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INTERVIEW.

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LEST WE FORGET

The picture in this group represents the last reunion of the old Indian Territory Deputy United States Marshals at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where so many in times past had gathered together in the enforcement of law and order of the Section known as Indian Territory.

The building in the background is the Old United States where eighty-eight criminals passed out to the gallows for execution, for their terrible crimes of murder.

The program used on this occasion is presented with the names of those taking part in this program also the names of those Deputy United States Marshals who lost their lives in the enforcement of law and order and preparing the Indian Territory for Statehood. It will be indicated and marked opposite the names of all those known to be dead up to the present time.

This short article is written in the memory of those brave men who gave their lives for others.

~~These men travelled five hundred miles from Fort Smith,~~  
and sometimes would be gone on trips two to three months. Their activities are comparable to the famous Texas Rangers and the Mounted Police of Canadian Provinces. Therefore the writer deems it just, fit, and proper that their activities in enforcing law and order should be commemorated and honored by their posterity and the future and present generations of this great State of

Oklahoma who owe so much to them for their sacrifices which often meant loss of life and health.

"Lest We Forget"

The writer again wants to state that no braver set of men ever lived than the old Indian Territory deputy United States marshals. They possessed all the cunning of the animal in pursuit and location of fugitives, again the writer wants to state the night was never too dark, the weather too severe the roads and trails too rough or crooked for the old deputy to fail to act and they had all those conditions to contend against. Not a public or Section line road, not a bridge across any river, and very few ferries. Yet the old deputy received call for his services at midnight save as noon, and he went.

These activities are only a few of the duties performed by the United States marshals and their deputies who did more to prepare Indian Territory for Statehood than any other set of men. Let us hope that the present generation and future generation won't forget.

CAPTURE OF NED CHRISTIE  
BY DEPUTY U. S. MARSHALS

Ned Christie was a full blood Cherokee Indian, a member of the Cherokee Council of law makers and an educated man. From some unknown cause he killed a deputy U.S. Marshal by the name of Maples who lived at Bentonville, Arkansas. After killing the Deputy Marshal he became a fugitive from justice and a very desperate man. He surrounded himself with other desperat men who, sympathized with him and defied efforts to capture him. He built for himself a strong log house which acted as a fort. In two encounters the deputy Marshals were repulsed and quite a number were wounded some seriously, finally a posse was organized to capture him at all hazards. Paden Tolbert organized a body of officers to capture him knowing him to be a desperate man and a good rifle shot and his house a fort they went to Coffeyville, Kansas secured a three pound cannon and gathered up the following posse : Paden Tolbert, Peck Thomas, Dave Rust, William Ellis, Charles Copeland, Annis Mills, Tom Johnson, G. S. White, William Smith, Peck Bruner, and Birkett, Ab Allen, ~~West Beeman~~, Harry Clayland, E. D. Ratteree, Barney Connelly, and William Isbell. These men gathered from different points in Arkansas and Indian Territory. They arrived at Ned Christie's home

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November 2, 1892, and commenced a siege, Christie gave battle with one of his friends by the name of Wolf, the battle lasted all day over two thousand rifle bullets was fired, and thirty shots from the three pound canon, all of no avail. On the second day November 3rd, Charles Copeland got within thirty feet of the house behind a stack of rails and a wagon, four others came up to help him, their names were William Ellis, Paden Tolbert, William Smith and G. S. White, Copeland had six, six inch sticks of dynamite at a signal Paden Tolbert and William Smith went out from the right side of the rails and Williams Ellis and G. S. White on the left side and commence firing Copeland ran direct to the house and placed the six sticks of dynamite under the house and fired them, which blew up the house or fort which was destroyed by deafening explosion and Christie was killed and the others captured. Some of the men wounded in previous battles with Christie carried their hurts permanently until their death. Attached to this story will be a picture of some of the men who participated in this capture. It is not known at present time February 11, 1937, whether any of those brave men are living, the writer C. B. Rhodes did not participate in this capture, but served in years afterward with most of those men and found them true and loyal and brave. Furthermore they were outstanding citizens of their country. G. S. White was a Captain in the U. S. Army during the Civil War and came from East Tennessee. The writer details this story of these brave men.

(LEST WE FORGET)

ERNEST H. HUBBARD

ERNEST H. HUBBARD was Chief Deputy U. S. Marshall, Muskogee of U. S. Court, born September 12, 1871 at Kokoma, Indiana, came to Carthage, Missouri with parents when six years old lived in Carthage until 1889. When he came to Muskogee, I. T. 1891 he worked for Muskogee Phoenix, clerk in Post Office, worked for G. W. Turner Furniture hardware Co., 1898. 1900 was appointed office deputy U. S. Marshall, July 1st, by Dr. Leo Bennett, served until 1916, served in U. S. Clerk's office four years, then he returned to U. S. Marshalls Office 1921 as Chief deputy has been there up to the present date, Feb. 12, 1937. Mr. Hubbard is perhaps the best known deputy U. S. Marshall in the U. S. because of his efficiency and long service. His wife was, Madge E. (Orbison) Hubbard, born Sept. 9, 1873 in North Carolina.

His daughter Ruch Hubbard Guigan was born April 28, 1897 in Muskogee on the site of present Turner Hotel.