

reform movements, which finally culminated in civil strife which was called by the Indians "The Green Peach War," on account of its occurrence when the peaches were green. Ispicchie was worsted in the engagement but after a time he became reconciled to the policies of Checote and in later years became chief of the Creek Nation. During the twelve years that Checote was chief, the Creek people reached their highest standard in moral and religious living. He broke the habit of plurality of wives practiced by some at that time. By precept and example he taught his people the importance of peace and industry. He had the council to confer the rights of citizenship upon a limited number of white men that the nation might have the benefit of their superior knowledge in civilization and leadership. His ability was recognized by the other chiefs of the Five Civilized Tribes and his counsel was respected and often sought. General Grant once said of him: "He is the greatest Indian I have ever met." Capt. F. B. Severs, who for years lived among the Creeks and one time was the secretary of Chief Checote, said to the writer: "I have lived a long time and met many men, but I have found no greater mind than his, especially in way of executive ability." Some of the documents he helped to prepare and sign, which were presented to the government at Washington, in the years 1872-74, protesting against the proposal of our