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Nettie Cain, research worker
March 10, 1937

Sec-8-T-8-R-8 in the southeast one-fourth owned by

D. G. Jennings,

Cathern Wirt Lowery, born Dec. 28, 1806. Died March 11, 1888. (Mother of Dr. Lowery, physician to the Seminole Indians).

Hamilton Irvin, son of John and Elibith Ross, born March 18, 1866--Died July 7, 1866.

John Livingston, son of Rev. J. R. and Martha J. Ramsay, born Oct. 2, 1851--Died Dec. 5, 1872.

Rev. John Lilly born in Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 16, 1811, Died at the Seminole Mission Indian Territory April 12, 1870. He was a pioneer Missionary among the Seminole Indians, entering the field of his labor 1848.

Electa Mary Brown, born Dec. 13, 1870--Died March 2, 1873.

This is the oldest Cemetery that is known and needs to be taken care of at once. In a very sad condition.

Sec-17-R-8-T-8 Nw of 17

Robert, husband of Lizzie Johnson, born 1824--died Dec. 13, 1893. (This is the father of J. Cody Johnson, negro).

J. Cody Johnson, made trips to Washington in the interest of the Seminole Affairs. Was also an interpreter for the Seminole tribe.

F. G. Alex as given
to Nettie Cain, research worker.
March 10, 1937

F. G. Alex was born Oct. 18, 1872 near Eufaula. Father's name was H. Alex, he was born at Sallisaw, Mother Susan Alex born at Eufaula was a Creek Indian.

Old Military road: Salmon Williams, white man was great uncle of F. G. Alex by marriage, operated a ferry boat one mile west of the Katy railroad bridge near Eufaula. Was first run by oars and then by cable, about 60 feet long, two teams and wagons could be taken across at the same time, this was about 1868.

At the beginning of the Civil War, F. G. Alex, family left Eufaula by the Ft. Holmes. Grandfather on mother's side was present when a shipload of cargo was captured at Ft. Gibson. General Porter was one of the generals in the battle at Big Cabin, near Bernado. The northern army sent a bunch of men to cut hay, several of the southern soldiers attacked them and killed the men and seized the teams and supplies. This happened near Ft. Gibson.

Green Peach War: Gen. Pleasant Porter served on the right side, Isparhecher and men were on the wrong side. They met with their men at old Sac & Fox Agency (north of Shawnee). The Chief of the Sac & Fox Indians came out and stopped them.

That night all the men ran off, later being captured by U. S. Soldiers.

Jacob Harrison served as light horseman of the Seminole Nation until 1911. F. G. Alex of Sewoka was commissioned to serve. The Indian police then had guns as do not. Then the prisoners were transported to Ft. Smith, Ark., later to Muskogee. Later Judge Raymond, first commission; then Judge Don R. Frasier, and Judge Tate. Mr. Alex's job while serving as a light horseman was interpreter for the Creek Tribe, he is now 64 years of age. Mr. Alex has served as Sunday School Superintendent of the Creek Association, serving 40 churches on his district.

Rena Coker as given by F. G. Alex
to Nettie Cain, Indian Research
Worker. March 16, 1937

Rena Coker was borned in 1847 somewhere in Florida. When loaded on boat to leave Florida, she was six years old. Changed boats (place unknown) was unloaded at Ft. Smith, Ark., loaded in a wagon and transported to the Poteau river south of Ft. Smith. The Coker family was only four in number, the mother and three girls, the father Hatulka Harjo, was killed by some wild Indians while bringing some Seminole Indians to this Country from Florida.

The Civil War came and many of the Indians started North, some Southern soldiers overtaken them. They had a Skirmish, the Indians won and proceeded on their way. When the southern soldiers found a negro with the Indians they always took them if possible. The Southern soldiers started to take four children from their mother, the oldest boy Jacob Harrison was taken they thought he was a negro boy. A meeting was called and proved he was an Indian. His youngest brother ran off in the mean time and joined the Northern Army. Sonnake was the mother of the children. The father had hid out and never was heard of any more.

After the close of the Civil War they came back to the forks of the South Canadian river, there was a few empty houses so they stayed there about a year. In the spring the

women grubbed the ground and made a garden. In the Summer they left there and went to Sulphur. There the plain wild Indians attacked them, killing a man and wife, the child was saved by falling in a ditch. On another occasion, a young girl started after the doctor for her father and the wild Indians killed her.

In these days there wasn't any trails, the road was made as they traveled.

Smallpox epidemics. Several people died. The doctor would take pus from a smallpox blister and vaccinate the other people that had not had them.

Rations were issued after the Civil War. It consisted of flour, corn, sugar, beans and sweet potatoes. They had no coffee but would take corn and parch it and make coffee that tasted very much like postum. Some of the people would run out of food from one time to another.

In these days they had nothing to farm with but hoes. They raised a garden of rice and sweet potatoes.

The Coker family lived in two miles of the run of '89. Tom Coker loaned his horses and guns to the white men to make the "run" on. One man's horse got scared and he couldn't stop it so he fell off the horse at his stake and cut his head awful bad, but he kept working, some of the men almost starved. They

came to the Coker home for food.

Music: In those days they had no kind of music but one day she went to a gathering, it was against the rules for the young and old to meet together. She heard a strange noise and went to the door but all were young people so she passed on to the backyard to where an old lady was making sofky. Later she learned it was Gov. Brown playing a fiddle.

Has picture of the old Council house and many of the light horseman, was made in 1904. The old council house stands one mile north of Newoka on the doctor place, being used as a dwelling at present.

In the early day, they planted a sugar cane and when it was ready to cut, they would make a mortar and press the juice then boil it down to sugar.