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

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. Name	litian to James	
e. Post Office Add	iress	
. Residence addre	ess (or location) 110	J Street 3.W.
. DATE OF BIRTH:	Month November	Day 18 Year 1800
5. Place of birth	Bir your aprimes (a	o ne County) Kentucky
. Name of Father	ingres B. Johnson	Place of birth chantucky
Other informat	ion about father	chart
	_	Place of birth K entucky
story of the person and questions. Con	n interviewed. Refer to tinue on blank sheets	worker dealing with the life and o Manual for suggested subjects if necessary and attach firmly to

Experiences of William B. Johnson Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Gainsville was the headquarters for the cattlemen of the southwest, and was a larger trade content than it is to-day. In 1890 I came to Ardmore, Indian Territory. The population at that time was between three and four hundred. We all went together and made donations for schools and churches. Mike Gorman was chairman of the road and bridge committee in the early days, and roads and bridges around Ardmore at that time were a problem, since this was the shipping point for on an average of fifty five thousand bales of cotton each year.

My law firm was known as Johnson, Cruce and Cruce, and we had an office located on the corner where the first National Bank is now located. This office was a two room frame structure.

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The first term of Federal Court held in Ardmore was held in the Methodist church on the corner of B street and Broadway, where a filling station is now located. One morning during this session of court, a young man from León walked into my office and told me that he lived at León in a one room house, and that he and his wife had attended church a few Sundays prior to this date. During their absence a bunch of goats had entered the house.

chewed up all their clothing and bed clothing, and also had practically destroyed the furniture. When they returned from church the young man got his shot-gun and killed twenty-eight of the goats. The court penalty for such an offense at that time was double the amount of property destroyed. The young man asked me to go with him to court and plead guilty for him. I tried to tell him that this was unnecessary, since he could plead guil'y for himself. He still insisted so I went with him to court. When the case was called I got up and told the Judge that the man wished to plead guilty. The judge asked me if I knew anything about the case. I told him what I knew. He said the young man shouldn't have pled guilty, but since he had it would be necessary to fine him, so he fined him one dollar and remitted the cost. The young man was so excited, that he ran to me and started to give me the dellar. I told him to keep the dollar and give it to the Judge, although I knew the Judge did not intend for him to ay the fine. I met this young fellow ten years ago in Chickasha. He was serving on the jury there at the time, and he walked up and asked me if I still remembered the goats.

In 1896 I was appointed General Attorney for the

Chickasaws, and served for them until 1898. It was during this time that they made treaties with the Mississippi Choctaws, agreeing that the Choctars might allot land in the Chickasaw Nation.

I was appointed Federal District Attorney in October, 1897, and served until Jenuary, 1906. I did not apply for re-appointment. When I first went into office, we were holding court at Ardmore, Pauls Valley, and Purcell. Marietta was later added to the district on the Sante Fe Railroad, Chickasha, Duncan, Tishomingo and Ryan on the Rock Island, and Ada on the Frisco. Judge Hosea Townsend was the first Federal Judge appointed for the District and he was appointed in 1897. J. T. Dickerson was later appointed and we had two Judges.

When I was first appointed, I only had one assistant.

Later two clerks and three assistants worked under me.

During the first four years I served as Federal Attorney

there were four hundred forty four men convicted. During

the next four years I convicted eight hundred men. I

presecuted Frank and Al Jennings and the O'Malley brothers

at Ada. They had robbed a Rock Island train. I convicted

Al On the coldest Friday of February 9, 1899. The thermometer

stood at twelve degrees here at Ardmore, and fourteen

degrees at Chickasha. Al Jennings was sent to the Fed-

eral Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for life. The others later pled guilty and received Federal sentences. There was only one man hanged during my term of office, and he was a negro. There were several sentenced to be hanged, but the President always changed the sentence to life imprisonment.

We never had any trouble with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and it was very seldom that one of them, had a case in court.

Nation in 1902. Most of them were unloaded at the stone building in east Ardmore. They were brought here by white men who had contracts providing that the white men would get a certain percentage of the three hundred twenty acres of land (allotted to the Choctaws) in payment for their removal here. A lot of these white men later brought suit against the Choctaws to collect claims. Senator Owens argued the case in the Circuit Court of Claims.

I still represent the Choctaws as special representstive of legations, before the United States Court of Claims, and the United States Supreme Court.

I was one of the original stockholders of the Rod

and Gun Club Lake and Club House at Ardmore.

I secured the site for the present Ardmore jail site.

I went from house to house and made up the money, promining the people if they would donate the money for the Federal jail site, that the jail would be given the county after Statehood.