

MAYTUBBY, PETER, Jr.

INTERVIEW

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BIOGRAPHY FORM
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma

#7257

Field Worker's name Lula Austin

This report made on (date) August 24, 1937 1937

1. Name Peter Maytubby Jr. (Chickasaw)

2. Post Office Address Caddo, Oklahoma

3. Residence address (or location) Northwest in City

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month March Day 31 Year 1872

5. Place of birth Boggy Depot

6. Name of Father Peter Maytubby Place of birth Mississippi (Chickasaw)

Other information about father _____

7. Name of Mother Rufina Carney Place of birth _____

Other information about mother _____

Notes or complete narrative by the field worker dealing with the life and story of the person interviewed. Refer to Manual for suggested subjects and questions. Continue on blank sheets if necessary and attach firmly to this form. Number of sheets attached _____.

Lula Austin, Field Worker
Indian Pioneer History, S-149.
August 24, 1937.

INTERVIEW WITH
Peter Maytubby, Jr.
Caddo, Oklahoma.

My father was a full-blood Chickasaw, and a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, October 10, 1837. He was only three years old when he came to the Indian Territory with his parents. His parents settled at Boggy Depot, later moving six miles north of Caddo, to what is now known as the Maytubby oil spring. There he built a large home, which was the gathering place of the young people. Mrs. Hancock of Caddo introduced Robert L. Owen to Daisy Hester at the home of Peter Maytubby.

At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate army and became captain of Troop A. under Douglass H. Cooper. He was the father of a family of twelve children, and was married three times. In 1857, he married Miss Hiles, a Choctaw. His second wife was Mrs. Rufina Carney Folsom, a Choctaw, and his third wife was Miss Tabitha Bailey, a white.

When a little boy my father would go on the trail and when he would come to the crossroads he would peep up and if no one was coming he would cross, but if he

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could see anyone he would hide.

In later years Maytubby Springs became a famous resort and people came there from great distances to drink the healing water. Father built a hotel, which was always so full that many would have to camp on the ground.

My father told this about Mr. Giles Thompson, who owned the salt works. Mr. Thompson sold salt for 50 cents a bushel. The Indian Government decided to pass a law charging him a royalty of 25 cents a bushel. When they told him, he said "That is all right." So they passed the bill and he just went up on the salt charging 75 cents a bushel instead of 50 cents.

I was born at Boggy Depot March 31, 1872. When I grew to manhood I took considerable part in United States affairs. I am enclosing copies of letters I received while holding office.

On August 7, 1902, I was directed to be present at Colbert during an election. The order was revoked and I later heard that they sent two Creek Indians in my place. I supposed it was because I was so well known in the locality.

On September 27, 1902, I was directed to proceed to

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Tuskahoma, the Capital of the Choctaw Nation, to preserve the peace during the session of the Choctaw Council.

B. F. Hackett was United States Marshal at that time. He was in Tuskahoma at this time and should not have been there. He was later removed from office for being there. It was during the election of the Choctaw Chief. Hunter was contending for the seat claiming that he was elected and McCurtain claimed he was elected. McCurtain gained the seat. There was no trouble but the United States sent negro soldiers to keep order.

The girls at the Tuskahoma College were all excited when they heard the soldiers were coming, for they thought they might find sweethearts among them but were greatly disappointed when the negro soldiers arrived.

The Snake Indians did not want the government to divide the land. They would go out and pull^{up} the government corner posts. Sam Fryer, a Choctaw Snake Indian, was reported to the Indian Agent, and I was sent out to arrest him, but he promised me he would not bother these corner posts again so I let him go.

Salmon T. Hotema, a Snake Indian preacher was known as a witch killer. He was at one time our district attorney.

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I knew two women and three children whom he killed because he thought they were witches. Hotema was sent to the pen for these murders and died while there.