capital Democrat," a weekly paper, published at Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

Richard M. McCool was married, in Memphis, Tennessee, December 31, 1913, to Betty Fulton, daughter of George and Emma (Gilbert) Fulton. Mr. and Mrs. McCool are the parents of four children: 1. Elizabeth Muldrow, who was born October 30, 1914. 2. Anna Margaret, born November 28, 1916. 3. Richard Miles, Jr., born January 14, 1922. 4. Frances Ellender, born September 19, 1925.

**CLARA LUCRETIA CLAUSSEN** (Clara Lucretia Pierce) was born in Massillon, Cedar County, Iowa, October 20, 1876, member of a substantial and well-to-do family of that town. She is of Irish ancestry, and descendant of the Keiths of Ireland, an arms-bearing family. She finished her high school education in Dubuque, Iowa, and married, April 25, 1906, Alfred Benjamin Claussen (q. v.). When they came to Oklahoma City in 1909 they risked all they had in opening the Claussen Catering Company, and the prosperity that has come to them is the just reward of years of effort and determined toil. The Claussen Dinner Bell is one of the most popular and best equipped eating places in the capital city, and is outstanding for its cleanliness and the high quality of the food it serves. In the past two years two other places have been opened, known as Claussen's Coffee Shop No. 1 and Claussen's Coffee Shop No. 2.

Mrs. Claussen is a natural business woman and one of the rare individuals who seem to do the right thing at the right time. It is almost phenomenal that everything Mrs. Claussen and her husband have attempted has had a successful outcome. Mrs. Claussen has thousands of close friends and her staff is loyal to her, some having been in the Claussen employ for thirteen years and all telling her praises whenever opportunity offers. She is like Dorcas of old in her devotion to good works and her especial kindness to the old and unfortunate. Mr. and Mrs. Claussen have no children.

**A. B. (ALFRED BENJAMIN) CLAUSSEN** was born at Galena, Illinois, March 29, 1880. He finished his high school course in 1898 and entered the catering business with his sister and her husband in Dubuque, Iowa, as secretary and treasurer, the firm name being Boldts. He married, in Dubuque, April 25, 1906, Clara Lucretia Pierce (q. v.), and three years after his marriage moved to Oklahoma City and engaged in the same business, known as the Claussen Catering Company. Mr. Claussen is an Independent Republican in political sympathy, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a Scottish Rite Mason, holding the Knights Templar and Shriner's degrees. He is known as a successful business man, temperate in all his habits, making friends easily and holding them.

**CARLETON ROSS HUME**—Attorney and jurist, Carleton Ross Hume has been for many years a prominent figure in the life of Anadarko, Oklahoma. In his independent practice he has built up a wide







*A B Clausen*



*Mrs M B Claussen.*





following and an extensive reputation, while his service on the bench and in other public offices has been of great value to the people of this section.

Mr. Hume was born at Tontogany, Ohio, on April 30, 1878, a son of Charles R. Hume, a native of New York, and of Annette (Ross) Hume, who was born in Ohio. The father, a physician and surgeon, came to Anadarko, Oklahoma, in 1890. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom three died in infancy. Two survive, Carleton Ross, of this record and Raymond R. Hume, a physician at Minco, Oklahoma.

Carleton Ross Hume was twelve years old when he came with his parents to Oklahoma. Following the completion of his preliminary education, he entered Oklahoma University, where he was graduated in 1898. In 1900 he returned to the University to finish his work, and then transferred to the Kansas University Law School, at Lawrence, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1904. In that year he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar, and began the practice of his profession soon afterwards at Anadarko. Mr. Hume has remained in practice here since that time. His thorough preparation for his career and the ability which he soon demonstrated in the conduct of his cases, won him many followers, and his practice has been attended with every success.

Mr. Hume has also been active in public life. He has served as a member of the City School Board, and for a time was also City Superintendent of Schools. In 1910 his distinguished position at the bar was recognized when he was chosen County Judge, and in this position he served for four years, from 1911 to 1914, with eminent fairness and complete efficiency. Since that time Mr. Hume has given his time and attention largely to his practice. In politics he is a supporter of Republican principles, standing high in party councils in this section of the State. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of the World, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Presbyterian church. He served three years as a member of the Permanent Judicial Commission, the highest court in that church.

On August 20, 1907, Carleton Ross Hume married Verne Gossard, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of three children: Ross Gossard, Dorothy Anne, and Elizabeth Verne.

**ALVA J. WEEDN, M. D.**—Following in the footsteps of his father, Dr. Weedn, when the time had arrived to decide upon his life work, chose a medical career. Beginning the active practice of his profession in 1901, he came to Oklahoma two years later and then practiced medicine for some thirteen years at Sasakwa. In 1919 he removed to Duncan, where he has been located since then and where he is not only one of the best known and most successful physicians, but also the founder and owner of a large and very busy hospital. This institution, the first modernly equipped hospital in Stephens County, met with so much success that Dr. Weedn has found it necessary several times to enlarge it. He is also prominently active in the affairs of several medical organizations and in every respect represents the highest type of the medical profession and of useful and progressive citizenship.

Alva J. Weedn was born at Independence, Kansas, July 26, 1877, a son of Dr. Lafayette and Mary J. (McDaniel) Weedn. He is the second of eight chil-

dren. His father, who is a native of Mississippi, is a physician and surgeon and came to Pottawatomie County in 1885. Dr. Weedn's mother is a native of North Carolina.

Dr. Weedn received his early education in the public schools and then took up the study of medicine, graduating from an Eastern college with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. Three years later he established himself in the practice of medicine at Sasakwa, Oklahoma, and continued there with much success for thirteen years. At various times during this period he pursued post-graduate work in surgery at Chicago. June 9, 1919, he removed to Duncan, Stephens County, where he has been located ever since then. Soon after settling at Duncan, Dr. Weedn recognized the pressing need of a hospital. He purchased a large tract in the heart of the city and there built a hospital. At the beginning the hospital was a comparatively small institution, but it grew very rapidly and in 1926 Dr. Weedn found it necessary to enlarge it. In 1927 a fine modern brick building was completed. However, even with this addition the hospital found itself unable to handle all the cases that came to it and still another addition was built. In 1929 plans were completed for a new structure which will double the hospital's capacity. Dr. Weedn's hospital was the first modern and fully equipped hospital in Stephens County. It has a very complete X-Ray equipment and an unusually well equipped laboratory, the latter the only one in Stephens County. There every kind of laboratory work is done for physicians throughout Stephens County, including blood chemistry and other medical chemistry work. Connected with the hospital is also a training school for nurses, which was incorporated in 1924 and which is now fully recognized by the State authorities. The first class of nurses will be graduated from this training school in 1929. The hospital is operated with what is technically known as a closed staff, consisting of thirty-two physicians, the qualifications of all of whom are of the highest. Dr. Weedn was instrumental in organizing the South Oklahoma Medical Association, which, largely as the result of his efforts, has become a very active and useful organization. He is also a member of the Oklahoma State Hospital Association and of several Masonic bodies, up to and including the thirty-second degree.

**DR. JOHN OLDEN GRUBBS**—For forty years Dr. John Olden Grubbs was a citizen of McAlester, practicing throughout the period of his profession of medicine with a whole-hearted devotion to the cause of relieving human suffering and a consistent success in his work that created for him a host of the warmest personal friends and admirers. The work of a country practitioner was not easy when Dr. Grubbs first came to Oklahoma in its Indian Territory days. His patients lived at wide distances and he was often forced to travel early and late over the bad roads of an unsettled country in order to be at the bedsides of his various patients when they needed him. But he met difficulties courageously and lived to see good roads and automobiles almost nullify the problems he found staggering. Initiative and resourcefulness had been developed in Dr. Grubbs while he was still young. Orphaned at the age of three, he was reared by an aunt who aided him in his early education but his medical studies he had to acquire for himself, working in between times to pay for terms at school.

The life of a pioneer doctor, therefore, appealed to him only as another interesting problem to be solved. In McAlester Dr. Grubbs was looked upon as one of the most important and influential citizens. He served on the School Board for many years and was frequently asked to accept public office, but always declined, feeling that his work would prevent the proper discharge of the duties involved.

Dr. Grubbs was born October 30, 1863, in Kentucky, the son of John O. and Jane Grubbs, both of whom died shortly after the close of the Civil War. After completing his high school course, he enrolled in the University of Missouri at Columbia and from there went to St. Louis to study at Washington University. Following his graduation he practiced medicine for a short time in both Missouri and Kansas, then came to the Indian Territory where he located near McAlester. Following the death of his first wife he returned to Missouri but remained there only a short time before coming back to McAlester. There he had been connected with the medical fraternity ever since its organization and was a staff physician of the Albert Pike Hospital. He was a member of both the Royal Arch Masons and the Knights Templar. A member of the Christian church, Dr. Grubbs held numerous offices in it and acted as superintendent of the Sunday School. He devoted an infinite amount of time and effort to church work and was a deep student of the Bible. He was Democratic in his political affiliations.

On January 9, 1901, at McAlester, Dr. Grubbs married Anna B. Jones, daughter of John W. and Jane Jones, the former a native of Wales, where he had been a building contractor, and who came to the United States after he had reached middle age and lived in McAlester until his death. Mrs. Grubbs is socially prominent in McAlester, with membership in a number of women's clubs and the Order of Eastern Star. She is active in the work of the Baptist church where for many years she taught a class of the Sunday School. Dr. Grubbs is also survived by five children.

The death of Dr. Grubbs, which occurred at his home in North McAlester, occasioned the deepest mourning on the part not only of his family, but among all those many who knew him. He was a citizen of the highest integrity, whose word was as good as his bond and, while a quiet and unobtrusive man, he was ruggedly and intrepidly attached to the principles he believed to be right. So likable was his personality and so effective and worth-while his activities, that through the sheer force of the example he unconsciously set, he influenced many men and women to a finer, more ideal existence.

**DR. GEORGE A. WATERS**—Sometimes the choice of a political appointee is an accident, sometimes judgment plays a part in making the choice and sometimes public opinion bears pressure in the bringing forward of one desired for certain posts, but whether one, all or none of these elements had bearing on the choice of Dr. George A. Waters to the position of Warden at the reform school at Granite, Oklahoma, the Governors who placed him in the position did a service to their State worthy of their respective elections in what has already resulted, and will continue to result, as the selection of Dr. Waters to direct the reconstruction of youthful citizens who have jeopardized their usefulness by misdemeanor and crime.

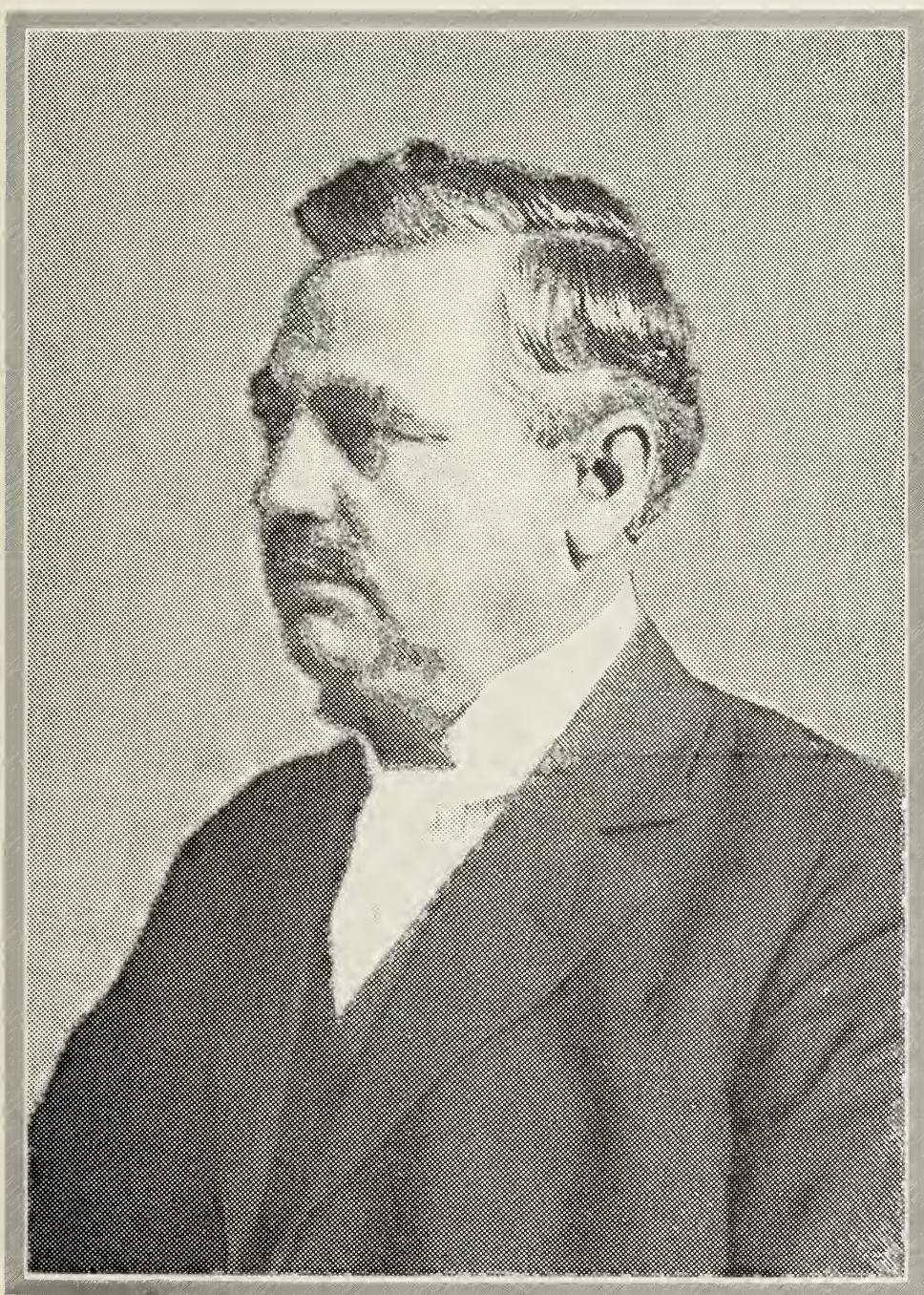
To write in the space allotted, of this noble life and its monumental work, is not possible, only a little of such greatness can be placed herein, but when one has begun a work that will last so long as the State for which he inaugurated it will last, his memory and his deeds are so indelibly carved in the upbuilding of that State that he can never be forgotten, and generations to come will appreciate more and more what has been his influence and his greatness.

George A. Waters was born at Stanton, Kansas, on December 12, 1865. When he was very young, his parents moved to Arkansas and as he grew to manhood, he chose for his life-work the profession of medicine and perfected himself in the study. At the opening of Oklahoma to settlement in 1889, Dr. Waters came to this State and began the practice of medicine at Vinita. From Vinita he went to Pawnee where he became the tribal physician of the Pawnee Indians. The devotion of this tribe of Indians to Dr. Waters amounted to idolization as they thought no one could attend their ills or do for them what this man could do. He was their best friend, their counselor upon every occasion and upon every subject. In connection with his medical practice, he was intensely and sincerely interested in education, agriculture and kindred pursuits. And in his life of a country doctor, going in all sorts of weather, in season and out of season, over all sorts of roads, at all hours of the day or night, he came into such intimate contact with people in all situations, and saw the country from every point of view that he realized possibilities others did not appreciate. His interest in education and better farming methods led to his activity in these subjects. He acquired a large tract of good farming land in Pawnee County and owned a herd of pure-blood livestock. And, as a result of his sincere and expressed interest in better farming methods and education, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture at the beginning of Governor Robertson's administration. Previous to this appointment, Dr. Waters had served in the State Senate, but declined a second nomination as he preferred to devote his time to his practice and his farming interests.

It was while attending a meeting of the Board of Agriculture that Dr. Waters was drawn into a conversation on the subject of criminology and the handling of the younger men among the criminal element. His clear remarks on this subject showed that he was not expressing merely a passing opinion, but was giving expression to well-thought conclusions on the subject. He had something worth listening to and his lucid statements caused Governor Robertson to realize that Dr. Waters was equipped to become the Warden of the Granite Reformatory. He was appointed to that position in 1920.

In taking up the work at Granite, Dr. Waters very soon changed the order of things there and it was not long before a highly systematized administration was developed and functioning. He was naturally fitted to handle boys and by winning their confidence, he was able to put into effect the practices which he knew would be for their welfare. He proved his ideas to be workable and good, but when Governor Walton was raised to the highest political post in the State, Dr. Waters was relieved at Granite. His fame had by this time spread far and wide and he was chosen by many, in fact almost a Statewide choice, for Governor in 1922, but he declined the





Dr. George A. Waters





honor. When Governor Trapp came into office, Dr. Waters was re-appointed to the position of Warden at Granite and remained there until the time of his death. Dr. Waters, by using his own sincere methods for reforming those who were sent to Granite, soon raised that institution from one of the lowest rank to one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the country. In an article written by him and published in the "Daily Oklahoman," November 22, 1925, he said in part:

Several questions present themselves when we consider the rising tide of crime:

"Where are we failing?"

"Is the State at fault?"

"Is the individual at fault?"

In reply, I desire to say that the State is at fault, to some extent, in not giving us laws that are up to the full standard of criminal jurisprudence. The indeterminate sentences, as they have in many States, would be a great improvement for Oklahoma. If a prisoner is sent to the reformatory it is with the view of reformation, and he should not be allowed to leave until the task of reforming him has been completed. The judge who sentenced him in many cases, never saw, and knows nothing about the prisoner when he is brought before him for trial and sentence, and in many cases the judge knows very little as to how much time will be required for the reformation of the prisoner. It is just like allowing a sick patient to leave a sickbed or hospital before the physician in charge thinks it reasonably safe for him to go and, if he leaves too soon, he is liable to a relapse. District judges should make all sentences sufficiently long to meet the requirements of maximum cases, and then there should be a provision that prisoners should be turned loose when it can be proved that it is reasonably safe for them to go.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another mistake has been using the reformatory as a dumping ground to send prisoners if it is not convenient to send to other places.

Recognizing that the reformatory is what its name implies, and not a penitentiary as is maintained at McAlester, Dr. Waters made clear his conception of what a State Reformatory is:

The object of the state reformatory should be the reformation and rehabilitation of the incorrigible young men of the state and the institution should not be burdened with those who cannot be improved. Legislators as a rule have the wrong conception of a reformatory. They should not think of it in terms of driving a good business bargain. By this statement, I do not wish to convey the idea that we should not practice right economy and try to make the institution as near self-supporting as possible, but the real and prime object should be the reformation and rehabilitation of the inmates.

With this concept of what he considered the function of a reformatory, Dr. Waters, with ability and skill of one who had made a success of his own private undertakings, set about to establish just such an institution in the State of Oklahoma as could best rehabilitate those younger citizens who had lost themselves amid the temptations of the complexities of modern civilization.

In the reformatory where boys from sixteen to twenty-three years of age are committed for reconstruction, there come hundreds of young fellows from all walks of life and all stations of social position and condition. Dr. Waters, with his one big desire to help humanity, saw life in a broad cross-section; he saw the heart-hungry son of the rich side by side with the stomach hungry son of the poor, or the orphaned boy whose devoted mother had spoiled a man in the making by letting her "mother love" overcome her judgment, and he saw the boy whose parents had been divorced and he, vacillating between the two, had lost his balance of right and wrong and being the victim of the house divided against itself

had fallen for want of moral support. It was these great human derelicts that Dr. Waters sought to save, and did save. His personal influence, administering justice with mercy, showing that pardon without first earning it through reform is worse than cruelty, was strongly felt. He administered the penalties with that great human brotherly love that he was so filled with, in such way that justice was recognized in punishment as easily as in reward.

By knowing how to train these boys and young men, Dr. Waters transformed hi-jackers into electrical engineers; murderers into mechanical engineers; car thieves into stone masons; and sneak thieves into blacksmiths. And thus it was that he stated, "We are quarrying out men at Granite."

Not only have the granite rocks been literally quarried by the "boys" and used in the erecting of notable buildings, but the farming lands of the institution have been brought to a state of high cultivation and the progress in men cultivation kept pace with that of the land, but these men and boys are shown how to be self-supporting and self-respecting, and taught the arts of obedience and executive ability at the same time. Individuality is given opportunity to function and initiative is given chance to operate always in the direct line of useful activity.

It is not an easy task for one to enter into the office of a public appointment and please all the public. It is not easy to accept a position that is usually considered a "political plum," and bring about radical changes, even for the benefit of humanity and the State, but Dr. Waters was neither an office seeker, nor was he one asking for favors from any elected member of his party. He was a man who loved his fellow men and believed that much suffering could be avoided by helping others to help themselves, and regardless of whether he pleased public or politicians, he set about to infuse into those who needed his help the same kind of moral courage which enabled him to do for them the thing they most needed, and to prove to the State and its inhabitants by and large, that he was right in what he proclaimed to be the way to reform the young law-breaker. His work is going on under the direction of his noble wife (see accompanying biography), and his State, though mourning his loss is blessed with having his legacy of fair, constructive measures for the rebuilding of men so as to make them an asset instead of a liability to the State.

Dr. Waters was twice married. By his first wife he had four children: George A., Jr., Roy, John, and a daughter, who is now Mrs. Dr. Gayman, of Hominy, Oklahoma. By his second marriage, he had three children: Claude, Victor, and Clara Mae. Dr. Waters, who is survived by his widow and his seven children, died on Tuesday, February 9, 1926.

Dr. Waters was a man who possessed a wonderful personality. He was a deep thinker and a great reader, loving the discussion of literary subjects, and he was also fond of poetry. His favorite poem was Gray's "Elegy" from which he frequently quoted. He numbered his friends by the thousands. His whole soul was in his work at the institution. It was his earnest aim to make useful citizens of those committed to his charge. He was the personal friend of all of them and frequently he has gone with one discharged from the reformatory to his home, and has seen that he was engaged in some useful occupation.

His sudden death was a severe loss to the State of Oklahoma, and to his friends it was cause for



general sincere mourning. His influence will continue, for no man can leave such a host of friends and not be kept in memory for generations yet to come.

**MRS. GEORGE A. WATERS**—While men were slow in realizing the value of women in politics and public life, yet, after the hard-won victory for the franchise and privileges of citizenship, women are gaining by proof of ability, positions of honor and responsibility and bringing to themselves as individuals the highest respect of their communities and to their sex a recognition that is due. Mrs. George A. Waters, Warden of the Oklahoma Reformatory at Granite, Oklahoma, is one of the outstanding women in the country. She is highly educated, a woman who has filled to the full, the position of wife, mother and homemaker and in addition has taken her place in the political affairs of the State, standing for good government by good persons, either men or women, in positions of responsibility and trust. Her appointment to succeed her late honored husband, Dr. George A. Waters, as Warden of the Reformatory, was a choice of judgment in the selection of a person qualified to fill the place and not from any sentimental award of consolation.

Mrs. Waters was appointed by Governor Henry S. Johnston. The appointment was made on a Thursday, it was ratified by the Legislature on Friday and Mrs. Waters took the oath of office on Saturday. Mrs. Waters succeeded J. J. Savage, who had been in charge of the affairs of the reformatory since the death of Dr. Waters in February, 1926.

Few persons in the State of Oklahoma have had the opportunity to study the work at Granite and to be so intimate with politics and human nature as has Mrs. Waters. Her individual activities cover a wide experience and her knowledge of business has been proved by practical application to many different lines. She has been a schoolteacher, a political leader and speaker, a live stock breeder and rancher and she has been a student of economics and sociology and director of reformatory activities. In addition to these many lines of constructive work, she has reared seven children, five boys and two girls. When she came to make her residence in Norman, it was for the purpose of placing her two sons in the University and her daughter in the high school.

Mrs. Waters gained public notice throughout the State by her political activities. Modest and retiring, she sought no personal notice, but her ability as a leader, her integrity as a worker, and her zeal in promoting any cause in which she has enlisted, brought her to notice, and Governor Johnston and the leaders of the Democratic party saw fit to reward her for what she had done. She is the vice-chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and as such has carried on incessant effort for the interests of her party in the recent political campaign.

It was while her husband, Dr. Waters, was State Senator from 1912 to 1916 that Mrs. Waters developed her keen interest in public affairs. She was a constant attendant at the meetings of the State Legislature where she studied governmental procedure. As her contact with Oklahoma affairs became closer, her interest in them increased. In 1916 Dr. Waters was appointed to the Agricultural Board and through that office, Mrs. Waters who was already versed in the practical activities of conducting a ranch, came

into closer touch with the State's farming problems and her interest in them became one of the major interests in her public activities. Her début in politics was made in Pawnee County in 1919 when she organized the women there in the first women's organization after the granting of the right of suffrage to women.

In 1920, when Dr. Waters was made warden of the reformatory, Mrs. Waters went with him to Granite. Here, in connection with studious investigation of the affairs at the reformatory, she had charge of the school library, collecting and distributing the books and other reading matter calculated to improve the minds of the school's charges. It was through Mrs. Waters, together with Dr. Waters, that the reformatory became an actual school. In bringing this about it was made compulsory that all inmates who had not attained the eighth grade and completed that work should attend classes. This splendid progressive step has been a potent factor in the reformation of many who when sent to the reformatory were found to be illiterate. Her work was so highly valued that after the death of Dr. Waters, she was urged by the fifty-six employees of the institution to remain. She, at that time, felt her duty to her children such as to demand her first attention and for that reason she moved with them to Norman.

As vice-chairman of the Democratic party for Greer County and later a vice-chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for the State, Mrs. Waters has had a vast amount of experience as an executive. When not working throughout the State, she was stationed at headquarters in Oklahoma City from where she directed the work of the women of the State. In giving the best she had to give to promoting the activity of her party, Mrs. Waters never did seek office or political preferment. It is for this reason that she has been considered for membership for the Board of Affairs.

Mrs. Waters is a close student of sociology and is the author of an article on "The Cause of the Crime Wave." She has been very active in sponsoring a move to admit women to hold major offices in this State. Mrs. Waters states very clearly her views with regard to woman's position in domestic, social and public life. She says: "A woman's place primarily is in her home, but her spare time should be given to public work. The future power lies with women, if women would only take time to study government and governmental affairs." She urges that every woman devote a part of her time to the study of politics and economics even though she never intends to take part as a leader in such activities.

Mrs. Waters was born in Sebastian County, Arkansas, and was graduated from the high school at Ralston. She completed her normal course at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and took special work at Central State Teachers College. She came to Oklahoma twenty-eight years ago and for two years, taught in the Pawnee County schools. It was in Pawnee County that she met and married Dr. Waters and from that time on until his death they enjoyed the happy days of companionship of congeniality in tastes, aims and activities.

Mrs. Waters belongs to the highest type of motherhood as well as stateswoman. She holds that the highest class of womanhood in the State and nation should be first to raise the battle cry for good government and the first at the ballot box. An editorial in the "Hobart Gazette" says of her:





*J R Forner*



If more women of her type in Oklahoma would feel this responsibility and become active in our state affairs, not only our state, but the nation would be better by such action.

"The Daily Oklahoman" said of her:

The presence of such women (as Mrs. Waters) in places of responsibility in contributing to finer things in political and official life \* \* \* and herein the ratification of equal suffrage finds its vindication.

The appointment of a woman to the position of Warden of a reformatory for boys was a decided departure from all precedent, and in doing so, Governor Johnston realized the uniqueness of the appointment and spoke of his choice as follows:

Mrs. Waters is in every respect one of the outstanding women of the state. She is a school teacher by profession. She is a graduate of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. Professionally, she is especially equipped for the work, in that she has been a student of psychology and sociology.

During the five years while Dr. Waters was superintendent of the Oklahoma Reformatory at Granite, Mrs. Waters was his constant companion and actively participated in the management of the institution. She knows the organization and its operation. During the last part of his life much of the welfare of the institution depended almost solely upon her. She knows boys and young men from the practical character building standpoint.

I have seriously considered putting her on the board of affairs, but her services in the position to which I have chosen her promise to be of outstanding value to the state.

In accepting this position, Mrs. Waters fully realized, not only the responsibility of a taking a place unique in the fulfillment for women; she knew that her responsibility does not end with just the affairs of the institution she is called upon to conduct, she is fully cognizant of the fact that as a woman there is the added responsibility of making good for the benefit of her sex and proving that woman can take on grave responsibilities and uphold them as well as men can do. But just as all who have had the experience of preparations and practical work in any given line become accustomed to certain conditions and how to meet them, so Mrs. Waters with her previous work in executive positions and her intimate work with Dr. Waters during the period when he was reforming the reformatory, knows just how to carry on the work and so establish it on the highest standards of efficiency to the credit of her State and where no lower standards will ever be accepted by that State. She has said in an interview for the Oklahoma News:

I realize that I am expected to make a stupendous failure, but I am confident that I shall succeed. I know my responsibilities. I know the work. I know the boys.

Two principles underlie the reformation of boys, they are discipline and the respect for the dignity of labor. On these two principles "hang all the law and the prophecies," in matters of reformation. It is essential to teach a boy to don a pair of overalls and to get his hand calloused, his muscles hardened and his face sunburned is an honor and credit and not a disgrace.

Mrs. Waters says that the first task in building up the character of a boy is to give him the mental food to function as a law-abiding citizen. She believes that illiteracy is a stumbling block and so carries out the plan of teaching all to read and of selecting the reading that stimulates to moral and physical endeavor. She believes in religious training, and through her influence the Bible Class is constantly increasing in numbers. She encourages literary societies, athletic games and recreational programs, and it is her purpose to enlarge the library already inaugurated by Dr. Waters.

After a number of months in her position as chief executive of this institution, Mrs. Waters made an address before the American Legion in which she said: "The boys have recently picked and ginned three hundred and five bales of cotton which netted the institution twenty-one thousand dollars, the largest single deposit ever made in the history of the reformatory. This farm has also produced five thousand bushels of sweet potatoes, one hundred bushels of peas, and the boys have also made four thousand and twenty gallons of molasses."

Mrs. Waters is more than just a prison warden, she is a "prison mother" in all that the term implies and in helping to reconstruct the fallen sons of other mothers, she is doing one of the noblest works it has ever fallen to the lot of woman to do. It is this seeing through the eyes of true motherhood that she is able to accomplish what she has undertaken and her unselfed love for all humanity has expanded to where she can carry on in a way that will, indeed, make her children and the children of others rise up to call her "Blessed."

The people of Oklahoma realize that no woman could or would assume the responsibilities of such an office through the desire for self-aggrandizement or for the glory that might come with it, for the work and responsibility attached to it are too great. It could only be carried on by one of a sincere purpose and that is the chief characteristic of Mrs. Waters.

In politics, Mrs. Waters is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party; and in religion she is a member of the Christian church. To both organizations and to her State she brings high credit.

**JOSEPH ROMAN FORNER**—To patronize home industry when home industry is worthy of patronage, is one of the wisest ways to development of the industry of a community. In Tulsa, Oklahoma, Joseph Roman Forner, who holds a place as one of Tulsa's foremost citizens, has set an example of high grade home industry that in giving it patronage, many beautiful buildings have been added to the city and these are of such worth as to give one the feeling of durability in construction in design. Mr. Forner is the son of Frank J. and Annie (Miller) Forner. Frank J. Forner, who was also a contractor, lived in the State of Michigan, and he and his wife had a family of eight boys and three girls. He is now deceased. Four of his boys and one daughter are now associated with their brother, Joseph R. Forner, in the contracting business in Tulsa.

Joseph Roman Forner was born at Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan, on October 6, 1884. He attended school at what he calls "the little brick schoolhouse," and later went to night school to learn the theory of business. Here the principal took a personal interest in his progress and gave him more than the offering of the regular curriculum, and helped him to learn the practical application of all that he did learn. Mr. Forner began work with the Detroit Union Railway Company in the construction department and remained with this organization for about two years. He then made a connection with the firm of Maurer Brothers, contractors, doing a general contracting and building business over the entire State of Michigan. Mr. Forner was quick to see the operation of a business of this kind, and by the time he was twenty-two years of age, when

many young men are just beginning business, he began a contracting business of his own. He went to Texas and remained there for nine years. In 1917, he came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and here has made his residence and carried on his business since. The J. R. Forner Company was established in Tulsa, in 1917. This organization does general contracting and building and maintains a personnel of well trained and fully equipped men to handle its different departments. Mr. Forner, who has been a successful contractor over a long period of time, attributes his success to his personal supervision over the major portion of the work done by his company, and, also to the excellent coöperation of his employees. This latter trait is due, whether Mr. Forner acknowledges it or not, to his own ability as an organizer. Among the buildings whose contracts have been handled by this firm are the Tulsa Trust Building, the Ritz Building, the Tribune Building, the University Club, the Oil and Gas Journal Building, the First National Bank additions, St. Francis Roman Catholic Church, and school, and Cascia Hall and Gymnasium. In referring to aiding home industry, Mr. Forner is quoted as saying, "Other things being equal, including integrity, efficiency and honesty, Tulsans should coöperate with Tulsa's own business interests before securing competition abroad." He is a man of the highest ideals of coöperations between man and man and the following statement from him, published in a local Tulsa paper gives an indication of his ideals as a citizen in his own words:

Money is essential but great wealth is not a key to happiness. The good opinion of others resulting from a good reputation is one of man's priceless assets. I am a firm believer in the development of the church life of our community. Churches are the barometers of a city's character. We cannot have too many of them. I respect the religion of every neighbor. For I believe that could we all live according to our own religious faith, irrespective of what that faith may be, an ideal situation would exist. Religion, according to my idea, compels tolerance, and I have made it a rule of my life to respect every man who is honest in his convictions, in other words, I concede every man the privilege I personally desire to enjoy. The world will be better when all people are sincere in respecting the views of others.

It can easily be seen from the foregoing, why Mr. Forner has made a success of his business. His example in the community is more than preachments or dogma. Honest dealing with one's fellows and tolerance of every man's views is the highest type of American citizen and Tulsa is blessed in having such an one to construct her buildings.

On May 14, 1915, Joseph Roman Forner married Hattie E. Dinn, a native of Texas, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Curry) Dinn. Mr. Dinn was born in Scotland and came to this country when he was a lad of fourteen years and settled in Texas where he became a rancher on a large scale. He and his wife were parents of seven boys and seven girls. Mrs. Dinn, who was Elizabeth Curry, was the daughter of a prominent contractor of Toledo, Ohio, who built the locks in the Susquehanna River at Toledo and many prominent buildings of that city. He constructed the railroad shops for the Wabash Railroad at Toledo and at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He afterwards accepted a position with this railway and remained in its employ for a period of twenty-eight years. Mr. Forner and his wife have no children. He is not a member of any lodges or societies, but is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

**HERBERT R. STRAIGHT**—Vice-president and general manager of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company, Herbert R. Straight has been an important figure in the Oklahoma oil fields for many years. He was a pioneer of the industry here who rose to his present position through hard work and his own ability, and in addition to his connection with the Empire company, is also a director of several other leading enterprises of the State.

Mr. Straight was born in Tidioute, Pennsylvania, on September 30, 1874, receiving his preliminary education in local public schools. Later he was graduated from Leland Stanford University in California, where he received his technical training, and soon afterwards began his career in the oil industry in association with his father in Pennsylvania. He spared no effort in becoming familiar with all details of oil operation, and in 1911, he first came to Oklahoma as a representative of the Barnsdall interests in the development of the Glenn Pool. By this time he was well known among oil men of the country, and his standing in his chosen occupation was everywhere recognized. With the acquisition of the Quapaw Gas Company by the Henry L. Doherty organization in 1912, Mr. Straight became manager of oil production for the Wichita Natural Gas Company. He was elected to the vice-presidency and general managership of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company with headquarters in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, in 1920, while in the following year he was elected a director of the holding company, the Cities Service Company, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City. Mr. Straight has given his best efforts to building up the company's business and his services have proved a decisive factor in its continued success. In addition to these connections, he is also a director of the First National Bank of Bartlesville, and a director of the First Bank and Trust Company of Tulsa.

Although the demands which business makes on his time have been heavy, Mr. Straight has always been interested in civic affairs at Bartlesville, and the general progress and growth of the community. He has been active in the Young Men's Christian Association movement and in the local branch of the Boy Scouts of America, both of which he headed at various times. He is also a member of the City Park Board, and is widely known as a man whose support can be counted upon for every worthy movement in the public interest.

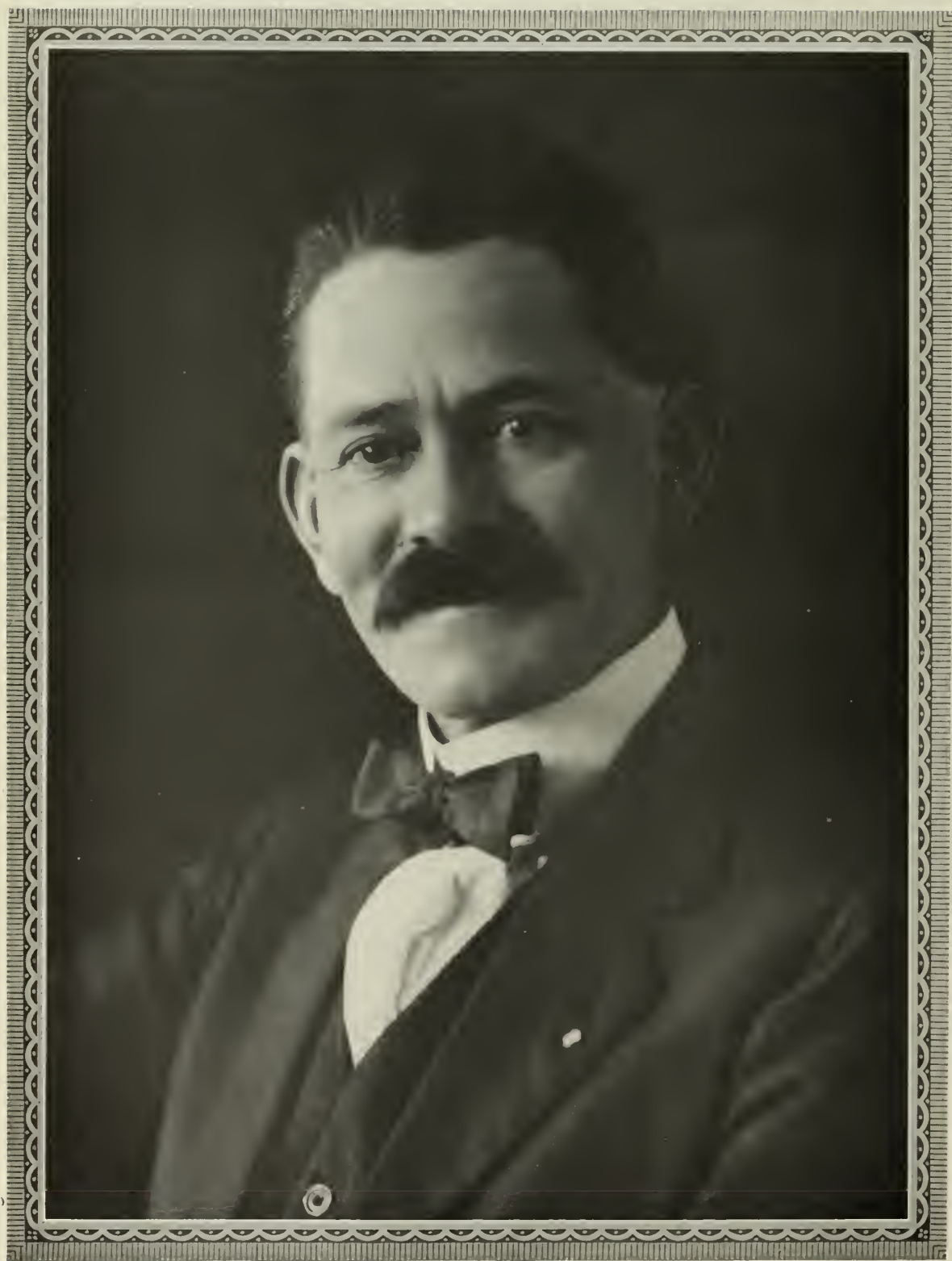
Mr. Straight is married and has three children: Harriett, Lois, and Russell.

**GEORGE H. WHITAKER** — Engaged in the transfer storage business in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, George H. Whitaker holds a position of leadership in his field, and in his years of residence in Oklahoma has materially built up the enterprise with which he has been associated.

He was born on August 8, 1888, at Abingdon, Illinois, son of Alpheus N. and Sarah J. Whitaker, and received his early education in the graded schools of that place. When the time came for him to begin his business career, he became a railroad caller and yard clerk, and, when he came to Bartlesville to live, he went into the transfer and storage business, in which he was successful from the outset and in which he today serves as a leader in the affairs of his city. In addition to his many and varied activities as a business man, Mr. Whitaker is active in







*Jack T. Pope*

social and fraternal affairs, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belongs to Lodge No. 284, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma Consistory, No. 1, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; and the organization known as the Homesteaders. He is also an active Kiwanian. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a devout communicant.

Mr. Whitaker married, on April 21, 1913, at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Alma L. Larch, daughter of George F. and Elizabeth Larch. By this marriage there has been one child, George Larch Whitaker, born May 2, 1916.

**LOUIS CALDWELL POLLOCK**—In the life and affairs of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Louis Caldwell Pollock plays an important part, having been, since 1918, secretary and manager of the Home Savings and Loan Association of this city. Here he takes an extensive interest in civic and social affairs, and there is no worthy movement in which he is not an active participant, eager to give his full share to advance the general welfare.

Mr. Pollock was born on June 29, 1877, at Ashton, Lee County, Illinois, son of Thomas Caldwell and Elizabeth Clark (Carnahan) Pollock. His parents were both of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and exhibited the sturdy traits of that race; and both were natives of Columbia County, Pennsylvania. The father's occupation was that of farmer.

Louis Caldwell Pollock received his early education in the public schools of Ashton, Illinois, and subsequently studied at Beloit College Academy, Beloit, Wisconsin. He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Beloit College in the class of 1900. His first work, thereupon, was as an employee of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, with which he remained from 1900 to 1903. Then, from 1904 to 1908, he was in the hotel business at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. From 1909 to 1910 he was city clerk in Bartlesville; from 1910 to 1914, clerk of the District Court; and from 1914 to 1918, in the oil industry here. Then, in 1918, he became secretary and manager of the Home Savings and Loan Association, with which he has remained to this day, fulfilling his duties efficiently and well and winning the esteem and praises of his fellowmen.

In addition to his work in connection with this financial institution, Mr. Pollock has long been active in public affairs. In his political affiliations he is a staunch Republican, and was elected on this party's ticket to the offices that he held, which are noted above—those of city clerk and clerk of the District Court. Mr. Pollock is active in fraternal and social circles, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has gone through all bodies of both York and Scottish Rite, is a member of the Consistory of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite at McAlester, Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons Chapter with which he is connected, and an all-round loyal participant in Masonic affairs. He is also director and treasurer of the local organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member and supporter of the Rotary Club in Bartlesville. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Louis Caldwell Pollock married in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, on December 10, 1910, Florence E. Baldwin, daughter of Charles J. and Ida M. (Smith)

Baldwin, natives of Allegheny County, New York State. By this marriage there were no children, but Mr. and Mrs. Pollock have taken into their home and care the following foster children, of whom they are very fond: Iva K., born in 1917; Thomas B., born in the same year; Frank K., born in 1920; and Betty Lou, born in 1921.

**GEORGE E. HODGE**—In the business and social life of Cherokee, Oklahoma, George E. Hodge is widely known and respected, for it is here that, since 1914, he has been engaged as an undertaker. He has fine and amply equipped funeral parlors, and the quality of his work and the type of man that he is are such as to win for him only the high esteem that is his just due. Interested in practically every phase of the public life of Cherokee and of his adopted State, he takes part in the activities of a number of organizations important to the life and welfare of Oklahoma.

Mr. Hodge was born in McPherson, Kansas, on March 7, 1871, son of Charles E. and Maggie (Sevander) Hodge. His father, a native of Missouri, has long been a farmer and stock raiser, and is one of the leading citizens of McPherson, Kansas; while the mother is a native of Illinois. Charles E. and Maggie (Sevander) Hodge had two children: 1. George E., of record herein. 2. E. L. Hodge, D. D. S., who is practicing his profession of dentistry in McPherson, Kansas.

George E. Hodge received his early education in the McPherson County schools, and in 1905 went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became engaged in work in an undertaking establishment. For three years he remained there, and then went, in 1909, to Aline, Oklahoma. Here he operated a furniture and undertaking establishment jointly, and he continued in business in Aline until 1914, when he came to Cherokee, which since that time has been his place of residence and has appreciated the contribution that he has made to its public life.

In addition to the undertaking business in which he is engaged, Mr. Hodge is active in social and fraternal affairs, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. In 1925 he was president of the Oklahoma State Undertakers' Association, an organization in which he has always been active since his advent to this State and in which he has held practically every position up to and including the chief executive post. He was a delegate to the national convention of presidents and secretaries of this and affiliated organizations, held in 1925, the year of his presidency, in Chicago, Illinois. Then, too, Mr. Hodge has shown a constant and unfailing interest in the civic affairs and in the development of the institutions of his town, in which he is an active Rotarian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Hodge married, on January 27, 1909, Ada A. Thornburg, a native of Kansas. By this union there has been one child, Glenda Mae, born August 31, 1913.

**ZACK T. PRYSE**—From 1901 until 1923 there was no busier man in Oklahoma than Zack T. Pryse, of Mangum, whose death in the last-named year cut short a career of exceptional industry. He was versatile in his business accomplishments and successful in all. Ambitious in the extreme, he was ever on the alert for opportunity and refused to tie



himself for long to any definite occupation. He was expert in his knowledge of drygoods business and became equally so in other lines, while his eyes told him that oil was almost everywhere beneath the soil of Oklahoma and he was seeking to uncover a deposit at the time of his death. Mr. Pryse was an able and useful citizen of Oklahoma, a developer of business and a loyal supporter of all civic matters that were inaugurated for the benefit of the people as a whole. Active for the progress of the community and asking no reward for his services, it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to accept the appointment of postmaster of Mangum when it was tendered him by President Harding. He was of great service to the people and will not be easily replaced. Mr. Pryse was of Welsh ancestry. His great-uncle, Pryse Pryse, came to this country in 1844 and settled in Beattyville, Kentucky. Later his three nephews of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, Wales, followed, Hon. David Pryse arriving in 1855, Hon. Elias Morgan Pryse, father of Zack Taylor Pryse, of this review, coming in 1865, and Thomas Pryse in 1868.

Zack T. Pryse was born in Estill County, Kentucky, June 18, 1876, son of Elias M. Pryse, and when quite young removed with his parents to Beattyville, Kentucky, remaining there until seventeen years of age. He was educated at the Dudley Collegiate Institute, "On The Hill," Lucien Lee Kinsolving, of Richmond, Virginia, now Bishop of Brazil, being the teacher. In Louisville he entered the drygoods business, which he absorbed to such extent that he was sent to London, England, in the interests of the house by which he was employed. For seven years he continued in drygoods, returning from England in 1900, remaining in Kentucky for one year and then removing to Mangum, Oklahoma. Here for a short time he was engaged in the drygoods trade and then purchased a book and stationery business, which he conducted until 1909, when he disposed of it and established himself in real estate and insurance. At this period he acquired leases on several thousands of acres of land near Mangum, and was engaged in drilling for oil when death came suddenly, June 18, 1923, the forty-seventh anniversary of his birth. Mr. Pryse was serving as postmaster of Mangum at the time of his death.

Mr. Pryse was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was Past Patron, and a thirty-second degree Mason, being affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Guthrie Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Consistory, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The funeral services were conducted from St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Rev. Alexander Patterson officiating, after which his fellow Masons of Proctor Lodge, No. 213, and a number of members from neighboring lodges, escorted the body to the River View Cemetery, where Masonic burial rites were conducted. Mr. Pryse was a member of the Episcopal church at Mangum.

Zack T. Pryse married in Mangum, Oklahoma, October 16, 1902, Cora Isabella Truscott, a native of Falmouth-Cornwall, England, whom he met while in that country and who came here after he had established himself in business for the purpose of the marriage. She is the daughter of William C. and Ambrozena Truscott, her father having been a minister and a public office holder in England. She

and her husband are the parents of two children: 1. Zack David, born December 13, 1903. 2. Ambrozena Elizabeth, born July 19, 1910.

Sturdy in his patriotic devotion to his country and its progress, helpful as a business associate and loyal as a friend, Zack Pryse combined so many praiseworthy qualities that admiration for him was as broad as the great circle of his acquaintances. He did much for the benefit of the people of Oklahoma and will long be revered in the memory of the community.

**IRVIN B. GOULD**—If there was a man in Oklahoma who could be called a pioneer in the oil industry it was Irvin B. Gould, of Tulsa, for he was born on an oil leased property and grew up in an atmosphere of crude petroleum and potential discoveries of more wells. He was a very capable man, an industrious worker, a vibrant personality and an authority in his profession. He made many friends, and in Oklahoma over a wide territory in which he had operated he was familiarly known as "Goldie" Gould. For twenty-five years he had drilled wells in Oklahoma and brought in many good properties, both for others and, during the last sixteen years of his life, for himself, having worked during that period independently. His sudden death cast a gloom over the community which had come to admire and esteem him for his many fine traits, while to the oil industry he was a valuable member.

He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1878, a son of David and Lina Gould, and was educated through high school there. His father was an oil drilling contractor in Pennsylvania, Arkansas and Oklahoma and now is living in Cleveland, this State, having retired from active work. His son's first work was as a laborer in the field, which led to promotion and he became a driller and then a foreman. In Pennsylvania he worked as superintendent for several oil companies, among them the Crosbie Oil Company and the Phillips Petroleum Company, during a part of the time making his home in Cleveland, Oklahoma. Until 1904 he was an employee, after that time an independent operator. He was very popular in Cleveland and was elected mayor of the city on the Republican ticket. Investing in real estate, he was also successful and among other holdings is a fine property in Kansas City, now owned by his widow. He was a member of the Christian church and belonged to the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree and having been affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Cleveland. He died in Tulsa, in January, 1929.

Irvin B. Gould married in Lawrence, Kansas, December 19, 1923, Mrs. May L. Tobs, formerly May Duggins, daughter of Dr. Machlin and Kathryn Duggins, of Springfield, Missouri. They were the parents of Mr. Gould's step-son, Cecil Garland, now residing in Tulsa.

The men who developed the natural resources of the State and brought the commercial status of the people to a high plane are those whose names will be permanent and honorable fixtures on the rolls of history. Irvin B. Gould's was such a name.

**PAUL STEWART** comes of sturdy Southern stock, both his father and mother being natives of Arkansas, and reared on farms. His father, Charles Jackson Stewart, now eighty years of age, is a veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate army,



and now commissioner of Confederate Pensions. His mother, Elizabeth (Overby) Stewart, was born at Cabin Creek, Arkansas, in 1849, and died in 1910. At the close of the Civil War, the father became a Presbyterian minister and missionary to the Indians, taught school for forty years, went to the then Indian Territory in 1896, locating at Poteau as superintendent of the Indian agency there. He was the first district clerk of McCurtain County.

Paul Stewart was born at Clarksville, Arkansas, February 27, 1892. Beginning his active career as a printer, he soon gravitated into commerce, and, for a time, conducted a general merchandise store at Haworth, where he also was postmaster, from 1913 to 1919. He dealt extensively in real estate, oil, and gas leases and for a time was interested in banking at that center. Prior to his appointment as postmaster, he was census enumerator, this office being followed by his active entry into politics and his affiliation with the Democratic party. He represented McCurtain County in the ninth and tenth Legislatures, and at this time is State Senator from the twenty-fourth Senatorial District, now serving his second term in the State Senate in the capacity of majority floor leader.

Throughout the State, Senator Stewart is considered a light to the public service, into which he has thrown his keen mind and unusual energies, and a valuable member of the upper house of the State government, his talents being recognized and admitted by citizens of all political affiliations. He is the owner-editor of "The Antlers American," a weekly newspaper published at Antlers, Oklahoma, with probably the largest circulation, in Pushmataha, Choctaw and McCurtain counties.

He is a member of Haworth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Indian Consistory, No. 2, McAlester; and of Bedouin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Muskogee. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Paul Stewart was married, August 7, 1912, at Haworth, to Berta Keen, daughter of Young Keen, a native of Georgia, and Eva (Byrum) Keen, of Texas. Their children are: Elma Keen, born May 11, 1913, and Martha Genia, born January 7, 1916.

**BARRITT GALLOWAY** was born at Vinita, Oklahoma, July 28, 1889, the son of Harrison A. and Katherine E. Galloway. In 1909 when at the age of sixteen years, Dick T. Morgan, Congressional Representative from Oklahoma, took him to Washington as his secretary. He studied law at the George Washington University Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Following his discharge from the Army, September 1, 1919, he took post-graduate work at Harvard Law School. This work carried him into 1920 and in the summer of that year he returned to Oklahoma City and took a position with the law firm of Burford, Miley, Hoffman & Burford. With this firm he remained for three years and he then opened offices for himself in the American National Bank Building, later moving his offices to present address, No. 801 Perrine Building. In 1926 Mr. Galloway ran for Congress on the Republican ticket, from the 5th District of Oklahoma, but was defeated. On January 29, 1927, he was married to Wilma Belle Bough, daughter of William B. and Elle Letitia Bough.

He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, and member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity; vice-president of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army; chairman, Committee on American Citizenship, Oklahoma State Bar Association; member of Oklahoma City American Legion Post No. 35; and past-president of the Oklahoma State Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the University Club; president of Oklahoma City Harvard Club; and member of the First Presbyterian Church of Oklahoma City.

**WATSON JONES MENDENHALL** was born at Londonderry, Ohio, September 1, 1846, and died at Claremore, Oklahoma, January 14, 1926, the son of John and Sarah (Jones) Mendenhall. He finished the common school and later graduated from the High School of Chillicothe. With his parents and other relatives and friends, he emigrated to Northwest Missouri in 1865, settling there in the Ohio Settlement near Burlington Junction.

Mr. Mendenhall was married on March 19, 1866, to Mary Ann Wakefield, the daughter of George Washington and Emily (Gillett) Wakefield, also of Ohio. To this union were born four sons and seven daughters, his wife and six children preceding him in death. He is survived by five daughters: Mrs. Nina E. Ryan of Long Beach, California; Mrs. Candace Eppler of Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. Ruth Draper of Claremore; and Anna M., and Alma Mendenhall of Claremore.

Among the many pioneers of Oklahoma, W. J. Mendenhall deserves his place; a runaway boy of sixteen he enlisted in the Union Army, from which he was honorably discharged. After moving to Missouri he became a teacher in the public schools, a successful farmer and later a stockman; again Westward to Kansas, settling at El Dorado, where he and his family lived for a number of years and then joining the vast cavalcade of kindred spirits on to the land of Oklahoma to become a participant in the memorable race of September 16, 1893, into the Cherokee Strip, where he settled on a claim twelve miles north of Perry. Following this came busy years, that are understood best by those who share a similar experience; founding a home in this new, untitled land, helping to found schools and churches, later serving as a county and State official, where he and men like him grounded and guarded the destinies of a State whose progress has never been equaled among the democracies of the world.

Due to the failing health of his wife he brought her and his family to Claremore in 1905. Here again he became a pioneer in helping develop the health restoring virtues of Claremore's noted Radium Water; he built, and for twenty years conducted, the hotel and baths which are known as the Mendenhall. Here, after three years he lost his wife, but aided by his daughters he carried on in the work of helping the sick and afflicted regain their health.

In 1909 he married Mrs. Addie Layton, who survives him.

He was from early boyhood a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, active and loyal to the cause of the betterment of humanity. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He gave of his time and talents toward forwarding civic betterment and the brotherhood of man.

**ARTHUR BLISS JONES**—Environment and heredity ruled the earlier part of the career of Arthur Bliss Jones, of Oklahoma City, and his first years in the commercial world were in the business in which his father had won prosperity. As an evidence of continual growth he added to his interests by striking out in an independent line, and became a figure in the insurance world. He is now a well-known general insurance agent and glass jobber in the capital of Oklahoma, with many years of increasing commercial success ahead of him.

Arthur Bliss Jones was born at Florence, Alabama, August 11, 1878, son of Caleb Holder and Eleanor Jane Jones, the father having been a wholesale grocery general manager and adjuster. He was educated in the grammar schools of Galveston, Texas, and attended a business college for six months. From 1897 to 1904 he was in the wholesale grocery business, and from 1904 to 1907 did a local agency insurance business. He was fire insurance State agent from 1907 to 1914. From 1914 to the present time he has been in the glass jobbing business and has been general agent for plate glass insurance. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club, the Oklahoma Club, and he attends the Episcopal church.

Mr. Jones married, at Fort Worth, Texas, on June 20, 1904, Stella Howe, daughter of William Ross and Emily Jolly Howe.

**WALDO SIGMOND BADER**—For more than a quarter of a century the late Waldo Sigmond Bader devoted his very considerable business abilities to advancing the economic interests of Oklahoma, particularly real estate. His last six years were spent in Clinton, where he owned much property and a general merchandise business which he operated so successfully that the entire community profited. During his lifetime, Mr. Bader had the coöperation of his wife, also an efficient business woman, with a wide understanding of finance and real estate. Since his death, Mrs. Bader administers the estate.

Waldo Sigmond Bader was born at Chalco, Sarpy County, Nebraska, January 28, 1875, son of Rudolph Zollinger and Elizabeth (Amburg) Bader, and one of a family of six brothers and two sisters. When he reached the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Bader came to Oklahoma, taking up a homestead near Putnam, on which he remained for several years. It was his steady ambition to become one of the large land-owners of Oklahoma, an ambition which he began to realize by the purchase of several farms near Putnam, as well as in Kingfisher. Later he gave up farming and rented his land. His next enterprise was a general mercantile enterprise at Omega, which prospered under his management for six years. During this time Mr. Bader was continuing his real estate transactions, buying and selling property with shrewdness and discrimination. The heavy drain on his vitality resulting from this diversity of responsibility and effort injured his health. This he regained by traveling about the country, and settling for a time at Los Angeles, California, where his interest in real estate involved him again in the purchase of rental properties, now administered by Mrs. Bader. In June, 1913, he returned to Oklahoma and built a grain mill at Butler. Selling this at a substantial profit in 1917, Mr. Bader made yet another move, purchasing valuable property in Clinton and launching a merchandise business there. Six private homes, four pieces of business property and several vacant

lots were among his acquisitions. This property, together with several hundred acres of farm land, is now under the management of Mrs. Bader, who resides at Clinton, and who gives her entire time to her real estate, which she so thoroughly understands that she manages it ably without legal or other advice. She owns three building lots adjacent to the new six story hotel. Her training for business was acquired during her girlhood and young womanhood, when she lived at home in Omega, for she served as assistant postmaster for eight years. She is therefore one of the few business women in Oklahoma with large and valuable property interests which she is able to handle with ability and acumen.

Waldo Sigmond Bader died at Clinton, Oklahoma, November 4, 1923, at the early age of forty-eight years. His wife and their four sons survive him and reside in Clinton: Waldo S., Jr., Hugo W., Johnnie E., and Edison F. Mr. Bader loved his family and sought every opportunity to make them comfortable and happy and to provide them with advantages of all kinds. He was in business affairs a man of lofty honor and unimpeachable integrity, but he was experienced and shrewd. Moreover, he was a good citizen and a friendly neighbor. Liked and respected by everyone, he contributed definitely to the general prosperity and left a gap not to be filled in the lives of his family and friends by his untimely death.

#### **MRS. ETHEL E. (PEDDICROD) RENNER—**

A native of Nebraska, Mrs. Renner has been a resident of Oklahoma since 1919 and today is known as one of the most successful and progressive business women of this State. Her early years were spent in the pleasant, cultured home of her parents, but the sudden death of her father, when she was only fifteen years old, at a time when unfavorable business conditions seriously reduced her family's means, made it necessary for her to leave school and to take up the battle of life in place of her father. This she did with characteristic courage, aggressiveness and determination to such good effect that, when she was only twenty years old, she engaged successfully as a grain dealer in Chicago, Illinois, having the distinction of being the only woman to follow this occupation in the United States. Some nine years later she became interested in the possibilities of Oklahoma, to which she had first been attracted by the discovery of oil. Eventually she settled, together with other members of her family, at Earlsboro, where she erected a hotel, representing a large investment and being considered one of the most modern and most efficiently operated hotels of Oklahoma. This hotel site was selected by Mrs. Renner, because of oil production possibilities, and this proved to be a wise selection, as it eventually became one of the world's largest oil fields. Though naturally this enterprise proved of great benefit to the community and though Mrs. Renner gained the respect, liking and confidence of all law-abiding citizens, she unfortunately also incurred the enmity of a group of unscrupulous law breakers, including both public officials and private citizens. Unimpressed by the fact that these people even went so far as to threaten her life and that of other members of her family, Mrs. Renner courageously fought them and, supported by the better element of the town, eventually enlisted the assistance of Governor Johnston. As a result of her request for help from the Governor,





*Arthur B. Jones*





who was later impeached and tried by the Oklahoma Senate, Mrs. Renner was called as a witness and she became one of the strongest witnesses in the defense of the Governor, early in 1929. The publicity forced upon her in this manner brought her many expressions of admiration for her courageous and upright stand, expressions which came to her from all parts of the United States of America. Today she is regarded, if that be possible, with even greater respect and admiration by her fellow townsmen, who fully appreciate that peace and order were brought back to their community chiefly as the result of Mrs. Renner's unselfish devotion to right and to civic duty.

Ethel E. (Peddicrod) Renner was born at Hebron, Nebraska, April 6, 1880, a daughter of John and Anna M. Peddicrod. She was brought up at Champaign, Illinois, where she attended the public schools, until the sudden death of her father made it necessary for her to leave school, when she had reached the sixth grade. At the age of fifteen years she accepted her first position, a step that must have been quite difficult for a young girl reared, as she had been, in an attractive and refined home, supplied by her father, a gentleman of Danish descent, who had been successfully engaged in the implement business until his untimely death. Five years later, at the age of twenty years, she was dealing extensively in cash grain on the Chicago Board of Trade, an occupation which she followed successfully for nine years. As far as is known she was the only woman who was ever engaged in this type of work in the United States. For some time she had been watching closely developments in the oil fields of Oklahoma, then newly discovered, and finally she became convinced that Oklahoma offered greater opportunities for her talents as a business woman than could be found in States that had been settled much longer and in which competition was keener. In 1919 she brought her family to Oklahoma and since then she has been a resident of this State. At first she traveled through the oil sections of the State, buying royalties and at the same time educating people to the true meaning and values of royalties. While thus engaged, she became acquainted with the town of Earlsboro, Pottawatomie County, in the center of the new oil fields. There she saw an opportunity for a clean law abiding hotel, in which respectable people could make their home, and, in 1927, she built the Renfred Hotel at Earlsboro. This hotel represents an investment of \$150,000 and in every respect is a modern and up-to-date establishment. How enterprising and how thoroughgoing Mrs. Renner is as a business woman, may be seen from the fact that, the town of Earlsboro having no water system or sewerage, she promptly laid a private line of her own from a farm a mile and a half distant, so that her guests might enjoy constant and pure water supply. Mrs. Renner herself undertook to operate this hotel and in this undertaking met with marked and well-merited success. However, the town of Earlsboro, like so many other places in this country and especially towns which are passing through a boom stage, contained a large number of rough characters. Many of these were confirmed law breakers and were especially active in bootlegging operations. Unfortunately a number of public officials, including the mayor and the chief of police, permitted themselves to be bribed by this group, which strongly resented Mrs. Renner's consistent refusal to handle liquor and narcotics or to have anything else to do with them. When they

finally discovered that none of their threats moved Mrs. Renner, actual attempts were made to dynamite the Renfred Hotel and its water line. Mrs. Renner's enemies did not even stop with that, but also made several attempts on her life and on that of one of her brothers, Clyde Peddicrod, who was one of his sister's staunchest supporters. Two of these attempts were made by public officials, and finally Mrs. Renner appealed for help and protection to the city and county authorities. These, however, refused her plea, and an appeal was then made to Governor Johnston. Mrs. Renner, accompanied by some twenty of the leading and most substantial citizens of Earlsboro, personally presented her request for protection to the Governor, who finally sent a confidential investigator, named Buck Eldridge, to Earlsboro. As a result of the latter's activities several of the local public officials involved resigned under fire and Mrs. Renner led a group of citizens with a petition to the United States District Attorney demanding help to break up the traffic in whiskey and narcotics operated by the officers and officials. After a year of hard fighting, working day and night with Federal under-cover men from Washington, District of Columbia, a big raid was made by the Federal Government and at this writing all have been arrested, nearly a hundred in jail or out on bond and trial by Federal Grand Jury to come in September, and a great number to be sent to prison for long terms, breaking up a strong gigantic whiskey and narcotic ring of years standing, and this woman led them all. Governor Johnston's action in helping Mrs. Renner and her fellow townsmen in their fight against corrupt public officials and other law breakers eventually was made one of the grounds for his impeachment, his opponents claiming that his employment of Buck Eldridge instead of some public official constituted a breach of the law. At the Governor's trial before the State Senate Mrs. Renner appeared, at his own request, as one of the witnesses for the defense and, though the majority of the body before which she testified was hostile to the Governor, her fearlessness and quite apparent truthfulness could not help but make a favorable impression and arouse the admiration and respect of the Senators. Mrs. Renner's action in this whole matter, which forms part of an interesting episode in the history of Oklahoma, is typical of her unselfish devotion to the public welfare and of her high sense of civic duty.

Mrs. Renner, then Miss Ethel E. Peddicrod, married at Crawfordville, Indiana, in 1916, Edward F. Renner. Ethel E. Renner is the mother of a daughter, Lola Marie Bander.

**JAMES MELTON**—For almost fifty years the late James Melton was successfully engaged in the operation of hotels, first in Texas and later in Oklahoma. After coming to this State, he also gradually acquired several hundred acres of land and devoted a considerable part of his time to the buying, selling and raising of stock. He was one of the early settlers of Mangum, the county seat of Greer County, and became one of its most respected and best liked citizens until his death. Earlier in life, while still a resident of Texas, he had served for a number of years as sheriff and also as United States Marshal, showing himself in these positions an able, conscientious and fearless public official.

James Melton was born in Arkansas, June 27, 1851, a son of the late Richard Melton, a large land

owner in Arkansas. Mr. Melton received his early education in the public grammar and high schools and then attended college at Austin, Texas. During 1877-83 he served as sheriff of Young County, Texas. At that time the section of Texas in which Mr. Melton made his home was still in a more or less primitive condition and during his service as sheriff he had many exciting experiences, capturing horse-thieves and other bad characters. One of these experiences was in connection with a jail break, which resulted in three prisoners gaining temporary freedom. However, the prompt action of Mr. Melton, who called to his assistance local citizens, resulted in the killing of these men before they could do any further damage or get very far. He also served at one time as United States Marshal in Dallas, Texas. Eventually, in 1883, he bought a hotel at Albany, Shackleford County, Texas, which he conducted successfully for more than thirty years. Disposing then of his business to good advantage, he moved to Mangum, Greer County, in 1903, and there leased the Harris Hotel, which he conducted with equal success for the next fifteen years. During this time he also acquired considerable land holdings and successfully devoted himself to stock farming and to the buying and selling of stock. At the time when Mr. and Mrs. Melton first came to Mangum, there were only about twelve houses, four stores and one hotel there, so that they must be considered to have been amongst the earliest settlers of this town. Mr. Melton was a member of the Woodmen of the World. In politics, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Melton married at Dorman, Texas, May 5, 1878, Lidia Price, a daughter of the late Dr. R. N. and Queenie Price. Mrs. Melton's father was a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, and a member of one of the oldest Virginia families. Mr. and Mrs. Melton were the parents of eight children: Audie, Ottie, Richard, Orra, Thomas, Harry, Lawrence, and Queenie Melton, the last named now deceased, her death having occurred in 1918. Since her husband's death Mrs. Melton has continued to make her home in Mangum. She is a typical Southern lady of charm and culture and spends considerable of her time traveling.

At the home of his daughter, near Granite, James Melton died, March 1, 1923. Three days later, March 4, 1923, he was laid to rest at Riverside, the funeral, which was largely attended by his numerous friends, being conducted by Rev. E. D. Curtis. His death was naturally an irreparable loss to his family and to his friends. It also meant passing of one of the pioneer settlers of Greer County and was deeply regretted by the entire community.

**LEROY G. COOPER**—One of the younger members of the legal profession in Oklahoma is Leroy G. Cooper, who was born March 11, 1900, and is a son of P. H. Cooper, a native of Kentucky, a retired merchant and banker, and of Cora E. (Stearns) Cooper, born in Texas, both now (1927) residents of Maud, Oklahoma. Mr. Cooper has been engaged in general legal practice in Maud and in Tecumseh since 1923, and is now county judge.

After attending the public schools of Maud, Oklahoma, Mr. Cooper became a student in Cumberland University, in Tennessee, from which he was gradu-

ated with the class of 1923, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar that same year and began practice in Maud, where he continued until January, 1925, when he was assistant county attorney, which responsible position he held until January, 1929, when he became county judge, having been elected to that office in November, 1928. During the World War he enlisted for service in the United States Navy, and from 1918 to 1921 he held the rank of gunner's mate, serving for two years of his term of service on the President's yacht "Mayflower." Mr. Cooper is an active and interested member of the Tecumseh Business Men's Club and the Coöperative Club, and, fraternally, is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and with the Phi Pi college fraternity. He is a Democrat in his political principles, and a Methodist in his religious faith. Though he belongs to the younger group of professional men in this section of the State, Mr. Cooper has given ample evidence of his ability and of his thorough preparation for his work, and there is every indication that his career will be an abundantly successful one. He has a host of friends in this community and in other parts of the county, and is known as a man of keen, analytical mind and of clearness and force in presentation.

Leroy G. Cooper was married, September 4, 1922, to Hattie Lee, of Arkansas, and they are the parents of one son, Leroy G., Jr., who was born March 6, 1927.

**NATHANIEL J. McELROY**—A resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of its early history, Nathaniel J. McElroy, well-known farmer of Jackson County, can well remember the time when Indians were a real menace to the white settlers, and buffaloes and deer roamed the plains. He himself was captured by hostile Indians when a boy, and he knows the life of that time through intimate, firsthand experience. Through the passing years he has continued on the Oklahoma farm where he first settled, and in the life of this section he has long played an important part.

Mr. McElroy was born in Lamar County, Texas, on March 5, 1859, a son of John R. and Anna (Webb) McElroy, both natives of Missouri. The parents went from that State to the Lone Star Republic in 1848, living there for two years and then returning to Missouri. In 1858 however, they went once more to Texas, and there both died. Eight children were born of their marriage.

Nathaniel J. McElroy grew up in both Missouri and Texas, receiving most of his education in the schools of the latter State. In 1869, when he was but eleven years old, he and another brother and sister, were captured by predatory Indians, who held them with the tribe for fully five months. The experiences and terrors of those months no man could forget. Carried along from place to place with a savage tribe on the war-path, Mr. McElroy witnessed the capture of a Mexican and his subsequent burning at the stake. He feared that he would be the next to go, but his father had been informed of his children's whereabouts, and was able to ransom them for eighteen hundred dollars. Through all this period of five months Mr. McElroy and his captive brother and sister were given nothing to eat but meat, the deer, elk, buffalo, and mule, on which the Indians themselves lived.



Mr. McElroy married, in 1879, and came to Greer County, Texas, now Oklahoma, in 1886. Thus in Jackson County, near Blair, he owns a fine property of two hundred and forty acres, two hundred of cotton land, and forty of pasture. There is also a nice grove on his farm, which in the course of years he has fully improved, and brought to its present highly developed state. Mr. McElroy has met the duties of life as they came to him. He has been successful in the field of his chosen occupation, and through the integrity and honorable nature of his relations with others, has won a place in the affectionate esteem of all who know him.

In 1879, Nathaniel J. McElroy married Cynthia Glover, who was born in Texas, a daughter of James and Amelia (Castnan) Glover, both now deceased. Eight children have been born of this marriage: Anna, now the wife of William Gregory; David; William, a farmer; Frances, wife of Robert Paul; Rodelia, deceased; John, deceased; Dora; and James, who is also a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy are members of the Presbyterian church.

**JOHN WILLIAMS DUKE, M. D.**, for a little more than a score of years lived and labored in Oklahoma, though his center of activity was continuously in the city of Guthrie. Dr. Duke was born on June 5, 1868, near Scobey, Mississippi, and in that region grew to manhood on a cotton plantation. He received his early general education in private schools and academies, and attended subsequently the State University at Oxford, Mississippi. For his medical education he went to the Memphis Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He was also graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1893, having at this institution been clinical assistant to the chair of mental and nervous diseases. In the following year he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York, but he resigned from this position in 1895 to accept a place as assistant physician in the Connecticut State Hospital, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he remained until, in 1900, he came to Oklahoma to live, settling in Guthrie. During his service at Middletown, Dr. Duke spent intervals of several months in attending clinics at the University of Heidelberg and other European institutions, thereby completing his education and laying a broad foundation upon which to work in the future, a basis for the further knowledge that he was to acquire as a practicing physician.

His greatest work has, of course, been performed in Guthrie, where he spent the fully matured and most active years of his career. Soon after his arrival there he opened a sanitarium for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, known as the Duke Sanitarium, which he owned and conducted until his death in 1920. From the earliest days of his labors in Guthrie, his influence as a physician made itself felt, and, combined with his capacity for making friends, caused his services to be sought in all parts of Oklahoma; then as his acquaintance extended, his personality and his powers began to be exerted not only in his profession but also in public affairs of the State. In 1911 he was appointed secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and during his

term of office in this capacity he established reciprocity with many States, and did much toward raising the standards of the medical profession in the State. It was in 1912 that he was elected professor of mental and nervous diseases and medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of the University of Oklahoma. He was also elected chairman of the State Commission in Lunacy, whose duties were to supervise the care of all the insane in the State. In 1914 he was appointed State Commissioner of Health by Governor Robert L. Williams, and given a free hand in the reorganization of this department. His weekly "Health Letters," which were published in more than four hundred weekly newspapers throughout Oklahoma for a period covering four years, were a source of unmeasured profit in that they did so much to uplift the health ideals in the State. Through Dr. Duke's recommendation and influence the State Legislature passed a law which placed municipal water supply and the sewage disposal under the authority of the State Board of Health.

During Dr. Duke's administration a pathological and chemical laboratory was established where service was free to the people of the State. He also reorganized and vitalized Oklahoma's vital statistics department. In May, 1920, Dr. Duke was elected president of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, and this position he held until his death. During the period of American participation in the late World War, Dr. Duke acted as chairman of the District Exemption Board for the Western District of Oklahoma; and it is said that his work in this connection and as State Commissioner of Health, together with his own heavy private work as physician, went far toward bringing about his early death. For in all fields of endeavor in which he was engaged he worked tirelessly for the betterment of others.

In addition to his many professional activities, which did so much to protect and preserve the health of Oklahomans, Dr. Duke was a leader in fraternal affairs, having been prominent in Scottish Rite Masonry, in which Order he held the thirty-third degree. He spent much time in studying psychology, always with a view to practical application of the science; and it is said of him that he was able to judge men with unusual ability and accuracy.

Dr. Duke married, in 1901, Isabel Perkins, of Wallingford, Connecticut, who survives her husband.

His death, which occurred on October 10, 1920, was a cause of profound grief throughout Oklahoma; for the influence and effects of Dr. Duke's work extended throughout the State and, indeed, beyond its borders.

At the first meeting of the State Medical Association following Dr. Duke's death, a friend and professional colleague paid tribute to him in part as follows:

While Dr. Duke was a great specialist, he was not a narrow man. Indeed, just the reverse was true, for there was no man who was more keenly interested in the upbuilding of medicine, who was more loyal to the profession, and who did more to make it a great, vital, moving force for the good of humanity. His friends were legion. He had enemies because he was unsparing in his denunciation of chicanery and double-dealing... Our president, our friend, our brother has been taken away, but his work is not finished. I verily believe that while we are assembled here tonight, his influence hovers over us. We cannot see with our natural eyes. But when we visualize the good that this man has done, we can confidently point across the mystic divide and exclaim, "There stands one who has served."

**MELL ACHILLES NASH**—Since 1927 Mell Achilles Nash has been serving as president of the Oklahoma College for Women, and has been making his home at Chickasha, Oklahoma. Here, and in the educational world generally, he has long taken an active interest in a number of different associations and groups having to do with the advancement of the best interests of colleges and schools; and for his labours he has won the lasting esteem and affection of his fellowmen.

Mr. Nash was born in Tryon, Hardin County, Texas, on July 20, 1890, a son of Newton Achilles and Nancy Susan (Moody) Nash. He was graduated from the Central State Teachers' College in 1910, and from the University of Oklahoma received, in 1919, the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he was also awarded the degree of Master of Arts. He also studied for a time at the University of Michigan, and was subsequently honored by being awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by Oklahoma Baptist University, having received that tribute to his scholastic attainments in 1923. From time to time he has held different positions of importance in the field of education, having been successively a teacher in the rural schools of Greer, Pottawatomie and Pontotoc counties and in high schools at Granite, Noble, and Madill. He was instructor in Teachers Colleges at Durant, Edmond and in the State University, at Norman. He was high school principal, and later superintendent of schools at Noble, Idabel and Madill until 1919. In that year he was made chief State high school inspector in Oklahoma, and so continued until 1920, when he became editor of "Oklahoma Teacher." In 1922 he was elected State superintendent of public instruction by the largest majority ever received by any official in State election, and in that office was re-elected for his second term in 1926 with no opposition. He held it only a year longer, however; for, in April, 1927, he resigned to accept his present post, that of the presidency of the Oklahoma College for Women, at Chickasha, Oklahoma, a place that he has filled faithfully and well in the years since that time.

There is practically nothing having to do with education in which Mr. Nash is not keenly interested. As a result of his love of his chosen field of work, he has become a member of numerous organizations and social groups engaged in related lines of work. These include the Oklahoma Education Association and the National Education Association; while, from 1920 to 1923, he was editor of the "Oklahoma Teacher," a prominent publication in the educational circles of the Southwest. He has served, too, as president of the State Board of Education, of Oklahoma, and also as a member of the Oklahoma National Guard, which he joined in 1908. His fraternal connections are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the Thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and with Phi Beta Kappa, national scholarship fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, an educational fraternity, and Phi Gamma Delta, social fraternity. His political alignment is with the Democratic party, while his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. His greatest accomplishment will probably stand out, however, years after the work of many of his colleagues is forgotten—that of standardization and State financial aid, to promote equalization in the rural schools of Oklahoma, for which he worked tirelessly until his efforts were crowned with success.

Mell Achilles Nash was married, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on August 6, 1916, to Mae Clarke, of Henryetta, Oklahoma. By this union there have been the following children: Norman Clarke, Mary Jane and Don Rodman. The family residence is situated at Chickasha.

**MACE HERNDON**—Although a native of Missouri, Mace Herndon was brought by his parents to the Indian Territory in early childhood, wherein he has since remained, and has participated in the creation of the modern and progressive State of Oklahoma of today. Mr. Herndon, whose earlier mature years were occupied in agricultural pursuits, is numbered among the comparatively few men who really made a success in this occupation. Already a man of material worth, he, perhaps, is destined for a high position in financial circles of Oklahoma, inasmuch as at this time (1929) drilling operations have begun on his land for oil development.

Born January 7, 1873, near Appleton City, Missouri, Mr. Herndon is the son of John Edward and Nancy Jane Herndon. John Edward Herndon, a physician, served four years in the Civil War, under General Parsons, with the rank of first lieutenant, and fought valorously for his cause until incapacitated by wounds received in action.

As heretofore noted, Mace Herndon was brought to the Indian Territory, now a part of Oklahoma, when he was five years of age, and in the subscription schools of the Territory received his education. The Herndon family arrived in the Indian Territory in 1878, first located at Vinita, remaining there for one year, and then on Flint Creek and Salisaw until 1889, later moving into the Creek Nation near Wetumka. The senior Mr. Herndon was a participator in the famous "run" into the Sacs and Fox reservation. At the time of the opening he homesteaded near Chandler, Lincoln County. Dr. Herndon left practically all of the farming interests to his son, Mace, who assumed charge of the former's extensive farming and stock business and remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age. At this time he launched into farming for himself in Seminole County. On November 16, 1907, the combined territories were admitted to the Union as the State of Oklahoma, and soon thereafter Mace Herndon purchased extensive acreage, devoting himself to general agriculture, and was so successful therein that he gained a reputation equalled by few others of that section. In 1924, Mr. Herndon's land was leased for oil promotion, but it was not until 1928 that drilling operations were begun. This delay, perhaps, was due in large measure to the chaotic conditions obtaining in the oil industry during that time, caused by over-production. Experts and geologists are enthusiastic over the prospects for successful development of the Herndon properties, and his royalties are expected to attain large proportions. Mr. Herndon, himself, has, at various times, engaged in buying and selling of leases, and thus has made some success in that line. He has erected a magnificent brick home in Sulphur and more or less as an avocation he maintains a grocery and meat market in this city. Throughout his entire career since attaining maturity, Mr. Herndon has been a prime factor in various associations and fraternities, wherever he has resided. As a reminder of the earlier days, during which lawlessness was more or less rampant in the Territory, he recalls his membership in the Anti-Horse Thief Association, of which he was



at one time secretary. He is an Odd Fellow but it is to his church, perhaps, that he devotes the major portion of his spare time. He is a member of Pentacostal Holiness church, and has been since 1904. Mr. Herndon purchased a building in West Sulphur, now used by this denomination, remodeled it for church purposes, and it has a seating capacity of seven hundred. Politics have interested Mr. Herndon to some extent, he being a member of the Democratic party, and this has led to his election to the office of county treasurer of Seminole County, which he filled for four and one-half years. For three years he was commissioner of Seminole County, and for several years has been a member of the school board.

At Holdenville, Indian Territory, on March 28, 1898, Mace Herndon married Dora Morgan, daughter of Thomas and Emmaline Morgan. Thomas Morgan was one of the best known pioneers in the Indian Territory, having resided there during the exciting days when outlaws flocked to the Territory to escape punishment for their crimes in other sections of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Herndon have six children and four grandchildren: Vernie, born June 7, 1900; Aubrey, born April 6, 1903; Hazel, born September 13, 1906; Charlotte, born August 7, 1908; Ray (better known as "Bill"), born June 25, 1910; and Mace, Jr., born September 19, 1912. The Herndon family residence is located at No. 1010 West Tenth Street, Sulphur.

**HARRY B. CORDELL**—Holding prominent rank among the agriculturists of Oklahoma for many years, Harry B. Cordell, of Frederick, became identified with politics and has been called upon so frequently to assume public office that he has decided to give civic matters his entire attention. In the offices he has held he has been of great value to the progressive element of which he was a member, assistful in such legislation that would help and prompting in every way commensurate with his powers such propositions as were of material benefit to the entire community.

Mr. Cordell was born in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, June 12, 1871, a son of Tom C. and P. K. Cordell, and was educated in the elementary schools and at Wentworth Military Academy, at Lexington, Missouri. He is a Democrat in politics and served from the years 1913 to 1915 in the Oklahoma Legislature as representative from Tillman County. He was then elected three successive times to the office of State Senator from the Fifth District, comprising Tillman and Jackson counties, and serving in this capacity for twelve years. Elected to the presidency of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, he was inducted into that office January 10, 1927, since which time he has relegated his farming occupation to others, that he may give his entire attention to the office he holds. His religious faith is Presbyterian.

**JOHN WALLACE WARNER**—One of the outstanding citizens of Tonkawa, Oklahoma, for a number of years, was John Wallace Warner, who lived both in this city and in other parts of the State, having come to Numa when it was still a town in the old Indian Territory. Here Mr. Warner won a host of friends and acquaintances in all walks of life, became successful as a farmer and grain grower, and owned a great amount of land, remaining until, in 1907, he removed to Tonkawa, which thereafter was his home. His kindness of attitude, his thorough integrity in all his business dealings and his eagerness

to support all movements which he believed worthy and admirable readily caused him to be considered a leader in State affairs, especially in Tonkawa, where he served for many years as a justice of the peace; and his death, needless to say, produced widespread sorrow and regret among his fellows.

Mr. Warner was born on September 1, 1852, in Antioch, Illinois, son of Chase and Melinda Warner. His father was a buyer and seller of stock, and in Iowa, before he came to this State, John Wallace Warner himself owned a large stock ranch. It was in his native Illinois that the boy attended grammar and high schools, as well as business college; and, after he had been a stock ranch owner for a time, he purchased one-half section land in Iowa, and rented several hundred acres. It was in 1900 that he came to Oklahoma, where he settled near Deer Creek, and where he bought one hundred and sixty acres. Subsequently he bought another one hundred and sixty acres, and then eighty acres more, while he also purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Kay County. Although engaged in general farming activities, Mr. Warner devoted the greater portion of his time and energy to grain growing, and in this branch of his agricultural pursuits was more than ordinarily successful. It was in 1907 that he came to Tonkawa, where he bought a home and retired from active business endeavor, although his principal reason for coming here was to give his children a better opportunity for an education.

In addition to his different farming and business enterprises, Mr. Warner was active in the affairs of the Democratic party, was for a number of years, as stated above, a justice of the peace in Tonkawa, and held memberships in several fraternal orders. He belonged to the Woodmen of the World, and in the Free and Accepted Masons was a Past Worshipful Master. Fond of reading and social life, he was an individual who did everything in his power to cultivate the finer branches of living. He lived a Christian life, and was an earnest student of the Bible, a member of the Christian Science Society of Tonkawa, which he helped to organize, and also a member of the Christian Science church in Boston, Massachusetts.

He was twice married: (first), on March 6, 1878, to Cassie J. Harvey, who died on March 5, 1883; and (second), May 2, 1889, to Effie C. Cope, this marriage having taken place at Thomasborough, Illinois. To the second union were born six children, three boys and three girls, two boys and one girl dying in infancy. The remaining children are: 1. Annie L., of Santa Ana, California. 2. Mabel E. 3. Cyril. The last two of these are both residents of Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

The death of John Wallace Warner, which occurred at his home in Tonkawa on February 17, 1921, was productive of profound and sincere sorrow among his many friends and acquaintances in his own community and wherever he was known. For he was recognized as a leader in business and agricultural affairs, while his many years of residence in Tonkawa endeared him to the hearts of all who knew him; and his memory will long remain, pleasant and inspiring in its influence upon those whom he left behind him in the world of the living.

**HON. JAMES R. TOLBERT**—The career of the Hon. James R. Tolbert, ex-district judge of Kiowa County, a leading attorney of the Oklahoma bar and



the author of legislation of a sound, practical and helpful character, illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to the young man who possesses ambition and determination. It proves that neither wealth nor the assistance of influential friends at the outset of his career are at all necessary to place the young man upon the road to success. It also proves that ambitious perseverance, steadfastness of purpose, and indefatigable industry will be rewarded, and that true success follows individual efforts only.

Judge Tolbert was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, May 14, 1862, and is a son of Major James R. and Ann Margaret (Richmond) Tolbert. The family were pioneers of North Carolina, from whence they removed to Tennessee, and Major James R. Tolbert was born there, at Gainesboro, Jackson County, in 1836. He was educated for the law and in 1858 removed to Marshfield, Missouri, where he was engaged in practice until the outbreak of the war between the States, at which time he returned to Tennessee and entered the Confederate service, being subsequently elected major of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He served gallantly as a soldier, and met his death on the bloody field of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Major Tolbert was a Democrat, and was fast becoming one of the influential men of his party. He married Ann Margaret Richmond, who was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1840, and died while on a visit to the home of her son, Judge Tolbert, at Hobart, in December, 1906.

After attending the common schools of Jackson County, Tennessee, James R. Tolbert attended an old-fashioned academy of the South, in Smith County, Tennessee, where he received the equivalent of what is now a high school education. Following this he was engaged in teaching school for two terms in Tennessee, and in 1882 removed to Grayson County, Texas, where he clerked in a store for six months at Farmington. His next vocation was that of a salesman, a capacity in which he traveled for six months, then returning to his labors as an educator, which he followed at Van Alstyne, Texas, as principal for six months, as principal of schools at Weston, Collin County, Texas, for two years, and as superintendent of schools at Vernon, Texas, two years. In the spring of 1888 he entered the real estate business, and in the spring of 1889 was elected the first mayor of Vernon, Texas. His real estate ventures proving eminently successful, for the first time in his life he found himself on a solid financial basis.

Judge Tolbert had inherited his father's predilection for the law and from early youth had been desirous of engaging therein as a profession. Accordingly, in the summer of 1890, he entered the University of Texas, at Austin, where he completed a two years' law course within one year, and established an excellent record, leading the junior class and having an average of 90 per cent for his senior year's work. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1891, and returned to Vernon, where he engaged in the practice of his calling in association with Judge R. W. Hall, who is now associate judge of the Court of Civil Appeals, at Amarillo, Texas. This partnership continued until Judge Tolbert was elected, in 1894, county judge of Willbarger County, an office in which he continued six years. In 1900 he formed a partnership with W. D. Berry, under the firm style of Tolbert and Berry, his partner, a resident of Vernon, being one of the foremost legists in the Lone Star State. In the sum-

mer of 1903, Judge Tolbert moved to Hobart, Oklahoma, and the combination was not dissolved until 1905 when he became associated with Mr. John T. Hays under the firm style of Tolbert and Hays, which association continued until January, 1908, from which time Judge Tolbert practiced alone, with constantly increasing general civil and criminal practice, until January, 1915, when his son, Raymond A. Tolbert, now residing in Oklahoma City, became associated with him under the firm style of Tolbert and Tolbert, their offices being in the Abstract Building. Judge Tolbert is now engaged in the practice of law at Hobart, Oklahoma, with his son, Miles G. Tolbert, and Clarence W. Hunter, under the firm name of Tolbert, Hunter & Tolbert.

Judge Tolbert is a Democrat, and for many years has been prominent in the councils of his party. He was elected as judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Oklahoma, comprising Kiowa, Washita, Custer and Blaine counties, November 6, 1907, at the beginning of Statehood, and continued to serve with dignity and ability until his retirement, January 11, 1915. Judge Tolbert was chairman of the platform committee at the Democratic State Convention in 1912 and has also been a member of the committee on several occasions. In 1914 he was a candidate before the Democratic primaries for the nomination for Congress from the Seventh Oklahoma District which had just been created and which had no representative in Congress. In a hotly contested campaign, he was defeated by about four hundred votes out of almost twenty thousand cast.

In 1922, while engaged in the practice of law at Hobart, Oklahoma, Judge Tolbert, at the request of his friends, stood for election as a member of the House of Representatives of the Oklahoma Legislature and was elected without opposition, either in the primary or general election. He served in the regular session of the ninth Legislature, which convened January 2, 1923, and adjourned on March 31, 1923; also, in the first extraordinary session of the ninth Legislature, beginning October 11, 1923, and ending January 4, 1924; also, in the second extraordinary session of the ninth Legislature, beginning on January 15, 1924, and ending on March 15, 1924. He was vice-chairman of the general investigating committee of the first extraordinary session, which, after thorough investigation, presented a report which resulted in the preferment of impeachment charges against Governor Jack Walton. As a member of the Board of House Managers, he took a leading part in the prosecution of the charges in the trial before the State Senate, which resulted in the removal of Governor Walton from office. During the recess between the first and second extraordinary sessions of the ninth Legislature he was chairman of the special investigating committee which investigated and made report of various State departments. His duties on the investigating committees so engrossed his attention that he was able to return to his home at Hobart but one time from October 11, 1923, when the first session convened, and March 15, 1924, when the second special session ended. Following the adjournment of the Legislature, he was petitioned by the citizens of a distant county, who knew him only by reason of his services in the Legislature, to represent the depositors of a failed bank in the prosecution of criminal charges against the former managing officer of the failed bank, which officer at one time had been a member of the State Banking Board

and president of the State Bankers' Association. He accepted the employment and actively participated in the trial of the case, which resulted in the jury returning a verdict of guilty. Upon his retirement from the Legislature he was sought by many to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General for the State of Oklahoma. He first declined, but finally was prevailed upon to enter the race, which he did almost in the middle of the campaign. The results of the primary election were not definitely known for several days. Finally, tabulation showed that he was defeated by a small margin in a very close three cornered race.

He has been identified with movements which have served to elevate the standards of legislation in Oklahoma, having several times served as chairman of the committee on Remedial Legislation and Judicial Reform of the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He is the author of the law which provides for summoning jurors and witnesses by the United States mail, and by telephone and telegraph. He prepared this bill and wrote to each member of the Oklahoma Legislature, and the bill was promptly passed, in January, 1910. Judge Tolbert was instrumental in securing the passage of the law for providing adjourned terms of the district courts, thereby enabling the district judge to adjourn regular terms from time to time, thus keeping the court in each county open at all times. He served on the school board while a resident of Vernon, Texas, and held a like position at Hobart for many years, having always taken a deep interest in educational matters. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a member, he is serving as lay leader.

Judge Tolbert is a member of the Hobart Lodge, No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar; Hobart Council, Royal and Select Masters; and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City. He belongs to the Kiowa County Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, to the latter of which he was a delegate in the convention held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1910. Hobart and its industries and interests have always secured his unwavering support, and at the present time, in addition to being a stirring member of the Chamber of Commerce, he is president of the Hobart Industrial Company, an organization of one hundred and ten active business men of the city, founded to look after the welfare of the town. It was through Judge Tolbert's efforts that the Carnegie Library was secured for Hobart and he was president of the first board of trustees of this institution and remained as a member of the board until the library was completed.

At Farmington, Texas, in 1886, Judge Tolbert was united in marriage with Miss Emma Gilbert, a daughter of Miles G. Gilbert, a Kentuckian by birth who now resides at Vernon, Texas, and is engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. The mother of Mrs. Tolbert was a Williams of Virginia and a direct descendant of George Washington. Five children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Tolbert: Raymond A., Virginia Gilbert, Ruth Ann, James R., Jr., and Miles G. Raymond A. Tolbert was born March 17, 1890, at Vernon, Texas, and there attended the public schools. During 1907-10 he attended the Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and from 1910 to 1913, the University of Oklahoma, at

Norman, Oklahoma, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912 and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1913. He belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a Greek letter fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi, an honorary legal fraternity, and the Sigma Delta Chi, a journalistic fraternity, and while at college was a member of the student committee that secured a \$125,000 law building for the university from the Legislature. When he was admitted to the bar, in 1912, he entered the practice of law at Hobart, and in 1915 became associated with his father in the practice of law at Hobart, upon the retirement of his father from the bench as district judge, and continued in the practice with him until the World War. Upon the conclusion of the World War he became associate attorney for Oklahoma of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at El Reno, Oklahoma, and resided at El Reno until April 15, 1922, when he removed to Oklahoma City and became a member of the firm of Embry, Johnson & Tolbert.

Virginia Gilbert Tolbert was born August 17, 1892, at Vernon, Texas, and is a graduate of Hobart High School and of the University of Oklahoma, in 1914, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She was president of the Young Women's Christian Association at the university, as well as being president of the Women's Council in the students' self-governing committee. At the university she was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta, a women's sorority, and The Own and Triangle, a women's honor society consisting of the six best students at the University of Oklahoma. During the World War she enlisted for training as a nurse and was about to complete her course at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, when the Armistice was signed. After the Armistice, she continued her nurse's training and graduated from Brooklyn Hospital and won a scholarship which entitled her to a year's post-graduate course in Columbia University, New York City, during which time she specialized in social service. Returning to Oklahoma, she became the head of the Social Service Department of the University Hospital, connected with the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. In April, 1923, she was married to Dr. William Alonzo Fowler, an Oklahoma City specialist and member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma Medical School. They have two children, Virginia and Harriet.

Ruth Ann Tolbert was born March 4, 1894, and graduated from Hobart High School in the class of 1912, following which she took a two-year course at the University of Oklahoma, and in 1914 became a teacher in the public schools of Geary, Oklahoma. She subsequently began attending summer courses at the State university, from which she graduated with the class of 1917. She is a popular member of the Kappa Alpha Theta, and a member of the Women's Council at the university.

James Randolph Tolbert, Jr., was born in Vernon, Texas, December 7, 1897. He was graduated from the Hobart High School and later attended Harvard University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science, also a graduate of Oklahoma University, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He studied law at Harvard, 1921-22. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1922, and since the spring of 1924 has been engaged in law practice in Oklahoma City. During the World War he was sergeant, Field Hospital, No. 143, 111th Sanitary Train, Thirty-sixth Division,



Meuse-Argonne. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; director of the University Club of Oklahoma City, and was president of the Oklahoma State Alumni Association of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1925-1927. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was football line coach, Oklahoma University, 1922-1923, and coach freshmen basket-ball and track team, Harvard University, 1921-1922. He married, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, November 15, 1924, Mary Ava Noble, daughter of Samuel R. and Hattie E. (Skinner) Noble. Mr. and Mrs. Noble came from Ontario County, New York, in the early days, locating in Medill, Texas, in the early '80's, where he engaged in ranching, late removing to Ardmore, Oklahoma, and was engaged in the wholesale grocery and eventually the hardware business. They had two children, Mary and Lloyd, both of whom attended Oklahoma University. Lloyd Noble was a member of the House of Representatives in 1925, and is now a drilling contractor.

Miles G. Tolbert was born in July, 1899, and graduated from the Hobart High School in the spring of 1917. In the fall of 1917, he entered the University of Oklahoma and in January, 1918, with the consent of his parents, he enlisted in the Marine Corps and trained at Paris Island, South Carolina. At the time of his discharge he was a member of the Balloon Company at Quantico, Virginia. He was graduated from the University of Oklahoma with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921, and during the year 1922, he attended the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and returned to Oklahoma University and was graduated from the Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1923, and has since been engaged in law at Hobart, Oklahoma.

**HARRY CLINTON BRADFORD**—A resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of the Territory, Harry Clinton Bradford has been prominently connected with several important fields of enterprise within the borders of the State. As a banker and business executive, his efforts have been of value in promoting Oklahoma's progress.

Mr. Bradford was born at Columbus, Mississippi, on July 7, 1869, a son of Major J. W. and Georgie (Turner) Bradford, the former a veteran of the Confederate cause, serving as paymaster of Albert Sidney Johnson's army during the entire period of the Civil War. In civil life he was a merchant. On both sides of the family Mr. Bradford's ancestral record contains distinguished names. His great-uncle, Major William Bradford, founded the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, while a great-aunt was the wife of Governor Carroll of Tennessee. On the maternal side two great-uncles, Colonel and Major Dyer, served with Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

Harry C. Bradford received his preliminary education in the public schools of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and later entered Jordan's Academy where he finished his academic training. He came to El Reno, Oklahoma, in the spring of the year 1893 and soon began his independent career as a manufacturer of ice, an enterprise with which he has since been connected. With characteristic energy he soon built his venture to prosperous proportions, gradually expanding the range of his activities with the passing years. During the early period of his residence in Oklahoma Mr. Bradford became interested in the sale and marketing

of grain, owning at one time a string of thirty grain elevators through this section, with a terminal elevator at Memphis, Tennessee. He was also the first general manager of the Oklahoma City Mill and Elevator Company, now consolidated with General Mills.

While not neglecting his other interests, Mr. Bradford came to realize the importance of a sound banking system in the advancement of the State. He saw the possibilities which this field offered and for several years was connected with a number of important banks. Not only was he president for four years of the First National Bank of El Reno but also owned a half interest in the Calumet State Bank, the Beckham County Bank at Sayre, and the First State Bank of Erick. Later Mr. Bradford retired from active effort in the grain and banking fields, concentrating his interest in the manufacture of ice, which is his major activity at present.

In spite of the demands of business upon him, Mr. Bradford has always found time to be interested in civic affairs and questions of government. He is a consistent Democrat in politics, and as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee stood high in local councils of his party. Mr. Bradford was appointed a member of the first board of regents of the State Asylum for the Insane at Fort Supply, and personally signed the contract for the building of this the first State asylum of this kind in Oklahoma. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member in this great order of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Bradford is also a member and Past Exalted Ruler of El Reno Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member and past president of the Kiwanis Club, and a director of the Fort Reno Polo Club. He is a member of the El Reno Golf and Country Club, and the Twin Hills Golf Club, of Oklahoma City. With his family he worships in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On June 6, 1900, at Clarksville, Texas, Harry C. Bradford married Donnie Modrall, of Gainsville, Texas, a daughter of Dr. Robert Donald and Anna (Ritchie) Modrall. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are the parents of one daughter, Mary Louise, born on September 13, 1904, married, on November 2, 1929, Fred Ernest Percy.

**MRS. CLARENCE BRAINE** (née Carolyn Tennent) comes from a long line of patriotic loyal soldiers of Revolutionary fame on both paternal and maternal sides. Her father, Dr. Lewis Charles Tennent, is a direct descendant of the Rev. William Tennent, the founder of the Log College, which school was later moved to Princeton College, where his sons served as one of the first trustees. The historic old Tennent Church stands on White Oak Hill overlooking the fields of the battle of Monmouth, near Freehold, New Jersey, built in 1751. Rev. John Tennent served as first pastor, to be succeeded by his brother, Rev. William Tennent, Jr. A tablet on the wall commemorates his forty-four years of service and he is buried beneath the center aisle of the old church where he served so long.

His son, Rev. William Tennent, graduated from Princeton in 1758, entered the ministry and went to





*Mrs Lorraine Brain*



Charleston, South Carolina, in 1772 as minister of the Independent church, now known as the Circular church from outside appearance of the predecessor of the present church. The Revolutionary agitation coming on soon after he reached Charleston, he entered into the movement with much spirit, and was elected deputy to the first Provincial Congress, held in Charles Town, January 11 to the 17, 1775, elected to second and became a member of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina when the Provincial Congress, on March 26, 1776, declared South Carolina an independent State; erected a government, and resolved itself into a general Assembly. Rev. William Tennent was reelected to the General Assembly in October, 1776, and at once began an agitation for the disestablishment of Church and State. Rev. Mr. Tennent rendered his country important services. His son, William Peter Tennent, married Martha Middleton, a descendant of Arthur Middleton. His son, Dr. Gilbert Tennent, married Carolyn Graves, and their son, Dr. Lewis Charles Tennent, was born in Abbeville, South Carolina. He served in Sweats Battery during the Civil War, running away from Military College at age of sixteen to join and fight for his Southland. After the war, he completed his medical education. After graduating from Atlanta Medical College, he pioneered to the Indian Territory where he practiced medicine and became quite active in the early development, assisting in procuring the right of way of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad through the Indian Territory. He was president of the Board of Medical Examiners in Choctaw Nation, moving spirit in the organization of the first Democratic Club in the Indian Territory. Dr. Tennent lived to be eighty-three years old, passing away on October 10, 1928, his wife, Emma H. McDuff, passing on before, on January 31, 1928.

Mrs. Braine's mother, with her parents, were also early pioneers of the Indian Territory. Andrew Jackson McDuff and wife, Minerva Le Flore McDuff, removed from Mississippi about 1871, settling on a large farm on the Canadian River, near Canadian Indian Territory. Mr. McDuff and son, Charles Juzan McDuff, like many early-day settlers, engaged in farming and cattle raising on an extensive scale. Both were courageous, outstanding men, assisting in pushing forward in the development of the beautiful Indian Territory.

Carolyn Tennent and Clarence Braine were married December 2, 1903, at McAlester, Oklahoma, where Mrs. Braine was reared.

Clarence Braine was born in Moorehead, Kentucky, coming West with his family in his early youth, and he has been engaged in the insurance business in Oklahoma City, where Mr. and Mrs. Braine have resided for twenty-one years. Mr. Braine is a loyal member of the Masonic Lodge, where he has served through the offices of Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrus Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Alpha Council, No. 18, Royal and Select Masters; Oklahoma Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, and some State offices.

Mrs. Braine has been interested in civic and welfare development, taking an active part in educational and club life. Served as Democratic County Chairman, in Oklahoma County. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of Confederacy, Daughters of 1812, Eastern Star and Social Order of the Beauceant, serving as the first

president of the latter organization. Mr. and Mrs. Braine have one son, Gilbert Tennent Braine.

**GEORGE W. WARE**—Engaged throughout his life in the Middlewest and the Southwest of the United States in different lines of business activity, George W. Ware held a place of importance in his later years in the affairs of McAlester, both while it was a municipality of the old Indian Territory and since the days of Statehood. Here his friends were legion, and the part that he played in civic life was an outstanding one, both in Illinois and Oklahoma. His many excellent traits of character—his eagerness to support every worthy movement initiated by his fellow men, his thorough integrity in all his business transactions, and his thoughtful vision of the future in the affairs of Oklahoma—were qualities which stamped him as a man of unusual usefulness and won for him the friendship and support of men who remained forever loyal to him and sincerely mourned his passing from this world.

Mr. Ware, a native of Ohio, was born on July 28, 1853, in that State, and there attended grammar and high school, studying later also in the schools of Illinois, whither his family removed when he was young. As a young man, he became engaged in the fishing industry on the Ohio River, but continued in this line of work for only a short time, at the end of which he removed to Sheldon Grove, Illinois. There he entered the clothing business and general mercantile activity, in which he remained for a number of years. He then sold his interests in that place, and entered the same type of enterprise in Boulder, Illinois. There he stayed until, in 1902, he again sold his business holdings and came to McAlester, then a city of the Indian Territory. In McAlester, he became engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued for five years, at the end of which period he disposed of it and retired from all active business pursuits with the single exception that he still attended to his investments. Into each of the different undertakings with which he became associated, Mr. Ware put the full measure of his vigor and enthusiasm, with the result that most of the enterprises that he started profited from the very outset; and, especially did his ventures in Oklahoma and the old Indian Territory reward him with a fair share of material well-being, while his work contributed in a marked way to the welfare and prosperity of his city and community.

Also intensely interested in public affairs, Mr. Ware was closely aligned in his political views, with the Republican party, on whose ticket he was elected to several different public offices in Illinois. There he held county positions, was postmaster of Sheldon's Grove, and also town assessor of the same municipality. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and active at all times in fraternal affairs. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, and both he and Mrs. Ware, were long active in church work.

It was on November 25, 1885, in Oswego, Kansas, that Judge Carter performed the ceremony which united in marriage George W. Ware and Sarah Barnett, she a daughter of Baret and Mercy Barnett, her father having been engaged in a general mercantile business in Nobleville, Indiana, and later having removed to Sheldon's Grove, Illinois, to take up his home. On her mother's side of the house,



Mrs. Sarah (Barnett) Ware is descended from people of the name of Smith who came from England with William Penn, her great-grandfather having been a Mr. Smith. Her grandfather, George Smith, was among the first settlers at Old Fort Wayne, Indiana, which in his day was a part of the great Indian Territory. Mrs. Ware herself is at the time of writing (1929) eighty-eight years of age, and she now retains her eyesight and her hearing, and is able to make long journeys to California and Chicago, Illinois, where she visits her children; and in the affairs of McAlester she is still active, being a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, of which she is a past president.

George W. and Sarah (Barnett) Ware became the parents of three children: 1. Dudley, who is engaged in the jewelry business in Chicago, Illinois. 2. Charles, in the hotel business in Oakland, California. 3. Clinton, in the grocery business in Garnett, Kansas. Mrs. Ware also has six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The death of George W. Ware, which occurred on August 6, 1918, ended a career of unusual ability and usefulness, a life characterized by those sterling traits which go into the making of the successful pioneer, the doer of new deeds, the venturer into new places, the citizen of achievement. Public-spirited in his attitude, kindly in his relationships with his fellows, a comrade and companion of most lovable nature, he was an individual whose memory will long be cherished by those whose privilege it was to know him.

**ALONZO HAYS**—All important in the prosperous development of a community is the maintenance of law and order and its consequent effect on community morals. The important function of watching after the safety of the public in Anadarko, Oklahoma, is in the capable and responsible hands of Alonzo Hays, sheriff of Caddo County. Nor is the duty unfamiliar to him, for Mr. Hays helped protect his country's interests and to wage war for democracy when he served overseas during the World War.

Alonzo Hays was born in Manchester, Kentucky, January 11, 1891, son of Calvin and Delora (Garrad) Hays, both natives of that State. The father, a farmer now residing in Manchester, served Clay County as sheriff. The mother died in 1893. The son is the eighth child of a family of nine, and he attended the Manchester public schools until he was eighteen years old. Adventurous always and desirous of seeing the world and serving his country in some capacity, the boy at eighteen joined the United States Navy, for three years remaining in that association. In 1911 he made his way to Oklahoma, where he found occupation for a year and two months. Then his roving spirit took him back into the Navy for another term, and on the U. S. S. "Albany" he visited China, Japan, and the Philippines. On receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Hays came to Anadarko, Oklahoma, and settled down to farming, but the outbreak of the World War roused him again to patriotic endeavor. Refused when he attempted to enlist because of a physical disability, he even wrote to the War Department at Washington, offering his services in any capacity, but it was not until the draft became apparent that Mr. Hays was accepted. His new outfit was Company M, 357th Infantry, 90th Division, which saw active service overseas. Sheriff Hays participated in both major offensives during

this year abroad and was honorably discharged with the rank of first sergeant. On his return to Oklahoma, he was for a time engaged in the oil fields, and after that time was engaged in National Guard work as a Government caretaker of property, starting to work November 9, 1921, and worked until he was elected sheriff of Caddo County, November, 1928. Mr. Hays was also discharged from the National Guard as first sergeant, the Battery of which Mr. Hays was a part, was rated as one of the best firing Batterys in the United States National Guards, and to Mr. Hays was due much credit for his ability as an instructor in making the Battery what it was. Again his peculiar fitness for public duty was demonstrated by his election to the office of sheriff of Caddo County in 1928. He administers the duties of the office with wisdom, justice, and courage, qualities which have won for him general commendation. Sheriff Hays is a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as well as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a communicant of the Baptist church.

On August 1, 1925, Alonzo Hays married Irene Lane, a native of Arkansas, and they reside in Anadarko.

**CLARENCE ROBISON** has, since 1913, been engaged in general legal practice in Tecumseh, Oklahoma, but during the fourteen years of his active legal work he has also found time for a vast amount of public service. He has held various offices, including that of mayor of Tecumseh, and city attorney. He is very active in the affairs of the Democratic party and has served on both the State and the national Democratic committees.

Clarence Robison was born in Texas, December 11, 1875, son of Martin V. and Maria Louisiana (Williams) Robison, the last mentioned of whom is a native of Alabama and still living. The father was a native of Illinois, a farmer and stockman who removed to Texas. During the Civil War he served as corporal in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Company E, under the commands of both Grant and Sherman. He died in 1901.

The son received his early education in the public and private schools of Texas, and then became a student in the Central State Normal School, at Edmond, Oklahoma, where he completed his course with graduation in 1906. As he had determined to enter the legal profession, he then read law in Pottawatomie County, and on June 18, 1913, he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in general legal practice here, taking care of a large clientele, and serving as attorney for both of the local banks and for all other local institutions. He is a member of the board of directors of the Tecumseh National Bank, and has been active in various forms of public enterprise. From 1907 to 1913 he was county superintendent of construction, he served as assistant county attorney, 1915-16, and as county judge, 1919-1920. He has been one of the most active in town affairs, serving as a member of the council and as mayor, and as city attorney. He has always been actively interested in the affairs of the Democratic party, and on both the State and national committees he rendered valuable service. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic Order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, of which he is a Past Master, and of the Royal Arch Masons, and





*H. S. Bondy*



he is a Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the local commercial club, and one of its most active. As a professional man and as a business man, as well as a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Robison stands high in the esteem of his fellows, and he has a host of friends in Tecumseh and vicinity.

Clarence Robison married, November 28, 1916, Irene Buzzard, of Kansas, and they are the parents of four children: Louise, Agnes Jo, Alice, and Clarence, Jr.

#### HERMAN RAY BODENHANNER, D. O. —

Cured of disease by the modern science of osteopathy, Herman Ray Bodenhanner made it a study and established himself professionally in its practice in Oklahoma, where he has met with such success that he contemplates building a hospital in either Oklahoma City or Weleetka, for the treatment of children's diseases. Dr. Bodenhanner is a man of industrious nature and perseverance, a firm believer in praising the bridge that carried him to the land of health and a practitioner of merit. His civic attitude is that of the best class of citizens and his value to the community very great, inasmuch as the health of a people is the mainstay of progress. His personality in buoyant and friendly and his circle of friends constantly increasing, giving him a future to which he can look with the assurance of a continuing success and the good will of his fellow citizens.

He was born in Maplewood, Indiana, December 17, 1898, a son of John and Mary (Willow) Bodenhanner, his father having been a contractor and builder of residences, for more than forty years. The son was educated in McAllen, Texas, whence the family had removed, graduated from high school and later took the course at the American School of Osteopathy and Surgery, at Kirksville, Missouri, with the class of 1925. His decision to adopt osteopathy as a profession came because of a severe attack of sciatica, following service in the World War, which was so severe as to incapacitate him for work. His father had expended several thousand dollars with physicians in an effort to cure him, when an osteopathic physician in Texas was recommended. His work with the sufferer was so successful that after fourteen treatments he found himself cured. He then began the study of the profession and came to Oklahoma to establish himself in practice, now having residence in Wewoka. During his service with the military establishment he was attached to the 90th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. He votes the Republican ticket and attends the Christian church.

Herman Ray Bodenhanner married in La Plata, Missouri, April 23, 1925, Grace Ruth McCoy, daughter of Edward and Fannie McCoy, the father a farmer.

**SANDY FOX**—Successful in the oil industry in Oklahoma, Sandy Fox was owner of some of the most valuable oil lands in the vicinity of Okmulgee for a number of years, while he also was engaged in business; but subsequently, after having been unusually fortunate in his activities, he retired from active business endeavor, and is now living in Okmulgee.

Sandy Fox was born on March 16, 1903, in the old Indian Territory, which now is Oklahoma, son of James and Addie Fox. His father was a farmer by

occupation. As a boy, Sandy Fox attended the military school at Mexico, Missouri, and also studied at the Indian School, in the Indian Territory. He was owner of a large tract of land at Drumright, Oklahoma, when the oil field was discovered in that region. Fourteen wells were drilled on his farm, and of these the largest producer gave 2,000 barrels a day and the smallest 1,500 barrels. In 1926, Mr. Fox, along with his other work, established a wholesale oil and gas business, in the conduct of which he employed four trucks and several filling stations. He sold this enterprise, however, and since the sale of it has been living retired. Active in the social affairs of his community, Mr. Fox is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and an active participant in the affairs of the Rod and Gun Club. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Sandy Fox married, on September 12, 1923, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, Pearl Bosen, daughter of George and Jessie Bosen. By this marriage there is one child, Shady Kelly Fox, who was born on September 12, 1924.

**G. FOWLER BORDER, M. D.**—"If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon or build a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." Never was this truth better exemplified than in the career of Dr. G. Fowler Border, co-owner of the Border-McGregor hospital and clinic, mayor of Mangum for seventeen years, leader in every worthy undertaking launched in the city in the past twenty-nine years, Mangum's most useful citizen by vote of civic organizations and popular acclaim.

Coming to Mangum a beardless youth, trained in the profession of medicine and surgery, without financial means and without friends or acquaintances in the then pioneer community, he immediately became a potent factor in the upbuilding of the town and country in which he had chosen to spend his life and, ever looking forward and pressing onward in a spirit of service to his fellowman and without a thought of self-aggrandizement, he succeeded in more ways than can easily be described by the pen of man. He is a picturesque man of pleasing personality and a sunny temperament. He is a Texan by birth, but a typical Oklahoman. Born in San Augustine, Texas, in December, 1876, and a son of George F. Border, Sr., and Elizabeth A. (Brooks) Border.

Completing the common and high schools of his native town, San Augustine, Fowler Border then enrolled in Patroon College at Patroon, Texas, a religious school, from which he was graduated at an age when many boys are yet in high school.

In early life he had shown a deep interest in the ailments to which mankind is subject and decided upon a career as a physician and surgeon. His studious manner and early completion of common and high school and his college course were due, probably, to his desire to enter as soon as possible into professional studies that he might equip himself for his chosen life profession.

Going to Louisville, Kentucky, as a mere boy, G. Fowler Border had a spirit which made it possible for him to work his way through medical college. After holding down several positions as a medical student in The Louisville Medical College, such as registrar, nurse, pharmacist in the Drug Department and assis-

tant in the operating rooms to all surgeons in the college, and being too young to graduate, he was given an honorary diploma and sent to St. Louis, Missouri, in interest of the Louisville Medical Journal, where he graduated at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1900. He has made annual visits to the large hospitals in the United States and has taken two post-graduate trips to European hospitals. In 1925 he toured Europe as a member of the Interstate Post Graduate Assembly of America, which was headed by Dr. Charles H. Mayo. A program on medical subjects was held on board the ship daily and the great hospitals and clinics of Europe were opened and put on special clinics and demonstrations for the benefit of this group of American surgeons, but as soon as Dr. Border reached the United States he returned by Rochester, Minnesota for his annual visit to Mayo Brothers whom he says are the greatest surgeons and have the best institution in the whole world.

It cannot be said of Dr. G. Fowler Border, that he is of Mangum, for a citizen of his individual greatness is of the State and nation, as well as of any single town. But it is to the credit and strength of Mangum that he can be called "Most Useful Citizen of Mangum" and he has thus been publicly proclaimed, not only by the Chamber of Commerce, but silently voted the most useful citizen in the hearts of hundreds of individuals whom he has cheered, healed and comforted in times of mental, physical and financial distress. Observing Dr. Border in his work at the hospital, it seems that he is wholly unconscious of his personal achievements.

Dr. Border's renown as a surgeon received its first great impetus as a result of the work he did following the Snyder cyclone, and it has grown and spread continually since that time. His medical and surgical skill, knowledge, advice and counsel have been in greater demand with each of the succeeding years. And never has there been an incident to mar the advancement of his standing as a leader in his profession.

The diamond-studded medal with the following inscription is probably the most prized of all Dr. Border's possessions:

Dr. G. F. Border  
From the Snyder Relief Committee  
in grateful recognition of  
his valued services in the Cyclone  
Emergency Hospital  
May, 1905.

It marks the great honor which was conferred upon him, still a young doctor, when Oklahoma's greatest disaster occurred twenty-four years ago.

The little village of Snyder was happy and care-free on May 8, 1905. When suddenly, without warning, the furor of a tornado struck the town and swept it off the face of the earth. From the debris one hundred thirty bodies were removed and one hundred others were found with terrible injuries. The news flashed over telegraph wires and relief trains went from Oklahoma City, from Fort Worth, from Dallas and from many other points. And one went from Mangum.

Throughout these years, Dr. Border has been a man whose skill and superior ability is easily recognizable in any crowd. It was so on May 9, 1905, when a conference of the four hundred physicians and surgeons at Snyder was held and Dr. Border was elected Chief Surgeon, and to him was intrusted the direction of the relief work from the standpoint of caring for the injured. After spending thirty days at Snyder, Dr.

Border moved nineteen patients to his hospital in Mangum and cared for them until recovery had been effected.

As remuneration for his untiring services and in recognition of his great skill, he received the diamond studded medal which he prizes more than the elegant home in which he lives, the hundreds of acres of valuable farm lands to which he has deeds, the business property he owns in several cities, or any other material thing he possesses.

It was strenuous labor he performed at Snyder, but it was a labor of love for humanity and that same spirit is always ready in any emergency. Thousands of instances of similar sacrifice and devotion to duty might be recorded in more individualized cases. It was the big opportunity and the supreme achievement at Snyder.

Dr. Border is ex-president of Greer County Medical Society and ex-first vice-president and acting president of the Oklahoma State Medical Association during the World War. He was a member of the Draft Board of Greer County. He is a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons; also a member of the Rock Island Surgical Association, International Congress of Surgeons, International Surgeons' Club of Rochester, Minnesota, and International Post Graduate Assembly of America. He was one of the thirteen charter members of the Phi Chi Medical Fraternity, which now has chapters in every "A" Class medical university in the United States and Canada. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Border served on the staff of two governors of Oklahoma and ranked as colonel. He is a member of India Temple Shrine of Oklahoma City and Guthrie Consistory.

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**PAUL JAMES HUGHES**—Except for two years, when he conducted an insurance business in Mangum, Paul James Hughes has served as business manager of Dr. Border's Hospital one of the finest institutions of its kind in the State of Oklahoma. His tenure of office here in 1921, when he was but twenty-three years of age, and his work has met with the full approval of the owner of the establishment, as well as with that of the business world with which he comes in contact. Merchants and others have found Mr. Hughes a keen minded business man, who fully appreciates the importance of clean methods in all transactions and who operates along lines of unquestionable honesty such as have ever characterized Dr. Border himself, than whom there could be no better example presented as a comparison. Mr. Hughes has made many friends during his life in Oklahoma and holds them securely by virtue of his character and attractive personality.

He was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 23, 1898, and is a son of John Thomas, a hotel manager for thirty years, and Mary Ellen Hughes, his parents coming to this State when he was a child. Here he attained an education in the elementary and high schools of Mangum and then entered the insurance business, where he continued for two years. His work attracted the attention of Dr. Border and he entered the service of that excellent citizen, where he has since continued. During the year 1918 he was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Oklahoma. His religion is Roman Catholic.



**JOHN DAVID COX**—Prominent for many years in the business and industrial life of Oklahoma and the Southwest, John David Cox is now one of the foremost citizens of Duncan, Oklahoma, where he still has extensive real estate interests, although he has disposed of a number of his other enterprises. There is scarcely any phase of the business affairs of Oklahoma and Texas in which he has not at one time or another been engaged, and his contribution to the life of his State has been an important one.

Mr. Cox was born in Louisiana, on June 27, 1858, son of Dr. W. P. and Emily Cox, the former of whom was for a number of years a practitioner in the medical profession in Louisiana and Texas. John David Cox received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Texas, and as a young man established a retail and wholesale lumber business in Ferris, Ellis County, that State, which he continued from 1892 to 1901. He then came to Oklahoma and set up a lumber yard at Comanche and another at Duncan and still a third at Lawton. These he conducted until the time of Statehood, in 1907, when he sold them and established in their place a retail lumber business in Duncan. He also owned and operated a mill and sawmill in Blackville, Texas, which he conducted along with his other enterprise in Duncan. The Duncan lumber establishment he sold in 1922, when he entered the hardware and furniture business in Comanche. There he remained until 1926, when he retired from active business endeavor and devoted his time to different real estate interests. He was the owner of much real estate, both business and residential, and had a one hundred sixty-four acre farm in Southern Texas. He has now come to center his interests in the realty field, and, making his home in Duncan, he is one of the prominent and wealthy men of this place. Here Mr. and Mrs. Cox are both active in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church, of whose work they are constant supporters.

John David Cox married, on October 28, 1894, in Ringold, Texas, Betty H. Wilson, daughter of Robert and Susan Wilson. Her father was a miller and building contractor by occupation. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of three children: 1. John D., who is now engaged in the furniture business in Duncan, Oklahoma. 2. William T., engaged in the wholesale fence business at Oklahoma City. 3. Robert L., who at the time of writing (1929) is studying law at the University of Oklahoma.

**E. B. BRANNON**—Trained in the rigorous school of railroad construction and in the unending labor demanded of a farmer, E. B. Brannon, of Sasakwa, found himself one of fortune's favorites when oil was discovered in paying quantities surrounding his lands. Speculators and investors met their match in keenness of business intellect when dealing with him, yet all found him to be a man of absolute fairness and unbending attitude in his conception of justice. Living and laboring for many years in this district of Oklahoma, he has made a host of friends through the force of his personality and his fraternal co-operation in all matters that interest the progressive element. He is held to be one of the leaders in the commercial development of this section and a citizen of desirable qualities and value to the State.

He was born March 7, 1886, a son of Frank Brannon,

a farmer, and Caroline Brannon, and was educated in the public schools. Locating in Sasakwa, Pottawatomie County, before Statehood, he became engaged in railroad construction work for eighteen months, at the end of which period he purchased forty acres of land and set about to cultivate it. This he continued until 1926, when drillings for oil on every side of his property resulted in productive wells. Appreciating the opportunity, he abandoned agriculture and leased his holdings at high figures, also engaging in royalty dealing. He has invested his income in profitable ventures and is reaping the reward of a long period of hard work and unflagging industry. In politics a Republican, he was elected a justice of the peace in Miller Township, Seminole County, an office which he still administers with skill and justice. He is a member of the Church of Christ.

E. B. Brannon married in Holdenville, Oklahoma, in November, 1914, Pearl Gertrude Lee, daughter of Joseph and Malinda Lee. Their children are: Dorothy May, born May 10, 1916; Refford Ray, born September 2, 1917; Arthur Ernest, born January 12, 1919; Dimple Lavada, born March 7, 1921; Elthay Morrene, born December 17, 1923; and Dan Junior, born June 16, 1925.

**FRED L. PATTERSON**—An eminent physician and surgeon of Woodward, Oklahoma, Fred L. Patterson has for many years occupied a place of importance in the life of the Southwestern States in which he has lived and worked. He has been active also in social and fraternal life, has served his country nobly in her military forces, and has left nothing within his power undone to improve conditions of health and well-being among his fellow men.

Dr. Patterson was born at Union Star, Missouri, on January 20, 1886, a son of Charles T. and Florence (Lindley) Patterson. His father was a native of Kansas, and spent his early life in Missouri; he was engaged first as a farmer, and later in the real estate business. The mother was born in Indiana. Charles T. and Florence (Lindley) Patterson had two children: 1. James L., a physician at Duncan, Oklahoma, to which place he came in 1907. 2. Fred L., of whom this is a record, who has lived at Woodward since 1908.

Fred L. Patterson, after having received his early schooling, went to Ensworth Central Medical College, at Saint Joseph, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1906. He was a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the World War, having served as captain and having been overseas for eight months. His discharge from military service came in 1919, several months after the close of the war. He thereupon returned to Woodward, where he took up his practice. Since that time he has been an active citizen, thoroughly interested in all matters of public importance in this town and eager to promote its best interests and those of its residents. He participates in fraternal and social activities to a considerable extent, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belongs to the Woodward Lodge, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is chairman of the Woodward County Chapter of the American Red Cross, through which position he performs an important work in a great field of public service. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church.



On November 9, 1908, Mr. Patterson married Genta Osley. They have become the parents of three children: Herschel Lindley, Mary Lee, and Beatricia G.

**HENRY GARLAND BENNETT**—Prominent in the ranks of educators in Oklahoma, Henry Garland Bennett is president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, while, before his connection with this institution, he held important administrative positions in Oklahoma schools, and was president of the State Teachers College, at Durant. Although Mr. Bennett is a native of Arkansas, he has spent the greater part of his life in Oklahoma. Always deeply interested in public affairs and eager to promote the welfare of his community, he has shown himself ready to support whatever movements or measures he has believed would be beneficial in a broad and permanent way to his fellow-citizens; to that he has won the deserved reputation of being a really public-spirited man.

Mr. Bennett was born in Arkansas on December 14, 1886, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Elizabeth (Bright) Bennett, the former of whom was a minister in the Baptist church and prominent in church affairs for many years. As a boy, Henry Garland Bennett attended the public schools in Arkansas; then went to Ouachita College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; Oklahoma University, from which he received his degree of Master of Arts; and finally Columbia University, in New York City, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. When he completed his education at these different institutions of higher learning, he became for a time a rural teacher. Before long he was superintendent of schools in Boswell, Oklahoma; then he took a position as county superintendent of schools in Choctaw County, Oklahoma; next accepted the superintendency of the city schools of Hugo, Oklahoma; and then became president of the State Teachers' College, in Durant, Oklahoma, where he performed an important work in preparing the teachers of the coming generation for their professional duties, instructing in the methods of scientific teaching, and fitting them for positions of leadership in the educational institutions of their various communities. From this responsible post he was called to the presidency of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, one of the largest institutions of its class in the country, and to its work he has brought a breadth of vision and thoroughness of preparation that must be of substantial benefit to the college. Actively interested in political matters, Mr. Bennett is a member of the Democratic party, of whose principles and candidates he is a staunch supporter. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

In Durant, Oklahoma, on January 28, 1913, Mr. Bennett married Vera Connell, a daughter of Julius V. and Isabel (Loven) Connell. By this marriage there are the following children: Henry G., Jr., Phil C., Liberty, Thomas, and Mary.

Mr. Bennett's offices have given him wide prominence, and his diplomacy and thorough understanding of men are special contributing factors to his success and his consequent usefulness to his fellow citizens and to the public life of his section of Oklahoma.

**JOHN H. REBOLD**—Identified with the business and industrial history of Okmulgee in particular and the State of Oklahoma in general, John H. Rebold is one of Okmulgee's foremost citizens and is influential as an official and director in several leading oil and lumber companies, besides which he is president of the Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce and director of the First National Bank of Okmulgee. Mr. Rebold, as a Pennsylvanian by birth, grew up with the oil industry and when but a boy, became familiar with the development and operation of the eastern oil fields, and it was his experience as a practical oil operator and producer that led him into Oklahoma when the fields about Tulsa had just come into prominent notice.

Mr. Rebold was born in Mosgrove, on the Alleghany River, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1872, son of Henry and Margaret (Collar) Rebold. Henry Rebold was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1848, and his wife in Armstrong, Pennsylvania, where she died May 16, 1910, at the age of fifty-five. Henry Rebold came to the United States with his parents, locating at Bradys Bend, Pennsylvania, where he assisted his father in handling ore. Then with a brother, John, he went to Oil City at the time of the inauguration of the oil industry in that section of Western Pennsylvania, and there secured a contract to haul oil at \$4.25 per barrel and coal at \$1.25 per bushel, and much of this great mineral wealth from the wells and mines of Pennsylvania was sent to market under his direction, being rafted up and down rivers and hauled across rough country to reach the consumers. He later purchased a farm in that State and has lived retired for many years.

John H. Rebold was educated in the country schools of his native State and grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the age of fifteen, he left his studies to enter the ranks of industry in the oil regions, where he handled teams in contract work, and from the age of seventeen until he was twenty worked as a tool dresser. He then decided to engage in an independent venture and purchased a saw mill and conducted a substantial lumber business, cutting timber for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for three years. After that, he again engaged in the oil and gas industry, and his interests in this direction brought him to Oklahoma, and on November 10, 1905, Mr. Rebold arrived in the new town of Tulsa, and since 1906 has been a constant resident of Okmulgee. For a number of years, he has been a producer in the oil and gas district. While in Pennsylvania, he superintended a large amount of drilling for the Philadelphia Gas Company of Pittsburgh, the American Natural Gas Company and the People's Gas Company, but since coming to Oklahoma, he has operated independently in all his enterprises.

Mr. Rebold is a director and treasurer of the Pine Creek Oil Company and Bradys Bend Oil Company; is director and treasurer of the Rebold Lumber Company, which concern has its own mills and retail lumber yards situated at Okmulgee, Boynton and Morris. The sources of the lumber supplying the mills are in the mountainous districts of McCurtain and Pushmataha counties, and there are also two mills and planing mill and cotton gin in those sections. This great industry gives employment to many men as does also the contracting business which Mr. Rebold conducts, while his oil producing interests

are an important factor in aiding local prosperity. In 1914-15, Mr. Rebold built one of the most beautiful and spacious residences in Okmulgee County, an artistic architectural addition to the countryside, at a cost of about seventy-five thousand dollars, situated a mile east of the Frisco Lines depot. Since the inception of the local Chamber of Commerce, he has acted as president of the organization which has done so much to promote civic progress and development and contributes so much to municipal welfare with its enthusiastic membership. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

John H. Rebold married (first), September 28, 1894, Laura Cornman, who died in Pennsylvania, May 25, 1910. To this union were born seven children: Grant O., Jesse, Bryan, Annie, Joe, Harry and Catherine. Mr. Rebold married (second), December 25, 1912, Anna Bricken.

**JOHN T. PERKINS** — Years given John T. Perkins were sixty-seven; he employed them fully and well, became one of the foremost agriculturists in that fertile region surrounding Tonkawa, contributed liberally to the advancement of rural and municipal affairs, and left behind him a record worthy of emulation.

Born May 3, 1861, at Brookline, Missouri, he died at St. Francis Hospital, St. Joseph, Missouri, November 8, 1928, having spent thirty-five years of his life's work in the Tonkawa area.

John T. Perkins attended grammar and high school at Brookline. His parents, William G. and Martha Ann Perkins, were farming people, and thus it followed naturally that John T. Perkins should continue at farming. William G. Perkins was fifty years a deacon in the Presbyterian Church of Brookline and a veteran of the war between the States, having driven an ammunition train under Northern colors. Inbred in him was an intense love of the soil and a true understanding of the ways of nature. Following completion of his academic instruction he continued at agricultural endeavor, first with his father, and later independently. He was thirty-two years of age when the "run" brought its great influx of pioneers to settle a new land. Mr. Perkins made the run, secured a piece of land two miles south of Tonkawa, and builded for the future here. He was a creator, with his good wife, of a new household, a fellow-builder of a new community, a foresighted man of practical vision, knowing with innate confidence what the future held.

Fond of horses, Mr. Perkins trained an excellent mount with which to make the run into Oklahoma. He trained the mount several weeks, and when the time arrived he was fully prepared to take advantage of every opportunity to reach the choicest parcel first. At the signal, his steed flung forward, and Mr. Perkins drove him without halt for twenty-five miles. It is interesting to note in this connection that the mount in question—of the best blood and training—was the source of a horse later used by the Prince of Wales, the horse in question being sold to the government of Great Britain during the World War. Mr. Perkins loved fine horses and stock of all kinds. He persisted most heartily in their care, always having about him choice livestock and steeds of finest blood.

Settling on the new farm site, he lost no time in making his environment habitable. Improvements were difficult, at first, to effect; but he contrived them all, from house to fences to barns and outbuild-

ings, well arranged. Purchasing half a section of land in addition to the original claim, he now had one of the broadest stretches of fertile field and pasture in the neighborhood; and the methods by him employed brought farmers from miles around to see with what success a farm could be conducted. It was a model farm, in a practical sense; and it brought profit to the one who sponsored it against pioneer odds. Mr. Perkins erected in due course a fine house property, largely of cement. In time the buildings on his land were perfected; and the situation of the farm today is as he left it, beautiful in its rural taste and convenience. Not only was he successful at farming—his revenue from grain and other crops ran well into the thousands each year, with few failures or setbacks—but he also followed the cry of the times in quest of oil. He himself did not drill, but leased part of his land to operators, at a sum of eight thousand dollars. In general affairs active, he was a Democrat, served on the school board of Tonkawa for a score of years, was on the board of elections for a period of years, supported all movements designed for the community welfare and welfare of the countryside, fraternally held affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was Past Noble Grand, was a member of the Grange, one of the organizers of Rebekah Lodge, and held identity with other organizations. He was a communicant of the Christian church.

Mr. Perkins married, October 7, 1903, at Kaw City, Oklahoma, Amy R. Smith, daughter of James C. and Mary Smith. Her father studied for the profession of medicine, but after three years gave it up, because of his health, and engaged in farming in Kansas, at which he succeeded. He made the run from Kansas to Oklahoma in 1893, took land near Kaw City, and there died, in 1894. His wife was left with three children to raise—and she met her problem with courage and fortune, contriving for their future happiness at every turn of events. It may be noted here that the cemetery at Kaw City was located on the Smith homestead, and in it Mr. Smith was interred, at his wish. He had named the cemetery Mount Pisgah. Later Kaw City purchased the tract, and the cemetery now is named Grand View.

To Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were born sons, who survive, with their beloved mother: 1. Cecil, born July 28, 1904; graduate of high school at Tonkawa, where he was captain of the football team; and graduate of the University of Illinois, where also he was a member of the eleven, taking national gridiron honors in 1928, being presented with a golden football with his name engraved on it; and now engaged at his profession, as electrical engineer. 2. Donald, born March 20, 1911; graduate of Tonkawa High School, formerly captain of the football team there; now student in the University of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Perkins has been a wise mother, and never relaxes the devotion which she has given her sons since their day of birth. On one occasion she wrote an article which appeared in the "Oklahoma Farmer," another dominant agricultural publication, entitled "Give the Boys and Girls a Good Start." This article, excellently written and some two columns in length, told of her own experience at raising children, with useful hints to mothers in the proper direction of their children's growth, play and thought. She concluded the piece with this philosophy: "Some one has said: 'Make a child happy now and you make him happy twenty years hence by the memory of it.'"



But I have often noticed very old people recounting the joys and pleasures of childhood; so I say, 'Make a child happy and the golden memory of it will enrich his whole life.' " And Mrs. Perkins has enriched the lives of her fine sons. She continues active in affairs of Tonkawa and the rural neighborhood. Formerly of great assistance to her devoted husband in the furthering of pioneer accomplishment, she is a member of the Grange, the Royal Neighbors, Rebekah Lodge, and other organizations. Gracious, kindly, she is loved by those who know her.

The labors of John T. Perkins were not in vain; they were of lasting benefit to man. He helped to make a new civilization where there had been prairie; he enlightened the cares of those around him, assisting the needy and contributing to worthy causes; and he lived his ideals to high and full degree. His name is honored in memory.

**MRS. ADDIE (HARRELD) HOWARD**—To the pioneer women of Oklahoma, the commonwealth owes a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid, though if the sincere regard and affection in which Mrs. Addie (Harreld) Howard is held, by those who know her best, might be called a partial payment, then she has riches indeed. A pioneer of the pioneers, in all that that term implies, she has contributed a worthy part of the foundation and building of a great State.

Mrs. Howard, née Addie Harreld, was born and reared at Morgantown, Kentucky, being the daughter of Nelson and Mary (Wand) Harreld. Her father was a farmer of means and a man who was greatly respected in the community. At one time, he represented his district in the State Legislature of Kentucky. Mrs. Howard was educated in the schools of her native town, graduating from its high school in her youth.

Addison A. Howard, who was destined to become the husband of Addie Harreld, was likewise born and reared at Morgantown and educated in its schools. They were married, November 6, 1872. To this union five children were born, namely: 1. Everett B., who has ably represented the First Congressional District of Oklahoma in Congress for several terms and who is a citizen of Tulsa. 2. Oscar R., who has been a pioneer in the oil development of the oil industry in both the Oklahoma and California fields, in each of which he has been and is a successful producer, and whose home is in Los Angeles. 3. Erma M., who is the wife of William Patten, a banker, at Edmond, Oklahoma. 4. Searcy B., who is an oil producer and who makes his home in Oklahoma City, where he is a near neighbor of his mother. 5. Ivan W., an oil producer, whose home is at Tulsa. All of them are happily married and nine grandchildren complete the circle of her affectionate maternal interest. Mrs. Howard has her beautiful home at No. 309 East Thirteenth Street, Oklahoma City. Incidentally, there should be mentioned the fact that former United States Senator J. W. Harreld, of Oklahoma, is a nephew of Mrs. Howard, his father having been her brother.

Mrs. Howard, with her husband and promising young family, were numbered among the historic group of pioneers who settled in Oklahoma, in 1889. They secured a homestead three miles north of Edmond, near the line of the Santa Fé Railway. Their farmhouse was described, for a time, as "the only

one with shingles on its roof"—a distinguishing feature which rendered it a conspicuous landmark on the road between Oklahoma City and Guthrie. In the autumn of 1891, the family home was changed to Edmond, where she lived until 1919, when she moved to Oklahoma City. The death of Mr. Howard, five years after settling in Oklahoma, threw the burden of responsibility upon her, but, with the loyal coöperation of the older sons, it was bravely and efficiently borne.

With the years of life's evening advancing, it has found her keenly interested in the world and its affairs. In recent years, she enjoyed the occasional privilege of extended sojourns in Washington, where she was the honored guest of her eldest son, Congressman Everett B. Howard. She is a devoted communicant of the Presbyterian church, is accounted an active member of "Eighty-Niners" Association and has a host of friends who treasure her true worth as a queenly woman, whose children rise up to call her blessed.

**SEYMOUR STATLER PRICE**—Nearly forty years of intensive industrial activities represented the work done in the development of Oklahoma by the late Seymour Statler Price, of Oklahoma City, whose name will long be associated with the pioneer oil operations of McCurtain County and other petroleum districts of the State. He was one of those energetic characters who perform the important work in advancing the commercial interests of a virgin country by ever-growing production of the essentials demanded by a wide civilization. Deprived of the initiative qualities of such personalities and of their executive powers and optimistic natures, no country can hope to compete successfully in the general competition for high commercial position. Possessed of them, it is as certain of attaining such position as its resources admit and in this respect Oklahoma will ever be indebted to Mr. Price for the important part he played in its high development as a productive unit of the community of States that make up the American Union. Although not an aspirant for public office, he had filled at least one with credit and to the benefit of the people, assuming it when he believed that he could be of real service to his fellow-citizens and administering its obligations faithfully and well. He was always interested in civic affairs and ready to do anything in his power to aid in the promotion of the welfare of the people among whom he lived. Known and admired all over the State, Mr. Price left a record of achievement and industry that might well stand as an example for the youth of the rising generation to follow. In every operation in which he engaged he was free of any suspicion of irregularity, for his code of business ethics was clean and he followed it as accurately as the compass needle points to the magnetic pole.

He was born in Quincy, Illinois, March 16, 1865, a son of Andrew F. and Mary B. Price. His father was a farmer and had filled a number of town and county offices in Illinois as a representative of the Republican party, with which he was affiliated during his life. Educated in the elementary and high schools, he afterward attended a business college and in 1890 came to Oklahoma, where he engaged in various occupations, principally buying and selling real estate. He was appointed by President McKinley the first Land Office Commissioner in Oklahoma and ad-



ministered the duties of the office during that national administration. Later he engaged in trading in oil leases and royalties and became associated with the Red River Petroleum Company, of Oklahoma City, of which he was secretary and treasurer. This organization did a great deal of drilling in McCurtain County and met with pronounced success and with it Mr. Price was actively associated at the time of his death. He was, as his father before him, a staunch adherent of the Republican party and also a Mason of the thirty-second degree, affiliated with the Kingston Lodge in Illinois, with the Knights Templar and other bodies of the organization. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Oklahoma City. He died in Oklahoma City, January 12, 1926.

Seymour Statler Price married Birdie Johnson, and they were the parents of Allison P., born January 27, 1901.

Mr. Price, aside from the loss of a loyal friend to a large circle of admirers, filled a place in the industrialism of this section of the country that was of paramount importance in its development. In working for himself he worked in honorable co-operation with others to promote the general welfare and lived a life of achievement that will leave his name indelibly graven on the scrolls of State history, a most valuable unit in the progress of the community.

**JOHN KENNETH WRIGHT**—Carrying out his duties to the State with efficiency and dignity, John Kenneth Wright, Oklahoma County Attorney, is receiving the notice and appreciation that is due to him for the manner in which he has conducted his office, as well as the other positions which he has had occasion to occupy. To him his responsibility to the State is something real and impressive that requires all of the attention and powers at his disposal to fulfill satisfactorily. All indications are that he has before him many years of valuable service, not only to his community, but to Oklahoma and to the people at large, wherever he may happen to come into contact with them.

He is the son of John Smith and Clara Dell (Bryan) Wright. His father was a carpenter, farmer and stock man, a member of the Home Guard when New Orleans was captured, was held four months as prisoner, was released, then served as blacksmith under General Banks.

John Kenneth Wright was born on January 21, 1883, and in his early life aided his father in the handling of cattle. He was till young when his father, who had lived in Texas, was driven by the drouth to Oklahoma. Then he left his father's ranch, three miles southwest of Comanche, to work his way through high school and business college. He had in mind the study of law, having seen while a boy his father swindled by the theft and sale of \$7,800 worth of cattle, and the amount of money consumed in legal expenses by the time the case was cleared; so that he wanted to be a lawyer who would not bungle cases as the cause involving his father's cattle had been bungled. Accordingly he spent three years in Epworth University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while he worked at night in the business office of the Oklahoma Publishing Company. Then he served as law boy and bookkeeper, pursued a civil practice of ten years with the law

firm of Asp, Snyder, Owen & Lybrand, which he left in 1919. He was ranking assistant to Robert Burns, O. A. Cargill and to Forest Hughes while these men were county attorneys of Oklahoma County. In the course of Mr. Wright's service as County Attorney, he has prosecuted a large number of cases and has obtained convictions, not only in such offenses as burglary, but in grand larceny and murder. By the end of his term of office he will have prosecuted more than nine years. Politically, he is associated with the Democratic party. During the World War he served on the Legal Advisory Board. He is active in association and fraternal work, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias, all branches; was Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from October, 1924, to October, 1925. He belongs also to the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the Oklahoma County Bar Association; to the Chamber of Commerce and the Cosmopolitan Club; and is a member of the First Christian Church, of Oklahoma City.

On July 17, 1913, in Okarche, Oklahoma, Mr. Wright married Lenore McKnight. They are the parents of two children: 1. John Kenneth, Jr., born on November 18, 1916. 2. Ella Lee, born on July 17, 1921.

**MONT R. POWELL**—One of the citizens of Oklahoma City whose experience has been varied is Mont R. Powell, who has served at different times as farmer, printer and attorney-at-law. Interested in political matters, he has held several offices from time to time. He is a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Powell is the son of William and Susannah Powell, the latter deceased. His father was a farmer and a merchant. Mont R. Powell was born in 1882, and when a boy attended the public schools at Garnett, Kansas. He is a graduate of the Oklahoma City University of Law. He is a member and a past president of the Typographical Union, which he joined when he was engaged in the printing trade. After he became a legal practitioner, he served as assistant county attorney. During the war, he was senior examiner, having been appointed by the Director General of the United States Department of Labor. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor Commander. Always active in the legal profession, he is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He belongs to the Maywood Presbyterian Church.

In 1905, at Cushing, Oklahoma, Mr. Powell married Blanche E. Higgins, the daughter of James Marion and Eudocia Higgins. They are the parents of two children: Paula Blanche, born in 1910; and Maryetta Pearl, born in 1912.

**EARL SNEED**—A native of Kansas, but for many years a resident of Oklahoma, Mr. Sneed during the earlier part of his life, was successfully engaged in newspaper work, then practiced law, and in more recent years has been active in the oil business as president of the Sneed Royalty Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. In these various fields of endeavor he has shown great ability and enterprise and at one time he also took a very active and effective part in public life, serving for a number of years as city attorney of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is considered one

of the most progressive, substantial and useful citizens of Tulsa, in the fraternal and social life of which community he takes an active part.

G. Smith Sneed, father of the subject of this article, is a native of Illinois, but spent the greater part of his life in Kansas, now residing in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He married Mary Lavina Johnson, a native of Illinois, and they were the parents of six children: Inmon, a resident of Haviland, Kansas; Arlyn, a resident of Joplin, Missouri; Ninah, wife of E. M. Drake, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Earl, of whom further; Nannie, wife of Forest Kimble, of Tuttle, Oklahoma; and Dale, a resident of Tulsa and associated in business with his older brother Earl, in the capacity of vice-president and treasurer of the Sneed Royalty Company of Tulsa.

Earl Sneed was born in Cresline, Kansas, May 2, 1885, fourth child and third son of G. Smith and Mary Lavina (Johnson) Sneed. He was educated in the public schools and, when he was seventeen years of age, became reporter for a newspaper in Joplin, Missouri. He continued in this work for a number of years, being connected at different times with various newspapers in Joplin and later in Tulsa. After coming to Oklahoma he decided to resume his education and entered the University of Oklahoma, Norman, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913. He then resumed newspaper work and for a time served as state editor for the "Daily Oklahoman," Oklahoma City. He also took up the study of law and for a number of years was engaged actively in the practice of his profession. As early as 1910 he served as assistant county attorney at Cleveland, Oklahoma, and later he was city attorney for Tulsa, Oklahoma, filling both of these offices with much efficiency and with great devotion to the public welfare. Eventually he entered the oil business, in which he has met with much success. Together with his younger brother, Dale Sneed, he organized the Sneed Royalty Company of Tulsa, of which he has been president since its formation. Mr. Sneed is a director in the Producers National Bank of Tulsa, director in Protective Metals Company, president of Endowment Loan and Mortgage Company, director Tulsa Creamery Company, director North American Air Lines, and the Reiter-Foster Air Corporation. Mr. Sneed was the first advocate of the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress held annually in Tulsa. He is a member of several bodies of the Masonic Order, up to and including the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Thirty-second degree; as well as of the University and Country Clubs of Tulsa.

Mr. Sneed married, October 11, 1911, Nellie Frances Johnson a daughter of William H. and Racheal E. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Sneed are the parents of one son, Earl Sneed, Jr.

**THOMAS OLVAN CULLINS**—A native of Tennessee, Thomas Olvan Cullins, justice of the peace at Ada, devoted sixteen years of his earlier life to the dangerous and arduous duties of peace officer in one of Tennessee's largest cities before coming to Oklahoma. He settled in the Indian Territory about a year before it was merged into the State of Oklahoma, and thus it may be said that he has been identified with the State since its inception.

Mr. Cullins was born November 25, 1875, in Memphis, Tennessee, son of Thomas E. and Helen E. Cullins. Thomas E. Cullins for many years operated

a large wholesale grocery house in Nashville, Tennessee.

Thomas Olvan Cullins entered the grammar schools of Memphis, graduated from the high school, and later rounded out his schooling by a course in a Memphis business college. He obtained an appointment to the Memphis police force, and, as a member of the detective squad, gave sixteen years of his life to preserving the peace and protecting the citizens of that city from law-breakers. Soon after he had passed his thirty-first birthday, Mr. Cullins became enamoured of the vast opportunities then obtaining in the undeveloped Southwest and migrated to the Indian Territory. Locating at Ada, here he purchased the Post Office News Stand and operated it quite successfully for a number of years, finally disposing of this enterprise to take over a newspaper distribution concern. In the meantime, he had evinced a deep interest in public affairs and had become quite influential in political movements. This eventuated in his election to the office of justice of the peace, in 1926, and so satisfactorily did he administer the duties of this office that he was reelected in 1928, being unopposed at the polls. Upon assuming his judicial post, Mr. Cullins disposed of his newspaper distribution interests and is devoting himself conscientiously to the affairs of his office.

A member of the Democratic party, Mr. Cullins has ever been loyal to the issues and candidates of this organization, wherein his advice and counsel often prove beneficial. Of a genial and friendly disposition, he has been sought as a member by various social and fraternal societies, and is affiliated with the Izaak Walton League, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a Past Noble Grand of the last-named order. Mr. Cullins and his family worship in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Cullins married Ethel M. Holcomb, daughter of Rev. Samuel S. Holcomb, a Methodist minister, and of Clara Holcomb. The children of this union are: 1. Thomas O., born August 27, 1889, educated in grammar and high schools and graduate of East Central State Normal School at Ada; in 1916 appointed to Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; now holds commission of lieutenant in the United States Navy, stationed at Annapolis as navigation instructor. 2. Helen F., educated in grammar and high schools. Mr. Cullins' office is at No. 901 East Twelfth Street, Ada, while he and his family have their home at the corner of Thirteenth Street and Broadway, this city.

**FOSTER NATHANIEL BURNS**—Working his way into the business of detecting and apprehending criminals from his boyhood, Foster Nathaniel Burns is today the head of the National Detective Agency, with headquarters in Tulsa, an organization which he founded in 1916. For more than forty years Mr. Burns has been active in the profession he adopted, has held important public office and bears a fine reputation as a keen factor in the discovery and suppression of the criminal element. He is a man of wholesome personality, industrious, energetic, capable, a citizen of outstanding value to the community and to the State of Oklahoma.

He was born in Dallas County, Missouri, July 4, 1867, a son of John S. and Nancy (Maddox) Burns, the first-named a native of Missouri, the last of Tennessee. The elder Burns was a sheriff and United



States Marshal and he and his wife, both now deceased, were the parents of eight children, Foster being the eldest. After an elementary education in the local schools the boy entered his father's office at the age of sixteen years and began a study of the business that later became his life work. He eventually became United States Marshal in Missouri, subsequently being associated with various railroads throughout the Middle West as a detective. In 1913, while so engaged with the 'Frisco line, he was transferred from St. Louis to Tulsa, where he has since resided and made his headquarters. In 1914 he was appointed chief of police and served in that office in Tulsa for two years, when he organized the F. N. Burns National Detective Agency, which has membership in the World Detective Agency, of which he is one of the directors. Branch houses of his own establishment are located in Oklahoma City, Arkansas City, Wichita, Kansas; Tulsa, Texas; Westlaco, Texas; Shawnee and McAlester, Oklahoma. Mr. Burns is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, chairman of the Welfare Committee and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Foster Nathaniel Burns married in Springfield, Missouri, March 8, 1888, Mamie E. Fisher. They are the parents of four children: 1. Harry A., a graduate of Harvard University, and a practicing physician of Tulsa. 2. Kenneth C., president of the United Clay Products Company, of Tulsa. 3. Pauline, now the wife of Forrest C. Wills, of Tulsa. 4. Charles F., of Tulsa.

**WALTER G. MOORE**—Following the cattle business and other lines of effort, as suggested by the wanderings of his father, for many years, Walter G. Moore finally settled down on a fine garden truck farm near Lawton, which he has made to prosper through his industry and adaptability to the business of agriculture. The story of his life from boyhood is a record of travel from one place to another in the West, much of the time having been spent in Colorado and several enterprises having engaged the activities of his father and himself.

He was born in Denver, Colorado, October 12, 1888, a son of George C. Moore, English by birth, who came to this country in 1856 with his father when he was four years of age. The elder Moore settled first in Bridgeport, Connecticut, removing to Greeley, Colorado, in 1887. He was Joseph R. Moore, and was a minister of the Baptist faith with no permanent pulpit. In Colorado his son became a justice of the peace, but later removed to the Big Horn basin, there establishing the "4-X" ranch. This enterprise was eventually given up and a greenhouse and mercantile business opened in Denver in 1896. Son and father removed to Oklahoma in 1921, since which date they have lived on the farm near Lawton. Walter G. Moore is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Moore married, January 18, 1913, May Wellard, of Indiana, and they are the parents of one son Hubert D., born September 22, 1919.

**J. MARVIN REMINGTON**—Pioneer Pottawatomie County druggist, J. Marvin Remington had, with the exception of a few months in Oklahoma City, made his home in Shawnee from the time he first came to the town at its founding in 1895 until

his death, and with its growth and progress he was closely identified. A man of industrious habits, Mr. Remington was possessed of a courage and determination that enabled him to meet difficult situations, both the exigencies of pioneer life and the complications of a modern age when his business responsibilities and organization affiliations were multiplying, with unshakable confidence and poise. He faced life with a smile and a cheerful word for all with whom he came in contact—even in those last, long months when he carried in his mind the consciousness of the doctors' verdict that the condition of his heart might terminate his life at any moment.

Mr. Remington was born near Norburn, Carroll County, Missouri, December 5, 1862, of a family that, coming from England, became established in Virginia at an early day. Enoch Remington, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Virginian by birth, went in his early manhood to the new Illinois country to pioneer at Danville where he lived out his life and died. About 1858, Marvin Remington, his son, removed to Platte County, Missouri, where he served as county clerk for several years. During the Civil War he fought under General Price. He married Julia Leftwich, whose father, formerly a Virginian, was among the early settlers of Carroll County, Missouri. Of this union were born two children, J. Marvin, of whom further, and Laura, who became the wife of S. B. Cary, druggist of Kansas City, Missouri.

Reared on the Missouri farm until 1873, in that year J. Marvin Remington went to Wilson County, Kansas, when his family settled on a farm near Humboldt. Later he attended the public schools of Independence, Missouri, then spent two years in Woodland College there. It was in 1878 that he began the study of pharmacy, at the same time clerking in a drug store at Norburn. After three years here and seven years' employment in a drug store at Parsons, Kansas, he embarked in business for himself in a drug store at Mulvane, Kansas, in 1886. Disposing of this place in the fall of 1887, Mr. Remington went, after short periods spent in Parsons and Kansas City, to the Indian Territory, where he established a drug store at Purcell in the autumn of 1888. When the country was opened to settlement the following year he located a claim between Purcell and Lexington, continuing his Purcell business and establishing a second pharmacy in Lexington. In September, 1891, he went to Tecumseh, Pottawatomie County, where he built one of the first stores to be erected. In 1893 he opened a drug store in Perry, but later sold it to return to Tecumseh. When Shawnee had its beginning he built one of the first stores and also erected a comfortable residence in the new town. Although continuing to make his home in Shawnee, until 1900, he established, in 1898, a drug store in Chandler where he owned the Remington Building. Two years later he went to Oklahoma City to establish a drug store, declared at the time to be the finest between Dallas, Texas, and St. Louis, Missouri, but soon returned to Shawnee where he continued to manage his two drug stores, the Owl and the Crescent establishments, during the remainder of his life, except for another short period in Oklahoma City and a stay of a few months in Kansas City.

Mr. Remington was widely known among pharmacists of the State, who respected his professional ability and admired his business acumen. He was elected president of the Territorial Board of Pharmacy



and, instrumental in securing a charter for the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Remington later served as both secretary and treasurer of the organization. He was president of the State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, and headed the State Druggists' Association, and during his many years' connection with organized activities was instrumental in the framing and securing the passage of many laws looking toward the improvement of pharmaceutical practices.

A prominent figure in Masonic circles, Mr. Remington was affiliated with Shawnee Lodge, No. 637, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Independent Order of the Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks.

During his residence in Purcell Mr. Remington married Lena Johnson, a native Missourian. Mrs. Remington became known in Shawnee for her extensive charitable activities and she it was who initiated the movement that resulted in dedication of a park to the memory of Miss Aloysius Larch-Miller, martyr to the cause of woman suffrage. Mrs. Remington secured the deed to the property in the 800 block on North Broadway, Shawnee, and largely as a result of her personal enthusiasm and devotion to the cause the Aloysius Larch-Miller Memorial Park, with its flagpole, shrubbery and buildings—constructed from the wreckage left by the cyclone of 1924, was completed and presented to the town.

The death of Mr. Remington occurred suddenly as a result of the heart failure with which he had long been threatened, his passing bringing great sorrow to his devoted wife and a host of warm friends. The impressive Rose Croix midnight funeral services were conducted in his honor by Guthrie members of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in the Shawnee Convention Hall. The four leading officers of the State were assisted in the services by fifteen guards from Consistory No. 1 of Guthrie and by the choir of the Shawnee Episcopal Church. The ushers were members of the Elks, the druggists and Scottish Rite Masons of Shawnee. Among the five hundred who witnessed the solemn yet beautiful ceremonies where many who had traveled from towns at some distance to thus pay their respects to the memory of this man whom they had so honored in his lifetime. Afternoon services the next day were conducted by the Elks, and the Masonic Blue Lodge of Shawnee took charge of the committal at Fairview Cemetery.

**WAITE PHILLIPS**—In the amazing increase of America's national wealth during the past quarter century, no single factor has been more important than the development of the oil industry. From relative insignificance it has risen to a position of predominance in the economic conditions which have brought world leadership to the United States and to the men of this industry, who by their abilities, their vision, and untiring efforts have made this possible, we owe a debt that can never fully be discharged.

Waite Phillips, a leader in the Mid-Continent field, was attracted in early life by the almost unlimited possibilities which the Oklahoma oil industry offered to those who were able to take advantage of the op-

portunity, and the record of his success is one of the outstanding chapters in Oklahoma's industrial history. Born on January 19, 1883, at Conway, Iowa, he is a son of Lewis F. and Lucinda Josephine (Fau-cett) Phillips, who lived both in Nebraska and Iowa. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, and later entered the Shenandoah Normal College, from which he was graduated in 1903. Beginning his business career, he became associated with the Hawkeye Coal Company at Knoxville, Iowa, and later entered the employ of the Rex Coal and Mining Company, spending about two years in all in the coal business. At that time Mr. Phillips decided to make oil development his life's work, and coming West to Oklahoma, where his brothers, Frank and Lee Phillips, had preceded him, he joined with them in developing oil properties. In 1914 Mr. Phillips left Bartlesville, where he had settled, and removed to Fayetteville, Arkansas, taking over the management of the North Arkansas Oil Company and having special charge of the marketing end of the business. While not denying the importance of this phase, he felt that he preferred to be in direct contact with the oil fields, and had in mind especially an independent venture which he had been considering for some time. He thought the time was ripe for such an enterprise—that he himself had had a sufficiently long and varied experience to enable him to meet all problems successfully, and the rapid developments of the next few years completely justified his confidence and proved the correctness of his judgments. Returning to Oklahoma, he began operations in Okmulgee, in 1915, and within a few months made his first strike at Phillipsville, in 15-11, of Okmulgee County. Almost over night he became a millionaire, and as he continued to extend his operations during the boom years of the World War, he rose to a leading place among the oil men of the West. In 1924, Mr. Phillips sold out his first "accumulation" of oil properties to the Mid-Kansas Oil and Gas Company for a sum approximating \$5,000,000, and immediately began the formation of the Waite Phillips Company. In 1925, in one of the largest oil deals ever made in Tulsa, he disposed of his holdings to Blair and Company for \$25,000,000, but the following year found him again in the oil business, this time with the Philmack Company, which was merged with the Independent Oil and Gas Company late in 1927. Mr. Phillips is chairman of the board of the Independent Oil and Gas Company, which is a powerful factor in the Oklahoma oil fields. Although his success has been primarily in this industry, his activities have by no means been confined to oil operations. In banking circles and financial affairs he takes a leading part, particularly as chairman of the board of the Mid-Continent's second largest bank, the First National Bank and Trust Company of Tulsa.

Mr. Phillips is a man of deep culture and esthetic tastes, which he has gratified in the erection of the magnificent Philtower office building at Fifth and Boston streets, and an annex, 150 by 40, with foundation for sixteen stories now to be built on; also in building the beautiful residence on a large estate in the southeast section of Tulsa. His fairy-like summer home, on his ranch of 150,000 acres at Cimarron, in Northern New Mexico, is famous for its beauty throughout the Southwest. Through all his many activities he has maintained a warm interest in the welfare and progress of his adopted city and of the

whole Mid-Continent field, which he loves so well, contributing liberally to worthy movements whether civic or benevolent in nature. He contributed funds for the building of the Tulsa Legion Hut, built the Children's Home in Tulsa, and the Petroleum Engineering Building for the Tulsa University. He has also given freely of his time in the advancement of many causes, and only recently rendered valuable service as a director of the International Petroleum Exposition held at Tulsa, "the seat of government for the petroleum industry."

On March 30, 1909, Waite Phillips was married to Genevieve Elliott, of Knoxville, Iowa. Two children have been born to them: Helen Jane, and Elliott.

**BYRON L. ABERNETHY**—A native of Missouri and a graduate of that State's educational system, Mr. Abernethy, having studied journalism at college, entered that profession immediately after his graduation. After having been connected for several years with the Associated Press, he came to Duncan, Stephens County, in 1926, and since then has been editor of the "Duncan Banner," a position which he has filled with much ability.

Byron L. Abernethy was born at Joplin, Missouri, June 13, 1899, a son of Elbert C. and Clarabel (Richardson) Abernethy. He is an only son, but has two sisters. His father, a native of Mississippi, is still a resident of Joplin, Missouri, where he is successfully engaged in the lumber business. His mother is a native of what at the time of her birth was known as Indian Territory, but is now the State of Oklahoma. Mr. Abernethy was educated in the public schools of Joplin, Missouri, and, after having graduated from the local high school, entered the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, and there took up the study of journalism in that institution's school of journalism, graduating in 1921. He then became connected with the Associated Press, with which he remained for four years. In February, 1926, he became owner and editor of the "Duncan Banner," which he has continued to hold since then and in which he has shown unusual ability. Largely as the result of his work, this newspaper has steadily increased its influence and standing and today is one of the leading papers published in this section of Oklahoma. Mr. Abernethy is a member of the Duncan Rotary Club.

Mr. Abernethy married, June 13, 1923, Jean Houston.

**WILLIAM AGUSTA TAUER**—Known as an active member of the Masonic Order for more than half a century and as one of the oldest members of that fraternal body in Oklahoma, William Augusta Tauer, of Ponca City, was also one of the most progressive citizens of the State, where he had made his home since the opening of the Cherokee Strip, when he acquired a claim and settled. Independent in politics, he had served his community in public office with ability and was at all times devoted to the causes that were promulgated for the benefit of the whole people. He had a wide circle of close friends and commanded the admiration and respect of the whole population, who knew him as a man of rectitude and outstanding qualities that make for good citizenship.

He was a native of Germany, born March 4, 1844, the son of a farmer. He was educated in the elementary and high school grades in Germany, served three years in the Germany army and had acquired a prac-

tical knowledge of the carriage building trade before coming to America in 1863. He remained for a time in New York, where his fine workmanship kept him in profitable employment until he decided to seek a location in the West. He located in Oxford, Iowa, where he established a wagon and carriage building shop and turned out a great deal of fine, hand-made product. Here he remained for seven years, then selling his plant he went to Fort Worth, where he became foreman of a large manufacturing wagon plant. This he continued for about five years, then removing to Burnston, Nebraska, he again established a manufacturing plant and conducted it successfully for eleven years. With the opening of the Strip in 1893, he made the run and located near Ponca City, where he conducted a prosperous farm and also operated a carriage and wagon-making plant until 1925, when he disposed of all his interests and retired from active work. In Nebraska he served as a justice of the peace. His fraternal affiliations included membership in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and his wife, the Order of the Eastern Star. He was very active in religious work and for twenty-five years had been an elder of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred in Ponca City, Oklahoma, August 11, 1928.

William Augusta Tauer married, in Meringo, Iowa, February 26, 1870, Augusta Ann Masterson. Her parents were Henry and Susan Masterson, natives of England, her father having served in the British army. They came to the United States in the late '50s. Here Mr. Masterson enlisted in the 28th Iowa Infantry and served throughout the Civil War. Afterward he took up farming and was interested in local political affairs, having been county sheriff for one term. One of his particular prides was that he was a member of the guard of honor of the British army that served at the wedding of Queen Victoria of England. The children of William Augusta and Augusta Ann (Masterson) Tauer were: William L., and Myrtle G. Tauer, of Houston, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, respectively, the daughter being Mrs. Woolsey.

Mr. Tauer joined the local lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in 1897, was appointed chaplain in 1910, and served in that office until the time of his death. His Masonic brothers had charge of the impressive funeral ceremonies, while the regular religious services were conducted by the Rev. Nicholas Comfort, pastor of the Norman Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Tauer was a member for more than thirty years.

**MORGAN DONALDSON ROBINSON**—As a boy in Indiana, farm work was so inwrought into the mental and physical systems of Morgan Donaldson Robinson that he devoted his life to the work and became one of the most successful agriculturists in that district of Oklahoma of which Brame is the center. He was a man of most industrious nature, forceful in his occupation, far-visioned and possessed of a keen business mind. He made many friends by the strength of his attractive personality, by his generous deeds and his upright character, while the esteem of the entire community was acquired through his devotion to the civic affairs of the State and his lofty principles in all his relations with his fellowmen. He acquired considerable property near Brame and beautified his surroundings with ornamental and useful trees and shrubbery, for his love of natural beauty was as pronounced as his devotion to the development of the resources by which he was surrounded. For half a century he labored without



cessation, spending the last four years of his life in well-earned retirement. His death occurred in the Wilmington, Kansas, Hospital, November 11, 1924.

He was born in Indiana, on his father's farm, October 17, 1858, a son of William and Barbara Robinson, and after his school days he took up the work of agriculture, to which he devoted his life. Until 1876 he remained in Indiana, then coming West and locating in Winfield, Kansas, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land about six miles southeast of the town and entered upon its cultivation. This he continued until 1898, when he disposed of this property and paid \$3,000 cash for one hundred and sixty acres one and one-half miles south of Braman, Oklahoma. This land was not under cultivation and there were no buildings on the property. Mr. Robinson built a small home, broke the ground and began the growing of his first crops, principally wheat and corn. As time went on he had it all under cultivation and eventually erected on the site one of the finest homes in the district, with a large barn and other necessary buildings. He also planted about two hundred trees, cedar, pine, elm, cottonwood and sycamore. This land lies about two miles distant from a fine oil field and is estimated as worth four hundred dollars an acre. In 1920 Mr. Robinson retired from active work and rested on his well-earned laurels as one of the most successful farmers of the district. He was a Democrat in his political affiliation and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the insurance on which he carried for the congregation and of which he was treasurer and steward.

Morgan Donaldson Robinson married, in Winfield, Kansas, August 9, 1884, Lydia Gardner, daughter of Henry, a pioneer farmer of Kansas, and his wife, Lydia Gardner.

Countries in a state of development are fostered in their growth by the pioneers who break the soil and produce the essentials of civilized life. Mr. Robinson was one of the leaders in this field and as such will long hold high place in the gratitude of the people of Oklahoma for the part he took in the constructive development of the State.

**WILLIE E. PIPER**—It was with an elementary education that Willie E. Piper, now a successful merchant of Bartlesville, left school determined to make his way in the world. What followed is common history of the district in which he has conducted his business for ten years and which is growing with every year of its life. Mr. Piper is eminently a business man of high grade, keen of mind, an analyst of character, altruistic in his nature, ambitious and industrious. He has always shown a deep appreciation of the fundamental rule that coöperation spells success and to that end has not failed to extend it in full to those who make up the commercial world in which he has cast his lot. Possessed of a virile personality and a high regard for the duties which devolve upon every citizen, he has not failed to live up to the tenets of that responsibility and in doing so has won the esteem of his fellows and a right to a high place in the business world of Oklahoma.

He was born in McCune, Kansas, December 5, 1884, a son of William Miller Piper, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who removed to the West and became a stockman and farmer, and of Emma (Jackson) Piper, born in Alton, Illinois. He was educated in the country schools of Kansas up to the eighth grade and then obtained a position in a furniture store,

where he worked until the year 1919, when he left that service in order to engage in business independently. For this purpose he selected Bartlesville, established a furniture store and has since conducted it successfully. He is a Republican in his political affiliation, a member of the First Baptist Church of Bartlesville and belongs to the local Kiwanis Club.

Willie E. Piper married, at Coffeyville, Kansas, December 20, 1905, Etta Blanche Cavenar, daughter of John Thomas and Sarah Amelia (Ruthrauff) Cavenar, and they are the parents of Milton Arthur, born in Independence, Kansas, February 19, 1908.

**TIMOTHY MAHONEY**—On Main Street, in the city of Tonkawa, Oklahoma, the new residence of Mrs. Sarah Mahoney, beautiful in design and construction, both inside and out, stands as a monument to the contributions of Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney to the life of their State. The lovely interior, the architecture of the great staircase, the English tone of the heavy beamed ceiling, the cheerfulness of the rooms—all these are qualities that give an effect most artistic, warm and pleasant, and cause many to say that the Mahoney home is the finest in Tonkawa. Since the death of Timothy Mahoney, Mrs. Mahoney has been active in the care of his business interests, which are so extensive as to prohibit her from taking the full part in the social life of her city that she would like to take.

Timothy Mahoney was born on April 11, 1860, at Galena, Illinois, son of Michael and Margaret Mahoney. His father was a farmer by occupation, and came to Oklahoma soon after the opening of the Cherokee Strip; here he purchased a farm and remained until his death. The farm consisted of about one hundred and sixty acres of land, just south of Tonkawa, and of this property Timothy took charge while his father was still alive, and upon the latter's death inherited it. Before he came to Oklahoma, Timothy Mahoney had been employed on farms in Iowa, and had lived in Denver, Colorado, for five years, employed in smelting work. It was in July, 1903, that he came to Oklahoma, where he was fitted by his past experience to go into agricultural work on a large scale on his father's land. In 1923 he removed to Tonkawa, where he lived retired, having leased his land for drilling oil; but while drilling operations were still in progress, he was suddenly taken sick. His illness was followed by his death, August 31, 1925.

In addition to his work in this connection, Mr. Mahoney was active in public affairs, having been, in his political alignment, a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and, fraternally, a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Mahoney is a member of the Royal Neighbors of America, with which she has been associated for twenty-four years; while she is also a member of the Rebekahs, and the Order of the Eastern Star, having been connected with these organizations for four years.

Mrs. Mahoney was, before her marriage, Sarah Jane Mack, daughter of George H. and Emma J. Mack, and she was married to Timothy Mahoney on April 11, 1898, in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The religious faith of both herself and her husband has been that of the Methodist Episcopal church. By their marriage there were five children: 1. Eva M., born October 24, 1899. 2. Frances, born March 17, 1902. 3. Leonard, born April 17, 1904. 4. Vernon, born September 1, 1909. 5. Eugene, born June 23, 1920.



**THOMAS JEFFERSON McPEEK**—One of the prominent stock raisers and farmers of Oklahoma was Thomas Jefferson McPeek, who was engaged in this business for nearly forty years, and who at the time of his death, had accumulated nine hundred acres of land, eighteen miles northwest of Guthrie.

Thomas J. McPeek was born March 14, 1859, in Minnesota, and was the son of Thomas J. and Susan McPeek. When he was seven years old, the family moved to Eureka, Kansas, where his father became a large landowner and stockman. Mr. McPeek, after attending school in Kansas, went as a young man of twenty-one, to the old Indian Territory, and rented land south of Bartlesville, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1889, at the opening of the Indian Territory, Mr. McPeek and his brother, Dr. J. W. McPeek, made the run and took up a claim four miles east of Lovell. Since the death of Mr. McPeek, his wife has conducted the business, including the leasing of land for oil development.

Mr. McPeek was an active worker in the Democratic party, and served on the Election Board. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias, and both Mr. and Mrs. McPeek were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mulhall, of which Mrs. McPeek was president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Thomas J. McPeek was married, July 25, 1900, at Mulhall, Indian Territory, to Effie B. McNeal, daughter of Nathan and Mary J. McNeal. Nathan McNeal served in the Civil War, 31st Ohio Regiment, Company A, for eighteen months, with the rank of corporal, and was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. He moved from Ohio to Greene County, Ohio, and to Oklahoma in 1898, locating in Perry, where he purchased a large tract of land and retired from active business. There was one stepson, Paul. The children of Thomas J. and Effie B. (McNeal) McPeek were: 1. Helen Faye. 2. Raymond Mark. 3. William M. 4. Ione Mildred.

In the death of Mr. McPeek, the city of Guthrie lost a most valued citizen, and a man highly esteemed and respected by the circle of his acquaintances.

**JACOB CHARLES LESH**—One of the men responsible for the development of the oil industry in Oklahoma was Jacob Charles Lesh, of Guthrie. His interests included producing, refining, and wholesale and retail selling, and his judgment of suitable territories for operations was remarkable.

Jacob Charles Lesh was born October 5, 1879, at New Prairie, Ohio, the son of Aaron J. and Emily Lesh. Aaron J. Lesh moved with his family to Kansas when the son was a small boy. Jacob C. Lesh attended school in Kansas, and when, at the age of nineteen, the family met financial reverses, he purchased a candy store at Paoli, Kansas, with a capital of fifty dollars cash. He remained in this business for ten years, and with innate business ability, operated most successfully, being recognized as one of the leading business men of the city. Aaron J. Lesh had in the meantime established himself in the wholesale and retail oil business, building the first refinery at Arkansas City, and the first pipeline from Blackwell to Arkansas City. In 1913, he went to Oklahoma, and established himself as a jobber of oil at Guthrie, which he continued until 1920, when he sold his business, and started in as an oil producer in Logan County. Mr. Lesh was one of the first to buy land outright instead of paying the high leases and royal-

ties which were prevalent. He accumulated several hundred acres of land in Logan County, although from time to time he bought and sold royalties and leases. There were various fluctuations in his business returns, as is customary in the oil industry. He was much interested in the Seminole oil field, and although he never operated in that section, his judgment regarding the possibilities of the Seminole region has become more than vindicated, as it has proved one of the world's largest oil fields. He had a rare knowledge of the oil business, including all its branches from production to final sale to the consumer. He was actively engaged in business at the time of his death, March 30, 1925. Mrs. Lesh has since that time taken full charge of the properties, and is managing them with unusual skill and executive ability, constantly increasing the amount of business done.

Mr. Lesh was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He was an organizer of the Country Club, a charter member, and at the time of his death, was serving as president. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious preference, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jacob Charles Lesh was married, September 7, 1909, at Osawatomie, Kansas, to Eula Harker, daughter of David and Menett Harker. Their children were: 1. Winifred, born November 14, 1911. 2. Juliana, born January 28, 1917. 3. Jacquelin, born July 1, 1920. 4. Jacob Charles, Jr., born December 25, 1921.

Mr. Lesh was highly esteemed in Guthrie for his personal qualities, and for the courage and fortitude displayed in his last illness. He was always keenly interested in the welfare of his city, and admired for the integrity displayed in all his business dealings.

**JOHN HENRY KANE**, a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Kansas with his parents, while a boy. He is a typical example of a self-made man. During his high school course he worked in a bank after school hours and on Saturdays, and after working his way through an academic course at the Kansas State Teachers' College at Emporia, Kansas, was principal of the Greensburg High School, and received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws at the University of Kansas. After graduation in 1900 he practiced law at Kansas City, Missouri, specializing in oil litigation and Indian land titles, as the eastern portion of Oklahoma (at that time Indian Territory) was then opening to settlement and developing as an oil country. This activity led him finally to take up his permanent residence at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, in 1906. He was the first county attorney of Washington County, and active in the formative days of the State of Oklahoma. During the war he was chairman of the Washington County Council of Defense, and always has been an active worker in local affairs in his community, serving as president of the Rotary Club and other civic bodies. Oil and gas law has been his specialty and he is outstanding in that line of his profession. Recently he has been honored by his profession by being elected president of the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He is now vice-president and general counsel of Phillips Petroleum Company, president of State Aircraft Company, and serves as an executive and director of numerous oil companies and banking institutions.

Mr. Kane brought as his bride to Oklahoma, Louise (Miller) Kane, a Vassar graduate. They have three sons, John, Bob, and Dick. Bob and Dick have yet to

go to college, while John is now a junior in the University of Kansas.

**SAMUEL ANDERSON**—Active in the affairs of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where he has spent a number of years of his life, Samuel Anderson is one of the foremost citizens of this place. He is a full-blood Creek Indian, and was born near Calvin, Indian Territory, on June 20, 1895, son of Thomas and Heley Anderson, both of the Creek tribe. His parents died before he was four years old, however, and he was educated in the Creek Orphan Home, at Okmulgee, Indian Territory. Subsequently, he attended the public schools at Calvin, Oklahoma, as well as those of Haskell Institute, of Lawrence, Kansas; and then he studied at Dwight Mission, Marble City, Oklahoma, and at the Rhaes Auto School, in Kansas City, Missouri, and the Okmulgee Business College, in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Such was the educational background of Mr. Anderson, who in 1916 and 1917 rendered valuable military service to his country as a member of the Oklahoma National Guard, in which connection he served in Company G, of the Infantry, on the Mexican border. He enlisted in the United States Army, Coast Artillery Department, and was trained for service at San Francisco, California. He then became identified with the First Army Artillery Park for service overseas, and embarked with the American Expeditionary Forces at Camp Mills, New York, on August 1, 1918, for La Havre, France, via Liverpool, England. He trained a short time in Angoulême, France, and for six weeks was engaged in the Meuse-Argonne drive. He sailed on April 21, 1919, from Bordeaux, France, and then, on May 1, 1919, landed again at Camp Mills, New York. On May 17 of the same year, he was mustered out of the army at Camp Park, Arkansas. Thereupon, he returned to school at Kansas City, Missouri, after which he served for a short time as clerk for the American Express Company, at Kansas City. He then removed to Okmulgee, in 1920, and entered the United States Interior Department as interpreter. From then he served as assistant field clerk in the United States Interior Department, until named field clerk in July, 1926. In this position he has continued to the present time, and has fulfilled all his duties in a most efficient and creditable manner. This district comprises two counties, and it is the richest among the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes. Mr. Anderson is the youngest full-blooded Indian field clerk in the department in Oklahoma. In 1924 and 1927 he was a delegate to Washington, District of Columbia, for the Creek tribes of Indians relative to their claims against the United States Government, and in 1924 was elected secretary of the Creek National Council, in which capacity he has served since that time. He was elected treasurer of the Society of Oklahoma Indians at their convention in 1927. He holds the rank of lieutenant in the Reserve Eighth Motor Transport Corps, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Anderson is a member of a number of organizations which play important rôles in the affairs of Oklahoma. He holds membership in the Officers' Reserve Association, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the American Legion, at Okmulgee; and the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order his affiliation is with Lodge No. 199 of Okmulgee. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, of which he is a regular attendant. In politics,

he has aligned himself with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he has constantly supported. His favorite hobbies are the games of baseball and football.

Samuel Anderson married, on June 28, 1921, Martha Gibson, a Creek Indian, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, who is a granddaughter of the Chief Samuel Checotah. The latter was a minister of the gospel, and worked among the Creek Indians for a number of years. He served two terms as chief of the Creek Nation. His second term expired during the summer of 1883. He died on September 7, 1883. He served with the Confederate Army as major during the Civil War. The children of Samuel and Martha (Gibson) Anderson are: 1. Jorene G. 2. Samuel, Jr.

**WALTER LEE MOSIER**—Tulsa, Oklahoma, has many bright young men in business whose ambitions and energy are destined to make the progress of this city continued for several decades, and none among this group is more progressive and ambitious than Walter Lee Mosier, manager of the National Grand Army at Tulsa, and also active as an automobile salesman. He is a native of this State, and is a grandson of Thomas Mosier who was an interpreter for the Osage Tribe of Indians. His father, who was a native of Oklahoma, was Eugene Mosier and his mother, who was born in Arkansas, was Fanny Belle (McGraw) Mosier. His father, who is now deceased, was engaged in real estate dealing and was known as a capitalist. His mother, who is still living, makes her home in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. They had four children: 1. Madeline, now the wife of G. G. German of Pawhuska, Oklahoma. 2. John, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri. 3. Iola May (deceased). 4. Walter Lee, of whom further.

Walter Lee Mosier was born in Osage County, Oklahoma, on January 30, 1906. His education was gotten in different parts of the country, and among the schools which he attended are the San Diego Military Academy at San Diego, California, where he was for one and one-half years. He then went to the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri. Later, he went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, on account his health, and in 1924 he came to live in Tulsa.

Mr. Mosier is not only a coming young man in business, but he is socially well liked and makes many friends. He has only been in this city for four years, and in that time, he has become generally known and found his place in the social and business life of this city. In his fraternal associations, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in this organization has many friends.

On June 18, 1926, Walter Lee Mosier married Manon Louise Johnson, of Springfield, Missouri.

**COMRAD KEIL**—Coming to the United States from his native Russia when he was twenty-one years of age, Comrad Keil eventually found his way to the land of opportunity and settled in Oklahoma in 1902. By industry and a knowledge of farming, learned from his father in his boyhood, he accumulated a great deal of valuable land and came to be one of the most important citizens of Bessie. Mr. Keil was a devout member of the Lutheran church and inspired with a civic interest that kept him to the forefront in all enterprises of a character calculated to be for the benefit of the whole people. He was a kindly, genial man, a staunch Democrat in his po-





Samuel Anderson





litical beliefs and possessed of the highest grade of moral rectitude, a man whose loss was a severe blow to the community where he had lived and labored for more than a quarter of a century.

He was born in Russia, December 23, 1870, a son of Comrad and Christina Keil, and received an elementary education in that country. In 1891 he came to America and for a short time made his home in Baltimore, Maryland, afterward coming to Lehigh, Kansas, where he found employment on a farm. He purchased some property in Kansas, but disposed of it and moved westward in 1902, taking a farm nine miles south of Clinton. He cultivated this land and purchased three hundred twenty acres additional, near Bessie, which he rented to others and with the proceeds established a general merchandise business at Bessie in 1912, continuing to conduct it until 1922, during which period he had prospered to such extent that he was able to dispose of it satisfactorily

and invest in other real estate, including a residence in Clinton, where he was living in practical retirement at the time of his death, December 7, 1923.

Comrad Keil married, in Russia, December 28, 1890, Sophia Heintz, daughter of Donald and Mary Heintz, and they were the parents of five children: Mary, Phillip Manuel, Olga, Sophia Jack, and William.

It is infrequent that a man achieves so much in the course of life that is of general benefit to his neighbors in the quiet and unassuming manner of this son of Russia. He was peculiarly skilled in the work he set himself out to perform and carried it along so smoothly that it seemed like a well-oiled piece of machinery, and not until he was gone did the full importance of its results dawn upon its beneficiaries. He was a very able and very important factor in the progress of this community, with a multitude of friends to mourn his loss.







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- Bayless, Mary M., p. 252—Since going to press Mrs. Bayless passed away, June 7, 1928.  
 Deignan, John A., p. 102—Since going to press Mr. Deignan passed away, July 4, 1929.  
 Lewis, Ida M., p. 374—Since going to press Mrs. Lewis passed away, January 8, 1929.  
 Martin, Charles F., Jr., p. 553—Since going to press Mr. Martin passed away, March 28, 1929.  
 Nimmo, Lucy C., p. 241—Since going to press Mrs. Nimmo passed away, February 16, 1929.  
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 Shick, Sophia, p. 488—Since going to press Mrs. Shick passed away, August 14, 1929.  
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