

The end of the war found him still in the service and holding the rank of lieutenant. He became prominent in the Seminole Nation from that time on. In 1866 he represented the South, or Confederate Southerners, in the negotiation of the new Seminole treaty with the Government at Washington, and signed that instrument as a witness. After the close of the war, Colonel John Jumper and John Chupco, the leaders of the two factions into which the Seminole people had been divided by that struggle, jointly ruled as chiefs for more than a quarter of a century. Chupco survived Jumper but a short time and, after his death, John F. Brown was chosen as a principal chief of the Seminole Nation, a position which he held almost constantly for more than a quarter of a century. He engaged in mercantile business, as well as the ownership or managership of a large farm. He was greatly interested in education and it was largely through his interested efforts that the Seminole schools at Emahaka and Mekusukey were established by the Seminole National Government. He took great interest in the building of the first railroads into and through the Seminole country. For many years before his death he was an ordained minister in the Baptist church, main-