

**TO:** DECENDANTS OF CHIEF WILLIAM MCINTOSH, JR.  
**FROM:** CHINNUBBIE MCINTOSH and BILL N. BOATMUN A.K.A. MCINTOSH  
**SUBJECT:** SAPAEJA "ROLEY MCINTOSH"<sup>1</sup> ARMSTRONG  
**DATE:** 03/10/2001

Due to the dissemination of the Indian Pioneer Papers,<sup>1</sup> (herein referred to as the IPP,) and specifically the interview of Mildred McIntosh Childers conducted by Effie Jackson in 1937 in which she list the genealogy of Artuami Ccache (also known as ARMSTRONG) as a descendant of Chief William McIntosh Jr. I am compelled to bring to light the errors contained within that document, and I would like to bring to light related errors within "The Chronicles of Oklahoma."<sup>2</sup>

The authors have inserted words (enclosed in brackets []) for clarity.

*Artuami Ccache Armstrong A.K.A. Sachpa*, was born circa 1819 in the Creek Nation east and orphaned at an early age, Chief William McIntosh and Susannah adopted him.<sup>1</sup> Artuami married Kate, a Creek woman of the Tulladegee town about 1838; they had three sons, Saleka, Sapaeja and Tadake.

*Saleka [Armstrong] McIntosh*, Creek, also called Seleetka, Sarletkar, Silitka and Sulletka, born in 1840, voted at Tuskegee-Tallapoosa in 1883 and 1894. He was married to Hepsey (born 1848; lived at Eufaula in 1900), and was the father of Nancy (born 1865; married Samuel Scott), Lizzie (1880), Henry (1883), Leah (1887), and David (1888). Saleka had Dawes cc# 2554; he died before enrollment.

*Roley McIntosh [alias Sapaeja Armstrong]* (also called Sachpa), known throughout his life as Roley McIntosh, Creek, was born in 1841,<sup>3</sup> was a voter at Tuskegee-Tallapoosa in 1875, was a resident of Tuskegee in 1882, voted at Charkethlocco in 1883, was a candidate for the House of Warriors from

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<sup>1</sup> "Indian Pioneer Papers Western History Collection"; vol. 111, micro fish 139.

<sup>2</sup> "Chronicles of Oklahoma"; vol. X, p. 318. Oklahoma Historical Society.

<sup>3</sup> Head marker "MCINTOSH Roley [died] Nov 30 1908 67 yrs h/o Ellen."

Tuskegee #2 in 1887, and voted at Tuskegee in 1894. In 1895, he ran for the office of Second Chief. The son of Artuami Ccache Armstrong, and Katie of Tuskegee, he was a resident of Sapulpa in 1900. The 1882 census shows that his household included Mekka Yaholo, born in 1837. He was married to Ellen Perryman (born 1853), daughter of J.M. Perryman, and was the father of John (1879) and Thomas (1881). Sapaeja had Dawes cc# 835, 2010 and 2295-96. John's mother was listed as Lucinda of Arbecca Deep Fork.

Sapaeja also lived at Arbecca and was married to Bessie Vann from Cheyahar. He was the father of Mildred (born 1870), who married Daniel C. Childers and lived at Broken Arrow in 1900.

*Tadake [Armstrong] McIntosh*, I have no information at this time.

### **A brief family history:**

Artuami and Katie were in the removal west with their children in the 1842 to 1848 era, based on the fact they could not have migrated west until after the last child was born in 1842, and it was during this migration that Artuami and Kate died. The Creeks were still migrating in the mid and late 1840's according to the text, "Among a small number of Creeks yet remaining in Alabama was a son of Jim Boy named Ward Co-cha-my who did not remove west until about 1845. Three years later, he returned to Alabama to aid some of his people in migrating to the Indian Territory. He arrived at Fort Smith June 24, 1848 with a party of sixty five Indians, but despite his earnest efforts he was unable to secure a number who were less than 100 Creeks, and most of them in a deplorable condition; a man by the name of etc."<sup>4</sup> Also the testimony of Henry C. Fisher concerning the migration of his father "HENRY C. FISHER: One of the oldest citizens of Checotah, was born at Fishertown, a town ten miles southeast of Checotah, and is a son of William Fisher, in whose honor Fishertown was named. William Fisher was born in Alabama, in 1833, and came to the Territory in 1847, among the last of the Creek Indians to leave Alabama."<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> "Indian Removal" by Grant Foreman, p. 190. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.

<sup>5</sup> "A History of the State of Oklahoma," Vol. II, p. 174-175. By Luther B. Hill, A.B., Lewis Publishing Co. Chicago, New York, 1910.

After the last or near last Indian removal from Georgia and Alabama in 1845, Chief Roley McIntosh adopted the three boys named Seleetka, Tadake and Sapaeja Armstrong. This adoption was very probably the instigation of his wife Susannah, who, when married to William before his death had adopted the boy's father, Artuami, now seeing Artuami's children were orphaned was moved to adopt them. As a point of interest, Susannah would be somewhere around the age of fifty in 1845. "Boney [Roley Guy] McIntosh, the grandson of the Second Roley McIntosh says his grandfather [Roley McIntosh alias Sapaeja Armstrong] was not originally a McIntosh, but an Armstrong. His grandfather told him he and his two brothers lost their parents by death during the Removal. Chief [Roley] McIntosh said, "We can't leave these orphans to fend for themselves; I'll adopt them." He observed that one of them was unusually bright and said he was going to give him his name. He was asked what about the other two and he replied that he would adopt all three of them, but that he was going to call one of them [Sapaeja] Roley McIntosh.

W. E. "Dode" McIntosh told Boney they were not blood kin but are legally related.

Young Roley grew up in the home of Chief Roley McIntosh, attending the tribal school. When the Civil War was forced upon the Creeks, he joined the unit under the command of Chilly McIntosh. After the war, he operated a ranch near present Stidham. In 1894, he was elected second Chief in the administration of Chief Isparachecher. In 1895, he acted as Chief during the illness of Isparachecher. He had served as a member of the House of Warriors as well as the House of Kings and made several trips to Washington representing the Creek Nation."<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> John Bartlett Meserve's article, "The MacIntoshes" in the Chronicles of Oklahoma, Volume 10.

*First error: Indian Pioneer Papers.<sup>1</sup>*

I hope not to discredit the individuals and their descendants who have been disseminated by the IPP document, for the persons revealed there have played a formidable role in the development of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. My purpose for this writing is to reveal the relationship with which they are represented as blood descendants of Chief William McIntosh Jr., which is in error by both the descendants of Artuami Ccache and the descendants of Chief William McIntosh Jr.

In the IPP document, Mildred Childers states that Artuami Ccache was the son of Chief William McIntosh Jr. and his wife Susannah. Artuami was not the son of Chief William McIntosh Jr.; he was the *adopted* son of Chief William McIntosh Jr. Artuami was not a McIntosh by blood.

The Mildred Childers Interview is included at the end of this document for disclosure and discovery.

*Second error: Chronicles of Oklahoma.<sup>2</sup>*

Roderick "Roley" McIntosh, there is no "D" in the Creek language, so the Indians were unable to pronounce the name Roderick, and called their Chief "Roley." Roley McIntosh was Principle Chief (1828 – 1859) of the Lower Arkansas Creeks.



Roley McIntosh  
[alias Sapaeja Armstrong]

Shown here is a picture of Sapaeja "Roley McIntosh," Second Chief under Isparhechar, (1895 – 1899,) it has been published and republished dozens of times, representing the mustached – bearded man as Roderick "Roley" McIntosh the Chief of the Lower Creeks from 1828 to 1859, this is a great error. This picture is not that of Chief Roderick "Roley" McIntosh, the half brother of Chief William McIntosh Jr., but a photograph of the son of Artuami Ccache Armstrong, Sapaeja, [pronounced Saba çga,] the one Mildred Childers who, in the IPP interview refers to as her father, Roley III. The man pictured here was not a blood McIntosh and did not serve as Chief of the Lower Creeks from 1828-1859 as depicted in the "Chronicles of Oklahoma."

The article in the "Chronicles of Oklahoma" describing the biography of Roderick "Roley" McIntosh is correct, the disagreement I have with the article, is with the photograph of Roley McIntosh [alias Sapaeja Armstrong] adjacent to the article, this draws an inference that the man whose image is seen is that of Chief Roley McIntosh. This error has continued for decades. The picture itself is misleading and has no place within the confines of John Bartlett Meserve's article, "The MacIntoshes," without specifically referencing him as alias Sapaeja Armstrong, adopted son of Chief Roley McIntosh.

Sapaeja was named "Roley" at an early age. He went through life with the last name of McIntosh, which Artuami Ccache and his descendants have assumed, and rightly so by their adoption.

I am not aware of any existing portraits of Chief Roley McIntosh, but, indubitably there did not exist the technology to produce such a quality photograph of Chief Roley McIntosh in his lifetime to match the quality of the photograph represented here of Roley McIntosh [alias Sapaeja Armstrong] taken circa 1900's.

I hope this clarifies the past and present mistakes concerning the McIntosh name, and does properly segregate the two McIntosh's into their proper factions, descendants of Chief William McIntosh by blood and descendants by adoption. For the descendants of Chief William McIntosh we have the reference work of Corbin,<sup>7</sup> which is being updated by Bill Boatmun, and for a partial descendant list of Artuami Ccache Armstrong see the work by Lillie "Scott" McIntosh,<sup>8</sup> also updated by Bill Boatmun.

Sincerely,



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<sup>7</sup> "A History and Genealogy of CHIEF WILLIAM McINTOSH, JR. and his known descendants" by Harriet Turner (Porter) Corbin, private printing, 1967.

<sup>8</sup> "The Descendants of Seleetka McIntosh and Hepsey McIntosh" by Lillie Scott McIntosh, private printing, 1962.

CHILDERS, MILDRED McINTOSH. INTERVIEW.

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Effie S. Jackson,  
Interviewer.  
Oct. 29, 1937.

An Interview With Mildred McIntosh Childers,  
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.

I am a descendant of eight generations of McIntoshes. You can find the geneology of the old Scotch family in any history of Georgia. I will start with my more immediate ancestors. Captain William McIntosh, the ill-fated leader of his people who was murdered in Georgia, was married twice, each time taking a Creek wife; by one he was the father of Chief William McIntosh and by the other father of Roderick better known as Roley II.

Chief William McIntosh, leader of the Lower Creeks, was married three times ; his first wife was Sussannah Coe, a Creek; his second wife was Peggy, a Cherokee, and his third wife was Eliza Hawkins.

By Sussannah he was the father of Daniel Hewman McIntosh and another son best known by his Indian name-- Artusmicache--an Indian name meaning Orator--for he was well known for his oratorical ability. He was often also called Armstrong according to Willie McComb, Eufaula historian. By Eliza Hawkins Chief William McIntosh was the father of Chilly McIntosh. Artusmicache married a Creek woman of the

CHILDERS, MILDRED MCINTOSH.

INTERVIEW.

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Tulladegee town. To them was born a son, Roley, who was called Roley III. He was my father. He had little formal education, but by contacts with whites in Washington and officials in Indian Territory he mastered the English language.

My father, Roley III, was admitted to the bar under the Creek law and had held nearly every office in his nation except that of principal chief. The unwritten law of the Creek Nation has seemed to decree that no McIntosh should ever hold the highest office in the Creek Nation; this dates back to the tragic death of William McIntosh. Isparhecher belonged to the McIntosh faction of the Creeks and when he was Principal Chief from 1895 to 1899 my father, Roley McIntosh III, was Second Chief.

My mother was Bessie Vann, a Creek girl of Cheyaha town, whose home was near Catoosa; there were four children by the marriage of Roley III and Bessie Vann; Bonner, known as Bunnie, Moses, Janet and myself, Mildred. There were two sons by my father's second marriage, Tom and John. There was a Roley C. McIntosh, known as "Cub", who was the son of Daniel N. and Jane Ward. A fifth Roley McIntosh,

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whom we might call Roley V is the son of the late "Bunnie" McIntosh, my brother. He was a captain in the 186th Division of the A. E. F. in the World War; his title is now Major Roley McIntosh and I believe he lives at Eufaula.

I was born in Little Coweta, about eighteen miles west of Eufaula, in the 60's. I went to country school at Little Coweta and in 1885 to Bacone, finished Carlisle in 1891 and then went to Grayson College, Whiteright, Texas, and to Texas Normal at Denton.

I taught in the High School at Eufaula during the later nineties. I remember Tom Meagher was in my Latin and Algebra classes. He left school to go with the Rough Riders in the Spanish American War.

I married Dan Childers in 1898 and moved four miles southwest of what is today Broken Arrow. The real Broken Arrow settlement was four miles south of the present Broken Arrow; it was a community or clan that came intact from Georgia at the time of the Removal. I was here four years before the present Broken Arrow was surveyed.

While Isparhecher was chief, 1895-1899, I was his private secretary and my father was Second Chief. I remember

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the two most important days in my life. Chief Isparhecher had been called to Fort Smith by Judge Isaac C. Parker, the "hanging judge" on some tribal business; my father was in Eufaula on some business and could not be located, so I was invested with temporary authority to sign papers and to deal with all matters officially referred to the chief by the council then in session. I was the only woman ever so honored by the Creek Nation. I have received other recognition from my people. When my brother, Bunnie, died in 1932 I was elected a member of the House of Warriors to take his place. I was elected from the town of Cheyaha and have held that office ever since. At the nomination meeting in 1935 in New Town, my daughter, Mrs. Mitchell Boudinot, served as warrior pro tem.

When the Creek lands were being allotted J. H. Lynch and I served as clerks in the Creek Citizenship Court and passed on questions relating to doubtful claims of the white people, freedmen and alien Indians. Alex Posey and I were among members of the Committee of Eighteen which compiled the Creek census. In 1903, I was elected secretary of the House of Warriors, defeating David M. Hodge. I am the only woman who has ever held any official position in the Creek National Council.

I was sent as one of the seven delegates by the Creek Nation to Washington in 1928 to seek extension of time on restriction of allotments. We succeeded in having the date moved forward to 1956. The other delegates were the Reverend Mr. Johnson E. Tiger (deceased), William A. Sapulpa, Sam Anderson (Muskogee), Sarty Cowie (Wetumka), Sarty Deacon (deceased) and H. M. Hargo (deceased). In 1935, I was the only Indian delegate at a convention of the Women's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church South, which was held at Centenary Church in St. Louis. Forty conferences were represented at this meeting. In December, 1935, I was a delegate at the Methodist Conference at Memphis. I took eleven young Indian delegates with me; there was an attendance of more than six thousand.

I have three children: Clarence Childers, in the Indian Service, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Ruby (Mrs. Eliot Bruner), also in the Indian Service at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Eloise (Mitchell) Boudinot, who lives with me in Broken Arrow; Okema (princess) Boudinot, eleven years old, is my granddaughter and she is well known for her dancing work in expression.

I was chosen by the Democratic Women's Club of Broken Arrow to officially receive Mrs. <sup>Eleanor</sup> Roosevelt, wife of

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the President of the United States on her visit to Broken Arrow. (1937).

I have a picture of a group of Indian delegates to Washington taken in front of Mount Vernon. This photograph contains likenesses of Roley McIntosh, my

father, David N. Hodge, Mrs. David Hodge, Yargee, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. McKellop (Mr. McKellop is deceased, Mrs. McKellop is now living in California) and Thomas Knight, Greenleaf Town.

#### THE CHILDERS' FAMILY.

One mile south of Broken Arrow on State Highway #51, one mile west on a county road, three miles south and one mile west is the old Daniel Childers' home. Daniel Childers was the father-in-law of Mrs. Mildred McIntosh Childers. Daniel had married an Ella Perryman long before the war. Mrs. Childers says that the old family legend is that the Childers' family settled there at the time of the Removal. Old Daniel had nine sons all dead except her husband, Daniel. Some of the sons' children are living, Zella and Floy, daughters of James Childers, Zella is teaching at Chiloco and Floy is attending schools at

Stillwater A. and M. Ben Childers' children, Mose and his two sisters live at Coweta.

Only a remodeled two room building remained of the original Childers' homestead. A modern home adjoins the old building.

The old home was built before the war and was one of the first houses in that part of the country. It was a large double log house with an immense fireplace. Mrs. Childers recalls that the large hearthstone was of particular interest to her because imbedded deep in its surface were the carved words: Roley McIntosh. Where the carving came from or why it was there no one knows. The stone broke eventually.

Mrs. Childers says that Acee Blue Eagle is a McIntosh, the grandson of Alexander McIntosh, who was a grandson of Roley Roderick who was the son of Captain William McIntosh of Georgia. Alexander McIntosh was a member of the Creek House of Warriors in 1867, assistant judge of the Muskogee district for three years and in 1898 was appointed Superintendent of Schools for the Creek Nation by Chief Isparhecher.

Acee Blue Eagle's name is Alexander McIntosh but he used the A in Acee <sup>and</sup> adopted the Blue Eagle, because he wished to make his name on his own and not on the basis of family recognition or influence.