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of **OKLAHOMA**

Autumn, 1947



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THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA'S FIRST SENATOR DIES

Early Saturday, July 19, 1947, death closed the brilliant career of one of the first United States Senators from Oklahoma, and one of her most distinguished United States senators, Robert Latham Owen.

A native of Lynchburg, Virginia, Senator Owen was born February 2, 1856, the son of Robert L. Owen, president of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and of Narcissa Clarke Chisholm.

While a member of a distinguished family of Cherokee descent, Senator Owen was not a child of wealth, and upon the death of his father when the boy was but sixteen years old, it was due to his own initiative, and to his mother's determination that he was able to complete his education. In appreciation of the efforts of his mother, and of the scholarships which were awarded him, Senator Owen applied himself diligently to his studies, graduating from Washington and Lee University as valedictorian of his class.

Because Robert L. Owen found it difficult to speak in public, he enrolled as a member of the debater's team at Washington and Lee. Upon his first appearance in that role, after a smooth, eloquent delivery by his opponent, he stood up and began, "Mr. President and gentlemen—" and then to his consternation, not another word could he utter; presently there came from one corner of the hall, and then another, the derisive calls of the students, finally culminating in loud applause. Robert L. Owen stood his ground; stood until it was so quiet in the room he could have heard a pin drop, and then, his brainstorm having subsided, he began his speech—a speech that ran far over the time allotted, but no one thinking to call time on him. He won the medal that day; perhaps because the judges respected a boy who would not let a momentary weakness subjugate him.

The spirit that was shown on the platform that day, was to stay with Senator Owen throughout his long, distinguished career; It came with him to the Indian Territory, shortly after his graduation from Washington and Lee, and where he rendered great service to the Cherokee Nation and the Territory, and later to the State.

In 1880, Senator Owen reorganized the Cherokee Nation School system, supervising it until 1885; in that year he became United States Indian Agent for the Five Civilized Tribes, and settled thousands of civil cases in Indian Territory by a system of compulsory arbitration, which he established in the absence of a court system, between 1885 and 1889. In 1889 he primarily aided in the establishment of the first United States Court in Indian Territory, and



ROBERT L. OWEN
United States Senator from Oklahoma, 1907-1925.

was secretary of the first bar association of that territory. In 1889, as fiscal agent of the Choctaw Nation, he disbursed the net proceeds fund, under a bond of a million dollars.

In February, 1900, the eastern Cherokees of Indian Territory employed Senator Owen to represent the Tribe in their famous case against the United States. Eminent attorney's had failed to obtain judgment for the Cherokees, but Senator Owen presented their claims in such a way that he won for them a complete victory in May, 1906, whereby the United States Government was compelled to pay to the eastern Cherokees, the amount of nearly five million dollars. Later he was one of the attorneys for the western Cherokees in a recovery for them of over \$800,000.00; in 1893 he secured, as an attorney in control of the leased district case for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, about three million dollars in payment for the leased district lands.

It was only natural that a man who had rendered such services to the Territory, should be elected to represent the people in that area as one of the first Senator's to represent the new state in Washington after the State of Oklahoma was erected in 1907.

In Washington, the erect handsome Senator from Oklahoma played an important part in National politics. He had a leading part in guiding the enactment of the Federal Reserve Bank Act; the farm loan and the child labor laws. He served three terms in the Senate.

In late years, although broken in health, and handicapped by failing vision, and the loss of his wife, he maintained his interest in World affairs. His latest dream was to perfect a global alphabet, based on phoenetics, which would enable the people all around the world to speak together. It was stated that Senator Owen had spent more than \$25,000 of his own money in working on that project.

The nearest surviving relatives of Senator Owen, are his daughter, Mrs. Dorothea Whittemore, and a grandson, Robert L. Owen III, Washington, D. C.

Private funeral services were held in Washington, July 21, 1947, and interment at Lynchburg, Virginia.

SAVE THE HISTORICAL RECORDS

By Charles Evans

The Oklahoma Historical Society has from its very beginning, stressed the importance of preserving old letters, old documents and books telling of Oklahoma, past and present. Not any of these should be destroyed in any way or form, or by any individual, county, state, or the Nation, until the Historical Society could be given the opportunity to pass upon their worth. News that records relating to the Five Civilized Tribes were burned at Muskogee recently, brought the following comment by the *Daily Oklahoman* in an editorial in its issue of July 18, 1947:

SAVE THE HISTORICAL RECORDS

The Indian Bureau is privileged to do as it pleases with the old records that have been accumulating and piling up in Oklahoma for more than a century. When these records have outlived their usefulness and it is only a 100-to-one chance that they will ever be needed again, the Indian Bureau is justified in carting off and destroying the old files to make storage room for new business.

During the current modernization of the various Indian Agencies in Oklahoma, in which one principal purpose seems to be to center the accounting and record keeping in fewer main offices, it is likely that many letters, maps, and documents, grants, orders, surveys, and other records made from 1820 to 1889, may be lost in the shuffle. These records may not be worth a thin dime to the Indian bureau officially, and there is no likelihood that one page of the old records will ever require another official squint, yet many of these records are tremendously valuable to those interested in keeping early Oklahoma history straight.

Before the Indian Bureau hauls off and burns any of the old records, the Oklahoma Historical Society should be invited to inspect them. County, district, and tribal units of the society likewise should be alert to the project. Some of the records concerning the Five Civilized Tribes, dealing with their removal, resettlement, allotments, courts, missions, schools, graveyards, and individual or family status already have been disposed of in the cleaning up process in the Muskogee office. Much more of this work is going on, not only in Muskogee, but in Pawnee, Anadarko, Wewoka, and other Indian business centers. We feel certain that the Indian bureau authorities will be glad to cooperate with the historical groups in saving any records that may be valuable to the state's historical record. The society, however, at least will have to make requests for permission to examine the papers before they are junked for all time.

Such names as Skullyville, Tobucksy, Blue, Boktuklo, Eagle, Gaines, and Cedar may mean nothing to the Indian bureau now or in the future, but to the people of the old Choctaw Nation they mean a great deal. In the old Cherokee Nation such county names as Goingsnake, Saline, Coowees-coowe, Canadian and Flint likely never will have to be referred to again officially but the life and programs of the Cherokees more than a century ago centered around those names and their achievements, and made an important contribution to the present day Oklahoma and its history all along the line.



"OLD MAIN", PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY,
Enid, Oklahoma (1917)

HISTORY OF PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY

By I. N. McCash*

President Emeritus, Phillips University

FIRST ADMINISTRATION

President Ely Vaughn Zollars, A.M., LL.D.

1907-1915

American civilization was begotten and developed by two primary forces: Christianity and Education. One without the other is a half hinge, a glider instead of a motored plane. Knowledge and skill need to be controlled by Christian principles. Education is not an end in itself but means to an end—not efficiency only to secure a livelihood but training for a life.

The church, in America, in colonial years established, supported and patronized Christian education institutions. Nine of them are older than the United States flag.

When congress passed an enabling act (1907) for admission of Oklahoma into the union, Dr. Ely Vaughn Zollars, President of Texas Christian University suggested to the honorable Thomas W. Phillips, Sr., congressman, author, and Christian statesman of New Castle, Pennsylvania, that there ought to be a Christian institution of higher learning in that new state. Those two agreed a sound education requires knowledge of the Bible, taught by educators who believe Christianity should have a place besides science, history, literature, art and philosophy in balanced college curriculums.

Need of a Christian university in the mid-southwest, was intensified by the collapse of Garfield University (1889-90), at Wichita, Kansas. Many people interested in that institution migrated to Oklahoma when the Cherokee Outlet was opened (1893) for settle-

* Bryan Hotel
Durant, Oklahoma
April 24, 1946

Dr. I. N. McCash
1211 East Broadway,
Enid, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. McCash:—

This is an official request of you to prepare an article embodying the History of Phillips University for publication in a future issue of the *Chronicles*. The Historical Society will appreciate this work on your part.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Robert L. Williams,
President

ment. Among them were C. M. Jackman, El Reno, J. H. Everest, Oklahoma City, son of H. W. Everest, President of Garfield University; and congressman Dick T. Morgan, Woodward, became trustees and generous supporters of Phillips University. Each of the first two named served many years as chairman of its board of trustees. Judge J. N. Haymaker though continuing his residence in Wichita belonged to that group. As a trustee he gave legal advice, personal service and liberal financial aid.

W. J. Ford, Hiram, Ohio, became interested in the proposed project.¹ He was its first official promoter and attended the missionary conventions of Indian and Oklahoma territories, visited several important towns and spoke in favor of a Christian university. He continued, at his own expense, till it was located, an architect chosen and plans and specifications for buildings drawn. He was elected a trustee but resigned because of distance of his home from Enid. Ely Vaughn Zollars in June (1906) also visited cities and Christian Churches in both areas. The honorable T. W. Phillips, Sr., proposed to pay his salary while making such a survey and opening a school, provided the enterprise was approved by territorial church leaders. Missionary boards of the Indian and Oklahoma territories met in early spring (1907) at South McAlester and El Reno, respectively, and endorsed the project. They appointed a joint committee to select a board of trustees. The following were chosen: I. R. Mason, Ardmore, T. R. Dean, South McAlester, Randolph Cook, Tulsa, W. R. Blake, Weleetka, J. B. Martin, Holdenville, Dick T. Morgan, Woodward, W. J. Ford, Hiram, Ohio, W. A. Humphrey, Guthrie, J. M. Monroe, Oklahoma City, E. S. Johnson, Norman, O. L. Smith, El Reno and C. M. Jackman, Wichita.

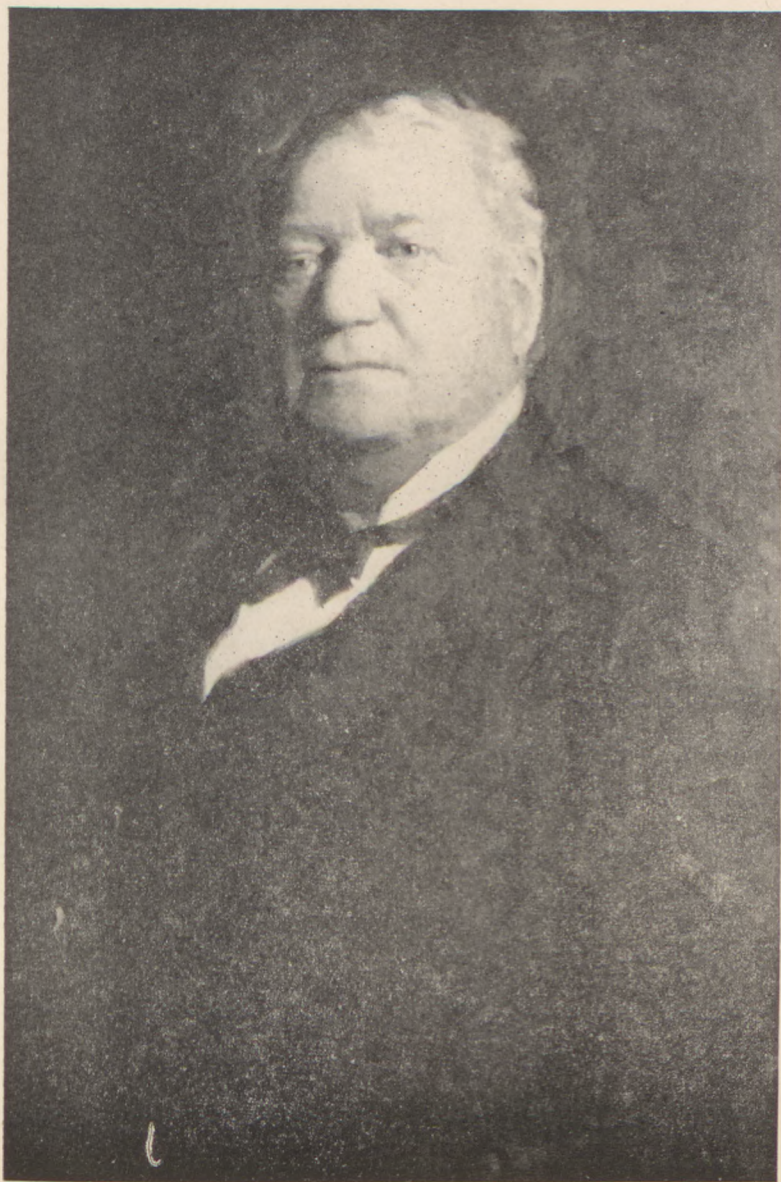
Eight cities offered sites and bonuses for the prospective institution. The committee met at Guthrie (September 5, 1907) to consider bids.² Shawnee and Enid were equal competitors till the Enid delegation added to its offer a \$3,500 home for the president. Dr. Zollars was the referee and Enid won.

An education corporation was chartered (October 11, 1907) under the title Oklahoma Christian University. The original name carved on the corner stone of the administration building has not been effaced.

The charter provided for a board of fifteen trustees, to serve three years and be self-perpetuating. At their first meeting they cast lots to determine who should serve one year, two years and three years, after which the terms of office rotated. That board consisted of: W. A. Humphrey, Guthrie, Dick T. Morgan, Woodward,

¹ First catalogue and prospectus (1907).

² Enid committee consisting of H. G. McKeever, F. L. Hamilton, J. M. Pierotte, Everett Purcell, and Al Lowen.



THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, SR.
Co-founder of Phillips University



DR. ELY VAUGHN ZOLLARS
President, Phillips University, 1907-1915

J. M. Monroe, Oklahoma City, T. R. Dean, South McAlester, W. R. Blake, Weleetka, O. L. Smith, El Reno, C. H. Russell, Chickasha, C. M. Jackman, Wichita, George Rainey, Enid, S. N. Maberry, Enid. The method of election was changed (1936) from self-perpetuating to members elected by state conventions of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas.

Out of forty acres of land donated by Enid to Oklahoma Christian University a campus was mapped. It consisted of four blocks of ground, east of east 22nd and west of east 24th streets, between Randolph and Maine. Disconnected lots on blocks adjacent to the four sides of the campus were a part of the Enid land-grant. The following buildings were erected:

"Old Main", connected by corridors on the North to Fine Arts and on the South to the Library, all facing west in center of the campus; Athenian Hall, a dormitory for girls, facing south on the north side of the campus, and a president's home facing east on lots west of the administration building. They were prepared for the first session of the new school, though the sounds of hammers and saws were heard in classrooms, the first weeks of the fall term. President Zollars opened an office downtown, to publicize the institution, prepare a catalogue, raise funds and employ a faculty. His helpers were: Randolph Cook, financial secretary; Ed S. McKinney, William N. Lamay, William L. E. Shane, W. A. Martin, Mart Gary Smith, field agents, and S. A. Cook, manager of the University Farm. The school was opened September 17, 1907, and the first year showed a total enrollment of 256 students.

The initial faculty consisted of President, E. V. Zollars, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Apologetics and Doctrine, Samuel H. Horn, A.B., Professor of History and Economics, F. H. Marshall, A.M., Ph.D. was named Professor of Biblical Greek language and literature, but because of illness in Minnesota was not present and did no teaching until September 1908. He was appointed dean of the College of the Bible beginning with the college year 1913-14;³ Arthur F. Reiter, A.B., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy was appointed dean of the college of Liberal Arts (1914), Rein Dyksterhus, Professor of Music, Violin and Piano; Mrs. Maude Waite Marshall, A.B., Instructor Special Entrance Department.⁴ These teachers formerly were on Dr. Zollars' teaching staff at Texas Christian University. To that group were added instructors in high school subjects, business courses, and studies preparatory for college. Instructors and instructions over-lapped in these two groups but all met in chapel for daily devotion and general exercises.

Church colleges come up through great tribulations, though all may not merit white robes. They experience dearths, panics and lack

³ Catalogue (1913).

⁴ First Catalogue (1907).

of appreciation by communities in which they are located. Years of struggle and patience are required for permanent recognition. Confidence in the perpetuity of a College is produced by sound methods of administration, honesty in advertising, competency of faculty and fulfilled promises to students, patrons and donors. The panic of (1907-08) nearly wrecked Oklahoma Christian University. Added to the financial stringency throughout the country, poor crops in Oklahoma and lack of financial credit discouraged its trustees who (1909) informed President Zollars the school must close. He refused to abandon the project. After much prayer and pledge of his faculty to teach, with or without salary, faith and sacrifice triumphed and Oklahoma Christian University survived that ordeal. His administration was beset by difficulties incident to independent church related colleges. Its patronage was largely local and influenced by community prejudices. Frontier life lacked culture and security. Prospective patrons in neighboring states hesitated to send their sons and daughters into undeveloped Oklahoma to obtain their education.

In the nine years President Zollars guided the institution, his high school was admitted to membership in the North Central Association of secondary schools; academic progress was shown, cultural agencies started, debating and athletic teams won many victories and churches began to feel the help of young, Oklahoma-trained ministers.

College songs were composed, sport yells with lusty lungs, college publications—"Slate", and the annual *Phillipian* graded high in student literature and college loyalty.

Discipline was rigid. Greek letter fraternities and sororities were banned as undemocratic. Smoking by faculty and students on the campus or in any buildings of the school, card-playing, use of intoxicating liquors, and dancing were prohibited.

A life-size portrait of the first president adorns the entrance to the library and a memorial hall bears his name.

The name of Oklahoma Christian University was changed, officially, (1912) to Phillips University in honor of its co-founder, Thomas W. Phillips, Sr. The wisdom of that change was questioned on grounds, expressed by millionaire, lumberman R. A. Long, at the inauguration of President McCash; "Men of wealth do not care to memorialize other rich men through institutions that bear their names." He paid his pledge of \$25,000 after which he made no donations directly to Phillips University.

Enid slowly awakened to the values, commercial, cultural and religious of this educational enterprise begun under the pioneering of Ely Vaughn Zollars. "Town and gown" divided Enid citizens and retarded full co-operation in their mutual interests.

As the population of University Place increased, residents felt the need of a church to minister to them and create a local religious



DR. ISAAC NEWTON McCASH
President, Phillips University, 1916-1938

atmosphere. President Zollars opposed the movement, believing Central Christian Church, two miles away, where he held his membership, had sufficient facilities for worship and church activities. However a house of worship was purchased and moved (1912) into the community. The congregation grew and contributed much to the spiritual life and morals of both the neighborhood and University.

President Zollars was handicapped by ill health the last year of his presidency, following an exhausting trip to the Holy Land. The catalogue (1914-15), announced him, President Emeritus.

Oliver N. Roth was elected by trustees (1909) to solicit patronage, conduct exercises and administer finances until a successor in the presidency was chosen.

W. J. Wright, pastor of Central Church, taught some of Dr. Zollars classes during his illness and to the close of that academic year (1915-16).

President Zollars' leadership, personality and presence were gravely missed by faculty and students. He died at Warren, Ohio, (1915) honored by the alumni and patrons of three educational institutions,—Hiram, Texas Christian and Phillips Universities,—over which he had presided a quarter of a century with distinction. In his departure the Brotherhood of Disciples lost a scholar, inspiring teacher and a man of God.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION

President Isaac Newton McCash, A.M., D.D., LL.D.

1916-1938

Isaac Newton McCash, A.M., LL.D., an ordained minister was elected successor to President Zollars, March 10, 1916 and occupied his office at Enid, August 3, 1916. These two educators were friends. Probably the last letter Dr. Zollars wrote from his sick room at Warren, Ohio, expressed the wish to Dr. McCash that he become president of Phillips University, about which he had spoken to him a year previous.

He brought to his task experience of ten years as pastor of the University Church, Des Moines, Iowa; thirteen years a trustee of Drake University; four years secretary of the American Christian Missionary Society; five years superintendent of Public Schools and three years President of Spokane University.

The second president regarded his predecessor as a pioneer in Christian Education in the Mid-Southwest and was in accord with

the purpose and spirit of Phillips University. A survey of conditions (1916) showed an institution with limited prestige, and inadequate equipment, incident to initial years of colleges. The enrollment of (1915-16) was 416, three-fourths of whom were of high school rank, 54 were ministerial students under college level.

Honors are accorded by him to all participants in the first nine years of Oklahoma Christian University whether in administration or instruction.

Definite functions belong to assigned positions with accompanying responsibilities. Co-operative performance of them creates the type of the school. All degrees granted were to be earned and equal in thoroughness to standard professional college degrees.

Divinity students need balanced courses for moral, religious and ethical leadership, as law and medical students in jurisprudence, materia medica and surgery. Respect of one profession for another is based on the training, techniques, and skill of their practitioners. Honorary degrees were to be few and conferred for justifiable reasons.

A continuous study of conditions guided the new administrator in formulating a policy submitted to trustees, faculty and patrons of the college. He proposed a long range program, requiring years to complete, which included expansion, accreditation, faculty development, more buildings, enlarged curriculums, endowment and quality of training rather than quantity—more man rather than just more men. That program began in World War I, stretched across twenty-two years of military displacement, readjustment and inflation periods and eight years of withering depression—arrested development. That outline of procedure was adopted by the Trustees and followed as rapidly as resources allowed.

President McCash was formally inaugurated November 16, (1916)—anniversary of Statehood Day. His inaugural address put his concept of a University in figure of an orchard. Trees need years to yield fruit, and growth of their branches to produce quantity of the same sort, but varieties require different kinds planted and cultivated.

Officers of the Board of Trustees at that time were: Z. A. Harris, Blackwell, President; George F. Southard, Enid, Secretary; and T. T. Roberts, Enid, Field Secretary. There were three standing committees: Executive Committee, Courses of Study and Faculty Committee and Finance Committee.⁵

University grounds were first extended. This resulted in se-

⁵ Reference: Vol. X, No. VII, Bulletin, July 1916.

curing lots south of highway 64, opposite the campus on which now are the president's home, Alton Stadium, Student Union, New Gymnasium, Phillips Lunch, Filling Station, Goltry Tract, golf course, and the University farm adjacent; all added to the campus, making a total of 267 acres. These additions of land were acquired 1917-20.

To accommodate increasing enrollment of students, additional stories were erected on Athenian Hall and Fine Arts Building. A dining hall and rooming apartment, called Phillips Lunch, an armory for the R. O. T. C., post office, "Varsity Shop", barracks consisting of three units and headquarters building were constructed. Further physical improvements were necessary, such as excavating, fencing, and seating the Alton Stadium and constructing the permanent dam at University Lake.

The Enid Street Car Company donated to the University a pavilion, 42 x 60 feet, three cabins, and a ticket booth from its defunct summer resort. These buildings were moved (1919) to the shores of University Lake and used for summer conferences.

STANDARDIZATION: Membership in the North Central Association of Colleges was attained March 23, 1919, and in the American Associations of Colleges in 1920. To maintain accreditation of Phillips compelled advancement of scholastic degrees of the teaching-staff. The plan adopted allowed teachers leave of absence for study in graduate institutions. They were supported by scholarships, fellowships, and monthly payments by Phillips University to cover the difference between regular salaries and cost of substitutes. Absentees were pledged to return to Phillips University on completing master and doctorate degrees. Educators commended Phillips procedure. President W. B. Bizzell of Oklahoma University wrote:⁶ "you established and maintained standards of scholarship which compelled us of the State schools to hold on the same high levels". State Superintendent, M. A. Nash, wrote (1924), "many of the best specialists in departmental work in Oklahoma are on the University faculty at Enid." George F. Southard, Educational Survey Commissioner of Oklahoma, stated: "Phillips University is turning out young men and women who show leadership and constructive ability more than any institution of learning in the middle-Southwest."

STABILIZATION: Without endowment no college can maintain itself. With it, the income accruing therefrom reduces cost of education, holds efficient teachers, and erects scholastic goals. At the Board meeting of Trustees (1923) an appeal by the president for endowment resulted in four pledges of \$50,000 each, from J. N. Haymaker, C. M. Jackman, Harry H. Rogers and G. W. Hilderbrandt. Following that meeting a financial campaign, under the supervision

⁶ Letter file, June 5, 1941.

of H. H. Harmon, Secretary of the Department of Endowment, of the Board of Education of the Christian Church, was organized. That drive covered twenty-two months (1924-26) and increased University assets in cash, annuities, negotiable and estate notes by \$1,252,380. Endowment was apportioned \$500,000 of that amount. These funds stabilized Phillips University and assured its perpetuity. All debts were liquidated (1927) and a peak income of \$26,000 from churches was collected.

Building repairs, more equipment, increase of salaries and cultural enrichment consumed surpluses till the depression began (1930).

President McCash lived in rented properties the first eight years of his presidency. The Zollars home was purchased by the University for seven thousand dollars, one thousand of the amount was covered by Mrs. E. V. Zollars on an annuity bond. The home was moved two lots south to leave space for a new residence designed for the second president (1920). Contracts were let for a dwelling to cost eight thousand dollars. While in course of construction prices of materials and wages were inflated, rumors estimated the total cost would be \$30,000. Subscribers to the building fund ceased to give, on the plea that if Phillips University could afford a thirty thousand dollar home for its president, it did not need their financial support. President McCash informed the trustees he would not live in so expensive a residence and recommended it be finished for the Bible College. That was done and ministerial students and faculty were moved out of "Old Main" into its present quarters.

NATIONALIZATION: Through the department of State at Washington D. C., Phillips University was approved for reception and education of foreign students. Such students were admitted to the United States under treaty regulations. Annual reports on the courses pursued, classification and character were made by the University to the government and filed for inspection.

Chinese and Japanese students were trained in Phillips University with satisfactory results. All receiving degrees returned to their native land. Because of the prolonged war between China and Japan, others have not been admitted to the United States till the cessation of World War II.

To bring state agencies of the Christian Church to Enid, room was provided for secretaries: Adeline Goddard of the State Sunday School Association and Young People's Conferences; Wilma Wickizer of the Women's Christian Missionary Society and D. Y. Donaldson of the Oklahoma State Board. Concentration of those officers afforded direct contact with theological students who ministered to Churches of Oklahoma, Arkansas and the south half of Kansas. This territory was assigned by the International Convention, to Phillips

University for cultivation—Enid became a Jerusalem to Oklahoma Disciples.

To aid students who had to work their way in College, a filling station was installed (1927) by Champlin Refining Company to become Phillips property in twelve years. It is now a permanent asset. After World War I the military barracks were used for student housing, later for riding stables until razed with the pavilion and its cabins for a golf course.

The administration of Phillips University (1916) predicated three indispensable factors for its future success:

1. Distinct methods of business, understood by trustees, teaching-staff, patrons and donors, and transacted with honesty and efficiency. Confidence drew students and held capable teachers.

2. Practical and Classical curriculums taught by teachers holding master and doctorate degrees. Students completing courses under such trainers lose no credits when transferred to technical, professional, and theological institutions.

3. Phillips University met requirements of the North Central Association of Colleges (1919) and maintained its fully accredited status through war, inflation and depression. Members of the faculty including Dean Marshall, availed themselves of the plan to earn higher degrees and spent from one semester to three years in graduate schools.

A door opened through the College of the Bible into Ministries. Courses for pastors, evangelists, missionaries, directors of religious education, Sunday Schools, religious journalism, Rural Church, Boy Scout, and conference leaders were offered. A department of Religious Education headed by Dr. Wilfred E. Powell, trained pastoral helpers and church secretaries. He is author of three texts used in inter-denominational conferences.

The high school, necessary in the first years of Phillips to level up preparation for college entrance, was discontinued (1925) and only students with requisite units were matriculated. Peak attendance of Collegians was 1203 in 1929, after abolition of the high school. Ministerial students 202, others taking Bible subjects 137, total Bible students 339. They were made shepherds of 92 churches (1937).

Some recruits to Phillips instructional force were selected from students of superior mentality, right attitudes and personality. They were encouraged to prepare for teaching in their Alma Mater. However, to prevent institutional inbreeding, experience and advanced degrees were prerequisites. Advice was given absentees to take degrees from widely separated schools in order to bring to Phillips national and sectional culture. That procedure developed a faculty

with more doctorate degrees, proportionate to its total members, than any other University west of the Mississippi River (1937).

The administration formulated a security plan for the faculty to eliminate annual elections and banish fear of insecurity. Compensation was based on (a) The *degree* held; (b) *rank* in faculty such as dean, professor, associate professor, assistant professor or instructor; and (c) *tenure* of service rendered. By this formula every teacher knew his status, scale of remuneration and eligibility for promotion.

A pension plan by which 5½% of salaries was to be paid by Phillips University and 5% by teachers was adopted (1928) but the Trustees postponed payment of the school's share during the depression. Some professors paid the whole 10½% and kept their pension in force till the annual budget provided 5½% (October 11, 1946). I. N. McCash was chairman of the National Pension Board's Committee⁷ that fixed 5½% of salaries to be paid by educational institutions and 5% by teachers.

Oklahoma law bars the teaching of religion in public schools, so Phillips put the Bible into teachers who become "Living Epistles, known and read" by their pupils. The need of more religious-minded teachers is readily discerned.

From 1921 to 1938 the College of Education furnished 1172 recruits to the ranks of Oklahoma teachers or about one-ninth of the Oklahoma Education Association's annual membership. This does not include faculties in institutions of higher learning. Phillips was honored by Oklahoma Education Association (1922) by electing its administrator president of the Convention. The North Central Association of Colleges made him a member of its Executive Committee three years (1931-34).

A door for Religious service is wide and unlocked, lintel and posts are stained with blood of parental sacrifices, that prepared ministers may be heard gladly.

The curriculums of Liberal Arts and Sciences are the bases of accredited standing in the North Central Association. Departments of member colleges and affiliates must also be accredited, such as medical and theological schools; otherwise an institution forfeits its membership. Phillips Bible College was lifted to scholastic levels for recognition by the administration's plan for post-graduate study.

An educational institution grows and endures not by its faculty alone, though scholarly and potent, but by the policy, steadfastness, and spirit of its administration. Its history is factual, impartial and without eulogy or defense.

⁷ Meeting Pension Commission, Oklahoma City.

Aid to faculty members was given through free tuition to their children enrolled in Phillips University. Ordained ministers in the teaching-staff were allowed all emoluments accruing to them as pastors of churches not requiring time belonging to the University. Such teachers rendered service to the institution in classrooms and laboratories, four days per week. Other teachers conformed to usual regulations covering five days of each school week. This policy served a dual purpose: supplemented salaries and developed churches.

To assist students and curtail current expenses the President used student stenographers as secretaries and provided such helpers for Deans.

At the beginning of the second administration salaries of the faculty were on the level of \$900.00 per year. These were increased during the administration to a range of \$1800.00 to \$3200.00 per year, plus the income from pastoral service. All members were allowed one month's vacation each year on full pay. Reciprocity between the teaching-staff and administration was mutual and happy. Monthly meetings were held except in vacation.

A pattern of Phillips management was put into the following formula: (1) *Organization*, consisting of Board of Trustees, responsible for the business of the Institution. That organization selects its own chairman, secretary, office and field attaches. It elects a president of the institution, a field secretary, and on recommendations of the President appoints members of the faculty. (2) *Administration*: The President is responsible for the assembling of his faculty, its assignment of ranks and on Committees. He is the voice of the institution at public gatherings and presides over functions affecting its aims, raises funds and reports condition of the school to trustees. The Field Secretary enlists churches, solicits personal donation, and recruits patronage.

(3) *Curriculum*: He outlines the policy, erects goals for scholastic attainment and recognition by educational associations. He sees that the schools and departments meet and maintain their pre-requisites.

(4) *Supervision*: Such as Deans over affiliated colleges and Heads of Departments. These are co-ordinated to meet standards of academic degrees and bring all to a consummation at commencements.

Four Colleges: Liberal Arts and Sciences, Fine Arts, Bible and Education, were the administrative units of the Second Administration. The four Deans were equal in official rank and prestige, (1918), Arthur F. Reiter, Charles H. Hahn, Frank H. Marshall and Madison L. Perkins. Each prepared annually for the catalogue a tabulation of all of their students enrolled.

Graduates from the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences in large numbers are filling presidencies of colleges, heads of depart-

ments, business and professional positions. Some have become specialists in the government of the United States. Former ministerial students are prominent in religious councils, pastorates, Missions and ecumenical movements. Dean England is a member of the Committee of The Revised Standard Version of the New Testament.

Phillips University Tri-State Band Festival was begun (1932) under director Russell Wiley, teacher of violin and band instruments. To band musicians, the administration gave fractions of their tuition, rated according to proficiency and chair in the band. Band directors of National repute came to Enid annually, among them were Goldman, New York; Harding, Illinois; Simons, Ohio; Wiley and Irons, Texas; Rudy, Michigan; and others whose presence added prestige to the Festival. The purpose of the Festival was to create interest and appreciation of good music, discover talent and add the culture of rhythm, harmony, precision, and beauty of uniforms to school life—no jazz has had a place on its programs.

(5) *Finance*: Field Secretary, T. T. Roberts, devised a church bond to raise funds for the support of Phillips University. That bond for any amount, bearing 6%, would pay the principal in 16 2/3 years. Several church boards subscribed for bonds but the period to maturity was too long and they cancelled them as impracticable. Accrediting agencies would not accept them as bankable paper. Clergy certificates and railroad passes reduced expenses of Phillips field work.

Dr. Lloyd Reeves, inspector for North Central Association of Colleges, surveyed Phillips University twice (1918-1919), in a written report he stated: "A dollar goes farther in Phillips University than in any school I have inspected."⁸

Requirements of the North Central Association relative to Endowment and number of students were exacting year by year until (1927). Demand after that year was a minimum of \$500,000 for the first 200 students enrolled, \$50,000 added thereto for each one hundred increase. Enrollment at that time was too large for the endowment and the number admitted had to be reduced to 800—"Fear God and obey the North Central Association" became axiomatic.

Plans for the issuing of annuity bonds were adopted by the Board and a total of \$83,000 was subscribed by 1938, much of which has not matured. Two wills of record amounting to \$70,000 (1923 and 1931) await the death of testators. Phillips is the legatee.

A factor in the indebtedness of Phillips University was unusual. The unpaid portion of salaries of teachers through the depression was put into the form of interest bearing notes and made a part of

⁸ Survey Reports in University Records.

the total debt. The feature of note is that no industries, professions, and private or public enterprises reimbursed their helpers for lost or deferred salaries. Draft on the finances of Phillips was heavy but the golden rule seemed to justify that policy.

A change in the presentation of commencement program was made (1922). Instead of a Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday and graduation on the Thursday following, Commencement was moved up to Monday, which gave patrons and visitors opportunity to enjoy both services in twenty-four hours.

Five buildings were in use by the University in the First Administration, thirteen in the second. When the barracks and pavilion were vacated the number was reduced to eleven.⁹

RECORDS OF ENROLLMENT

First Five Years of Second Administration

1917	618
1918	812
1919	1015
1920	1167
1921	1203

North Central Association compelled Phillips to reduce its Freshman class to 270, (1928) enrollment to 872, from twenty-three states and five foreign countries.

Phillips University secured standing permission from Yale Divinity School and Princeton Theological Seminary to use any of their books, by ministerial students, on paying the transportation. Such an arrangement gives Phillips the same sources of research and thesis material available to students in those older institutions.

Last Five Years of Second Administration

1934	618
1935	700
1936	707
1937	718
1938	755

Satisfaction is felt by the management and trustees that the income producing endowment during the depression stabilized and guaranteed its perpetuity. Its average yield was 5½%. So long as endowment is not used for other purposes than to produce annual income, confidence of donors will remain unbroken. While departments and affiliated colleges may be discontinued in emergencies and number of teachers reduced, the University will still function.

No liens or mortgages were on buildings and campus at the end of the Second Administration.¹⁰ The rumors of closing or moving Phillips University were false and figments of a designing mind.

⁹ Catalogues of years listed.

¹⁰ Treasurer and Secretary Reports—A. H. Foulks, Secy. Treas.

Phillips Library was increased from eight thousand volumes in 1916 to twenty-eight thousand in 1938. Since that time private libraries aggregating five thousand volumes have been donated. The Dillinger, Alice and John See memorial funds, began (1926) a library endowment fund. Some rare books are included in the collection. Facsimilies of the Codex Sinaitacus and Codex Alexandrinus, the Beazar Volumes, and the inscribed clay cylinder, excavated from the walls of Babylon and containing the prayer of Nebuchadnezzar, translated by Dr. Banks, archeologist.

Rhodes Scholarship were won by Joseph Ogle and Tom McLaughlin. Miss Mary Clark won a scholarship at Fountainbleau, France. Many honors have been won by outstanding students who are occupying positions of prominence in State, National and International organizations.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION

President Eugene Stephen Briggs, A.M., Ph. D.

1938—

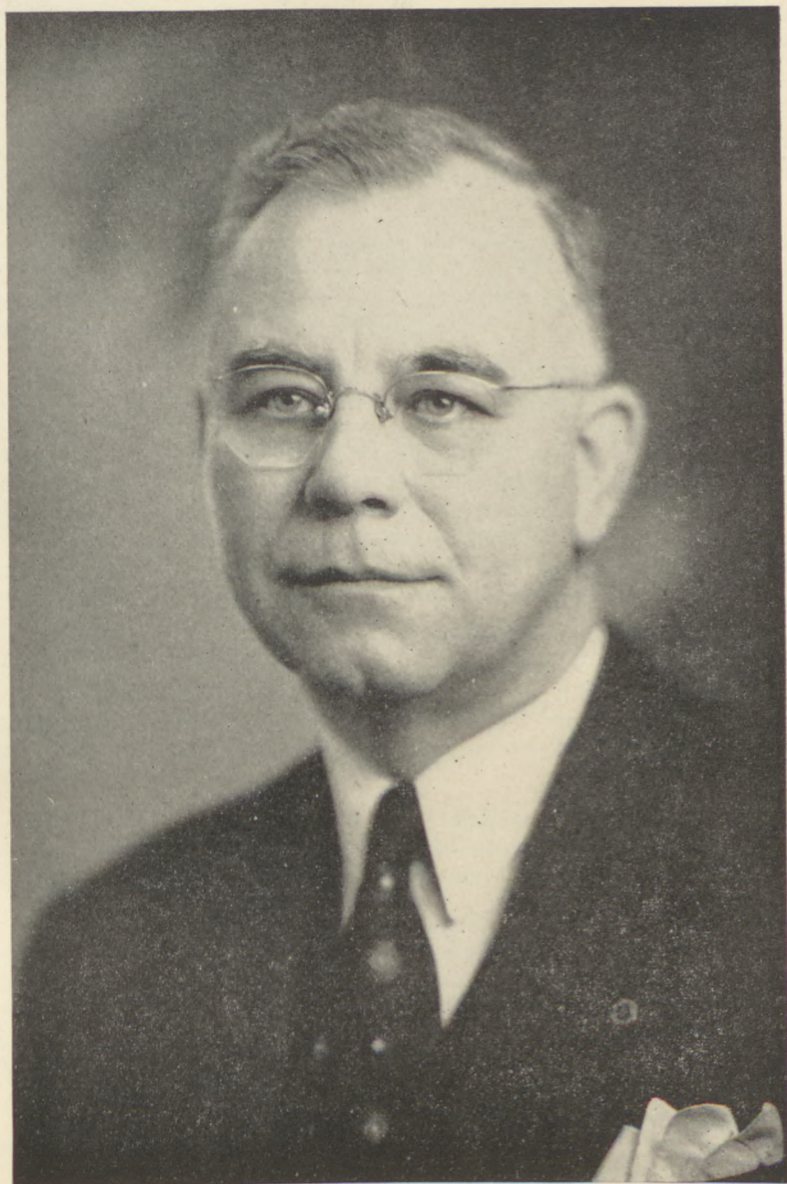
Eugene Stephen Briggs, A.M., Ph. D., a Layman, was chosen third president of Phillips University, January 1938 and began his leadership February 1, 1938. As an educator his experience covered Superintendent of Schools of Okmulgee, seven years; President of Southeastern Teachers College, Durant, five years; Director of Adult Education, one year; and President of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, three years.

At Enid he was welcomed by the retiring president, Trustees, and Faculty and escorted by the University Band to the Auditorium. In a formal introduction to the student body he was greeted with hearty assurance of co-operation by his predecessor and officers.

President Briggs had a wide and favorable acquaintance in Oklahoma through the educational set-up of state schools. The Southeastern Teachers College at Durant was a member of the North Central Association of Colleges prior to 1927.

President Briggs' letter to the writer of this article (March 19, 1947) states: "the first year of Phillips as you remember, I changed nothing while studying the situation to benefit by the results of your long and fruitful labors. Then on recommendation of the Board, decided upon two Colleges, instead of four with a dean over each, namely: College of the Bible, Dr. Frank H. Marshall, dean, and College of Arts, Dr. James Clifford Shirley, dean, with Chairmen of Divisions: Professor Knowles, Liberal Arts, Professor Wood, Applied Arts and Professor Hobart, Fine Arts."

An administrator with the consent of his Board has the unquestioned right to organize his Institution and select his officary.



DR. EUGENE S. BRIGGS
President, Phillips University, 1938—

President Briggs chose Dr. Arthur E. Elliott and Charles C. Briggs assistants to the President to enlist Churches in annual budgetary giving to Phillips. During the prolonged depression many Congregations were not able to support their Pastors, pay local obligations and give annually to their School, contrasted with years prior.

Dr. Elliott was shifted the year following (1939) to Director of Stewardship and Charles C. Briggs to Director of Student Procurement. Three years later (1942) Dr. Keller was appointed Promoter of the Program of Advance.

President Briggs and family occupies the residence, erected by his predecessor at a cost of \$15,000, which was deeded on satisfactory terms to the University (1935) for a permanent home of succeeding presidents of the Institution.

The territory cultivated by Phillips University for students, and finances was enlarged (1939) by the addition of north Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. With the annexing of those states, representatives on the Board of Trustees were increased to twenty-one. An Advisory Board of one hundred members scattered through the five states was appointed (1944). That group meets annually on Founders Day and though having no vote may meet with the Trustees in their regular session. The Board of Trustees now meets three times each year, October 11, February and at Commencement.

The President's Administrative Council with offices in the main building of the University consist of Directors of Stewardship, Student Procurement, Program of Advance, with Robert G. Martin, Jr. Editor and Publicity Man and Paul Gary, Personnel Director. Office room and secretaries are provided for each of the Official Family.

Two departments were added, Business Administration with three teachers, Speech with two teachers; and Home Economics, formerly suspended, was again made operative.

The objectives of the University and each of its Colleges have been studied each third year. The Committee on Curriculum appointed (1943) continues its improvement of college courses. Business Administration, Speech, and Music, or Art or Drama were added as requirements for all ministerial students in undergraduate work. The curriculum has been revised each year.

Retirement of teachers because of age limit, under the Third Administration, included, Professors Horne, Reeves, Allen, Crosby, Knowles, Wellman, Lappin, and Deans Perkins and Marshall. Younger men and women take their positions on the faculty and a new salary basis with an increase of \$600.00 to \$2400.00 to \$3700.00, effective in the University year 1947. Summer school independent of this increase allows \$350.00 extra.

The Bible College extended its graduate work one year by making three years of accredited work for the B. D., and for the M. A., at least one semester after the B. D. The B. S. Degree was added (1944) for women desiring to qualify for church secretaries, including secretarial service and allied matter.

One of the first tasks of the Third Administrator was the liquidation of debt accumulated in the depression. The amount chargeable to the University Activities was \$62,000.00. To that amount was added the accumulated interests on notes given the faculty for reduced salaries in the depression period. There was also added the interest on bank loans and the financial obligation of the University for the time-payment on the President's home. Through the campaign fostered by the Laymen's League of Phillips territory the added costs of a five year campaign making the total indebtedness liquidated \$150,000.00. The indebtedness of Phillips University following the depression left no liens or mortgages on the property and the total was liquidated under the leadership of President Briggs April 1, 1943. Endowment was increased to \$937,500 and the budget lifted to \$478,000.

The Third Administration saw the destruction by fire of "Old Main" in the early morning of May 24, 1947. Nothing in the building was saved except the contents of two fire-proof vaults. The loss was estimated at \$500,000.00. The administration divided classes and found rooms to carry on schedules through commencement. In the meantime plans for rebuilding were drawn and provisions made for sufficient funds to restore the structure. The citizens of Enid, gave \$100,000.00 and a like amount was donated by the Phillips family. Churches and individuals have, to date, increased the amount to \$400,000.00, and assurance is given that the new building will equal in capacity and surpass in equipment "Old Main".

The Third Administration with the Board is projecting its building program, the first unit of which is now under construction, namely, the new Bible College Building to cost \$400,000.00 the funds for which are in hand.

Buildings erected in this Administration are three, and now in use. The Student Union was a gift of the men of the first Christian Church of Oklahoma City, the Gymnasium, a donation of the citizens of Enid, and Clay Hall, a women's dormitory, is a contribution of the women of Phillips territory.

To house the increased enrollment of G. I.'s, Phillips University acquired 121 fabricated cottages for married students and families.

A graduate Bible College has been organized and only Professors with Doctors Degrees constitute the faculty, Undergraduates are not admitted. Attendance of the Bible College in all of its divisions has increased to 475 students, with 702 enrolled in the College

of Arts, making a total of 1177 students enrolled for the year of 1946-47. The Loan Fund for students has grown to \$13,800.00.

A plan approved by the Board of Trustees provides for the endowment of scholarships; thirty in number, some of which are already provided. They range from \$5,000 to \$7,500 and yield annually an amount sufficient to supplement the earnings of worthy students and help them complete a college education. Six chairs have been endowed: Isaac Newton McCash, Chair of New Testament Doctrine and Life; Lee Semones, Chair of Rural Church; Arkansas Chair of Christian Statesmanship; Colorado Chair of Christian Missions; and two unnamed.

Pensions to retire teachers were provided (May 1938) from current funds, beginning February 1, 1947. The faculty joined the pension fund.

The University feeds all students.

The Democratic Spirit which has dominated the Institution from the beginning is administered by a Student Council. Chapel is compulsory under the leadership of the Chaplain. A special committee with faculty advisors share the responsibility. There are two Chapel services each week.

Faculty meetings are for study and reports on administrative council decisions from time to time, to keep the faculty informed.

The Charles Reign Scoville property at Inspiration Point, Arkansas was conveyed to Phillips University by I. N. McCash, who made that transaction (1939). Students have earned tuition on that estate in the summer months. On it the Ozark Mountain Bible Conference, organized by Dr. Scoville and presided over by I. N. McCash annually for nine years, (1929-38), is now operated under Evangelist Ray Snodgrass, president; Mrs. Rothenberger, (Mrs. Scoville), secretary; George Brown, treasurer.

The Third Administration uses a nomenclature descriptive of educational problems. President Briggs is acquainted with its terms and adapts, in an effective way, college methods to our times. The University has passed the crisis which threatened its existence in inflation, depression and war. With endowment and the receipt of larger gifts and bequests of people interested in Christian education, there are few clouds on the horizon of the Institution.

ISRAEL G. VORE
and
LEVERING MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL

By Carolyn Thomas Foreman

Benjamin Vore, a licensed trader, removed to Arkansas from the East with his family at an early day and established a store at Fort Gibson with George S. Birnie of Fort Smith. They had a comfortable building and a good stock of goods. Mr. and Mrs. Vore were the parents of Israel G. Vore, who was a clerk in the B. Baer mercantile establishment at Fort Smith soon after his arrival in Arkansas.¹

Montford Stokes, Cherokee agent, granted a three years trader's license to Benjamin Vore on May 14, 1838; P. Pennywitt and J. Dillard were his sureties and the bond was \$5000.00; the location of the Vore trading establishment was at the mouth of the Canadian River.

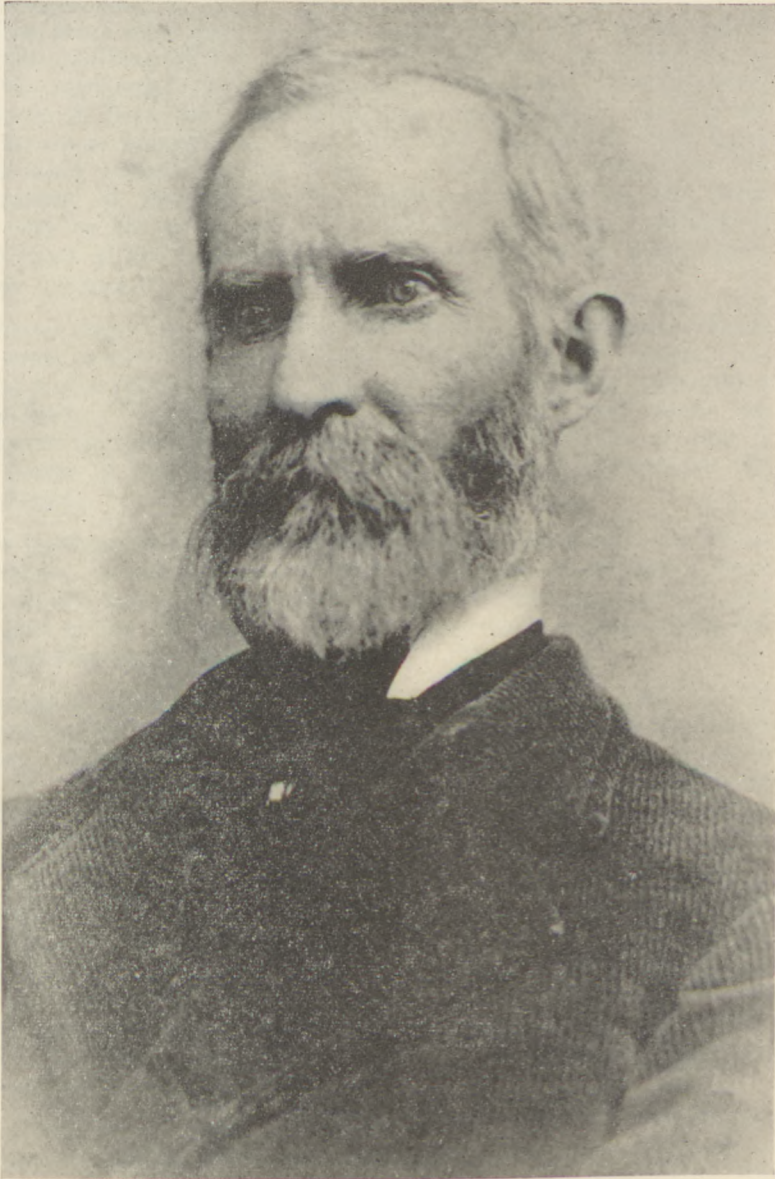
During the early forties there was an element in the Cherokee Nation opposed to the tribal government and many outrages were perpetrated by lawless men. The Cherokees were shocked by an execrable crime committed September 15, 1843, by Thomas, Bean, and Ellis Starr when they killed old Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Vore. The murder was committed about thirty miles from Fort Gibson on the military road leading to that post. "Mr. Vore . . . was killed together with his wife & a stranger stopping for the night in the house. After robbing the premises the villains set fire to the house which was entirely consumed with the bodies of the unfortunate victims."²

Mrs. Vore was identified by her scissors and spectacles and her husband by his keys and buttons. When found he was lying with an arm extended and in his hand a knife with open blade, showing that he had fought to the last. Identity of the third person was never made known. The son, Israel G. Vore, escaped by being away at Oil Springs.³ General Taylor dispatched a company of Dragoons to pursue the murderers, who were captured across the line in Arkansas but allowed to escape by a state officer who had custody of them.

¹ *Southwest American*, Fort Smith, Arkansas, January 24, 1935.

² General Z. Taylor to adjutant general, October 8, 1843; Grant Foreman, *The Five Civilized Tribes*, Norman, 1943. p. 327; John Ross, Tahlequah Cherokee Nation, October 3, 1843, to the National Committee and Council in National Council Convened—Photostat Foreman collection.

³ *Southwest American*, Fort Smith, January 24, 1935.



ISRAEL G. VORE

In January, 1844, the National Council passed a bill authorizing the principal chief to offer a reward of \$3000.00 for the capture of the three Starr men, dead or alive; notice of this act was published in several editions of the *Cherokee Advocate* and on November 2, 1844, the newspaper described the Starrs as follows: "This monster, together with Bean Starr and Ellis Starr, are guilty of some of the most atrocious crimes that have ever been committed—they have eluded every effort to arrest them." A man was arrested by the commandant of Fort Gibson for harboring the Starrs and when asked why he did so he replied: "'He was not so much afraid to harbor them, as 'not to harbor them;'" such is the fear the people have of these outlaws."

When Daniel R. Coodey and his party of nine captured Bean Starr some twenty-five miles above Fort Washita in the Choctaw Nation they also recovered ten horses and mules that had been stolen by the Starrs; "among them is a horse with a split hoof, which has been somewhat noted in consequence of having been rode, by one of these fiends, as was proven by the *track*, when they perpetrated the Vore tragedy."

In Coodey's report to Chief Ross upon his return from the Choctaw Nation, he related that William Harris, at whose home Starr was captured, said "that the three Starrs came into this nation in the early part of the fall past . . . shortly after their outrage upon Mr. Vore and family, in September, 1843. . . ."⁴

Israel G. Vore proved to be a most versatile person and served in many capacities among the Civilized Tribes as well as the Plains Indians. He was probably born in 1821 and so was only a youth when he removed west in 1838. It is known that he had some schooling in Alabama and in the Cherokee Nation, but in letters to friends in later life he deprecated his lack of education.

Like many of his Cherokee associates, he belonged to the Baptist faith, and as he grew to manhood he preached the Gospel and taught the Indians; it was said of him in later life that he had talked to every man and woman in the Cherokee Nation or that they had heard him preach. He received no remuneration for his work in the church and when he fell in love with young Sallie Vann, the daughter of "Rich Joe" Vann, he realized that he would be obliged to seek some other means of making a livelihood.

In 1847 Israel engaged in the mercantile business in Fort Smith, Arkansas; he found a suitable location, but many weeks passed before his stock of goods arrived by steamboat from states along the Ohio, and coffee and sugar from New Orleans. Early in 1848 his store began to operate and he was doing a profitable business. He

⁴ *Cherokee Advocate*, December 26, 1844 (editorial page, cols. 2, 3).

soon formed a partnership and opened a store at Pheasant Bluff on the Arkansas River, which he managed.

Captain R. B. Marcy was entrusted to escort a large party of emigrants to California in 1849 during the "Gold Rush" and his trail led him to a point 140 or 150 miles west of Fort Smith, where he found the trading post of Thomas A. Aird and Israel G. Vore the center of a large Indian trade. Captain Marcy wrote that if any of his friends passed that point he would commend them to Messrs. Aird and Vore, "whose kindness and courtesy have won the hearts of all Californians." On Sunday, June 3, from their camp 350 miles from Fort Smith, the emigrants wrote letters to Vore and his partner at their post on Little River and traders forwarded them to the editor of the *Fort Smith Herald*.⁵

Israel frequently paid visits to Webbers Falls to see his sweetheart; he traveled on horseback when no steamboat was available. Dennis W. Bushyhead, who later became chief of the Cherokee Nation, was a rival for Sallie's affections, as is shown by love letters in possession of her descendants, but if Israel was aware of this, it is not known. He and Miss Vann were married at Webbers Falls in 1851 and they made that town their home, although he continued to maintain his stores at Fort Smith and Pheasant Bluff. Business detained him from home weeks at a time, but frequent letters to his devoted wife kept her in touch with him and whenever possible he boarded the steamboat *J. H. White* or *Meigs* for home. At intervals Mrs. Vore visited her husband, sometimes loading her horse aboard one of the boats, and returning home on horseback in company with her husband or friends traveling that way.

In 1852 Vore, with four other men, formed a partnership with the celebrated Jesse Chisholm to sell supplies to travelers along the Chisholm cattle trail in the western part of the territory. In a letter to his wife he told of the company and stated that he believed more money could be made in the cattle business than in anything else at that time. They also planned to buy "short eared animals" from Texas and graze them through the country to the northern markets. Israel wrote his wife that she must not worry about him going out to the plains as he had only helped to finance the deal and his partners were going to carry on the work. His share of the business was to see that they received adequate supplies and to help in marketing the cattle. This enterprise must have prospered, as Vore subsequently engaged more actively in the cattle business.

"Rich Joe" Vann was a large slave owner and his daughter Sallie and her husband also acquired some Negroes before the Civil War. Being a southerner and owner of slaves, Israel Vore naturally

⁵ Grant Foreman, *Marcy & the Gold Seekers*, Norman, 1939, pp. 179, 180, 221, note 25.

adhered to the southern cause and he joined the Confederate army early in the conflict.⁶

Israel G. Vore, at the age of forty, enlisted October 4, 1861, at Park Hill, Indian Territory; three days later he was appointed quartermaster of companies F. and S. First Cherokee Mounted Rifles.⁷ According to Joseph Albert Scales the only battle in which his grandfather participated was fought July 17, 1863, at Honey Springs on Elk Creek near the present town of Oktaha, Oklahoma. He served on the staffs of Douglas H. Cooper and General Stand Watie and reached the rank of major.

Owing to the death of Colonel William H. Garrett, Creek agent, the Creeks, in November, 1862, asked to have Vore succeed him as agent and he received the appointment in May, 1863. That spring he was engaged in disbursing funds and paying the Creek troops. His influence with the Indians was great and he was ordered to attempt to neutralize the Union advances.⁸

During the period when Major Vore was engaged in the war his devoted wife and children remained at their home in Webbers Falls. Learning that Federal spies were in that vicinity, relatives and friends of Vore stored their supplies at his home, thinking they would have a better chance to save them there. An unidentified man who appeared at the Vore house, where there were only women and children, was found dead within the picket enclosure of the Vore home one morning; the Federal troops declared that Major Vore was there, but he was with the Confederate army and could not have committed the killing. The Union troops went through Webbers Falls and confiscated all of the food and other supplies before applying the torch to all of the other buildings after they had burned Vore's house. Mrs. Vore, with her children and other citizens of the town had left for Fort Washita, where they remained as refugees until the end of the war.

On March 19, 1865, General Stand Watie wrote to Tuckabatche Micco, principal chief of the Creeks, that Major Vore had been sent to the Prairie Indians with regard to their uniting with the Confederate forces, but when he arrived the Indians had dispersed and

⁶ Matter concerning the life of Israel G. Vore in an interview with Joseph Albert Scales, grandson of Vore, preserved in *Indian-Pioneer History*, Foreman Collection, vol. 43, pp. 382, 394-405, Oklahoma Historical Society.

⁷ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Compilation of Confederate Records*, Office of Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., under direction Grant Foreman, p. 64.

⁸ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Frederick Severs' Collection*, Bound Volume, Indian Archives. Cornelius Boudinot wrote to his uncle Stand Watie from Richmond, Virginia, January 24, 1864, that Vore would have to make a choice as to which post he would hold, as he could not occupy both positions (Edward Everett Dale & Gaston Litton, *Cherokee Cavaliers*, Norman, 1939, p. 152.)

nothing could be accomplished before May 15, when a council of friendly tribes was to be held.⁹

Stung by his property losses, Major Vore was compelled to start life anew after his return from the army. He rebuilt his home about one mile west and a little south of the present site of Webbers Falls. Realizing the great need of the Indians for the comfort of religion, he returned to preaching and missionary work among the Cherokees and Choctaws. His cattle business became very profitable and he provided money to help maintain schools in the Cherokee Nation.

Mr. and Mrs. Vore were the parents of six children; Ellen, who married Samuel Cobb; Frank, whose wives were Pigeon Spencer and Maude Goff; Emma Vore Foreman (after the death of her husband Jesse Foreman, she married his nephew, Charles Foreman); Irving and Joseph, who died as infant.¹⁰

In the Records of Marks and Brands, Canadian District, Cherokee Nation, January 28, 1884, Major I. G. Vore's cattle brand was a large V; the ear and flesh marks were "Crop off right ear & crop & half crop off left." His children Sophia and Frank also owned cattle and had registered brands of their own.¹¹

When the General Council of the Indian Territory met at Okmulgee on September 27, 1870, Vore served as secretary *pro tem*. The delegates, elected from tribes legally living in the territory, were chosen from among the most intelligent Indians. Pleasant Porter of the Muskogee Nation made a motion on December 14, 1870, that the thanks of the General Council be extended to Major Vore "for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the office of Secretary and that the President of the Council be instructed to compensate him for his services." This resolution was unanimously adopted.¹²

During his stay in the Creek Nation early in 1872, J. H. Beadle wrote of his visit to the¹³

. . . . double-log building some distance from the square in a field, and that we found to be the Agency. Here we were welcomed by Major I. G. Vore and his assistant, Mr. A. S. Purington, who have charge of the place during the absence in Washington of the Agent, Major [F. S.] Lyon. Major Vore has been in this country, and among the Indians of

⁹ *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, "Additional Letters of General Stand Watie," Edward E. Dale, vol. 1, no. 2, p. 143.

¹⁰ Statements by Mrs. Joe McGrath, Muskogee, Oklahoma, daughter of Frank Vore, and Miss Ella M. Robinson, Muskogee, Oklahoma, who recall Major Vore was a frequent visitor in the home of her grand parents, Judge and Mrs. Vann.

¹¹ Oklahoma Historical Society, "Records of Marks & Brands" in Cherokee vol. 18, p. 3, *Indian Archives Division*.

¹² *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, "Journal of the General Council of the Indian Territory," vol. 3, no. 1, p. 36; *ibid.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 129. In the *Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1870*, it is noted that Vore was thanked for his faithful manner in performing his duties (*ibid.*, vol. v, no. 1, p. 92).

¹³ *The Undeveloped West; or, Five Years in the Territories*, Philadelphia, 1873.

Texas and New Mexico, for twenty-seven years, and is a walking encyclopedia of aboriginal history. To him we are indebted for many courtesies and facilities in obtaining information.

At the council of the Absentee Shawnees at Shawnee Town, Indian Territory, on August 16, 1872, these Indians asked permission to grant Israel G. Vore power of attorney to recover from the government the amount of money received for their lands on the Wakarusa River in Kansas. He was also authorized to recover the value of the Absentee Shawnee Lands from private citizens. In addition Vore was given power of attorney to collect back pay and bounty for twenty-four representatives of soldiers. Another power of attorney was issued to him to prosecute a claim against Brinton Darlington for damages and illegal arrest of some members of the Absentee Shawnees while trading with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.¹⁴

In October, 1872, Vore was clerk of the Creek National Council to examine acts of appropriation, and compare drafts issued and audited, for which service he was paid at the rate of four dollars per day.¹⁵ In 1875, he was still engaged as clerk for the Creek Nation. Lochar Harjo was chief and if he "had any political ability it was purely of the primitive type, and in following constitutional forms he was entirely dependent on white men." He gave some sound advice concerning education, agriculture, good government and Christianity in his inaugural message to the Council on December 6; it was no doubt his sentiments, but it was expressed in the style of Israel Vore, who could be trusted as a friend of the Creeks.

Ward Coachman, the next chief, had been rather sketchily educated in Alabama before he joined the Creeks in the West and "Vore, his friend and confidential adviser, wrote his messages and other state papers, but he himself directed their content."¹⁶

From the "Executive Office Muskoke Nation Okmulke Oct. 1st, 1877," Vore wrote a message for Coachman addressed "To the Honorable House of Kings, and House of Warriors of the Muskoke Nation in Council Assembled", in which he stated that their farmers had been blessed with abundant crops and the stock raisers a large increase in their herds and flocks. "As our people are, and cannot be other than an agricultural and Pastoral people, it is your duty as Legislators to enact such laws as will encourage and protect them in all their industries." He reported the schools in a flourishing condi-

¹⁴Oklahoma Historical Society, *Sac & Fox-Indian Council*, Indian Archives Division. Brinton Darlington, a member of the Society of Friends, became agent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in 1869, establishing his agency on the north side of the North Fork of the Canadian River; and built schools and otherwise proved a wise guide for these wild Indians. He died May 1, 1872 (Lawrie Tatum, *Our Red Brothers*, Philadelphia, 1899, pp. 220-23).

¹⁵Oklahoma Historical Society, "Creek-National Council," No. 32514. *Indian Archives Division*.

¹⁶Angie Debo, *The Road to Disappearance*, Norman, 1941, pp. 158, 215, 222.

tion under their efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction and recommended that new contracts be entered into with the religious denominations having charge of the mission schools to reduce the amount for the support of each pupil since subsistence, clothing, books and other necessities were all much lower in price. If the persons declined to enter into new contracts, support should be withdrawn and the schools put under the management of the Creek Superintendent of instruction.

Support of the Muskoke Institute had been changed from Presbyterian to the Muskoke Baptist Association; as it was the only school for the exclusive education of girls, he recommended that it be fostered and a liberal appropriation be made to carry it on.

Mothers have the training of our children, and much depends on them, as to the formation of their dispositions, habits, usefulness and success in life. Our daughters should be by Education, instructed, refined, and exalted to that position which qualifies them as mothers to teach our children in such a manner that our sons may become useful to their God, their country, society and themselves, and their daughters, teachers, ornament to society and frugal housewives, making home happy and delightful.

Another section of the message was a recommendation that the new code of laws in preparation by a committee be adopted and that the Freedmen among them

. . . . whose rights under the treaty of 1866, have not by some been recognized, and in consequence thereof have been discouraged, are not improving or advancing as they might do; and that the treaty relative thereto being so plain that no one can mistake or misunderstand it. . . . I would recommend if necessary that some action be had recognizing the rights of all under the treaty [who] are entitled to citizenship and equal rights and privileges with us.

The United States had sold 175,000 acres of Creek land to the Seminole Indians and settled them on the tract. Questions of jurisdiction in this area were arising which needed to be adjusted, and Vore recommended that a delegation of two persons be appointed to go to Washington to secure a settlement due the Creek Nation.

In a penciled note Vore wrote: "Dear Ward . . . with the suggestions made in the forgoing you may with your worthy Secy. be able to send in a fair and pointed message—no surplus language—but short and to the point."¹⁷

From Muskoke, November 22, 1877, Vore wrote Chief Coachman at Wewoka to send him by a reliable person, the official list of the Reservees of land in the old Nation which had been certified by the commissioner of Indian affairs. Vore planned to send the list on to Washington to have the amounts due each person placed upon it and returned to the Nation.¹⁸

¹⁷ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives* Division, "Creek-Principal Chief."

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, No. 29741 *Creek-Federal Relations*, Indian Archives Division.

In May, 1878, Vore applied for a clerkship to P. B. Hunt, agent of the Kiowas and Comanches, saying that he understood that agency was to be consolidated with the Wichita Agency. As reference he gave the names of Smith Paul of Pauls Valley, Capt. Black Beaver and his son-in-law, H. P. Pruner, and several other people in Hunt's part of the country. He told that he was fifty-six years old, had been almost forty years in the Indian country and had been employed in the Creek Agency more than eighteen months, also that he was not unacquainted with the eight bands of Indians around the Wichita Agency. In September Vore made another application to Hunt, enclosing a communication from the acting commissioner of Indian affairs, saying his work had been satisfactory.¹⁹

Vore wrote to Chief Coachman from Muskoke on September 30, 1878, saying that Agent Marston had just returned from St. Louis and he learned from him that the Transfer Committee would arrive there in a few days. The men were "under the impression the Indians of these five tribes are half wild." Dr. Marston had written for Coachman to come to Muskogee and "bring some of your most intelligent men and those making the finest appearance so they may see that they are not all what they think them to be—a great deal depends upon the impression made upon the committee, as to their report." Vore was still in the employ of the department and said he intended to remain.²⁰

In an account about the Indian Territory written by Vore about February, 1879, he stated he had been in the country since 1838, and the only missionary he had ever heard address the Indians in their own tongue was the Rev. John B. Jones, a Baptist clergyman, and a son of the Rev. Evan Jones, a missionary among the Cherokees for forty years. The Rev. H. F. Buckner, according to Vore, understood the rules governing the Creek language, and he had listened to it for more than thirty years, and yet he could not trust himself to preach in it. "He never tried it but once and it was such another failure and he had done his Master's cause such great injustice he never tried to preach to Indians except through an interpreter."

Vore also wrote that he was starting on a visit to the Wichita village in 1858, that Buckner gave him a small Bible to present to Ar-shar-re-wah, principal chief of that tribe. The Indian, through Jesse Chisholm, told Vore that tradition among his people was that on account of the wickedness of man God destroyed the world by water, "but seed was left; that it is again to be destroyed by cold and seed will be left; but after that it is to be destroyed by fire, and then it will pass away and there will be no seed left."

Vore related that he had been looking at the Indian sign language at different times for four years:

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, "Kiowa-Employees," Indian Archives Division.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, No. 29754, "Creek-Federal Relations," Indian Archives Division.

I know exactly how expressive and inspiring it is. It does not represent letters or words, but things. It is very meager—God's truth can neither be proclaimed or illustrated in it. The very idea to those who understand it is terribly absurd. I am no missionary—No Minister of the Gospel—No Writeist, . . . the fault is my education. I graduated among the Indians of the Indian Territory, —my studies never reached grammar. . . .

When the Indian International Fair was held at Muskogee in September, 1879, there was a reunion of the Northern and Southern Indian Brigades at the fair grounds. Captain A. W. Robb represented the Union soldiers and Major Vore the Confederate veterans.

Vore served as clerk in Wewoka District, Creek Nation, in April and May, 1878; he was secretary to the commission in re charges vs. F. S. Lyon, Creek agent; and clerk of the Union Agency in Muskogee in 1879. In 1882 he was a commissioner of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas.

In 1880 the Creek Council appropriated five thousand dollars for a manual labor school in the nation and Eugene Levering of Baltimore, Maryland, a prominent churchman and president of the Southern Baptist Convention gave an equal amount. Levering and his twin brother Joshua were wealthy coffee merchants in the Maryland city.²¹

The Reverend Henry Frieland Buckner attended a Southern Baptist Convention almost every year and it was largely through his influence that Levering Mission School was established for the education of Creek young men and women. While the school was not founded until after his death in 1882, it was a direct outgrowth of his labors.²²

In his report for 1881, Agent John Q. Tufts said that the school was located in the southwest part of the Creek Nation, near the North Fork of the Canadian River. This was in Wewoka District, at the old home of Ward Coachman, then called Wetumka ("sounding waters"). The school was opened September 1, 1881, for the reception of fifty boys and a like number of girls. The Reverend J. A. Trenchard had been selected as principal by the Southern Baptist Convention. The church asked the Creeks to appropriate one thousand dollars for expenses, and \$700 was set aside for the first quarter.²³

On January 23, 1882, Trenchard wrote Chief Samuel Checote that only two of the trustees were present at the last monthly meeting. He explained that Mr. Benson had resigned, Simpson Reed had

²¹Authority, the Rev. E. C. Routh, Richmond, Virginia.

²²E. C. Routh, *The Story of Oklahoma Baptists*, Oklahoma City, 1932, p. 38.

²³Angie Debo, *op. cit.*, p. 250; Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, No. 36433 and No. 36435; Routh, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

been killed on New Year's eve, and Ward Coachman was in Washington. He suggested the appointment of William Robison who lived twelve miles from the school; G. A. Alexander who was distant fifteen miles by wagon road and ten or twelve by horse trail; and he was sure that the Reverend William McCombs would attend the meetings.²⁴

Eighty cases of measles among the pupils had been a serious drawback, but otherwise the school was doing well. Some of the students could not endure restraint, the discipline necessary at school, or their studies, so they ran away and "generally tell very large tales of 'starvation,' 'hard work' and 'hard whippings.'" The large majority were contented." This was a new institution and the students were unacquainted with any rules.²⁵

In the Minutes of the Southern Baptist Convention for 1882 (p. 28) is found: "The mission to the Creeks, especially in its educational feature is highly encouraging. This institution established among this people, in part through the munificence of the late Eugene Levering, and bearing his honored name, is now in successful operation."

From Shawneetown Agency, I. T., April 6, 1883, Special Agent E. B. Townsend wrote to H. Price, commissioner Indian affairs, to the effect that the Shawnees, in open council, had declined to accept their lands in allotment as provided by act of congress, May 23, 1872, and as made up by Special Agent John K. Know, November 12, 1875, and approved by the department November 23, 1875.²⁶

Maj. Vore has been a firm friend of these Indians for forty years; They have relied on him for counsel and advice; and upon their invitation he was present on this occasion to aid and assist them in this matter. He used his utmost endeavors to induce them to comply with law; dwelling at length upon the liberality of the Act of Congress by which they were to be provided with permanent and valuable homes; and assured them it was worse than useless to resist the wishes of the Department . . . or to look for other or further provision being made for them than that contemplated by this Act.

Chief Checote approved an appropriation of \$1750 for Levering for the first quarter of the year and Pleasant Porter was made a

²⁴ William McCombs was born July 22, 1844, seven miles east of Fort Gibson. His father, Zacharias McCombs, was a Scot who emigrated to the United States at an early day. Mrs. McCombs, half white and half Creek, was a member of the prominent Stinson family. William McCombs attended a neighboring school until the beginning of the Civil War, when he joined the First Creek Regiment in the Confederate Army, commanded by Col. D. N. McIntosh. In May, 1868, he was ordained a Baptist minister, and he became the most fluent preacher in the Creek language in the Nation. In 1871 he was elected to the House of Warriors where he served four years; this was followed by six years as superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1881 he was again a member of the House of Warriors and was reelected in 1889 (H. F. & E. S. O'Beirne, *The Indian Territory*, Saint Louis, 1892, pp. 197-99). The Rev. Mr. McCombs died in 1929.

²⁵ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, No. 36436.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, "S&F & SHA—Allotments".

trustee of the mission. On May 26, 1883, Trenchard made a doleful report to the effect that his wife died on May 19; the school had owned one hundred seventy-five head of cattle on the first of May, but they had disappeared and a member of the Creek Council said they had been driven to Muskogee to be sold. Some of the cattle had been driven to the Choctaw Nation. "I fear drunkenness and thieving will nearly ruin us if no check can be put on these vile evils. . ."²⁷

In Trenchard's report to Checote and the "Honorable Council of the Muskogee Nation," dated September 1, 1883, he wrote:

At Christmas the people came in and took out most of the children to spend Christmas at home. While at home the war trouble broke out²⁸ and only about half the scholars were brought back in January. I opposed with all my power the taking out of the children . . . but to no avail. They took them whether I consented or not and as the Trustees favored their taking them, I had to yield to what I was powerless to prevent. This Christmas business has injured the school more than two months vacation in summer.

Trenchard was succeeded by Israel G. Vore and on December 26, 1883, he wrote to the Reverend I. T. Tichenor, D.D., corresponding secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia:

I found your favor of the 3rd inst. here on my return from Okmulgee on the 21st inst, where I had been at the request of Isparhechar, the "Loyal Chief" so called to prepare some claims for his people who had been in the army of the United States and had some arrears of pay and Bounty due them. I have been promising to do this work since he and his party was arrested and taken to Fort Gibson last summer and he had sent for me as many as five times at different periods since his arrest—so I went to the Capitol and done the work.

Levering Mission opened September 1, 1884, and *The Indian Missionary* advised the Creeks that,

In view of the success attending the last season, it will be becoming and worthy of the Creek people to have their children there at the beginning of the session, and let them remain, if possible, the full ten months.

. . . . We hope, too, that the parents will warn their boys and girls against the disposition to run away from school. . . . W. P. Blake.²⁹

On April 7, 1884, from Levering Mission Vore addressed a letter to Agent P. B. Hunt at Anadarko saying he had been notified by Robert L. Owen, president of the Indian International Fair at Muskogee, that he had been selected to fix the premiums for Indian work

²⁷ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, Nos. 36437, 36440.

²⁸ Agent Tufts reported in 1883: "The regular quadrennial rebellion against the Creek government, after about a year's duration, has ceased, and Is-par-he-che and his men are again quiet citizens of the nation they attempted to destroy. . ."

²⁹ The Rev. William P. Blake was a native of Martinsburg, Pennsylvania. He was born November 14, 1857, attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, and became a missionary among the Creeks and Seminoles, making his home at Eufaula.

to be displayed and that \$200.00 had been set aside for prizes. Not being posted as to all of the Indians at Hunt's agency he was at a loss how to fix the premiums and asked for aid in the matter.

There will be a wild Indn. Dept.—so that Wild Indians will compete only with wild Indians. The Fair is now an *Indian Fair*, the principal officers being Indian. The Prest. being a distant connection of Jesse Chisholm whom the old men of all the Indians at your Agency will remember.

Vore then gave a list of the articles made by the Wichita Agency Indians and asked for suggestions as to prizes suitable for each, whether silver cup, money, or what. He promised that all of the exhibits would be specially cared for, sold for all they were worth and the proceeds returned to the owner.³⁰

In 1884 the trustees of the Levering school were Ward Coachman,³¹ Thomas Canard,³² William Robison,³³ James Fife, and David Barnett. Vore made his report to that body on June 30, 1884, saying that when he began his duties on September 8, 1883, he found the school in "a crippled condition. I found about 10 days rations . . . 1500 lbs. Flour, 700 lbs. Bacon. 7 Bushels Irish Potatoes, some molasses, &c." He had bought some land from Coachman for \$800 to furnish range between the North Fork of the Canadian and Wewoka Creek.

There were enrolled in the seminary ninety-six boys and seventy-seven girls and the average attendance was 92 $\frac{1}{4}$; some pupils ran away and others went home because of illness. The Baptist women of Baltimore sent clothing for every Indian child in the school; and women belonging to the Baptist church in Louisville furnished an organ, a sewing machine, Bibles, and supplies of goods.

³⁰ Oklahoma Historical Society, "Kiowa-Fairs," Indian Archives Division.

³¹ Ward Coachman (Co-cha-my) was born in Wetumka, Alabama, in 1827 and lived there until he was twenty-two when he went to the Creek Nation in the west on an exploring tour. He was so favorably impressed that he returned home and brought sixty-five Creeks to the Creek Nation in June, 1849. During the Civil War he served under Colonel McIntosh. In 1874 Coachman was elected second chief and replaced Lochar Harjo upon his impeachment a year later. He was a delegate to Washington several times and a member of the House of Kings (O'Beirne, *op. cit.*, pp. 341-2; Debo, *op. cit.*, pp. 103, 222, 248).

³² Thomas Canard, the third son of Yahartostanuggee, king of Eufaula Town, was born at Cane Creek in 1841. He attended Asbury Mission for eight years. He served in the Confederate army and was a light-horseman for four years. He was district judge of Weanoka (O'Beirne, *op. cit.*, pp. 356-8).

³³ William Robison was born near Muskogee, Creek Nation, on February 8, 1833. He was educated at a neighborhood school near the mouth of Little River and at the Shawnee Mission near Westport, Missouri, before going to the Warrior Stand Academy in Alabama. After his service in the Seminole Battalion under Colonel John Jumper during the Civil War he went into the mercantile business in the Creek Nation. He was elected district judge, member of the House of Warriors, member of the House of Kings, which office he held twelve years. During the Isparhecher uprising Robison was appointed commander of the national forces by Chief Samuel Checotah (O'Beirne, *op. cit.*, pp. 255-57).

Land was being cleared for an orchard of one thousand apple trees and four or five hundred peach trees. The school farm had produced 400 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of oats, 1000 pounds of beans, 850 pounds of green peas, 30 bushels of onions, 35 bushels of tomatoes, 40 bushels of potatoes and there were sixty acres of corn.

There was need of a hospital, a smoke house, milk and fruit houses, and Vore suggested that they be of rock, as they could be erected at a cheaper price than of wood.³⁴ Superintendent Vore issued to the girls students: check aprons, chemisets, calico dresses, linsey dresses, plaid dresses, sacques and skirts, woolen skirts, shoes and handkerchiefs; the boys were given coats, pants, socks and shoes.

Girl pupils during the first quarter of 1884-85 were: Peggy Hill, Betty McIntosh, Betty Doyle, Martha Bruner, Lucinda Bruner, Elvia Chisholm, Emily Chisholm, Letty, Minnie and Kate Thomas, Vicey Henry, Sally Yahola, Susan Canard, Mary Coker, and others.³⁵

Boys attending Levering were Bruner Dawson, Jeff Tiger, Tony Proctor, Thompson Perryman, George Yargee, Fuller Jimboy, also members of the Kurnals and Berryhill families.³⁶ C. P. Vanen was the teacher in the autumn of 1884. Vore bought goods from J. H. Scales, Turner and Byrne, Patterson and Foley.

Persons employed in the seminary were:³⁷

Charles P. Vanen, assistant teacher, born in Alabama,
 Adaline Drake " "
 Franz McConnell, " "
 Sarah E. Porter, Matron (Creek)
 Lizzie Reed, assistant matron (Creek)
 Cornelia McComb, cook, born in Alabama.
 H. Clay Smith, farmer,
 Charles T. Smith, farmer.

During the second quarter of 1884-85 Emma Parsons, a Seminole, and Alice Coykendall were teachers.³⁸ *Goodrich's United States History*, *McGuffey's Third Readers* and *Andrews English* were purchased from Patterson and Foley of Eufaula, Indian Territory. Eggs were supplied children who were ill. Lye was bought to make soap and candles were used in the kitchens and students' rooms.³⁹ All reports listed the names of girls who were detained at home to nurse their sick mothers.

The Baptist Missionary of Eufaula, January, 1885, mentioned that there were one hundred twenty pupils in Levering Mission,

³⁴ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, No. 36442.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 36448.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Nos. 36453, 36454.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, No. 36457.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Nos. 36469, 36485.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Nos. 36488, 36498.

which was prospering under the guidance of Major Vore. Dr. J. C. Wingo, his wife and four children were in Eufaula on their way to Levering Mission, where the Doctor expected to teach and act as physician for the school.

The articles purchased for Levering in 1885 include long lists of drugs. Groceries were bought from F. H. Scales of Wetumka; hundreds of pounds of beef at five cents per pound from Thomas Canard and Cono Harjo; eggs were ten cents a dozen and girls' shoes cost \$1.30, \$1.60 and \$1.75 a pair. Among other items of food for the institution were twenty-five pounds of dried peaches, sixteen bushels of hominy grits, fifty-one pounds of navy beans, bought at Little Wewoka from Wallace McNac & Son.⁴⁰

Mission Bands of New York City and Germantown, Pennsylvania, sent books for the school library; basted patchwork, and basted garments for the sewing class; papers and picture cards.⁴¹ A meat house which cost \$85.00 was built of hewn logs. It was 16 x 20 feet. The hospital was built by D. Price of Eufaula; the size was 16 x 32, two stories, and it cost \$1400; at an additional cost of \$400 a basement was constructed to store fruits and vegetables. A number of orphans and half orphans were among the one hundred four students.⁴²

The Creek Council appropriated \$7,000 for Levering for 1885-6 and \$385 additional to finish payment on the hospital.⁴³ During the session of July to November, 1885, Lydia V. Sixkiller of the Cherokee Nation and a graduate of the Indian University (Bacone) was first teacher; Ellen Bushyhead was matron; Dr. J. C. Keeney, physician and assistant teacher; Lizzie Fryer, seamstress and J. O. Wright, principal teacher.

Music was being taught in 1886 by Ella M. Sutphin, general missionary; James Starrow of England and his wife Elizabeth, a Scot, were employed as the gardener and laundress and Peter Coachman as herder for the school. There were one hundred students present in 1886, fifty-six were females and one of them, Emma Bruner, died May 4, 1886. Later a Mexican herder, Vincente Chisholm, was employed, as well as Chesley Keeney, wagon maker.⁴⁴

A visitor who was present at the closing exercises of the mission on June 30, 1886, wrote a description for *The Indian Missionary* in which he related that Major Vore had general management of all affairs pertaining to the establishment. "He is genial, kind and

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, No. 36508.

⁴¹ *The Indian Missionary*, Eufaula, I. T., July, 1885, p. 1, col. 2.

⁴² Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, No. 36510. Report of Vore to J. M. Perryman, principal chief.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, No. 36512, J. C. Perryman, chairman for committee on education, to Houses of Kings and Warriors.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Nos. 36544, 36547, 36549.

upright While he is continued in his present position, . . . this Mission may look for success."

Vore's report to the trustees, dated October 2, 1886, read: "In order to raise more products upon the farm and garden I employed the past year more help—a Dairy & Poultryman, a gardner & for a few months a mechanic to repair our wagons, farming implements &c." There was a long continued drouth so only half a crop of oats, wheat and corn were raised, but they had salads, spring vegetables, onions, beets and cabbages.

The buildings were badly in need of repair, particularly the chimneys. The beds and bunks, bought five years before, were worn out. Vore bought heating stoves "to make the girls and teachers more comfortable both in the school and their sleeping rooms and the Hospital." The library for Levering had been started when the Reverend William Bell gave a number of books—some on agriculture, horticulture, floraculture, and some religious works. They were also indebted to Professor Lyman C. Draper and the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for volumes on history and agriculture.

The Reverend W. P. Blake sent a small box of shoemakers tools in anticipation of the establishment of mechanical shops at the school. The young men were eager to learn trades.

Dr. J. C. Keeney, our phusician has done a good work the past session by taking some of the larger boys, and going into the woods, cutting small trees—learning them to score and hew logs and with them has erected a small hewed log barn—with one corn crib—a room for Harness and Farming implements, six stalls etc., without cost to the Mission except plank, nails & hinges.

When school opened September 1, there were more applicants than could be admitted, many were almost grown. All of the children were trying to obey the rules; they were studious and courteous to one another, but they remained away a long time at Christmas.⁴⁵

The first quarter of 1887-88 there were sixty-five boys and fifty-nine girls enrolled, but five boys and three girls ran away from the school. Another loss was the death on October 10, 1887, when Goliah Herod died. Chief Perryman approved an appropriation of \$7,500 for the mission on December 3, 1887.⁴⁶ On January 10, 1887, Vore wrote to the Reverend J. S. Murrow, Rehoboth Mission, Atoka, I. T.:

Dear Brother: I have reduced the number of employes to the very lowest possible number. Our music teacher, Dr. Marston's⁴⁷ daughter, is, acting as Matron, besides teaching the girls painting, and sewing and knitting, both plain and fancy, and she alone will save about \$150.00 to the mission this session, should her health and strength hold out. . . . Our

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 36554.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Nos. 36566, 36571.

⁴⁷ The Rev. S. W. Marston was appointed superintendent of Union Agency in 1876.

school is full. Trustees met today and will probably send some of the scholars home, as we will have more than we agreed to educate and provide for. . . .⁴⁸

Levering Mission suffered a great loss on January 17, 1887, by the death of Major Vore who had been superintendent for three and a half years. Resolutions of respect for his fine character passed by the staff, were signed by Mrs. E. M. Sutphin, J. O. Wright, J. B. Robison, the committee appointed for that purpose, on January 18, 1887.⁴⁹

John R. Musick, a brilliant newspaper man, made a tour through the west and wrote letters for *The Graphic News*, Cincinnati. In one entitled "Among the Seminoles" he reported:⁵⁰

That evening we arrived at Wetumka. . . . Here I met Mr. Thomas H. Scales, the merchant and postmaster of Wetumka. Having introduced myself, the Major answered all questions asked, and sent out to the Mission for Major I. G. Vore, one of the best posted men on Indian history living. Mr. Scales is a white man, a native of Tennessee, and like all Southern gentlemen has a large heart. He came to the Territory in 1868, and in 1872 settled in Wetumka and engaged in the mercantile business. His customers are all Indians and under the law he cannot collect a cent, but he depends on their honor. . . .

I stopped that night at the house of Mr. D. M. Benson, a full-blood Creek. His residence was a large, elegant two-story structure. . . . Mr. Benson and his wife are both Creeks, and they and the family speak the Creek language all the time; yet their children are sent to school and educated in English. Levering Mission, under Major I. G. Vore, is at Wetumka. . . . The teachers in the school are: Prof. J. O. Wright, Miss L. V. Sixheller [Sixkiller], Rose McNac, and Mrs. E. M. Sutphin, who instructs in music and the arts. This is a general mission, where plain and fancy work is done. Miss Ellen Bushyhead is matron, and Mrs. Starrow from Ohio, laundress. Two farmers are employed to instruct the Indians in farming, one from Missouri and one from Kansas. . . .

Major Vore proved a perfect store-house of knowledge of Indian history and traditions. . . .

According to J. O. Wright the school was opened September first with a full attendance under the management of a capable corps of teachers. A church had been organized with a membership of the Christian students, and Brother Wesley Smith⁵¹ preached once a month. At the October meeting Brother Lee McNivens, a former pupil of Levering, preached two sermons in his own language with

⁴⁸ *The Indian Missionary*, Atoka, I. T., February, 1887, p. 2, cols. 1, 2.

⁴⁹ Major Vore and his wife were buried in the family burying ground at Webbers Falls (Authority Mrs. Joe McGrath, Muskogee, Oklahoma).

⁵⁰ Vol. VI., No. 16, p. 266.

⁵¹ Vore wrote the Rev. I. T. Tichenor, corresponding secretary of the missionary board, Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, Georgia, August 1, 1883, that Smith and his family had moved to the Wichita Agency some time before. He was a member of the Creek Council and wished to be elected for another four years. The report of the commissioner Indian affairs for 1883, stated that the Wichitas had a flourishing church with Wesley Smith, a Seminole missionary, as pastor. The church was supported by the Baptists.

great earnestness. Miss Rose McNac who had been a student at the mission, was teaching a Creek public school, so the labors of the missionaries were bearing fruit.⁵²

On April 4, 1888, the Muskogee Baptist Church at Levering Mission, in order to show the great respect in which I. G. Vore was held "*Resolved*, That we as a church recommended that his funeral be preached at the Woegufka church on Sunday, July 15, 1888, at 10 o'clock, a. m."⁵³ According to Mrs. M. L. Herrod, Woegufka was a settlement of full blood Creeks who were quiet, peaceful people. The church and school were in good condition but financially very needy.⁵⁴ This church was named for a former Upper Creek town on a branch of of Ponchishatchee Creek in southwest Coosa County, Alabama. The Creek name means Muddy Stream, or Water.⁵⁵

On May 16, 1888, Superintendent Wright wrote to Miss K. L. Ellett of *The Indian Missionary* staff, about a May day picnic which was held on the banks of North Fork River, from nine o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon. Among the 175 persons present at the dinner were the judge and many attorneys and jurors attending court at Wetumka. Two hundred pounds of fried fish, pies and cakes were served and Wright considered it the pleasantest day in the six years he had been at the institution.⁵⁶

School closed in the summer of 1888, finishing the seventh session. During the ten months the teachers, Mr. C. W. Himan, Miss Bettie Keefer, and Miss Minnie Tyler labored faithfully for the advancement of their pupils. A long program was given consisting of class work, declamation, dialogues, songs. Instrumental music played by the Misses Grimes, McCombs and Benson indicated marked progress. As usual the trustees had their innings in the way of speech making. Dinner was served to all visitors and by four o'clock all had departed except six or seven pupils. This was the most successful session of the mission school.⁵⁷

School reopened September 3, 1888, with all teachers present, but all of the "scholars" had not returned. While on their way to attend the Baptist Association near Eufaula Brother George Hicks and some of the Wichita brothers and sisters spent the night at Levering. Many new students entered and the majority of former children returned, so that Superintendent Wright wished for more room to accommodate all who wished to attend.⁵⁸

⁵² *The Indian Missionary*, Atoka, I. T., December, 1887, p. 1, col. 2.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, June, 1888, p. 1, col. 3.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 1, col. 4.

⁵⁵ Handbook of American Indians, Washington, 1912, vol. 2, p. 934; John R. Swanton, *Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors*, Washington, 1922, p. 264.

⁵⁶ *The Indian Missionary*, June, 1888, p. 2, col. 3.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, August, 1888, p. 1, col. 1.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, October, 1888, p. 1, col. 2.

School was resumed on September 3, 1890, with the whole staff in attendance, but not the full number of children; by October there were more than a hundred. The majority of the 1887 students came back and the general health was good, although one little boy died of abscess of the liver. Some of the young women made such progress in music that they were permitted to play for the chapel service.

The boys under Doctor Keeney built a two room hewed log house, 14 x 30 feet, for wood work and blacksmithing. Seventy-five acres of rich bottom land had been fenced for corn and \$800 worth of clothing had been sent to the mission from various societies.⁵⁹

The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Maryland sent a set of wagon maker tools and blacksmithing tools worth \$75.00. The school had a fine upright piano in addition to an organ.

There was grown on the mission land 2500 bushels of corn, one hundred tons of millet and prairie hay was put up for the winter. One hundred seventy cattle were owned by the missionaries and they brought fifty-five spring calves. There were eighty hogs, a good span of mules, one pony and a colt.⁶⁰

In January, 1889, a new dining room and some other improvements were being made at the mission and the boys were helping in the work, thus gaining knowledge in the use of tools and carpenter work. On March 18, 1889, Wright wrote to *The Indian Missionary* from Levering that they had just had "a grand, good meeting." Rev. Wesley Smith and Rev. George Sullivan preached and there were three new members added to the church by baptism and "fifteen made acknowledgements to the church and were restored to full fellowship." The general health of the school was good which indicated the watchful care of the physician. The farm employes were pushing their work and the new dining room was almost finished under the supervision of Dr. Keeney. Levering was no place for idlers or drones.⁶¹

The girl students had become proficient in quilt making and they surprised Brother Smith, pastor of the school, with a beautiful quilt which had been made by students from seven to twelve years of age. The girls made and exhibited a quilt at a fair and they were encouraged when they were given first premium and \$2.50.

Levering Mission had been in a bad condition financially for several years, so there was great rejoicing when the Creek Council appropriated \$2,000 to cover back claims for improvements; a like amount was appropriated for further repairs and improvements.⁶²

⁵⁹ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, No. 36599; *The Indian Missionary*, September, 1888, p. 1, col. 2.

⁶⁰ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, No. 36599.

⁶¹ April, 1889, p. 1, col. 4.

⁶² *The Indian Missionary*, June, 1889, p. 1, col. 2; *ibid.*, December, 1889, p. 2, col. 2.

On April 24, 1889, Wright wrote to the Reverend Mr. Murrow: "Again the waters of the North Fork river have been troubled by the baptism of one of our students." Miss A. R. Boyer, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Keeney were the teachers that session. A large number of friends and patrons witnessed the closing exercises of Levering on June 26, 1889, the eighth session of the mission. The teachers had labored hard and their students passed a creditable examination in all of the departments. The girls displayed fine fancy work and the boys were proud of the good work they had accomplished outside of school.⁶³

Because of illness the school closed on June 9, 1890. Dysentery had invaded the mission and Mr. Wright's little son, Bennie, was taken from his loving parents. Next Charlie Scott and Eliza Bruner were "called to their long home. . . ." On June 19 Miss Sarah Cundiff, the laundress, also died.⁶⁴

All of the staff were present when Levering opened September 1, 1890; more than one hundred pupils enrolled and others were eager to attend the school. Elder D. W. Graves, principal teacher, preached and Wright thought it seemed more like home with sermons in English every Sunday.⁶⁵ Twenty-three of the young Indians ran away from the school and thirty-two were late in reporting after the Christmas holidays. The Creek Council sent Sumner Hale and Tonie Proctor to the states to attend school in 1890. During the second quarter the Misses Muskogee Morrison and Jennie Crowell were sent away to be educated.⁶⁶

Wright's report to Chief Perryman, dated September 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, gave the number of pupils as one hundred eighty-two; there had been considerable sickness, some cases serious. The school had been deep in debt four years before when Wright took charge, but was then prosperous. He had the buildings painted, built porches and a 20 x 32 wash house; the school owned one hundred fifty head of stock and one hundred hogs.⁶⁷

Wright reported the enrollment of one hundred thirty-eight for the autumn session of 1890. The health of the pupils was good and Elder Graves baptised an Indian girl and one white girl. "Brother Ash spent four days with us, in November and gave Bible lessons on the blackboard." The new wash house was almost completed.⁶⁸

From Muskogee, April 16, 1891, I. S. Tichnor wrote to Superintendent Wright that the Creek Council had passed an act termi-

⁶³ *Ibid.*, July, 1889, p. 2, cols. 1, 2.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, July, 1890, p. 2, col. 3.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, October, 1890, p. 1, col. 3.

⁶⁶ Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, No. 36602.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, No. 36631.

⁶⁸ *The Indian Missionary*, January, 1891, p. 2, col. 3.

nating all contracts with Levering Mission on June thirty. The school was to be turned over to the Creek Board of Education on the last of June. All products of the farm were to go to the school and the stock there to the Board of Education. The Creek Nation agreed to reimburse the Home Missionary Board \$3,000 for building expenses. The Missionary Board claimed the furniture, bed clothing, farm implements, harness etc. At that time the Reverend D. W. Graves was pastor and teacher at the school. Dr. W. E. Harris served as physician, Miss Florence Stafford taught the primary department and music, Miss Susie Graves was on the staff, Mrs. Bettie Wright was matron and Enoch Cox farmer and mechanic.⁶⁹

From Wetumka, May 4, 1891, Wright wrote *The Indian Missionary*: "Our school will close on June 18th. . . . Attendance not so large on account of sickness. Everything is in a prosperous condition." An Invoice of goods at Levering included: "25 Bibles, 71 New Testaments, 1 Smith's Bible Dictionary, 813 Volumes Sunday School and various other books."

"I turned over on June 30, 1891 Levering Mission with all the property to my successor Wm. Robison and trustees of Levering Mission" "J. O. Wright."

The receipt in full from the Home Mission Board of Southern Baptist Convention was signed by G. W. Hyde for the Baptist Board.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ The Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*, Nos. 36612, 36613, 36628.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Nos. 36631, 36632, 36636; *Report Home Mission Board, 1891*, Minutes of the Southern Baptist Convention. It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the efficient help given me in preparing this article by Mrs. Rella L. Looney, archivist Oklahoma Historical Society; the Rev. E. C. Roth, editor-in-chief of the Foreign Mission Board, of the Southern Baptist Convention, Richmond, Virginia; Mr. James M. Wiley, Muskogee, Oklahoma, who furnished interesting material, and Mrs. Joe McGrath of Muskogee.

THE FIRST HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR
NURSES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
NOW OKLAHOMA

By Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S.

It would be a great contribution to the accurate history of the State if all the original papers of every organization dealing with the public would have the charter, names of officers, and minutes, at least until permanent organization is completed, photostated, and two or more copies deposited in as many secure places.

The lack of immediately available early information on an All Saints Hospital and Training School for Nurses, McAlester, Indian Territory, prompts me to submit some possible extra paragraphs¹ as a lure to someone to furnish other correct documentary findings.

The chief need is to find the original or beginning from which to locate the material for all of these articles on definitive or basic and source history.

Fred S. Clinton, a medical student at the time, accompanied J. C. W. Bland, M.D., to a meeting of the Indian Territory Medical Association at McAlester and remembers E. N. Allen, M.D., of McAlester sending some emergency patients to the All Saints Hospital for surgical service in 1895.

Accurate documented information on this subject being difficult to locate, I have decided to quote freely from all the notes gathered by Miss G. W. Barnes, of the National Council Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y., for my use in this history for the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*.

Missionary work of the Episcopal Church was for many years directed by the Board of Missions (which in 1919-20 was succeeded by a National Council). The "missionary bishops", both "domestic" and "foreign", made annual reports to the Board and some, but not all, their reports were printed in the Board's monthly organ, *The Spirit of Missions*, which also published general articles about the Church's missionary work. (This magazine in 1939 gave place to the current and quite different sort of monthly, called *Forth*) In later years the Board published, and the National Council continued until 1938, separate volumes containing the annual reports—brief narratives, sometimes with, more often without, detailed statistics.

Let me say here that, although the 1894 volume says no hospital had then been attempted, and the 1895 volume states that at last a

¹ See Appendix A.



ALL SAINTS HOSPITAL, McALESTER
(About 1920)
Picture, courtesy Mr. and Mrs. John T. Leibrand

hospital is to be opened, I find no Oklahoma reference in the 1896 volume. This index is not exhaustive but I have looked fairly thoroughly. It appears that 1896 was one of the times when the Oklahoma report was not among those printed.

Also, although later reference is definite about the hospital's having been opened as a result of a mine disaster, I find no contemporary item reporting or referring to that disaster. This item, however, could no doubt be found in local community records.

It would not be possible, from any records we have, to report the annual hospital statistics or changes in staff. The hospital information was but part of the Bishop's whole report for his wide field, and there was no occasion for him to supply specific or local details which would be recorded by and for the hospital.

The Missionary District of Oklahoma was organized in 1892, being set off from the former "Southwest Diocese." Francis Key Brooke was the first bishop, 1893-1918. At times the jurisdiction included both territories, at times only one—or rather, each part had its own bishop. The two were reunited as one jurisdiction in 1919; it became a diocese in 1937.

1894:

The Spirit of Missions for October, 1894, pages 383-5, contains Bishop Brooke's report, including the following:

As yet we have attempted no schools or hospitals. They are needed, sorely. Two hospitals and several day schools could at once be established with but little money to start with, and would almost support themselves, after the initial investment. One rudimentary hospital, and one or two schools I shall dare to hope for next year. . . . As to a hospital, there is not a good one in either territory, and there is no need to say that in a new country with thousands of single men, a hard and trying life, small, ill-built homes and many accidents, there is a sore need of them. There are upwards of 20,000 people engaged in and living by the coal mining industry in a half-dozen towns in the Choctaw coal fields. There is not a single hospital or the beginnings of one. . . . May God put it into someone's heart to say, "Plant it and I will help you."

1895:

In The Spirit of Missions, December, 1895, page 515, Bishop Brooke writes as part of his annual report:

What we wished for so much has been granted us, a hospital in the coal-mining region in the Choctaw Nation. Unexpected delays have come in the way and the building is not yet ready, but we may justly hope that by mid-autumn the hospital will be doing its good work. I cannot speak too gratefully of the modest, generous gentlewoman whose initial gift enabled us to begin. No one knows her name but myself. It was a condition of the gift. Nor of a still more anonymous contributor, whose name is not known even to me, who has enabled us to plan more generously than at first. The Massachusetts Auxiliary i.e. the Massachusetts diocesan branch

of the Woman's Auxiliary, the chief women's organization in the Episcopal Church have pledged us and gotten for us our efficient matron and head, Mrs. Dr. Mary Forsythe. She is already on the ground superintending and getting ready. A citizen of the Choctaw Nation gave us six acres of land. The hospital is at South McAlester, Indian Territory, a place convenient to a large mining country, and we have pledged sympathy and aid, in an encouraging degree, of the miners and the companies. But we need more aid. The building will not be complete nor completely furnished when we begin its use. Will not others help us to make it all that a hospital should be? There is no other, of any sort or size, in either territory.

1897:

In Bishop Brooke's annual report in *The Spirit of Missions* for October, 1897, pages 546-9:

(The hospital) has done as good work and better this year than last. . . . Mrs. Mary Forsythe, M.D., is still the efficient superintendent. . . . Dr. C. A. Shaw has become house-surgeon.

(Among the annual statistics Bishop Brooke mentions here are: patients, 152; 27 private, 105 contract from railroads and mines; 20 free. Five died. Earnings, \$2,654.86; \$250.00 expended for "surgical appliances, a horse and wagon, etc.")

Most of the reports, as in most parts of the West, mention depressions, or floods, or droughts, or tornados, or other disasters which made development hard.

It may be said also that almost invariably, and inevitably, most of the reports of the missionary bishops contain urgent appeals for more money, and often for more staff, as they naturally saw the limitless needs and opportunities in their huge and undeveloped fields. One of their heaviest burdens was trying to secure necessary money; for many of them this meant long trips among the eastern parishes, begging, a practice that became so burdensome to all concerned that eventually the Church headquarters drew up an annual budget and undertook to secure appropriations for all the bishops, who agreed to discontinue individual solicitations.

It is well known that in many fields, American and overseas, the Church pioneered, started schools and hospitals, and carried them until the community was willing and able to take them over, or until the community was able to develop institutions of its own.

1911:

From *The Spirit of Missions*, November, 1911, pages 912-17, an illustrated general Oklahoma article by the Rt. Rev. Theodore P. Thurston, then Bishop of Eastern Oklahoma. (The jurisdiction had been divided, Bishop Brooke continuing in the western part.)

. . . We have but one church institution in Eastern Oklahoma, All Saints Hospital, at McAlester. Bishop Brooke started this hospital at the time of a dreadful mine disaster at Krebs, near McAlester. It began

as an emergency hospital and has grown to the proportions of a first-class general hospital with nearly one hundred beds. There is an unexcelled staff of physicians and surgeons, and also a training school for nurses. The demand for hospital facilities of the first class has grown so rapidly that we are obliged to enlarge the building and have started at once, thinking that the money would come for so important and worthy an object. We shall be obliged to spend some \$15,000, and are trying to get three hundred persons to contribute \$50 each, for this purpose.

The above article includes reproduction of an architect's drawing to show the proposed addition. Illustrations in later years indicate that this was carried out approximately as sketched. Sketch signed, "Walsh and Moore, Architects, 1911."

1913:

From an Oklahoma news item in *The Spirit of Missions*, for March, 1913:

All Saints Hospital, McAlester, has been enlarged and greatly improved. Friends within and without the district have contributed nearly \$2,000 for this purpose, and have furnished all of the seventeen new rooms. In spite of this help, the debt on the hospital amounts to \$13,500, but the property is conservatively estimated to be worth \$40,000. One thing that should be done and done quickly, is to provide a decent home for the nurses. At present the hospital is making shift with the shack shown in the accompanying illustration. It has only four rooms, is without running water, a bath, or any adequate appointments. There could be no more convincing testimony of the devotion and fine spirit of the nurses than their willingness to put up with these unsatisfactory conditions for themselves in order that they may work for the Church through the hospital. . . .

1914:

In *The Spirit of Missions* for September, 1914, there is an article, "In the Coal Fields of Oklahoma," pages 615-17, by James C. Johnston, M.D., evidently then director. He says in part:

. . . . The need of sanitary places where emergency surgery might be done was acute at all times, due to the usual industrial accidents; but that need became a poignant necessity in 1895, when an explosion in one of the nearby mines snuffed out the lives of more than a hundred men, and left hundreds of others injured, without a place properly to care for them. It remained for the Episcopal Church to hear the cry for help; and Bishop Brooke, whom Eastern Oklahoma still loves and blesses, appealed for funds with which to establish a hospital. A small amount was raised, and a very small unit was put into operation. This was the first hospital to be established in what is now the State of Oklahoma.

The wisdom of the Church in creating a domestic mission here may be measured by the present building, which at this time is all too small to meet the opportunities. . . . The fire-proof wing, and strictly modern hospital equipment has attracted people from neighboring towns. . . . last year there were 839 patients admitted. . . . As this is written our roster shows the nationality of patients now in the hospital to be: two Mexicans, two Russians, six negroes, two Assyrians, three Italians, one Australian, one Bulgarian, one Greek, one Englishman, two Germans, and one Canadian. There are three Indians among the remainder, who are residents of Oklahoma and the neighboring states.

The omitted portions from which the above report was taken, were mostly devoted to the argument which is inseparable from every mission hospital anywhere, at any time, that it ought to be doing more free work in order to reach those most in need, but in order to do this it must have more income.

1923:

From *The Spirit of Missions*, November, 1923, pages 745-46, an article called "Inasmuch," by Bishop Thurston. (The two Oklahoma districts had been reunited in 1919.)

. . . . For nearly a third of a century All Saints' has stood as a haven of refuge for sick and mangled bodies, and has never yet refused to receive any patient who has come to the door. . . . Quite twenty percent of our work is entirely free. . . . The hospital, as most of our readers know, started as an emergency measure after a pitiful coal mine disaster near the city. Bishop Brooke rented one room, secured a nurse, and took in as many patients as possible. From this has grown the now fine institution. Now it is situated in the center of a block in the western part of the city; is reached by fine paved streets, and has a capacity of about sixty-five, which can be stretched, in an emergency, to nearly one hundred. . . . The Building was erected of frame in the mid-nineties. . . . is now a dangerous structure, and is likely to be condemned at any time. We must build anew. . . . We want to keep this a Church hospital in the sense that it is maintained by us, but that it belongs, in the ministrations it offers, to all people, without regard to color, or condition, or creed. . . . This has been our program thus far and will continue to be such as long as we try to keep the institution open. When we cannot do this, we will give it up entirely.

Two illustrations with the above article show the hospital as when it was first opened, a square frame on a stone foundation, and the hospital at the time of writing, with a modern fire-proof wing. The Bishop's article is arguing for a replacement of the old section with a new one in conformity with the modern wing.

In the Annual Report of the National Council for 1924, Bishop Thurston writes in part:

After long and careful deliberation, it has been decided to turn over All Saints' Hospital to the Masonic bodies at McAlester.² This plan was suggested by the Masons. It was evident the Episcopal Church could not continue to maintain the hospital in that efficient way in which we always do things; and in order that so fine an institution should not be lost to the community, the Masons offered to take it over on the following general conditions: We would convey the property to them, and maintain two suitable rooms, "The Bishop Brooke Room" and "The Mildred R. Brooke Room," from the income of the Endowment Fund (now about \$10,500.00); and any interest above the expense of maintaining these rooms would be given, annually, to the general support of the hospital. On their part, they would assume all the liabilities of the hospital (including the \$10,000.00 bonded debt, and \$3,000.00 current deficit); they will erect an adequate building, costing not less than \$100,000.00, and maintain a first-class hospital, placing a suitable tablet in the new building setting forth the fact that the Episcopal Church established the hospital, and maintained it for

² See Appendix B.



ALL SAINTS HOSPITAL
A part of the staff about 1923.
Courtesy, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Leibrand

thirty years, and that its founder was Bishop Francis Key Brooke. They will also give free service to any Episcopal minister in active service in Oklahoma, nominated by the Bishop; and the Bishop of Oklahoma, or that portion of Oklahoma in which McAlester is situated, will always be a member of the Board of Directors of the hospital, in case he is a Mason in good standing. If he is not a Mason, he will nominate someone in his place. On these general conditions, which have the approval of members of the National Council, with the unanimous approval and advice of the board of managers of the hospital, of the council of advice,³ and of the trustees of Church property. This transfer is being completed as I write.

The transfer causes me much regret, at the same time that the hospital has been a constant anxiety. It is true that the Episcopal Church has "blazed the trail" in many good works, and this is one of them. We have shown what we can do; and we now turn over the trust to those who can carry on to ever increasing usefulness the work so nobly begun by Bishop Brooke. His name and the name of the Episcopal Church will be permanently on record in the new and larger hospital.

Professional personnel in the towns⁴ of McAlester was excellent when All Saints Hospital was established in 1894-95. Allen, Eben N., M.D., a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College of 1880, located in South McAlester in 1885. He was a student, intelligent, industrious, and a capable clinician whose decade of emergency and formal surgery in that active railway and coal mine developing period prepared him for the important position of first House Surgeon of All Saints Hospital. R. J. Crabill, M.D., graduate of Fort Worth, Texas University, 1899, secretary and treasurer Indian Territory Medical Association, Surgeon, Samples Coal and Mining Co.; Valley Coal and Mining Co., was House Surgeon in All Saints Hospital 1903-04.

Many capable graduates of medicine were attracted to the active coal mining region of which McAlester was the center. Abbott, W. E., M.D. (?) Druggist; Tennent, Lewis C., M.D.; Chapman, Thomas S., M.D.; Griffith, Alfred, M.D.; Guess, James E., M.D.; Hartshorne, G. E., M.D.; Graves, W. C., M.D.; Troy, E. H., M.D., and others.

Among the members of the Board of Trustees for All Saints Hospital and Training School for Nurses, were: The Right Reverend Theodore Payne Thurston, D.D.; The Right Reverend Francis Key Brooke, D.D.; The Honorable Allen Wright; The Honorable D. H. Kelsey; Mr. E. C. Million, and Mr. J. H. Baker.

James C. Johnston, M.D. was Superintendent.

Members of the Training School Board were: President, LeRoy Long, M.D.; Vice President, W. C. Graves, M.D.; Secretary, Mr. Paul Jones; Allen Wright; E. N. Allen, M.D.; T. S. Chapman, M.D.; James C. Johnston, M.D.; Reverend Thurston and Reverend Brooke.

The transfer of All Saints Hospital to Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free-

³ "Council of Advice", is the official advisory group in each missionary district.

⁴ See Appendix C.

masonry, of the Valley of South McAlester, Orient of Indian Territory, has opened a newer and larger field of useful, constructive, and conserving service to the community, state and nation, by all the Masonic Bodies.

By example as well as precept, executives must cause all employees and other personnel to feel that the patients' interest is paramount to every other issue. The properly conducted hospital is the medical and surgical clearing-house of the community wherein a professional rating may be established.

The hospital seeks to conserve life and health, the greatest asset of the community. The systematic, orderly manner of investigation, care, observation, and control of patients aids in the training of patients, physicians, nurses, and attendants. The hospital properly used renders a maximum service at a minimum cost. Authorities agree that a hospital in its broader aspect, has a four-fold purpose involving (a) the care and treatment of the patient; (b) educational work in training physicians, nurses, and social service workers; (c) advancement of medical science through research; and (d) the prevention of disease through public hygiene and sanitation. It is only as the hospital fulfills this four-fold purpose that it meets the full community responsibility.

(Appendix A)

JOHN T. LEIBRAND

General Agent

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

113 East Grand Avenue

Telephone: 52

McAlester, Okla.

July 24, 1947.

Dr. Fred S. Clinton,
230 East Woodward Boulevard,
Tulsa 5, Oklahoma
Dear Dr. Clinton:

Re: All Saints Hospital
McAlester, Oklahoma,
History

Your letter of July 22nd, addressed to Mrs. Leibrand, was referred to me as she is just recovering from an operation.

Mrs. Leibrand does not have much information regarding All Saints Hospital. She enrolled in the Nurse's School on September 15, 1918, and graduated in 1921. Unfortunately she does not have any pictures of the graduating class and I have run down all sources of information that I could find and am sorry to say that the information is very meager.

I have lived here almost fifty years and I knew Bishop Brooke quite well. About all of the information that I can give you is that a mine explosion at Krebs, Oklahoma, in 1892, gave Bishop Brooke the idea that South McAlester, Indian Territory, should have a hospital, and it seems that a short time afterwards at a meeting at Philadelphia he brought up the subject and succeeded in getting the Hospital started by a donation of \$10,000 from some member of the Church in Philadelphia, whose name apparently was not given. It would appear from this that the Hospital was started along in 1893, from the best information that I can find. Mrs. Dr. Forsythe came from Philadelphia and was the first Superintendent of the Hospital—she was a practicing physician. Miss Julia A. Frederick, of 409 West Jackson, McAlester, Oklahoma, was one of the early Superintendents but I have been unable to contact Miss Frederick. She still lives here. Also, Mrs. George H. Deibler, of 621 East Washington, McAlester, might have some information but she is away on a trip to California or on the West Coast somewhere. Miss Frances Myers was Superintendent about five years, during the period around 1921. She came from Philadelphia.

I quite well remember Dr. E. N. Allen and Dr. W. C. Graves, also Dr. A. Griffith. There were a few other doctors here at that time whose names I cannot now remember, but one was Dr. Chapman.

From what I can find out, it seems that all of the history and records of All Saints Hospital were removed to Okla- City by Bishop Thurston and I think stored in the basement of his home, or something, and a flood destroyed these records.

This is about as much information as I can give you, but if I can learn of anything further, Doctor, I will certainly be glad to forward it to you. If I can be of any further service to you in this matter, kindly feel free to call upon me.

With kindest regards, I remain,

JTL/ml

Very truly yours,
(Signed) John T. Leibrand

July 28, 1947

Dr. Fred S. Clinton
230 East Woodward Boulevard
Tulsa 5, Oklahoma
Dear Dr. Clinton:—

Re: All Saints Hospital,
McAlester, Oklahoma

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th.

Since writing to you under date of the 24th, I have explored every avenue of information and I am not getting very far.

I ran across an old coal operator here and he advises that on January 7, 1892, Mine No. 11, at Krebs, Oklahoma, had a serious explosion in which 95 or 98 persons were killed and a number were badly injured. Then, as I have previously advised, Bishop Brooke, while attending a Church Convention in Philadelphia in 1893, brought the matter of a hospital for South McAlester, Indian Territory, to their attention and succeeded in getting a donation of \$10,000 from a woman whose name is unknown. With that \$10,000 a two-story and basement Hospital was constructed and, fortunately, I have been able to find a post card picture of the hospital. The rear part of it, in light color, was the original frame structure and the front and to the left is the addition made in later years,

On Friday, June 5, 1925, the Hospital was turned over to the Scottish Rite Masons, of McAlester, by Bishop Thurston. Enclosed herewith is a little article pertaining to the transfer. I am unable to learn what paper this was taken from but evidently from a magazine. Also enclosed is a cut showing some twenty members of the House Staff.

I finally contacted Miss Julia A. Frederick, who was one of the early superintendents but she does not seem to remember very much about the historical facts of the hospital.

This is the only picture of the Hospital that I have been able to locate and it belongs to Mrs. Leibrand. I am unable to find any pictures of Mrs. Forsythe, M.D., the first Superintendent.

As previously explained, all of the records of the Hospital were lost in a flood after being taken to Oklahoma City. You might write Rt. Thomas Casady, P. O. Box 1098, Oklahoma City 1, Oklahoma, who is the Bishop at this time.

I am sorry that I cannot get any more information for you, but I do want you to know, Doctor, that I have made a very thorough search and have contacted every person I could find who might know anything about the Institution. Now, if there is anything more that I can do for you, just drop me a line. Of course, when you get through with the enclosed articles, kindly mail them back, but take your time, as Mrs. Leibrand would like to keep these, for some reason.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) John T. Leibrand

JTL/ml

(Appendix B)

RESOLUTION

BE IT *RESOLVED* that, in consideration of the transfer by the Right Reverend Theodore Payne Thurston, Bishop of Oklahoma, to Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, of the Valley of South McAlester, Orient of Indian Territory, of the following described property:

Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), and six (6), in Block numbered three hundred and fifty-six (356), in the town of McAlester, in the County of Pittsburg, of the State of Oklahoma, and according to the plat thereof on file as aforesaid, saving and excepting from this conveyance however all coal and asphalt.

That this Lodge covenants and agrees to keep and perform each and every one of the terms, covenants, and conditions contained in a certain contract in which the Trustees of Church property of the Missionary District of Oklahoma, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, a corporation, is first party, and this Lodge is second party, which is dated the 16th day of January, 1925, and which concerns the use of the real property above described. It being understood that the covenants and conditions of said contract are the consideration for the transfer of the real property herein mentioned and that this lodge is bound as though the grantor in said deed had been the first party in said contract.

We hereby certify that the above Resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, April 6, 1925.

Attest:
(Signed) W. J. Kindrick, *Secretary*

(Signed) A. R. Reeves,
Venerable Master

The following is the most accurate account of the first Albert Pike Hospital in Oklahoma. It was made at the time and preserved by one of the graduates of All Saints Hospital.

ALBERT PIKE HOSPITAL

On Friday, June 5, 1924, All Saints Hospital, built and dedicated to the sick and afflicted thirty years ago by Bishop Brooke of the Episcopal Church of Indian Territory, ceased to exist by that name and Albert Pike Hospital became an existing institution. On that day Theodore Payne Thurston, Bishop of Oklahoma, formally turned over to Mr. Frank Craig, 33°, S.G.I.G. in Oklahoma, representing the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of McAlester, the hospital, and everything connected therewith, though legal transfer had been made several days before.

It will hereafter be known as Albert Pike Hospital, and will be under the supervision and control of the McAlester Bodies of the Rite. However, it will be open to all creeds and colors of the human family in need of hospitalization. The governing board or board of control is composed of Abraham U. Thomas, 33°, Chairman; Harry C. Clark, 33°, John T. Leibrand, 33°, and Alvin R. Reeves, 33°, the four Masters of the Bodies in the Rite in the Valley of McAlester, and Wm. A. Evans, 32°, of the City of McAlester.

From this beginning there is expected to be built the great hospital that is the dream of the brethren of the McAlester Bodies. For a time the hospital will be continued in the same building which it has occupied for many years, without any great improvements in the way of additions or buildings until the brethren feel out their way and know what they are doing. In time, however, there will be a new building erected on the site of the old Busby residence which burned some years ago, and which is now owned by the Bodies, bought by them with this in view.

(Appendix C)

When the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company was organized during the late eighties as an industrial road for the development of the coal properties of the Choctaw Nation, the company was unable to negotiate satisfactory terms for the junction of their railroad with the M.K. & T., at McAlester, and as a result they began building their road eastward from a point about two miles south of the old town, and hence called the station and the town that quickly formed about it, South McAlester. By one of the mutations of civic growth, South McAlester has since become the center of population, and the postoffice authorities have recognized this by dropping the "South" from its name, while the old town is now given as North McAlester. General usage with respect to these names is not quite uniform.

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In addition to the personal information gained during a period of a half century of living, use was made of our home library:

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Clinton, Fred S., M.D., F.A.C.S., Presidential Address before the annual meeting of the Midwest Hospital Association, Tulsa, April 25, 1930.

The writer wishes to express his sincere appreciation for their assistance in this trail-blazing expedition, to the following:

The Right Reverend Thomas Casady, Bishop of The Protestant Episcopal Church of Oklahoma; Reverend E. H. Eckel, S.T.D., Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of Tulsa; The National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, New York. (Miss G. W. Barnes); Doctor and Mrs. J. F. Park, McAlester, Oklahoma; Walter W. Groom, Secretary, Indian Consistory, A.&A.S.R. of Free Masonry, McAlester, Oklahoma; Lea A. Riley, M.D., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Leibrand, McAlester, Oklahoma; G. E. Hartshorne, M.D., Tulsa, Oklahoma; L. E. Lindsay, and Marianna M. Carsten.

Mrs. Marjorie Hutchins Moore, American Medical Association Librarian, Chicago, Ill.

Miss L. Margeurite Prime, American College of Surgeons Library and Department of Literary Research, Chicago, Ill.

ADDENDA

McAlester, Choctaw N., 1,000.

Allen, E. N.

Smith, H. B.

Tennent, Lewis C. (R), 120, 1869.

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Abbott, W. E.

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Patterson, C. W.

P. 501. *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States*, 1896.

My appreciation also to the officers, editors, and staff of the Oklahoma Historical Society for their invitation and assistance in preparation and presentation of this article.

(Signed) Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S.
July 30, 1947

THE DIARY OF CHARLES HAZELRIGG

Edited by Angie Debo

The diary of Charles Hazelrigg, pioneer preacher of the Disciples of Christ, throws many sidelights on Oklahoma beginnings. Its earlier entries show that he was born in 1858 near Hazelrigg, Indiana, grew up in a cultured environment, and received a college education; came West in 1884, and in 1887 began his first pastorate in rural Nebraska; in 1889 entered the new Bible college, soon known at Cotner University, founded by his church at Lincoln; and in 1890, while still a student, founded the Bethany Heights *Star*, forerunner of the *American Christian*. At the close of his second year of training he and his wife cast about for their future field of work. "We talked the matter over for a long time of going to Arkansas, but later of going to Oklahoma Territory. We have decided to go to the latter place While there may be a need of work to be done in Arkansas, but as I consider Oklahoma a new settled country, and I a young man I believe it to be the place for me."

Mrs. Hazelrigg was anxious for a last visit to the old home in Indiana. The young couple had no money, but the Ladies' Aid Society of their college church volunteered to pay the railroad fare for her and the children. Mr. Hazelrigg wrote in his diary, "Surely there is Christianity in the world." They were expecting the birth of a child in August, and "While I regretted very much to have her leave and be sick away from me, but considering that she would be under such good care, much better than at our present home, I reconciled myself to circumstances." Then the young man started out on his pioneering venture alone.

THE DIARY

Sunday, July 5th 1891.

Finished settling up what business I could the first of the week. What goods we expected to take to Oklahoma I stored in a dwelling house near ours. Closed a sale of the paper on Wednesday to Bro. Winters. Left Lincoln Thursday morning at 10 o'clock over the Missouri Pacific for Arkansas City Kansas, going through Kansas City. Arrived at Arkansas City Friday evening at 7 o'clock. I got my ticket at one-half rate, \$6.40. I took a train over the A. T. & S. F. road for Guthrie arriving at 11 o'clock P. M. and put up at the Ohio House for the night. I was very tired and sleepy. Got up late yesterday morning, ate breakfast and took a bath. This being the 4th the citizens had a celebration during the day. I did not meet any of the church members till after dinner. Found out that Bro.

Boguess the pastor of the church, lived out in the country on a homestead,¹ so gave up seeing him till to-day. Met Bro. Dick T. Morgan² yesterday afternoon; had heard of him through the church papers. Bro Morgan is an Indianian by birth. Was elected to the state legislature in that state in 1880.

This morning attended services at the place of meeting of the Christian Church which is in the G. A. R. hall. The brethren will soon have a beautiful church house completed at this place. As it rained this morning Bro. Boguess did not come in in time to preach so I was called on to fill the place. Was pleased to meet Bro. B. Found that he was acquainted with my relatives in Illinois. This evening there were union services of the Y. M. C. A. at the M. E. church. I attended the meeting as we had no services.

Sunday, July 12th 1891.

On Monday I conferred with Brethren Morgan and Boguess as to what is needed in the territory. There were a great many calls for meetings in different parts of the territory. An evangelist is badly needed to work in many localities; the new congregation at Kingfisher wants a preacher; and members in Payne County wanted meetings held. I made up my mind to go to this county and look around and hold a meeting. By this means I would get acquainted and learn more of the needs of the territory and I would also have an opportunity to see the country. Monday night I went out home with Bro. Boguess looking out for an opportunity to get to Payne County. The locality to which I desired to go is twenty-five miles from Guthrie off of any railroad. I returned to town Tuesday and on going back to Bro B's at night passed some freighting teams on the road, who upon enquiry I found were going to Perkins, Payne County within about six miles of Payne Center. As they intended camping for the night in a little while I could join them next morning. This I did. We passed through some beautiful country north-east of Guthrie, crossing the new strip belonging to the Iowa Indians, soon to be opened for settlement on the same terms as Oklahoma. We crossed the Cimmaron River at noon on a ferry. After this we passed through timber land and very rough. At about 4 o'clock I left the wagons and made the remainder of the journey on foot as I had to go north while the wagons continued east. I reached Bro. Coke's (This is the gentleman to whom I was directed by Bro. Boguess.) at about 7 o'clock. On Thursday Bro. C. and I visited among the members and arranged for a meeting to begin on Saturday night at Payne.³ Friday I visited a Bro. Read living three miles

¹ It will be apparent throughout the diary that everybody—county officials preachers, village merchants—lived on homesteads. Most of them were "farmers" only long enough to prove up and make a profitable sale.

² Dick T. Morgan later represented the State of Oklahoma in Congress, 1909-15.

³ He first wrote "Payne Center," then drew a line through the second word. This ambitious county seat project was for a time a real threat to Stillwater.

southwest of Bro Coke's He is county treasurer and also preaches some at a school house near him. He wants me to assist him to organize a church at his place. I forgot to state that on Thursday Bro. Coke and I went to Stillwater three miles north of Payne, and saw some of the brethren. There is a congregation at this place with a membership of 45. Bro. Whiles, county judge, preaches here and at Payne. The Payne congregation numbers 26. As arranged my meeting began last night. Our place of meeting is in a building erected for a courthouse in case this place should be the county seat. In shape it is eight square, about thirty-two feet in diameter without a floor except the ground, and has seats around the wall. This morning was the usual time for the Baptists to use the house and at night the regular time for the Southern Methodists, but the latter gave way for us.⁴ I attended the Baptist meeting in the morning and preached at night to a large audience.

Sunday, July 19th 1891.

I continued my meeting through the week closing last night. There were three additions last night, one by letter and two by statement.⁵ It was thought best to close the meeting at present as the farmers are so busy and the roads badly washed out. To-day was Bro. Whiles regular time for preaching. I was present and assisted in each service. In the afternoon went to a school house three miles southeast of Payne to meet a Bro. Davis who was announced to preach. He very strongly urged on me to preach but I declined but gave a short talk after the sermon. He invited me to be with him next Sunday at his appointment near his home close to Perkins in the southeast part of the county. I promised to go. Our membership in this county is very strong. Some have said that we outnumber the combined strength of the denominations.⁶ Other places where I have been since I started in the ministry the Methodists took the lead but in this region they are greatly in the minority. There is a sect here known as "Followers of Christ." I think from their doctrine they are an off-shoot from the Latter Day Saints. The only difference between the two that I can find out is that the former does not recognize Joseph Smith as a prophet. Next to ourselves in this immediate locality they stand as regards membership. Received letters from Wife during the week.

⁴ It was the rule in pioneer Oklahoma that everything gave place to a revival series. Even after churches were built it was customary for rival denominations to suspend their services so that all could attend.

⁵ It is apparent from the portion of the diary written while Mr. Hazelrigg was working in Nebraska that the Disciples' organization was extremely fluid; probably this fact accounts for the large proportion of members admitted by their statement that they had once belonged to a congregation, perhaps formed in a schoolhouse by a traveling preacher and soon abandoned.

⁶ It was of course the theory of the Disciples that since they refused to be called by any name but "Christian" they did not constitute a denomination.

Sunday, July 26th 1891.

Was at Bro. Read's Tuesday night. Went to Stillwater Wednesday. Met a Bro. Pursell from near Ingalls,⁷ a postoffice in the eastern part of the county. He came to Stillwater to arrange with Bro. Whiles to attend a Thanksgiving picnic⁸ to be held in his (Bro Pursell's) neighborhood on Saturday. Bro. Whiles brought him to me and arranged for me to go with him (Bro. W.) on the day designated. Wednesday night I attended a prayer meeting at Bro Coop's near Payne. Before parting with Bro. Pursell at Stillwater I told him that I would remain and preach on Sunday at the place of regular meeting in his community, and would probably stay during the week and see what I could do towards the organization of a church. I wrote a card to Bro. Davis telling him that I could not be with him to-day (Sunday). Friday night I returned to Stillwater. Stayed at Bro. Whiles' at night. About the time we got ready to go yesterday morning it looked so much like rain that we concluded to wait till after dinner, but when we were about ready to start Bro. W decided that it would be too late for him to go and get back the same afternoon. I found a team going near where the picnic was to be held so I went without him. The exercises⁹ were over when I got to the place but found Bro Pursell near there and went home with him where I am now. Olive Grove, two miles southeast of Ingalls, is where our brethren have usually been meeting. I attended Sunday school at this place this morning, also preaching at noon. A Mr. Perry, a Southern M. E. preacher, preached the sermon as this is his regular time. A meeting was given out for me at Ingalls at four o'clock as there would be Sunday school at three. I preached at the time and place as given out, and also at night. The services were held in an old store building. After the meeting closed and as we were ready to go home, a disturbance took place in the room between two men who had not been getting along very well together for sometime. They came to blows but were parted, before they had hurt each other very much. This is the first disturbance of the kind that has ever occurred at any of my meetings since I have been in the church work.

⁷ Ingalls, now a ghost town, was notorious as a hide-out of the Dalton and Doolin gangs. Shortly after Mr. Hazelrigg's visit, a celebrated battle took place there between outlaws and peace officers.

⁸ In the summer of 1891 the whole Oklahoma community broke out in these spontaneous expressions of Thanksgiving over the first harvest. The sod broken and planted to corn or sorghum crops in the spring of 1890 was in condition for wheat planting the following fall, and produced a bountiful yield in the summer of 1891. The winter of 1890-91 had been the "starving time" of the new settlement, and the celebration of the first harvest carried a meaning never approached by the borrowed Thanksgiving Day of Pilgrim tradition.

⁹ There were usually prayers and Scripture readings, patriotic songs and recitations, possibly music by a band from one of the new towns of the territory, and always speeches glorifying American achievements and lauding the creation of Oklahoma as the crowning act of American genius. See *Kingfisher Free Press*, August 13, 1891; August 11, 1892; August 31, 1893.

Sunday, August 2nd, 1891

On Monday Bro. Pursell and I visited several in the neighborhood whom he knew had been members of the Christian Church elsewhere, to get an expression from them as to whether they were favorable towards an organization of a congregation and whether they would become members of such. All that we saw were willing to do what they could for the cause and take membership. As the Olive Grove school house¹⁰ is nearer the membership it was decided to form the organization there in preference to Ingalls. We also gave out a meeting to begin Thursday night. On Thursday I went to Stillwater with Bro. Pursell. From there I went to Payne to get my mail as I have all such addressed to this office. . . . At Stillwater I met Bro. Whiles. He said he would be at Olive Grove Sunday afternoon and attend a Sunday school association to be held in the grove near the schoolhouse. We had no meeting Thursday night on account of so much rain in the afternoon. Bro. Pursell and I had to stop on the road at a neighbors to keep from getting wet. We got back to his house at about six o'clock. I preached Friday and last night. This morning we had Sunday school at nine o'clock. This is a union school¹¹ presided over by a member of the M. E. church. Our preaching services began at half past ten.¹² My subject was "The Death of Christ." After the close of the services we proceeded to the forming of the church organization. Brethren Sanders and Puckett, two of our preachers living near Stillwater, came in before the close of the meeting. Bro Puckett assisted in the organizing. He is living on a claim and is engaged in the Alliance¹³ work in the county. He makes it an object to preach almost every Sunday at some point in the county. Bro. Sanders moved into the territory last Fall, and is renting a farm.¹⁴ He desires to get a homestead when the Indian lands

¹⁰ Most rural schoolhouses were built during the winter of 1890-91. They were usually of sod or logs, built by the combined labors of the men. It is impossible to overestimate their importance as community centers. They were in use several times a week—for literary societies, Alliance meetings, union Sunday schools, and revival meetings.

¹¹ These union Sunday schools antedated denominational organization in nearly all Oklahoma communities. Any traveling minister who would preach at these gatherings was certain of a hearing; then came a series of revival meetings and the formation of a church. But the church organizations were relatively feeble, and for a number of years the union Sunday school continued as the most vital expression of community religion.

¹² And of course the entire Sunday school—Baptists, Methodists, all denominations—stayed to listen, grateful for the opportunity of hearing a sermon.

¹³ The Farmers' Alliance was very strong in Oklahoma, with weekly meetings in many schoolhouses. At the first election of county and township officers, held in January of '91 a Democratic-People's Party combination swept the territory.

¹⁴ One wonders where he found land to rent. But it was possible for a homesteader to obtain a patent in twelve months by paying the Government \$1.25 an acre; then he was free to move away and become a landlord. Also sections 16 and 36 in each township, reserved for an endowment for education, were subject to lease.

are thrown open for settlement.¹⁵ We secured thirty-one names on the church roll, four of which were given in at night. The election of officers was deferred till next Sunday at which time it is expected that Bro. Sanders will preach. This afternoon the Sunday school association was held in the grove. To-night Bro. Whiles preached.

Sunday, August 9th 1891.

On Tuesday morning I went to Bro. Puckett's near Stillwater. In the afternoon I went to Payne to get my mail and thence to Bro. Pewther's [?] where I remained over night. Wednesday I walked to Bro. Davis' a distance of about seven miles, arriving at noon. As a basket meeting had been arranged for to meet in a grove four miles east of Perkins, I decided to remain over to-day and participate in the same. Thursday I visited a Bro. Stoddard living in this community Bro. S. was at one time a New Light preacher. Friday I went to Perkins and arranged to go to Guthrie with the same gentleman with whom I came from Guthrie when I first went to Payne. On yesterday I assisted in erecting the seats and clearing the grounds for the basket meeting. This morning Bro. Puckett preached. Dinner was at one o'clock. I preached in the afternoon and at night. I felt that the day was very profitably spent.

Sunday, August 16th 1891.

Late Saturday afternoon of week before last Bro. Stoddard and I went to the Cimmarron river and from a high bluff on the north side could get a pretty good view of that portion of the new country bordering on the river on the south side. It looks well. On last Monday I went to Perkins in order to get an opportunity to go to Guthrie and from that place probably go to Kingfisher or to some other good point where church work can be done profitably. I got to Perkins at eight o'clock in the morning but found I was too late to get a ride in any of the wagons going to Guthrie as they started early. Found considerable excitement in town over the prospects of the new lands opening for settlement.¹⁶ I hardly knew what to do in order to reach the place where I wanted to go, but decided to wait till the afternoon. Went to the Commercial Hotel for dinner. Was surprised to find that the proprietors were formerly located at Bennett, Nebraska in a restaurant, and I could remember of having once stopped in at their place while there last summer to fill one of Sunday appointments. In the afternoon I had a very heavy chill¹⁷

¹⁵ He is referring of course to the Sac and Fox, Iowa, and Shawnee-Pottawatomic reservations, which were opened the following September. Before every land rush "Old" Oklahoma was filled with homeseekers living as best they could until the day set for the opening. The older settlers assisted them in every possible way.

¹⁶ The older settlers of course had taken their own claims in a similar opening a little more than two years before; and their excitement was almost as great as that of the new homeseekers. The entire population would be on the line watching the "Run" when the day finally came.

¹⁷ Malaria took a serious toll of Oklahoma vitality during the early years.

lasting till about seven o'clock. Could eat no supper. Got some medicine from a doctor which I took at intervals during the night. Remained at the hotel till morning. My chill made me very sick. I had a light chill Saturday night of the week before, but it did not hurt me much. On Tuesday morning I had an opportunity to go to Stillwater on a meat wagon, and I took advantage of it. Got to Stillwater at about half past nine. Met Bro. Puckett on the street and found that he was getting ready to start for Guthrie in a wagon. I considered myself fortunate in thus securing a chance to get to my desired place at last. Started at about 11 o'clock. Had a slow mule team and the dust being deep in many places, the trip was very unpleasant for me during the afternoon. I was not feeling very well on account of my chill the day before. Did not eat any breakfast nor but little dinner. Crossed the Cimmarron near sundown. Going about six miles farther we camped for the night. There was another gentleman with us. Slept between two blankets in the open air. Starting early Wednesday we arrived at Guthrie at about 10 o'clock. Went to the bath house and took a bath and put on a clean shirt, after which I felt better. Found a letter in the postoffice from my wife forwarded from Payne. Also got a letter from Bro. Boggess saying he had gone to Kingfisher. Next day Bro. B. returned to Guthrie and started in the afternoon for points in Kansas and states in the east to secure contributions to assist in completing the new house of worship at Guthrie. Brother B. gave me a letter of introduction to Bro. Solomon, of Kingfisher and requested me to go there and spend Sunday, preaching for the brethren morning and evening. The congregation was having some trouble over some mismanagement in the ladies' aid society. He thought that he had gotten these matters all settled on this visit there. Sister Boggess also gave me a letter of introduction to a Bro. Miller, living about 14 miles northeast of Kingfisher. He had written to Bro. B. asking him to come and hold a meeting in that neighborhood if he possibly could. The latter thought it impossible for him to go. I left Guthrie Friday morning by stage. Took dinner at a small trading point called Downs. Heard that we had a preacher by the name of Chitwood living near there in the country. Arrived at Kingfisher at about 5 o'clock. The distance from this place to Guthrie is about 36 miles. I stopped with Bro. Solomon. He is a furniture dealer. Bro. S. soon rehearsed the church troubles and said they had broken out afresh after Bro. Boggess' departure. Yesterday I made the acquaintance of quite a number of the members. This congregation has a membership of 62, and if it were in good working order it is capable of doing much good. This morning and evening I preached in the court room, the usual meeting place of the congregation.

Sunday, August 23rd 1891.

I remained at Kingfisher until Thursday afternoon awaiting an opportunity to get out into the country where Bro. Miller lives.

On that afternoon I found a man by the name of Tull who had a horse ranch about three miles from Bro. B's [M.'s?]. The former took me out to his place. We arrived there some time after night fall. Mr. Tull was one time connected with the Wild West show and traveled quite extensively over the East. He had a great deal to tell me about his experiences. I remained all night with him. Next morning he took me across the river to Bro. Miller's house. I found Bro. M. quite a pleasant man. Although he has lived in the West for many years and has been thrown in all kinds of company, by following the life of a freighter, he is a staunch Disciple of Christ. He accompanied Captain Payne when the latter made his invasions in this Territory before the opening. On Saturday we visited a Bro. Jett living four miles west. We worked up a meeting for today. I preached this morning and evening in a school-house midway between Bro. Miller's home and Bro. Jett's. I spent the afternoon at Bro. J's. He told me that there was a vacant 80 acres of land just south of his claim, and that he had heard that there were several vacant pieces in the country north of here.¹⁸ This put me to thinking of a possibility of getting a quarter section of land in an already settled country.¹⁹ Of late I have been thinking more strongly than ever of homesteading a piece of land just as soon as opportunity offers itself. It was thought best that there be no attempt to hold a protracted meeting here for the present on account of so much sickness. A great many are having the chills.

Sunday, August 30 1891.

On Thursday Bro. Jett and I drove to Sheridan,²⁰ a postoffice about 14 miles north of where he lives. We had heard of a Dr Brown living there who is a member of the church. We also expected to look around for some vacant quarters of land which we heard were in that part of the county.²¹ We did not find Dr Brown at home that evening. We made the acquaintance of a Bro. Lewis who is a merchant there. From him we learned that we had an organization at Sheridan of 42 members and a church house which Bro. L. had built himself for the use of the congregation.²² The church is having

¹⁸ Contrary to the usual belief, much of the land in "Old" Oklahoma was not taken the day of the "Run." Probably there were several men on every quarter in the vicinity of Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and Kingfisher; but in remote rural regions many fine quarters lay vacant for six months, ready to be taken by any late comer. It is probable, however, that any land left as late as 1891 was undesirable.

¹⁹ That is, land in "Old" Oklahoma, settled in 1889. He preferred that to joining in the Iowa-Pottawatomie opening, or waiting for subsequent tracts to be purchased from the Indians.

²⁰ Sheridan was a thriving village one-half mile north and eleven miles east of Hennessey on the present Highway 51. It failed to obtain a railroad, and has long since become a ghost town.

²¹ Kingfisher County.

²² In later years after careful research Mr. Hazelrigg concluded that this building was the very first owned by the Disciples in the Territory of Oklahoma. See Charles Hazelrigg, "The Christian Church of Sheridan, Oklahoma," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XX (1942), 398.

some trouble now on account of a lawsuit between Bro. L. and a Bro. Rainey²³ the other merchant there. It has caused much division in the church. We remained all night with Bro. L. Bro. J. W. Garner, of Beloit Kansas is at present at Hennessey, a town ten miles west of there on the Rock Island railroad, holding a meeting. He is expected at Sheridan next Monday to begin a meeting and to settle the church troubles while here if he can. Bro. L. requested me to return and help in the meeting, and I consented to do this. Friday morning I met Dr Brown on his return home. Upon enquiry as to our former homes²⁴ I found to my surprise that he had previous to his coming to Kansas about six years ago, lived in Boone County Indiana. Bro. Jett and I went out west of Sheridan a short distance to look at a vacant 80. This land is rather rough; has some good building stone on it. Of course if it were a good piece of land it would not be vacant. On our way to Sheridan Thursday evening we found an 80 acre tract three miles south of the place. This was also rough land. We arrived at Bro. Jett's home about the middle of the afternoon. Bro. J. is a very devoted member of the church and a good musician. His wife is insane and is confined in the insane asylum in Kansas. I preached at the school-house this morning and evening.²⁵ There are nine members of the church living in the neighborhood of this school-house. Yesterday I sent to Kingfisher after my mail. . . . There were several letters for me, two of which were from my wife. She said that her niece, formerly Nora Alexander, now Jones, was living in Hennessey. Her husband has a bank.²⁶ My wife said further that I must be sure to go and see her niece.

Sunday, September 6th 1891.

I came back to Sheridan last Tuesday. Met Bro. Garner that day and also a Bro. Culbertson who has lived in this vicinity for some time and done considerable church work. It was through him that the congregation was organized here.

Bro. Garner preached Tuesday night and every night following up to to-night. I preached this afternoon at 3 o'clock. My subject was, "A Peculiar People." At 1 o'clock we had dinner at the church house. Following the afternoon preaching Bro Garner and I, with some of the officers of the church, assembled at the residence of Bro. Rainey for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties existing between the latter and Bro. Lewis, both of whom was present. We succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation and it was agreed that all further

²³ George Rainey, who later became the well known historian. He was Sheridan's first postmaster.

²⁴ This was always the first subject of conversation when two Oklahoma settlers met; and so great was the mobility of the frontier population that they invariably found common experiences and common acquaintances.

²⁵ This was the Excelsior schoolhouse "midway between Bro. Miller's home and Bro. Jett's."

²⁶ Thus the town of Hennessey is shown to have a bank at this early date.

court proceedings be stopped. It was decided that I go to Kingfisher to morrow with the interested parties to assist in straightening up matters.

At the close of Bro. Garner's sermon to-night he made a public statement of what had been accomplished. There were expressions of gratitude by different members of the congregation. It was announced that I would preach next Sunday.

Sunday, September 13th 1891.

Brethren Garner, Lewis, Rainey and myself went to Hennessey last Monday. Bro. Garner having met Mrs. Jones while holding meeting at Hennessey before going to Sheridan, I asked him to go with me and call on her. I recognized her at once and so did she me. We spent a few minutes there. Of course she had many questions to ask. I went to Kingfisher,²⁷ returned in the evening and came back to Sheridan. On account of rain this morning I did not preach, but at night we had services. We arranged to organize a Sunday school²⁸ next Sunday. I also announced I would preach morning and evening.

Sunday, September 20th 1891.

During the week I received the gratifying news that my wife had given birth to a little girl. She passed through her sickness in safety. Oh, how loving and watchful is our Heavenly Father. This morning we organized our Sunday school. My sermon subject this morning was "The Parable of the Tares," at night "Excuses." There were three additions at night, all by statement.

Sunday, September 27th 1891.

I continue to receive favorable news from my wife. This morning and evening I preached at Hennessey. Morning subject "Parable of the Tares;" evening, Mission of the Church of Christ." Left an appointment for fourth Sunday in October.

Sunday, October 4th 1891.

Have been working at a saw mill²⁹ two miles southeast of Sheri-

²⁷ That is, made the trip by train from Hennessey to Kingfisher.

²⁸ In Sheridan the usual procedure was reversed. The Disciples and the Baptists organized congregations there and erected church buildings; then the Sunday schools were organized under denominational auspices. But Sheridan never had a school-house. It had no residents; all its business men were "farmers" holding down claims in the surrounding country, and required by the homestead law to maintain a residence on their land. Their children attended the rural school of the district; it was—as nearly as I can determine—one mile east and one mile south of the town.

²⁹ These small sawmills were very important in pioneer Oklahoma. They cut the large cottonwoods that grew along the creeks into rough boards and timbers, which were used for doors and casings in the sod houses and dugouts, and for boarding up the crude frame shanties.

dan during a part of the week. Will continue to work there indefinitely.

Preached this morning and evening. The weather was good during the day so had fine audiences.

Sunday October 11th 1891.

Did not preach at any place today. Attended services at the Baptist Church,³⁰ Sheridan at night. Our congregation at Sheridan is talking of employing me for a part of my time.

Sunday, October 18th 1891.

On last Monday a party of us went to a Mr. Love's living three miles north of Sheridan, to rehearse some musical selections³¹ preparatory for an entertainment to be given at Hennessey soon. It began raining after night fall so we were compelled to remain till next morning before returning home. We were up all night. Preached at Sheridan This morning and evening. Morning subject, "Co-workers with God;" evening, "Seeking Christ." One addition this morning by statement.

Sunday October 25th, 1891.

A Bro. Lee of Dexter Kansas began a meeting³² at what is known as the Barr school house four miles northeast³³ of Sheridan, the latter part of the week. This morning and evening I preached at Hennessey. Our congregation here numbers 16. It meets in the Baptist church house.³⁴ As our appointments are about to conflict with those of the former, it is likely that we shall not be able to get the house any longer than today. We have several excellent brethren at this place.

Sunday November 1st 1891.

I attended Bro. Lee's meeting a few evenings during the week. He will preach at Sheridan next Tuesday evening. It is expected that he will organize a congregation today.³⁵ This morning and evening I preached at Sheridan.

³⁰ This church also was established at a very early date, and seems to have been in a flourishing condition.

³¹ There were musicians in the Sheridan community who would have been a credit to any society. See Hazelrigg, *op. cit.*

³² This is the beginning of the first organized church at Marshall. The Barr schoolhouse was a log building about a mile southwest of the present town. For some time a flourishing union Sunday school had been meeting there.

³³ He should have said six miles; the Barr schoolhouse was four miles east and two miles north of Sheridan.

³⁴ This was a recognized pioneer custom in Oklahoma. Any church fortunate enough to own a building allowed other denominations to use it freely.

³⁵ He did organize that day; the date is still celebrated by the Marshall congregation, but the last charter member died in the summer of 1947.

Sunday, November 8th 1891.

Bro. Lee's meeting closed Monday night. I was present and gave out an appointment for today. The former preached at Sheridan Tuesday night at which time I handed in my church letter. There was another addition by statement. As appointed I preached for the new congregation.³⁶ Today's services were held at Union school house³⁷ three miles east of the Barr school house. Sunday services will be held alternately at those places.³⁸ I was to preach in the afternoon but it rained. This new organization numbers thirty members. On last Tuesday I discontinued my day laboring at the saw mill.

Sunday, November 15th 1891.

Some of the singers of our [Sheridan] congregation gave a musical concert in the Baptist [Church] at Hennessey a week ago last night. The net proceeds amounting to \$6.50 were given to me.³⁹ I preached at Sheridan this morning and evening. At a called meeting of the church board tonight it was decided to employ me to labor half my time for this congregation for six months beginning October 1st at ten dollars per month.

Sunday, November 22nd 1891.

Preached at Union school house this morning and in the afternoon. Gave out an appointment for the 4th Sunday in next month, preaching to be at the Barr school house.

Sunday, November 29th 1891.

Union Thanksgiving services were held in the Baptist church, Sheridan on last Thursday. I preached a short discourse. This morning and evening I was with the congregation at Sheridan.

Sunday, December 6th 1891.

With the congregation at Sheridan this morning and evening. The ladies have arranged for a basket supper to be given in our church house next Saturday night.

Sunday December 13th 1891

The supper last night was well attended. The proceeds amounted to \$12.25. This is to be used toward putting weather boarding on

³⁶ Thus Mr. Hazelrigg became Marshall's first regular minister.

³⁷ This also was a log schoolhouse. An active union Sunday school had been in existence there for some time. It remained a community center for many years, but with automobile transportation its social life was finally absorbed by the growing town of Marshall.

³⁸ Thus there was one church organization with alternate meetings in the two neighborhoods. But the majority of the members lived in the Union district; and so, early in the spring of 1892, it was decided to hold all services there.

³⁹ Apparently this was the first remuneration he had received from any congregation in Oklahoma.

the church house.⁴⁰ I had an appointment to preach at the Myrtle school house about seven miles southwest of Sheridan, but rain prevented me from filling it.

Sunday, December 20th 1891.

At Sheridan this morning and evening. Morning subject, "By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know them;" night, "What is the True Church." We are expecting a Bro. Matchett of Osborne County Kansas to hold us a meeting soon. He is looked for at Hennessey. Bro. Antrobus of the latter place, is in correspondence with him.

Sunday, December 27th 1891.

Was at Hennessey Wednesday. Met Bro Matchett. He began a meeting in the Baptist Church last Saturday night. Will continue there till a more suitable time for Sheridan. I remained till Thursday afternoon. Thursday night we had a Christmas tree at the Christian Church, Sheridan. To-day I preached at the Barr school-house. Morning subject, "A Peculiar People;" at night "Excuses."

Sunday, January 3, 1892.

I was at Hennessey on Wednesday. I saw Bro. Matchett and he stated that he would be at Sheridan today. I preached last night on "The Parable of the Sower." Bro. M. preached this morning and evening.

Sunday, January 10th 1892.

I was very agreeably surprised by the arrival of my wife and children Friday evening. They wrote to me last Monday saying they would be at Hennessey on the Friday noon train, but as our eastern mail⁴¹ was delayed during the week I failed to get the letter. Fortunately there was a team coming from Hennessey which brought them out. I had made several attempts to borrow money to bring my family out but failed, so my wife made a loan from her brothers with which to make the trip. The baby is handsome, and is playful. The meeting have continued throughout the week without any visible results till today. There were two additions by statement and four at night and two confessions.⁴² This morning I preached at the Myrtle school-house. I took dinner at a Bro. Hopkins. He was formerly a resident of Boone County, Ind., and was acquainted with my parents. His mother who lives with him knew my grandparents in Kentucky, also many of my relatives in Indiana. She is related to my wife's brother's wife. She had many things to say

⁴⁰ The building was originally boarded up with rough cottonwood lumber; now finished siding was purchased for the outside. See Hazelrigg, *op. cit.*

⁴¹ The Sheridan postoffice was established June 28, 1890; the mail was carried by team from the railroad.

⁴² The question asked of candidates for membership was based on the "confession" of St. Peter: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

about her life in Indiana. On her birthday in August, she will be 90 years old.

Sunday, January 17th 1892.

Bro. Matchett's meeting closed tonight. So far 34 have come forward. I baptized one last Monday afternoon, five Wednesday afternoon, and nine this afternoon. There are four yet to be baptized. Our audiences have been good during the week. Weather boarding has been purchased for the church house and part of it is put on.

Sunday, January 24th, 1892.

It began growing very cold last Sunday night, and by Monday noon we were having the coldest weather known to the settlers of the Territory. The thermometer reached 12 degrees below zero. While this was not as cold as I have experienced in Nebraska, but I seemed to suffer from cold just as much as from the coldest weather in that state. Bro. Matchett started last Tuesday for his home. On Friday Bro Hopkins' son came after me to go and see a Bro. Wilson who was sick with the lagrippe. It was through Bro. W. that I made my first appointment to preach at Myrtle. He is a zealous Christian; joined the Christian church years ago, but later became identified with the Baptist church. It is his desire to return to the Christian church. I conducted religious services at his sick bed. I promised to return this evening. This morning I preached at Sheridan on "The Spirit of Christ." My wife united by letter and my son Paul made the confession. It is a matter of great consolation to me to have him to start in the Christian life so early. He will be 11 years old in May. After services he was baptized, also three others who had made the confession during the protracted meeting. I went to Bro. Wilson's at night. Found him a little improved. His wife is also sick with the same disease.

Sunday, January 31st 1892.

We have chosen the name of Ruth Naomi for our little baby girl. She is growing so rapidly and getting sweeter every day.

I preached this morning at Sheridan on "Does it Pay to Serve God?" using Moses as an example. Baptized one after services. This confession and three of the four I baptized last Sunday were made during the protracted meeting. There are two more waiting baptism. The Baptists are holding a series of meetings at Sheridan. On arriving at the creek today we had to wait till they got through with their baptismal services. To night I preached at the Myrtle school-house. Will continue through the week. This morning I announced to the congregation that hereafter we would have prayer meeting on Thursday night as it had been so decided on by the officers and some others had requested such a thing. It was a matter that I had agitated for sometime.

Sunday, February 7th 1892.

I continued my meetings at the Myrtle school-house up to Friday night. Being informed by some of the Baptists that Saturday night⁴³ and to-day was their regular day for services I gave way for the remainder of the week, but decided on consultation with some of our members in the locality to move our work to the Surprise school-house three and a half miles southeast, beginning to-night. This morning I preached at Sheridan. There was one baptism after services, the confession being made the night of prayer meeting. I preached tonight at the Surprise school-house as announced.

Sunday, February 14th 1892.

I have continued my meetings [at the Surprise schoolhouse] throughout the week, giving way last night for the literary society. There was one confession Monday night and also one Tuesday night. These two were baptized after our morning services at a place near where Bro Hopkins lives. These are two promising young men. To-night there were two more confessions, two young ladies. Meeting was announced for tomorrow at 11 o'clock⁴⁴ after which these young ladies will be baptized. The matter of forming a church organization had been agitated for sometime. I requested all that desired to go into such an organization to stand up. There were 19. I took their names and stated that the organization would be made complete at another meeting

Sunday, February 21st 1892.

The two young ladies were baptized Monday after the 11 o'clock services. Two from the United Brethren, who had been baptized desired membership with the new organization. They were enrolled. I returned home Monday afternoon. My family went down to Hopkins the Saturday before, and all came home together. I preached this morning and evening at Sheridan. After the morning services I baptized two, one was a conversion made during Bro Matchett's meeting, and the other made the confession at the prayer meeting last Thursday night a week. At my night meeting there was one confession, a young lady. She will be baptized next Sunday afternoon. I announced meeting at 3 o'clock as I would be at another place in the morning. There was a basket social at the church last night. The proceeds amounting to \$7.50 were applied on the indebtedness incurred in weather boarding the church house. On last Sunday Bro Jett living south of Sheridan attended my morning meeting and made partial arrangements for me to go to his neighborhood and hold a meeting beginning probably about the 1st of March. The congregation at Sheridan is making an effort to secure the services

⁴³ According to the bountiful measure of that time it was customary for a minister coming to a place for a weekly appointment to preach three sermons—Saturday night, Sunday morning, and Sunday night.

⁴⁴ Probably the three months' term of school had already ended.

of Bro. Matchett to labor for them for half the time the coming year. Hennessey will probably use him the other half his time. My work will close here the first of April.

Sunday, February 28th 1892.

I preached last night for the congregation near Marshall⁴⁵ and at the same place to-day noon. At three o'clock preached at Sheridan, and after services baptized the young lady who made the confession on last Sunday night. A letter from Bro. Jett states that I am expected to be at their place to begin a meeting next Tuesday night. He will meet me at Bro. Hopkins Tuesday noon.

Sunday, March 6th 1892.

Bro Jett met me at Bro. Hopkins Tuesday noon according to arrangements. He took me to his home. At night we went to the Banner school-house four miles west of his house to begin a meeting as he had announced at this place two weeks ago today. It was with uncertainty of succeeding in getting the use of the house that we went. On the day that he announced the meeting, the Baptist preacher from Sheridan, Johnston was holding services there and continued a series of meetings throughout the following week, and held up to last Monday night that he knew. As there was an announcement out for our meeting it was thought best that we go. To our surprise the Baptist meeting closed Monday night to get out of our way. I preached Tuesday night to a good audience and every night up to and including to night. There was one confession this morning, a young married lady. She desired to be baptized this afternoon and we appointed a meeting at three o'clock, but she changed her mind and said she would wait till my return in the future. Tonight I announced meeting for tomorrow night and stated that we would form an organization after preaching services.

On last Wednesday afternoon I attended the funeral of Sister Skates an old lady who died Tuesday night. She was a member of the Christian church for some time. A young Methodist preacher preached the sermon. I participated in the services at the graveyard. On Thursday afternoon I preached the funeral sermon of a little boy by the name of Curtis living a half mile east of Bro. Jett.

Sunday, March 13th 1892.

I preached at the Banner school house Monday night and formed an organization of fourteen members. Went to the Excelsior school-house, a mile and a half east of Bro. Jett, the same house in which I preached last August, and preached that night, the literary society

⁴⁵ Marshall consisted of a country store and postoffice, and probably by this time a blacksmith shop, on the claim of Sylvan Rice just east of the present town-site. Probably by this time the congregation was holding all its meetings at the Union schoolhouse, one mile south and two miles east of the postoffice.

giving way for me. I continued the meeting till last night. One of Bro. Jett's daughters made the confession Thursday night and was baptized Friday afternoon. After the preaching service last night I invited all who desired to have their names enrolled with the congregation started at the other schoolhouse to come forward.⁴⁶ Seven came out. Of this number all were already members of the Christian Church with the exception of two who had been formerly identified with the Christian Connection. I left an appointment at this place for the first Sunday night in April. While at the other school-house I left an appointment for the first Sunday morning in next month. I came home with Bro. Miller's last night and he brought me to the Surprise school-house this morning, a distance of about eleven miles. At my last meeting at this place I stated that I would be back today. I preached this morning on "The Christian's Armor" Eph. 6 ch. A lady came forward to put in her membership also Bro. Wilson. . . . My subject at night was "What Shall I do with Jesus?" Another added, a lady from the Baptists. At the desire of Bro. Woody, one of the members at this place, I gave out an appointment to preach at the Evangelical church house midway between Sheridan and Hennessey, on next Wednesday night. Several from Sheridan were at our services today, my family among the number. I availed myself of the opportunity of coming home.

Sunday, March 20th 1892.

The weather has been very cold during the week. Preached at Sheridan to-day. Morning subject: "Preach the Word;" at night: "Watch ye therefore." Audience small at night on account of rain.

Sunday, March 27th 1892.

On last Friday I received a copy of the programme of the Kingfisher county Sunday school convention to be held in the Baptist church at Hennessey April 14th and 15th. I am to speak on the subject of bible authority for Sunday schools. A letter from Brother Hubricht states that a territorial convention of the Christian church will be held at Guthrie on the last Friday and Saturday of the present month. The first Sunday in May is the time set for the dedication of the new church there. This morning and evening I preached for the Marshall congregation. Subjects: "Preach the Word," "The Christian's Warfare." There were three confessions in the morning and two additions to the congregation by relation. At night there were two more by relation. I left an appointment for the third Sunday morning in next month at which time I would baptize them that made the confession to-day. Some of the members of this congregation told me today, to continue making my monthly visits to their church and they would try to remunerate me at harvest as they

⁴⁶ Thus as in the case of the Barr-Union organization in the Marshall community, there was one church, meeting now in one building, now in the other. The Banner and Excelsior schoolhouses apparently were six miles apart.

needed the church work but were too poor to pay any money now. Last night I attended an Alliance speaking at the school-house where we held services to-day. Sister Woodworth, wife of Bro. J. L. Woodworth, County Commissioner, died at her home near here on last Tuesday morning. Funeral services at the church at Sheridan, Wednesday afternoon. I preached the sermon. A large crowd in attendance.

Sunday, April 3rd 1892.

Came to Bro. Jett's yesterday afternoon. Preached last night at the Banner school-house. There was one confession, a lady who had been a Methodist for about twenty-five years. Preached this morning. After services, we went to the Cimarron river a mile and a half south, and baptized the one making the confession last night and the lady who made the confession at the former morning service here, four weeks ago. The new congregation starts off nicely in its work. The members are taking an active part in the union Sunday school that has been going on here for some time. A member of the Methodist church is superintending it, but at the new election held since I was here last, Bro Jett was elected assistant and others of our members put in for teachers. To night I spoke at the Excelsior school-house.

On my way to the home of Bro Jett, he stated to me that the lady who had given in her name before, stating that she had been formerly connected with the New Light church, came to him after services tonight and said that she nor her husband had never been baptized. This was a surprise to me as I had never met a member of that religious body who had not been immersed, but it seems that they one time presented themselves for membership, but moved away before being baptized. Bro. J. told her that they would have to be baptized before they could be taken in as members of our congregation, and in their present state would not be members of the Church of Christ. She said in concluding the conversation that possibly they would comply with the commandment on my return. My subject this morning was, "Preach the Word;" at night, "A Peculiar People." I heard today that a congregation of 25 members had been organized at Dover six miles west of Banner Schoolhouse on the Rock Island road. Bro Russell territorial evangelist did the work.

Sunday, April 10th 1892.

Came out west of Sheridan last night to Bro. Woody's with the intention of preaching at the sod school-house there but a family is occupying the house⁴⁷ so could not hold services. Came over to the

⁴⁷ For a year or more, families had been coming in and settling in every available place waiting for the opening of the Cherokee Strip. Possibly the family living in this sod schoolhouse was one of these homeseekers.

Surprise school-house this morning. Preached on the parable of the tares. One addition by statement. Preached tonight at the Union⁴⁸ school-house about four miles southwest of Surprise. Subject: "The Life of Moses, or Does it Pay to Serve God" Two additions by statement. They take membership with the Surprise congregation.⁴⁹

Sunday, April 17th 1892.

As Bro. Troxell had desired for some time to move back to his claim, I made arrangements to move my family to a school-house two miles south of the claim.⁵⁰ It is my intention to go into partnership with Brethren Anderson and Ringler to burn brick the coming summer. This school-house is near where the brick yard will be. On last Tuesday we made the change, moving a portion of our household goods Monday afternoon. On last Sunday Bro Stagner of Kansas preached at Sheridan. I could not attend the Sunday school convention at Hennessey on account of moving and getting things in order. Bro. Stagner promised to attend and take my place. Early this morning I walked to Bro. Zeizing's, a distance of seven miles. He brought me to my preaching place, the Marshall congregation, arriving in time for me to teach a class in Sunday school. My subject this morning was: "What is the True Church?" Three additions by statement. After services we went to Otter Creek, a mile west⁵¹ of the school-house and baptized two of those who made the confession when I was here before. The other was not ready for baptism. My subject to night was "The Life of Moses, or Does it Pay to Serve God." The brethren here are talking of purchasing a pony for me. They desire to pay me something at present but have no money.⁵² They can buy the horse on a few months time. They cannot suit me any better than to get me a horse at this time for I need one badly. I forgot to state there was one addition tonight by statement. We had a large audience at our services today.

Sunday, April 24th 1892.

Bro Stagner preached at Sheridan last Sunday morning and evening. Two additions by statement. I preached at Sheridan this morning and evening. Subjects: "The Parable of the Sower," and "The Restoration." Some days ago I received a letter from Bro. Garner of Beloit, Kansas, the same who was here last fall. He wants to locate in the territory. Will do what I can to get him to Oklahoma.

⁴⁸ This of course was not the same as the Union schoolhouse near Marshall; from this time on Mr. Hazelrigg speaks of the latter as "Marshall."

⁴⁹ Again Mr. Hazelrigg has one congregation meeting in two schoolhouses, Surprise and Union.

⁵⁰ Mr. Hazelrigg neglected to state that he was living in Troxell's house. The schoolhouse to which he moved was in the Sheridan district, probably two miles southeast of the village. It is remembered as a sod building.

⁵¹ Surely he meant to say east; Otter Creek is almost two miles east of the schoolhouse where the services were held.

⁵² Apparently Mr. Hazelrigg had received no remuneration from the Marshall congregation up to this time.

From a late copy of the *Missionary Intelligencer*, I learn that Bro. Russell organized at Dover with 16 members; also of a call for a territorial convention of churches to be held at Guthrie next Saturday and Sunday.

Sunday, May 1st, 1892.

Have been making garden most of the week. Came down to Bro. Hopkins' Friday night. Secured a horse of him next morning and came to Bro. Jett's yesterday. Preached at the Banner school-house last night and this morning. Subjects: "The Parable of the Sower," and "The Mission of the Church." In the afternoon preached at the Excelsior school-house. Subject: "The Christian Graces." The Baptists took advantage of the uncertainty of our use of the house today so held services morning and evening.

Just five years ago today I was ordained to the work of the ministry by Bro. Barrow. This is the first Sunday anniversary since that time. I look back over my work during this half decade and realize that I have done but little, but I am resolved to try to accomplish much more during the next five years. My prayer is to be wholly consecrated to the Master's service.

Sunday, May 8th 1892.

Mrs. Nora Jones of Hennessey, my wife's niece, came out to see us Thursday morning and remained till Friday afternoon. The long dry weather has been brought to a close by showers yesterday and today. This being my day at the Surprise school-house my family and self went to Bro. Adams' this morning, but rain prevented services at the school-house. Returned home at five o'clock. Left appointments for fifth Sunday in the month. Bro W. S. Rehorn, of South Haven, Kansas, preached at Sheridan today. There is talk of him locating in the Territory.

Sunday, May 15th 1892.

I was at Marshall yesterday to get my horse but the arrangements for his purchase on the part of the church was not yet completed, so I did not bring him home. I left word with the brethren that I would not be at their place to preach till next Sunday. As the Alliance is talking of changing their night of meeting from Saturday night to some other night in the week, I told the brethren that I would preach for them on the preceding Saturday night of every fourth Lord's day in each month, providing satisfactory arrangements are made. This morning I attended services at Sheridan, Bro. Rehorn preaching. In the afternoon I went to Bro. Hopkins to solemnize the marriage of their daughter and Benjamin W. Vandeven. The ceremony took place at half past three o'clock. Dinner was afterwards served. Spent the evening at home. From the church papers I learn that the new house of worship at Guthrie was formerly

[formally?] dedicated May 1st, and a territorial missionary board was organized. The next annual meeting will be held at Oklahoma City beginning on Thursday before the first Sunday in May 1893. Dick T. Morgan was elected president.

Sunday, May 22nd, 1892.

We were pleasantly surprised on last Tuesday night by the Sheridan brethren who came in force to our house. They brought many presents with them in the way of eatables. Bro. W. S. Rehorn was with them and made the presentation speech. The evening was spent in singing. On Monday night we had the heaviest rain of the season. This prevented others from coming who had intended to be present. I came to Marshall Friday afternoon. Did some visiting in the neighborhood yesterday. Yesterday was the coldest day that I ever experienced this time of the year. I preached last night on the parable of the sower. My subject this morning was "Prepare to Meet Christ." One addition by statement. After services I baptized the lady who had previously made the confession. My subject at night was "The Religion of Christ." A letter from Bro. Jett last week, states that arrangements are completed to hold a basket meeting at my next appointment, the first Lord's day in June.

Sunday, May 29th 1892.

On last Monday morning I brought home my horse from Marshall. The brethren bought it from Bro. Reber on six months' time. The price was \$50. The horse is three years old. It will be of great use to me in getting to and from my appointments. At our prayer meeting at Sheridan Thursday night the observance of Childrens' Day was talked of. Was at the Surprise school-house to-day. Subject in the morning, "A Peculiar People." One addition by relation. The hand of fellowship was extended to the two who united when I was at the Union school-house. Subject at night: "The Mission of the Church." Returned home after night service, a distance of about six miles. A meet[ing] was held by the Sheridan church this afternoon to complete arrangements for the observance of Childrens' Day. The second Lord's day in June was selected—the exercises to be in the evening. A program was selected Left appointment at Surprise for Sunday morning of third Lord's day—in the evening to be at the Myrtle school-house. On the second Lord's day evening to be at the Union school-house southwest.

Sunday, June 5th, 1892.

On last Thursday evening I united in marriage at our home, Bro. Frank Priest, member of the Marshall congregation, and Miss Dora Dishman member of the Baptist church at Sheridan. At one of my morning services at Sheridan last fall Bro Priest placed his membership with the congregation, but afterward changed to Marshall when

that congregation was organized because it was nearer his home.⁵³ I came to Bro. Jett's yesterday afternoon. Preached at night at the Banner school-house on "Seeking Christ." This morning preached in the grove near by. Subject: "Godliness and Its Fruits," I Tim. 4: 7, 8. After morning services dinner was served on the grounds. Preached again in the afternoon from the text "Watch ye therefore." At night spoke in the school-house on the "Conversion of Cornelius." The Baptists have worked up some strife in the union Sunday School and caused the withdrawal of some among whom was the superintendent and the organization of a new school to meet in the afternoon. They claimed the former school was becoming a "Campbellite"⁵⁴ concern. This was the first afternoon for them to meet after the organization, but our services in the grove interfered with it. I wait anxiously to see what success they will have. A faithful brother aptly quotes I John 2:19 as fitting their case.

Sunday, June 12th 1892.

I preached this morning at Sheridan on "The Wicked Husbandmen" In connection with this talked on the subject of our missionary work in foreign lands. Preached in the evening at the Union school-house southwest of Surprise house. Subject "Our Dependence on the Word." By request I made an appointment to preach next Saturday night at the new Christian Union⁵⁵ church a mile north of the half way point between Sheridan and Hennessey. Some in that neighborhood have expressed a desire to be baptized. The preacher [preacher] at this church Mr. Arnot speaks so hard against immersion as to offend those who believe it a command of the gospel. I returned home tonight. It was half past one o'clock when I retired. The Children's Day exercises at Sheridan to-night were first class. The collection for foreign missions was \$4.85. My wife read a paper giving a history of Children's Day among us as a religious people⁵⁶ and the amount contributed on each day since the beginning of its observance.

Sunday, June 19th 1892.

The weather this week has been hot and dry. Rain is needed, for the growing crops but this is excellent weather on the harvesters. There is a promise of a good yield of wheat. I preached at the Christian Union church last night as previously announced. My sub-

⁵³ The Barr schoolhouse where the Marshall church was organized was two miles north of Frank Priest's house.

⁵⁴ The Disciples of Christ were generally known as "Campbellites" after their founder, but they never accepted the designation.

⁵⁵ This Christian Union church, as its name implies, was calculated to take in people of all shades of religious belief; it had no doctrinal requirements for membership. Mr. Hazelrigg of course disapproved of its liberal policy regarding baptism.

⁵⁶ That is, of the Disciples of Christ; Mr. Hazelrigg is avoiding the word "denomination."

ject was "The Commission." There were three confessions. They requested to be baptized today. Left an appointment for this afternoon at half past three. This house of worship is not yet completed, but will be in a short time. When finished it will be the best country meeting house I have seen in the territory. Just diagonal across the road is an Evangelical church house.⁵⁷ Preached this morning at the Surprise school-house from the text "Watch ye Therefore." My subject in the afternoon at the Christian Union church was "Some of the Excuses made for not becoming Christians" After services went to the water two and a half miles east and baptized those making the confession last night. Arranged to preach again at this house the fourth Lord's day in July. We are granted the use of the house on the fourth Sundays of each month. At night I preached at the Myrtle school-house on "The Lord's Prayer." In making the rounds today to meet my appointments I have traveled twenty-five miles a part of the way on horseback and part by wagon.⁵⁸ Grandma Hopkins a member of the Surprise congregation, and of whom I spoke before would be ninety years old in August, was with our wagon party which traveled twenty miles of the distance. One addition by statement at Sheridan last Thursday night.

Sunday, June 26th 1892.

Returned home Monday morning. One confession at Sheridan Sunday night. He was baptized by Bro. Rehorn Thursday night. He was formerly a member of the Methodist church. I am with the Marshall congregation today. Preached last night from the text "Watch ye therefore." My subject this morning was "The Conversion of Cornelius;" at night "The Exercise of Godliness." Left appointments for the third Sunday of next month.

Sunday, July 3rd 1892.

At the Banner school-house to-day. Preached last night, this morning and night. Subject this morning, "The Restoration;" at night, "Christ Rejected by His Own." Met a young man tonight by the name of Bishop who was formerly from Boone County, Indiana. Our audiences were small on account of so many of the men

⁵⁷ For a number of years the two buildings were known as "the Twin Churches." But the Evangelical congregation eventually declined, and the building was sold; it now forms, after some remodeling, a comfortable farmhouse on Highway 51. The Christian Union congregation now has a beautiful brick building, and is one of the most flourishing rural churches in Oklahoma.

⁵⁸ Mr. Hazelrigg had an appalling itinerary. From his makeshift dwelling in the Sheridan neighborhood he traveled nine miles northeast to the Union schoolhouse near Marshall; he preached in five different schoolhouses, serving the two churches he had organized in a community that extended eighteen miles south and west to the Cimarron River; he assisted in the activities of the local church at Sheridan; and now he undertook a new appointment at the Christian Union church six or seven miles northwest. A little later he began preaching at the Pleasant Ridge schoolhouse seven miles southeast.

being in Kansas helping with the harvests.⁵⁹ The need of money on their part and the great want of hands at the latter place are what led them to go there.

Sunday, July 10th 1892.

Returned from the Cimarron Monday morning. The weather is very dry and hot. Preached at the Surprise school-house this afternoon. Subject, "Christ Rejected by His Own." At night was at the Union school-house. Subject "The Mission of the Church." Arrangements are made for Bro. Rehorn to preach at Sheridan one-half his time for the coming year. He began work to-day. I returned home tonight.

Sunday, July 17th 1892.

The weather has been very hot during the week. Worked nearly three days at wheat stacking. Have received a copy of "The American Christian." This paper is published at South Omaha, Neb., by Bro. Marion Boles. Sometime in the early spring the "Bethany Heights Star" became "The Nebraska Christian" and was published semi-monthly. This latter now becomes "The American Christian," and appears weekly. I came to Marshall yesterday afternoon but the rain of last night and today till 11 o'clock prevented meetings at the school-house. Preached tonight on the commission, Matt. 28: 18, 19, 20. The rain was much needed. Had not had any for several days.

Sunday, July 24th 1892.

Helped to do some threshing during the week. Wheat is turning out well but the price is very low—48 to 50 cents per bushel. Went to the Christian Union church house this morning but did not hold services till the afternoon, as the Evangelical folks had preaching service at the 11 o'clock hour in their house across the road. Their meeting had begun before my arrival. My subject in the afternoon was "The Mission of the Church." Left an appointment for the afternoon of the fourth Lord's day in August. Returned home late this afternoon.

Sunday, July 31st 1892.

A few weeks ago I received word that there was a small balance due me from my father's estate, at Lebanon, Indiana. . . . that the money amounting to \$41.47 was in the county clerk's office . . . and on last Thursday I received a draft for the money. While this is but a small amount compared with what I had received before turning my face westward in August 1884, I hope to make better use of

⁵⁹ The Oklahoma harvest of course was over. The acreage was still small; it required several years to place the land in cultivation.

it.⁶⁰ On last Thursday afternoon a gentleman came to my house representing himself to be a traveling evangelist of the Christian Church. He has been in the Territory about three months, having previously lived in Texas, from which state he bore letters of recommendation. He is a bachelor of about fifty years of age and seems to be quite zealous in the cause. Although I hardly feel able to pass judgment respecting this latter qualification till I know more about him. At present his headquarters are at El Reno. It is his intention to work in Oklahoma in the future. He talked very strongly of the organization of our forces in northern Oklahoma for evangelical work. After consultation with Bro Rehorn Friday afternoon, we decided that a cooperation meeting of the congregations north of the Cimarron river⁶¹ would be advisable and we selected the time—the last Sunday in September. Said meeting to be held at Sheridan, the session to begin Friday morning preceding. It remains to be seen whether we shall carry it out or not. The object will be to place an evangelist in this field. The visiting brother. . . . having previously met some of the brethren in the neighborhood of Surprise before coming to my house, made arrangements to preach there to-day. I gave out my promise to be present as I had no appointment for the day, but on my way there this morning in my cart that I bought last week, my wife being with me, one wheel gave way⁶² so we returned to Sheridan in time for Sunday school. Learned that Bro Woodworth's little boy had died last night of diphtheria. It being understood that Bro. Rehorn and myself would be absent today, Bro Savage of the Baptist Church to conduct services which would be held at the grave only. The burial took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Was present and assisted in services.

Sunday, August 7th 1892.

I have found out that the old gentleman⁶³ representing himself to be one of our Texas preachers, is not very well received by the brethren wherever he has been. He calls himself a "Campbellite" preacher. The brethren at Surprise gave him no encouragement to preach at night following his last Sunday morning sermon. Before visiting us he made a visit among the brethren at the Banner school house. I met Bro. Broaddus of Sumner County Kansas at Hennessey

⁶⁰ Mr. Hazelrigg's share of his father's estate was an Indiana farm and \$16,000 in cash. He lost it through unprofitable investments, mainly by financing an invention which proved successful, but in which the original backers were frozen out.—Interview with Mrs. Hazelrigg, Mulhall, July 30, 1942.

⁶¹ "Northern Oklahoma" of course comprised a small area between the Cimarron River and the Cherokee Outlet.

⁶² This indefatigable worker drove to his distant appointments in a vehicle so rickety that members of the Marshall congregation still remember hearing it rattle when far down the road.

⁶³ The Oklahoma pioneers were young; any man of fifty was classed as an "old gentleman."

one day during the week. I attended the annual⁶⁴ harvest picnic held in a grove one mile east of Sheridan yesterday. Was there in the morning. Came from there to Bro Jett's in the afternoon. Preached to-night at Banner, on the parable of the wicked husbandmen. This morning my subject was "A Peculiar People." Tonight I preached from the text "Prepare to Meet thy God."

Sunday, August 14th 1892.

Returned home Monday morning. Told the brethren at Banner that I probably would not be with them next month if Bro Shuff came to hold them that promised meeting. Word was left at home Monday morning for me to go to a place west of Marshall to preach a funeral sermon. The occasion was the death of a little child of Wycoff's. Our son Paul took very sick on last Thursday with the sore throat,⁶⁵ and has been growing worse ever since. I drove to Bro. Adams' this morning and told him that I could not fill my appointments at Surprise today. I arrived back at home near noon.

Sunday, August 21st 1892.

Little Paul continues very sick. His throat is not so swollen as it was, but he looks so pale today, and about noon he complained of pains in his stomach. During the week he has bled considerable at the nose. The doctor (Brown) seems to think this a favorable symptom. The latter is coming twice a day. He was here this morning and appeared to feel very much encouraged over Paul's prospects of getting well. He left word that he would not return any more during the day unless sent for. Paul being so much worse in the afternoon we sent for the doctor but he did not come. After night I went after him. Not being at home in the afternoon he did not get our word. I returned with him. Little Paul is so sick and I fear the worse, although I try to banish these fears from me. The little darling is bearing his sickness with so much patience, never refusing to take his medicine, although we have given it almost every hour since he took sick. Bro Wilson of the Surprise church has been with us during the day and will remain through the night. Sisters Hopkins and Morrow were here last Monday.

Sunday, August 28 1892.

The worst has come. On last Monday morning just after sunrise the spirit of our darling Paul took its flight to Heavenly climes. Oh, how hard it was to give him up, but we have to bow to the will of Him who always knows best. We have passed through trials and have had sorrows but this is the greatest of all. Oh, why could we not have kept our little boy for we needed him so much. His

⁶⁴The pioneers liked to feel that they were establishing institutions; thus they referred to the celebration of their second harvest as an "annual" affair.

⁶⁵Was this the tragic consequence of Mr. Hazelrigg's presence at the grave of the Woodworth child?

mamma was almost prostrated with grief, but she is now bearing up under the burden like a brave woman. The burial took place at sun-down Monday in the cemetery at Sheridan. The doctor thought it imprudent to keep the body till next day, as the disease is contagious, and our other children already show symptoms of having the same sickness. Bro. Rehorn conducted short services at the grave. The funeral sermon was to be preached today at the Christian church, Sheridan, but Bro Rehorn is sick. Thus our darling little boy is no longer with us. How we so much miss his presence. We are not without hope of meeting him again. We do not think of him as now lying beneath that mound in the lonely graveyard. No. If we did we certainly would be miserable. Oh, I would not take worlds for that hope which is brought to light through the religion of Jesus Christ. I certainly now realize the need of such a Friend, and such a gospel. With an eye of faith I look upon our little Paul as in a state of conscious rest, and one day he shall not be with us where we are but we shall be with him where he is. How anxious he was to become a Christian after coming to Oklahoma! How I rejoiced when his Mamma told me one day last winter that he had requested her to get ready a change of clothes for him the following Sunday as he desired to be baptized that day. I remember how boldly he came forward at the time the invitation was given at the close of the sermon; how earnestly he confessed his Savior; and how brave he was when he went down into the water although the day was somewhat chilly, January 24th. I have baptized many men and women who would become excited when the time came to be dipped beneath the waves, but not so with Paul. From the very beginning till the end of the service he showed the bravest of spirits. Just after dark on the evening preceding his death he sang the tune of "Rock of Ages." And now Heaven and Heaven alone owns our noble boy

Sunday, September 4th 1892.

On last Monday morning we moved to Mr. Franklin's house nearly one-half mile north of where we were living. More than a week ago Mr. F. made us a proposition to move into his house, and he would board with us, and partly in exchange would furnish us pasture for horse and cow and some extra feed. We readily accepted his offer, so last Monday made the change. We have a much better house in which to live. Mr. Franklin is a bachelor about thirty years old. My wife has a colored lady staying with her to assist in the daily work and care of the house. A letter from Rhoda⁶⁶ states that it is her intention to make us a visit sometime the latter part of the month. An excursion from the East is coming to Oklahoma, and she will take advantage of the low rates. She expresses great sympathy for us in the loss of little Paul. We have also received other letters

⁶⁶ Mrs. Hazelrigg's sister, Rhoda Potts of Frankfort, Indiana.—Diary entry, January 4, 1891. The railroads ran many excursions to Oklahoma in order to encourage settlement, and thus increase their hauling.

of condolence. We look forward to Rhoda's coming with great pleasure. I remained at home all day.

Sunday, September 11, 1892.

I am afflicted with boils on my right hand. They are a great annoyance. Sometimes I can hardly use my hand. We received a letter from Sister Aylsworth, last Wednesday. She is the wife of Professor Aylsworth my former teacher at Cotner University. She expresses her sympathy for us on account of Paul's death. She saw the obituary in the Christian Standard which I wrote. We certainly appreciate her kind letter. I preached at Surprise this morning. There was one confession, a lady. The baptism will take place in two weeks from to-day. Preached at the Union school-house at 3 o'clock.

Sunday, September 18th 1892.

Little Paul's funeral sermon was preached at the Christian Church, Sheridan this morning by Bro. Rehorn. He took for a text the latter part of the 21st verse of the 1st chapter of Job: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The sermon was very impressive and appropriate, and we were very much pleased with it. We had regretted that the sermon was not preached sooner but Bro. Rehorn has been quite sick, afflicted with boils.⁶⁷ After the services the Sunday school scholars formed in procession and marched to the cemetery and placed flowers upon little Paul's grave. This part of the funeral service was indeed very beautiful. We appreciated it very much. Several from the Surprise congregation were in attendance.

Sunday, September 25th 1892.

Preached at Surprise this morning. On account of there being no arrangement for the place of baptism, we put it off till this afternoon. We had services at 3 o'clock and attended to the baptism, going about three miles south-east to the school-house. Rhoda will arrive at Hennessey next Wednesday at noon. I shall go after her on Friday. It is her desire to spend a short time with Nora before coming out to our house. She and Nora were associates in former days. Rhoda's excursion ticket is limited to twenty days, so her visit to us will be much shorter than we expected.

Sunday, October 2nd 1892.

I went after Rhoda last Friday as I intended. I came to Bro. Jett's yesterday. Preached last night at the Banner school-house, also this morning and evening. This will be my last visit to this congregation for the present at least. My arrangement with them

⁶⁷ Boils on adults and festering sores on children were very common in pioneer Oklahoma. The children had a theory—never accepted by physicians—that the trouble came from drinking the stinking water of loosely-walled wells polluted by dead crickets and toads.

expires with this trip. Bro. Shuff did not hold the series of meetings as contemplated. He made a visit during the week preceding the first Lord's day in last month, but found so much sickness in the neighborhood deferred his meeting till the third Sunday in the present month. He preached one discourse while here. The congregation made final settlement with me this evening. I have received \$25 from them in addition to what I received when I held the protracted meeting last spring.

Sunday, October 9th 1892.

Preached at Surprise in the morning and at Union in the afternoon. The hand of fellowship was extended by the members of the Surprise congregation to the lady who was baptized at my last appointment there. I returned home late this evening. On my return home from the river last Monday morning I brought home a cow from Bro. Hopkins. The Surprise church will buy this for me.

Sunday, October 16th 1892.

On Tuesday I took my family and Rhoda to Hennessey. Went back on Thursday after the former. Rhoda left on the afternoon train for home. I preached this morning for the Marshall congregation. This is my first visit to them since July.⁶⁸ I returned home in the afternoon. One Addition by Statement.

Sunday, October 23rd 1892.

. . . I remained at home today on account of suffering with a boil under my arm. My wife and I have been married thirteen years today.

Sunday, Oct 30th 1892.

This being the fifth Sunday I had no appointment for today, so my family and my self attended Sunday school at Sheridan

Sunday, November 6th 1892.

Preached at Marshall this morning. Subject: "Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life." For the present I shall preach for this congregation the first and third Sundays in each month, preaching only once a day. My family went with me. We returned home in the afternoon. A great amount of interest prevails as election day approaches (Nov. 8th).

Sunday, November 13th 1892.

Preached this morning at Surprise; at night at the Union Schoolhouse. Morning subject: "God's Gifts;" evening subject: "The

⁶⁸ Such statements illustrate the importance of the union Sunday schools. The church meeting in this schoolhouse for infrequent services could hardly have survived except for the active work of this community organization.

Exercise of Godliness and the Benefits Derived." Well, President Harrison is defeated for a second term, and the man he defeated, now wins in the race. The Republican party certainly is badly worsted. Whether it will rally and enter another race, or whether it will give way to a new party⁶⁹ is hard to foretell. We people of Oklahoma were not permitted to vote for president.

Sunday, November 20th 1892.

I returned home Monday morning. Stayed at Bro. Hopkins Sunday night. Have been doing some carpenter work and painting at Bro. Bowens, at times when my hand was not sore. Preached for the Marshall congregation this morning. Subject "Regeneration." Returned home in the afternoon. My family were with me. On last Thursday evening Bro. J. J. Pritchett, one of the deacons of the Surprise Church, died of typhoid fever.⁷⁰ He was buried at the Sheridan cemetery yesterday afternoon services being held at the Christian Church. I preached the funeral sermon.

Sunday, November 27th, 1892.

My wife and children visited in the Hopkins neighborhood during a portion of the past week. No services at any of our churches on Thanksgiving day (Thursday). Put in most of week getting wood for the winter. Preached at Surprise this morning. My subject was "Regeneration." After services, Bro. Wilson, who is now one of the elders, stated that on two weeks from today they would raise some money for me. He also said that those interested in the work living in the vicinity of the Union school-house would make a donation for my benefit on the prededing [*sic.*] Saturday evening, and that there was an announcement out for me to preach that evening. Before Bro. Wilson made these announcements I stated that on my return in two weeks I would begin a series of meetings at the Union school-house, providing the house was not in use during the week day evenings. I returned home this afternoon.

Sunday, December 4th 1892.

Preached for the Marshall congregation this morning. Announced that I would not be with them any more till the first Sunday in January on account of the contemplated protracted meeting at the Union school-house. On my return next month would hold a series of meetings for them if thought advisable. My family went with me today. We returned home in the afternoon.

Sunday, December 11th 1892.

Came to the Union school house last night. Preached on "The Bible, Its Composition, and Proper divisions." Before services the

⁶⁹ The "new party" of course was the People's Party, which was very strong in Oklahoma. Mr. Hazelrigg, who shared the hardships of his people, naturally shared their political unrest.

⁷⁰ Many men died of typhoid fever in pioneer Oklahoma.

friends had brought in several things in the way of canned goods put up at home, and a couple of sacks of flour and arranged them on a table, and in addition to this a cash collection amounting to \$4.00 was taken up. I heartily thanked them for these gifts. I remained all night with a Mr Watts,⁷¹ who seems friendly to our cause. This morning I went to Surprise. Preached on "The Name Christian, How to Become and How to Live as Such." Attended the bible reading in the afternoon. This move in the way of bible study was started by Bro. Wilson some weeks ago. Tonight I returned to Union. Sermon subject "Preach the Word." There were three additions, two by letter and other from the Methodist, having already been baptized. Will have to give up my contemplated meeting as the Christian Baptists are using the house for a protracted meeting, having begun a week ago. Came up to Bro. Wilson's tonight in the rain. He was with me. I left an appointment for next Saturday night week.

Sunday, December 18th 1892.

On account of rain I did not leave Bro. Wilson's till Monday afternoon. Came up to Bro. Hopkin's and remained till morning and then came home. Bro. Wilson came the same day to bring over things which were given us Saturday night. I forgot to say that the Surprise congregation gave me \$12 Sunday morning. On returning home Tuesday morning I found our little baby Ruth very sick with a cold. She is about well now. On Wednesday a sore made its appearance on my right knee, and has since developed into a large boil. It is very painful and I can hardly walk at times. During the week, we have had considerable bad weather. So taking everything into account it is well that I was not permitted to hold my meeting this week for I certainly would have been compelled to stop it before the week was half out. I remained at home today. My family attended church at Sheridan this morning. Could not go myself on account of my boil.

Sunday, December 25th 1892.

... The past week has been quite disagreeable. I came down to Union school-house last night and preached to a small audience. My subject was "The Parable of the Wheat and the Tares." Preached this morning at Surprise from the text: "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour which is Christ the Lord" Luke 2:11. Today has been rather a dull cold Christmas. Was to preach

⁷¹ Mr. Hazelrigg writes so casually of staying in the home of this or that "brother" that it is well to point out the accommodations these hospitable settlers shared with their guest. The Watts house in the belt of timber that lies north of the Cimarron was a one-room cabin of hewn logs with an earthen floor and a leaky roof; it was furnished with a small cook stove, a homemade cupboard, a bed, and a few chairs; but it was neatly papered with old newspapers, and Mrs. Watts "made curtains out of something" for the windows, and "little fixings—things like a comb box, and a homemade frame on some little picture—to put on the wall."—Interview with Mrs. Watts, Marshall, June 9, 1942.

tonight at Union, but the bad weather spoiled our meeting.

Sunday, January 1st 1893.

I returned home last Monday. On last Sunday Bro. Nicholson, of Missouri visited at my house. Bro. Hobbs and family were with him. Bro. N. has been holding a series of meetings at Sheridan. His meetings closed the middle of the week. There were no additions. My wife took me a part of the way to Marshall this morning in the cart, and I walked the remainder of the way. My subject this morning was "The Bible, Its Composition, Proofs of Divinity, and its Divisions." One added by statement, a lady. She came eight miles to place her membership with the congregation. Sermon at night on "Faith." One addition from the Baptists. I announced Meetings to continue throughout the week. Enough money was raised tonight to buy thirteen copies of "Popular Hymns." Thus my work starts out for the new year. How many have been the changes during the past year! The greatest misfortune that has yet overtaken me occurred in these twelve months and that is the loss of our dear little Paul. But what was our loss was his gain. It may be that in after years we can see God's wisdom in taking him from us. My work for the past year makes a better showing than in previous years. I hope to make an improvement in the twelve months to come. There is a great amount of talk now about the opening of the Cherokee Strip⁷² by the present congress for settlement, that is making the necessary preparations by the ratification of the treaty already made between the United States Commission and the Cherokee Indians. I want to secure a homestead in this country in a desirable locality.

The brick making business in which I expected to engage last summer did not materialize.

Sunday, January 8th 1893.

My meetings continued through the week. No additions until today. My subject Monday night was "Repentance;" Tuesday night, "Excuses;" Wednesday night, "First Religious Revival Under the Christian Dispensation;" Thursday night, "The Name Christian;" Friday night, "Oneness in Christ;" Saturday night, "Seeking Christ;" this morning "Some of the Types and Anti-types of the Scriptures." One addition by statement. Subject tonight, "The Conversion of the Ethiopian." Two additions by statement.

Sunday, January 15th 1893.

On Monday night my subject was "Conversion, Agencies Used." One confession. Tuesday night, "Conversion of the Jailer." One

⁷² The border of the Cherokee Outlet was one hundred rods north of the Marshall postoffice, three miles and one hundred rods north of the village of Sheridan. To homeseekers waiting on the border, its vacant prairies called with an irresistible lure.

addition by statement. Wednesday night, "The Church, time of Setting up [,] Names of Members, And Its Mission." Two confessions. One of these was baptized Thursday afternoon. Subject Thursday night, "Conversion of Saul of Tarsus." The series of meetings closed with this sermon. The other two who made the confession are to be baptized at some future time. I gave out preaching for the first Sunday in next month. A collection of \$4.45 was given me.⁷³ Had good audiences all the time. I returned home Friday. On yesterday Bro Robinson brought us several things consisting of flour, meal, corn and potatoes given by this congregation. I attended church this morning at Sheridan. In the absence of Bro. Rehorn who is engaged in a series of meetings at Crescent,⁷⁴ I preached. Subject, "Some of the Types and Anti-types of the Scriptures." There were four additions by statement to this congregation the first Sunday in the month. The Baptists are holding a protracted meeting at Sheridan. I received on Friday Vol. 1, No. 1, of "The Oklahoma Christian" published at Oklahoma City in the interests of our brotherhood.

Sunday, January 22nd 1893.

On last Tuesday I was called to Mr. Steele's three miles northeast of here to preach a funeral sermon. The occasion was the death of their little child. They are strangers to me and from what I could learn from them neither parent is or ever was a professor of religion. My wife went with me. It snowed during the morning which made it very disagreeable for me especially as I caught a cold while at Marshall and do not get any better. While I am not hoarse yet I feel very bad at times. The child was buried at Sheridan. I was called upon to preach another funeral sermon Thursday. Mr. Wheeler living about three miles north of here lost a little child. Bro. Rehorn was sent for, but had not yet returned from Crescent. The funeral services were held at the Christian church, Sheridan.

This morning Mr. Franklin took me within a half mile of Bro. Adams. The latter had already gone to church when I arrived at his house. I walked the remainder of the way, a little over a mile. When I arrived, I was very tired. Asked Bro. Wilson to open services. My subject was in reference to the different stages in the education of mankind with respect to a spiritual life. One addition by statement. Announced at conclusion of services that I would preach at Union school-house at night, and if nothing was in the way of holding a series of meetings there, would continue through the week, but if could not hold said meeting would return to this place, Surprise, and hold a series of revival services. My subject at Union was "Faith." Had a crowded house. Enquired privately of some of the members and others likely to be interested, before I began the services here, as

⁷³ Probably the first cash he had received from the Marshall congregation.

⁷⁴ This inland village lay just east of the present town. It was about fifteen miles southeast of Sheridan.

[to] whether there was anything in the way of holding a series of meetings through the week, and was informed that there were several announcements of different meeting[s] on various evenings of the coming week, and union religious meetings were announced for next Saturday and Sunday. I at once decided to begin meetings at Surprise Monday night and so announced at close of meeting. Came home with Bro. Hopkins' folks tonight.

Sunday, January 29th 1893.

I preached at the Surprise schoolhouse on Monday night and Tuesday night, but could continue no longer as I grew weaker day after day. It got almost impossible for me to read aloud or pray without hesitating at intervals for a slight rest. Spent Wednesday at Bro. Wilson's with Bro. Mattox. The latter was one of the new converts of last winter. He was in doubts regarding some of the doctrines taught by the Dunkards who have lately [been] holding a series of meetings at the schoolhouse, whether these teachings were Scriptural and should now be obeyed. Bro. W. who is a close Bible student and logical reasoner set Bro M's mind aright touching these teachings. I was unable to do much as I had to lie down much of the time, but was an interested listener. Stayed at Bro. Adams' that night and he brought me home next day, and I have since kept my bed. I supposed I was taking the la grippe but Dr. Brown, who has been to see me twice says I have taken a very heavy cold which has settled on my lungs and there is a strong tendency toward consumption. Thus he puts somewhat a discouraging aspect on my case. This latter tendency he did not tell me directly but it has come to my ears. I am determined to pull through if there is a possibility. I usually sleep well at night and take my meals regularly, but do not eat much. This is the first time in our married life that my wife has had to bring my meals to my bedside. Yesterday Bro. Johnson came to get me to conduct the funeral service of his little grandchild which died this morning. It[s] parents lately came here from Iowa. The little one is to be buried today. Of course I could not go.

Sunday, February 5th 1893.

I have continued to improve throughout the week, and am now able to be out of bed most of the time during the day. How merciful God is to me! I put in the time reading our church papers and the Bible. Several have called to see me during the week. Bro. Rehorn and several others were in today. The doctor has not been to see me since Thursday. Bro. Rehorn had a grand meeting at Crescent. There were 129 additions—62 who had been members elsewhere, 55 confessions, and the remainder came from the denominations. This was certainly a successful meeting considering the Crescent is only a country villiage. About \$700 was raised toward a church building.⁷⁵

⁷⁵ The church, which started off so strongly, has continued to flourish; it is one of the most active churches in Crescent.

Sunday, February 12th 1893.

I am still on the mend. Am able to be out of doors some. The weather continues cold.

Sunday, February 19th 1893.

I continue to improve. Today has the appearance of spring. This state of the weather makes me feel much better. The doctor was here this morning. He says I must take good care of myself for I am not yet wholly out of danger.

Sunday, February 26th, 1893.

Attended church at Sheridan this morning and evening. Bro Rehorn is holding a series of meetings. My family and self visited Bro. Rakestraw's during the day. My voice is hardly yet strong enough to take an active part in our services.

Sunday, March 5th 1893.

I preached at Marshall this morning from John 6:44. Did not preach at night as I was too hoarse. The Baptists are holding a series of meetings here with but little success so far beyond the organization of a congregation of six or seven members.⁷⁶ Bro Rehorn's meetings at Sheridan continues. There has been two confessions so far.

Sunday, March 12th 1893.

Bro. Rehorn's meeting continued throughout the past week. There have been two more confessions. He went to Crescent yesterday in order to fill his appointments there today. I preached for him last night and tonight. This morning I was at Surprise.

Sunday, March 19th 1893.

Bro. Rehorn's meeting closed Monday night. I have made some garden during the past week. Preached this morning at Marshall. One added by statement. Attended a public speaking at our preaching point last night. The speaker's object was to set forth the principles of the Industrial Legion, a new organization to take the place of the Alliance among the farmers, and the labor unions among the laborers of the cities. A local legion was formed at the close of the address.⁷⁷ I returned home this afternoon in time to attend meeting at Sheridan.

⁷⁶ The records of the Baptist Church at Marshall show that it was founded at the Union schoolhouse February 25, 1893 with ten charter members. The two little congregations continued to hold their infrequent preaching services at the log schoolhouse; but the whole community participated in the union Sunday school.

⁷⁷ The Industrial Legion became active in the Marshall community. In 1896 there was a township organization meeting twice a month; some of the leaders of Mr. Hazelrigg's church were among the officers.—*Oklahoma Representative* (Guthrie), February 13, 1896.

Sunday, March 26th 1893.

Made some garden during the past week. Had a good rain Wednesday night. The wheat is looking well. Was at Hennessey last Monday, the first time since last October. It is thought the Cherokee Strip will not be opened for settlement before next September. My wife, Ruth and myself came into the neighborhood of Surprise yesterday. Preached this morning on "The Great Commission." Reorganized the Sunday school. It had not met since early last fall. Preached tonight at Union.

Sunday, April 2nd, 1893.

My wife and self returned home Monday afternoon, having stopped at Bro. Melinday's for dinner. Did some more gardening during the week. The weather is very favorable for the growing crops. I preached this morning for the Marshall church on "The Great Commission." At night preached at the Pleasant Ridge schoolhouse three miles south of the place of meeting of the Marshall church. My subject was "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." A large audience was present. Left an appointment for two weeks from tonight. The prospects are good for the opening of the Cherokee Strip in a few months. Today is Easter.

Sunday, April 9th 1893.

Returned home Monday morning, after staying all night at Bro. Haymen's just across the road from the [Pleasant Ridge]schoolhouse. The last week has been quite warm. Was compelled to remain at home today on account of rain. I always enjoy a Sunday at home, but this has been a rare occurrence during the past year with the exception of the time of my sickness. As a preacher of the gospel I must make good use of the Lord's day, and the best use I can make of it, is to go among the people and gather them together at convenient places and talk to them about the Word of Life and urge them to obey its precepts.

Sunday, April 16th 1893.

On last Friday week my wife had eleven of her upper teeth pulled, the dentist calling at the house to do the work. As soon as she can, she intends to get a new set. Preached at Marshall this morning. Subject, "The Bible, the Creed of The Church." At night was at Pleasant Ridge. Many of the Marshall folks were in attendance. Subject: "Parable of the Tares."

Sunday, April 23rd 1893.

I returned home on last Monday morning. On Tuesday some of the brethren at Surprise came and plowed about five acres of sod for me on Bro. Anderson's claim just west of where we live. I have since planted it, a portion of it in Caffir Corn, in common field corn

and in vines. A few days ago I received a letter from Bro. Boggess, of Guthrie, giving notice of the second annual meeting of the Territorial Christian Missionary Society to be held at Oklahoma City beginning May 4th. It is quite likely that I shall not be able to attend. Brethren Anderson and Ringler and myself are now making arrangements to begin the making of brick at an early date at some place where we had formerly selected⁷⁸ to for this business. We have gotten a portion of the wood ready and the yard almost prepared.

I preached this morning at Surprise on "The Bible the Creed of the Church" At night I preached at Union on "We a Peculiar People Compared to Other Religious Bodies." Returned home after services, a distance of eleven miles.

Sunday, April 30th 1893.

We have had some fine rain showers during the past week which keep vegetation growing. A few cold frosty nights of late have a tendency to check the growth of vegetables. A frost on the night of the 14th bit off our sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and beans. We, the brick company, began the work of making brick last Thursday. The rain of yesterday prevented us from moulding. We now have 5800 made. Beginning with tomorrow it is our intention to make 5000 a day. We have started out with the purpose of putting up a kiln of 100,000.

I had no appointment out to preach any place today it being the fifth Sunday. No services at Sheridan. Bro. Rehorn had arranged for a basket meeting at Pleasant Ridge schoolhouse and sent for this congregation to participate. Today opened up very gloomy and cold after yesterday's rain. The sun shone in the afternoon making the day more pleasant. I remained at home during the day reading the church papers in which I find so much comfort. It makes my heart glad to read of the growth of the church in many localities.

Sunday May 7, 1893.

The frequent rains of the past week has interfered with our brick making somewhat. Yesterday would have been little Paul's twelfth birthday had he been living. We remembered the annual return of this day for eleven years, and his presence was ever a joy to us, but how sad to contemplate upon this the twelfth anniversary he is not with us, gone, to be forever gone as far as the material world is concerned. How thankful I am for the religion of Jesus Christ, with its blessed promises. Our little boy is not dead but has simply left us to live in a better world. It is our prayer that our lives will be such that in Eternity we shall join him where he is.

Have remained at home all day on account of rain.

⁷⁸ The place was probably in the broken red land south of Sheridan.

Sunday, May 14th 1893.

More light showers throughout the week. We have made thirty thousand brick. Moulded only two days last week on account of rain. These rains are making promising crops.⁷⁹ They are light but frequent. My wife received a letter last week from her sister, Mrs. Caroline Kerr, of Coldwater, Kansas. Rains are badly needed in that locality.

Had to remain at home to day because of rain.

Sunday, May 21st 1893.

At Marshall today. Preached on "A Peculiar People." Returned home in the afternoon and attended service at Sheridan at night.

Sunday, May 28th 1893.

On last Thursday wife and I went to Bro. Holt's living a mile west of Marshal and I joined in marriage their son Levi and Patience Caudle. We enjoyed the usual course of a wedding dinner. Remained at home in the morning on account of rain. It cleared away in time for myself and family to attend social services at Sheridan. Some of the members of the church made arrangements today to meet on Thursday of this week and saw some logs and haul to the mill to get lumber with which to build us a house at Sheridan. We greatly appreciated this kindness. Word was brought to me this evening from Marshal that Sister Reber died very suddenly today noon while on a visit at one of the neighbors. I was asked to go tomorrow and preach funeral sermon

Sunday, June 4th 1893.

The funeral of Sister Reber took place last Monday at 11 o'clock at her late residence. Upon arrival at the grave yard the coffin was opened to replace the body and as the corpse appeared warm some suggested the idea that she was not dead. To satisfy the friends and relatives a physician⁸⁰ was sent for. He pronounced life extant [extinct?]

The weather is a little more favorable now for making brick so we get in more days of work. Will probably close the kiln this week whether we reach our desired number or not, as harvest is crowding us closely.

⁷⁹ There was no warning of the terrible dry cycle beginning in the fall of 1893 that brought such suffering to the Oklahoma settlers. Mr. Hazelrigg reports rain through the summer and up to August 27; but no Strip homesteader has ever forgotten the dust and heat of the week preceding September 16 and the days immediately following.

⁸⁰ Marshall's first physician, a young Dr. Townsend, who had built a small drug store across the road from the postoffice and was waiting for the opening of the Cherokee Strip. Apparently he was not successful in obtaining a claim in the vicinity, for he did not remain in the community.

Rain kept me at home again today. Attended the Children's Day exercises at Sheridan at night. The collection for foreign missions amounted to \$4.80.

Sunday, June 11th 1893.

We closed our kiln last Thursday, and set fire to it on that evening. We have about 85 thousand brick in it. I moved my family to our house at Sheridan yesterday. It is built of cottonwood lumber 12x20.⁸¹ It is our intention to take the house apart when we get a claim in the Strip and move it there. I had to assist at the kiln today. Part of the casing fell down last night, and we had to replace it this morning.

Sunday, June 18th 1893.

We finished burning the kiln last Friday afternoon. On account of the wood being green we fear there [are] many soft brick.⁸² The wind blew hard much of the time, which was also a disadvantage. . . . This morning I preached at Marshall. I returned home in the evening.

Sunday, June 25th 1893.

The weather is very warm. We have not had rain for several days. Have been working in the garden during the week. This morning I preached at Surprise. We held a prayer meeting in the home of Bro. Stout at night. Bro. S. is a member of what is sometimes called the New Light church. His wife has no church relationship. I returned home after meeting.

On last Thursday I was 35 years old.

Sunday, July 2nd 1893.

The weather continues dry. I preached at Marshall today. In the afternoon I baptized a lady who made the confession at my meeting last winter. On account of bad weather she had deferred baptism. Her husband has been a member some time. I understand that her father is a Dunkard minister in Kansas. The Mormons are doing some preaching in this locality and a few of our weaker members have united with them.⁸³ This of course gives me much annoyance. Bro. H. R. Walling, formerly editor of the "Caldwell (Kansas) Journal" and later editor of "The West and South" a People's

⁸¹ Probably of broad boards running up and down, without battens over the cracks, and with no inside finishing.

⁸² Apparently the enterprise was not a success, for the incident seems to have dropped out of pioneer memories.

⁸³ They preached first at the Barr schoolhouse; then they began holding services at the home of one of their converts. The Marshall Christian Church records show opposite the names of eight leading members the laconic entry, "Joined the Mormons." Most of these converts eventually sold their claims and settled in Utah.

Party paper published at Guthrie, is doing some evangelistic work in the Territory. He preached at Marshall a few weeks ago, and on one occasion delivered a lecture against Mormonism. Bro. Walling called at my house and took dinner two weeks ago yesterday.

Sunday July 9th 1893.

My family and self spent the 4th at Bro. Rakestraw's. I preached at Surprise this morning, but on account of rain this evening did not have services. I returned home after the rain.

Sunday, July 16th 1893.

On account of my horse being sick I filled no appointment today. Attended services at Sheridan. The weather is very warm and we are beginning to need rain badly.

Sunday, July 23rd, 1893.

Attended worship at Sheridan this morning. My family and self went home with Bro. Jones. A Sister Moulton of Iowa is visiting there. I once met her at one of our state conventions in Nebraska. She is related to some of the Hazelriggs at Greensburg, Indiana. In the afternoon Bro. Jones took me within two miles of Marshall. From thence I went to Bro. Heyne's⁸⁴ where I united in marriage a sister of Bro. Heyne's wife and a Mr. James of Missouri.

Sunday, July 30th 1893.

I remained at Bro. Heyne's Sunday night and returned home next morning. The weather continues warm and dry. I worshipped with the brethren at Sheridan today. Bro. Rehorn baptized two: one a lady from the Cumberland Presbyterians.

Sunday, August 6th 1893.

For a few weeks the farmers have been threshing. The wheat is averaging about 25 bushels to the acre. The price is very low ranging from 35 cents to 40 cents per bushel.⁸⁵ I preached at Marshall this morning. In the afternoon I went to Sister Tharp's living about four miles west of Sheridan, where I united in marriage her daughter and Luther Morrow. At night I attended services at Sheridan.

Sunday August 13th 1893.

We are having frequent showers now. They are coming in good season for late garden. An ice-cream supper was held at our house last night, the proceeds to be applied on church building debt at Sheridan. Light showers again this morning. Remained at home today.

⁸⁴ A three-mile walk, for Heyne lived a mile east of the Marshall postoffice.

⁸⁵ The pioneer settlement was in the grip of the disastrous depression of the mid-nineties.

Sunday, August 20th 1893.

A few brick is now being sold from our kiln. One of the partners, Bro. Ringler will reserve his share and build a house. I preached at Marshall this morning. Returned home in the afternoon. It is thought that the President will issue the proclamation for the opening of the Cherokee Strip, the first of this week. On the 4th of the present month I united with the farmers' alliance which meets at a schoolhouse two miles southwest of Sheridan.

Sunday, August 27th 1893.

The President issued the proclamation on Tuesday, declaring the Cherokee Strip to be opened on the 16th of September for settlement. I have not yet read the paper in full. A great deal of interest prevails here now because of the early opening of this new country. The annual picnic of Northern Oklahoma⁸⁶ was held in Bro. Woodworth's grove near here on yesterday. A large crowd was in attendance. Speeches were made by Bro. Boggess of Guthrie, Ex. Gov. Seay and a Mr. Smith of Hennessey. Bro. B. called to see us last night. It is our intention to have a basket meeting in this same grove on next Sunday. It began raining at about 8 o'clock this morning and continued till noon. I remained at home all day.

Sunday, September 3rd 1893.

I attended the funeral of a Mr. Livermore who lived three miles northwest of Sheridan. In religious belief he was said to have been a Pantheist. Interest increases regarding the Strip. Many are now waiting along the line to enter on the day of the opening. We held a basket meeting in Bro. Woodworth's grove today. The congregations at Sheridan, Marshall and Surprise were represented. Bro. Rehorn preached at 11 o'clock and at 3 o'clock. Sunday school was held at 10. I declined to do any of the preaching on account of sore throat. There was one confession at the close of the afternoon service, a Mrs. Myers living seven miles east of here. She expects to be baptized here next Sunday.

Sunday, September 10th 1893

As the day approaches for the opening of the Cherokee Strip it seems that the excitement increases. It will be required of all persons who are entitled to homesteads to go to one of the established registering offices and get certificates [of] elligibility before they can file on land. The nearest office or booth to me is north of Hennessey on the Strip line. I shall probably go there tomorrow and register. This morning and evening I preached at the Surprise school

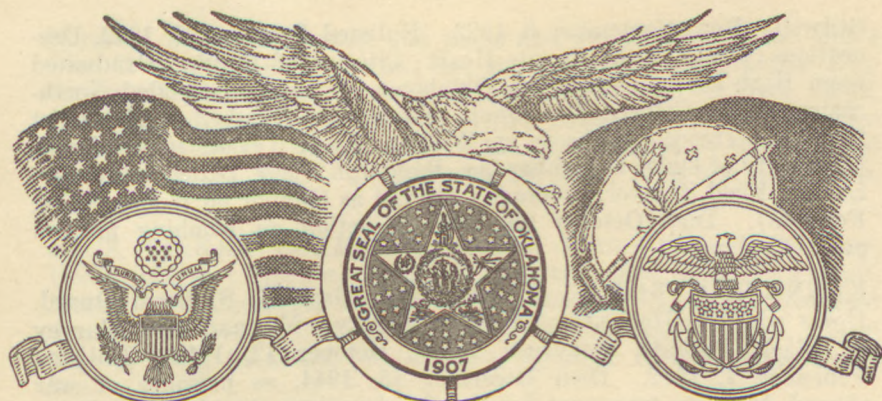
⁸⁶ This third "annual" harvest picnic was the last. By the next year the drought and the depression had created a mood more favorable for Populist protest than thanksgiving. For Populist picnics see Hennessey *Democrat*, June 22, July 13, August 24, 1894.

house. Left no definite appointment for the future. Returned home at night.⁸⁷

⁸⁷ This is the last entry in the diary. Apparently Mr. Hazelrigg was not successful in the "Run." A year later he was living in Marshall, which by that time had grown from a postoffice into a village. The Marshall church records indicate that he left the community in 1895; he soon settled at Mulhall, where he spent the rest of his life. His active intellect, which is so apparent in his diary, expressed itself in later years through newspaper writing and the preparation of critical articles regarding the history of Mulhall.

The Marshall Christian Church continued for almost five years to meet in the Union schoolhouse, except for some alternate services in a new sod building known as Sunnyside in the younger settlement across the line in the Cherokee Strip. In 1898 the congregation managed by superhuman efforts to begin a building in the growing town of Marshall, boxing up at first with cottonwood lumber, and adding siding and paint in more prosperous times. Since that time the growth of the church has been steady and permanent, but this thriving congregation still celebrates the beginnings described so particularly in this faded diary.

Mr. Hazelrigg's second wife still lives in Mulhall, and it was through her kindness that this record was made available.



OKLAHOMA WAR MEMORIAL—WORLD WAR II

PART XVI*

WINFARD BURNS ANDERSON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Apache, Caddo County. Mrs. Martha Lou Anderson, Wife, Rte. 2, Apache. Born December 2, 1920. Enlisted May 11, 1944. Attended public school at Fort Cobb, Oklahoma. Wounded March 4, 1945 in action in Germany. Died March 6, 1945, of wounds in Germany.

BILLY JAMES BARNES, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Mountain Park, Kiowa County. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Barnes, Parents, Mountain Park. Born July 29, 1922. Enlisted May 13, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from Mountain Park High School in May, 1940. Awarded Rifle and Grenade medals. Served as Paratrooper, 82nd Airborne Division, and entered Normandy on D-Day. Died June 13, 1944, in action in Normandy, France.

JACKIE PUGH BISHOP, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Stilwell, Adair County. Mrs. Lola P. Bishop, Mother,

* The purpose of the Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II, in addition to the publication of brief biographies of the State's war dead in *The Chronicles*, is the preservation of a record of the interests and achievements of each one of these who gave their lives in the service of their country in World War II. The records in the archives of the Historical Society will continue to hold their memory in honor and will be a source of pride to their relatives and to all who have an interest in Oklahoma history as the years pass. Word has come to the Editorial Department that in some instances complete information from the War and the Navy departments is not yet available. We ask that when additional information is received with reference to a service record that it be forwarded to the Oklahoma Historical Society, to be placed with other data that may have already been placed in the War Memorial—World War II.

—Muriel H. Wright.

Stilwell. Born September 6, 1923. Enlisted February 8, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Graduated from High School, Frederick, Oklahoma, in 1941. Attended Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Member of Methodist Church. Trained in basic at Wichita Falls, Texas; in academic, University of Ohio; as bombardier, Randolph Field, Texas; as gunner, Lowery Field, Denver, Colorado. Served as Gunner on B-17 (Flying Fortress). Died October 26, 1944 in action on bombing mission over Germany.

KENNETH C. BLACK, Private, First Class, U. S. Coast Guard. Home address: Heavener, Le Flore County. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey N. Black, Parents, Heavener. Born October 12, 1912. Enlisted February 7, 1942. Died December 15, 1944, as prisoner of war aboard Japanese transport bombed by American Air force on Subic Bay, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

LEX H. BLANKENSHIP, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Winifred (Blankenship) Carson, Wife, 1441 N. W. 24th St., Oklahoma City. Born October 14, 1921. Enlisted August 31, 1942. Decorations: Silver Star; Order of the Purple Heart; Mediterranean Theatre Ribbon. Graduated from Classen High School, Oklahoma City. Attended State Teachers College, Maryville, Missouri; Oklahoma City University, and Bob Jones College, Cleveland, Tennessee. Member of Trinity Baptist Church, Oklahoma City. Licensed to preach and assisted the Chaplain in every field where stationed. Received commission in February, 1944, graduating in the upper 10%. Served as Navigator on B-24. Died May 31, 1944, on second mission, over Ploesti Oil Fields, Salina, Rumania.

JAMES NEWTON BONE, Technician, Fourth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Hendrix, Bryan County. Mansfield Bone, Father, Rte. 1, Hendrix. Born June 25, 1920. Enlisted February 11, 1941. Decorations: Combat Infantry Badge; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously; four Battle Participation Stars in the European Theatre of Operations; Combat Infantry Badge. Graduated from High School, Kemp, Oklahoma, in May 1939. Engaged in farming before enlistment. Awarded Good Conduct Medal in service. Died December 23, 1944, in action during "Battle of the Bulge," near Luxembourg, Belgium.

VERNON ALLISON BOUCHER, JR., Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Bartlesville, Washington County. Dr. and Mrs. Vernon A. Boucher, Parents, 1321 Cherokee, Bartlesville. Born November 27, 1922. Enlisted October 13, 1942. Decorations: two Presidential Unit Citations; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated from Bartlesville High School in 1940, where he lettered in track and was member of National Athletic Scholarship Society and National Honor Society. Attended the University of Oklahoma,

Norman. Talented in voice and piano and was member of the Men's Glee Club, the Men's Quartet, and the a cappella choir at the University of Oklahoma. Arrived in Luxembourg in January, 1945, and assigned to the 4th Division, Third Army, which received citations for rescue at Bastogne and for the capture of more than 100,000 Germans in the Ruhr. Died March 25, 1945, in action at Hanau, Germany.

JACK TINKER BOYER, Storekeeper, First Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Marlow, Stephens County. Mrs. Ida B. Purcell, Mother, 310 Cherokee, Marlow. Born October 31, 1920. Enlisted January 29, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 4, 1945, in action on Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, East China Sea.

HARRY EARLE BRICKMAN, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Avard, Woods County. Mr. and Mrs. Jake Brickman, Parents, Avard. Born December 25, 1918. Enlisted July 18, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Avard High School. Sailed for duty overseas in October, 1943. Served in the 23d Infantry Cannon Company, Second Division, during the invasion of France. Died July 11, 1944, in action in France.

JAMES LEROY BRODERICK, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Wyandotte, Ottawa County. Mrs. Jennie Broderick, Mother, Rte. 1, Wyandotte. Born January 30, 1926. Enlisted March 22, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended public school at Wyandotte. Served in Rifle Company, 9th Division, Third Army, in the European Theatre of Operations. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died February 15, 1945, in action in Germany.

O. L. BROOKS, JR., Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Brooks, Parents, 1132 North Main, Tulsa 6. Born February 18, 1924. Enlisted September 3, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from Tulsa Central High School in 1942. Attended Tulsa University, and in training (A.S.T.P.), attended Ohio State University. Member of First Baptist Church, Tulsa. Died December 7, 1944, in action at Gereonsweiler, Germany.

DAVID SAMUEL BROWN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Achille, Bryan County. Mrs. Virginia C. Farley, Mother, Rte. 4, Mt. Carmel, Illinois. Born June 16, 1925. Enlisted in September, 1943. Attended Achille High School. Subject of Special Commendation and awarded medal in the Light Machine-Gun squad competition. Wounded in action July 13, and returned to combat duty on August 10, 1944. Died September 13, 1944, in action in Italy.

GLENN D. BROWN, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brown, Parents, 716 South Olympia, Tulsa 6. Born April 26, 1911. Enlisted September 24, 1942. Decorations: two Air Medals; two Oak Leaf clusters; Order of the Purple Heart awarded twice. Served in the Eighth Air Force. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died January 1, 1945, in action in England.

BUSTER BURNS, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Le Flore, Le Flore County. Mrs. Dora Burns, Mother, Le Flore. Born December 7, 1913. Enlisted May 8, 1931. Died January 14, 1942, in action in Philippine Islands.

ROBERT EUGENE BURNS, Technician, Fifth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Seminole, Seminole County. Mrs. W. T. Taylor, Mother, Rte. 1, Seminole. Born February 9, 1922. Enlisted April 1, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Attended public school at Kiefer, Oklahoma. Died March 27, 1945, in action in Germany.

WILLIAM S. CANNING, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Canning, Parents, Rte. 3, Oklahoma City. Born February 10, 1920. Enlisted October 5, 1939. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Served as airplane mechanic. Died May 5, 1942, in action on Corregidor, Philippine Islands.

OSCAR E. CARDIN, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Muldrow, Sequoyah County. Mrs. Lilly D. Cardin, Wife, Rte. 3, Muldrow. Born February 20, 1919. Enlisted April 10, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 9, 1945, in action in Germany.

WILLIAM OSCAR CRAIG, JR., Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Marguerite Craig, Mother, 1820 East 16th Place, Tulsa. Born December 30, 1922. Enlisted January 13, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from Tulsa Central High School in 1940. Attended Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College, Miami, and University of Tulsa, Tulsa. Awarded Sharpshooter and Good Conduct medals. Sailed for duty overseas in September, 1944. Died October 18, 1944, in action in Germany.

WILLIAM H. CRAVENS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Welch, Craig County. Mr. and Mrs. John L. Cravens, Parents, Welch. Born July 6, 1922. Enlisted December 2, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in Engineer Corps. Died December 22, 1944, in action at Luxembourg, Germany.

CURG KAY CRESS, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Perry, Noble County. Mrs. Helen Cross, Wife, Jef-

erson, Oklahoma. Born August 13, 1922. Enlisted September 1, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Attended Perry High School, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, and Northwestern State College, Alva. Active in sports. Received his commission and wings at San Marcos, Texas, July 1, 1944. Served overseas two weeks as Navigator on B-24 (liberator) in the 15th Air Force stationed in Southern Italy. Died November 11, 1944, in action over the Adriatic Sea.

JAMES DEAN CROCKETT, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Cherokee, Alfalfa County. Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Crockett, Parents, 210 West Central, Anadarko. Born November 6, 1917. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Bronze Star Medal awarded posthumously. Graduated from Cherokee High School in 1937. Member of 189th Field Artillery, Oklahoma National Guard. Member of Baptist Church. Sailed for duty overseas in August, 1944, and assigned to Tank Destroyer Battalion, Third Army. Died April 10, 1945, in action in Germany.

LAVERNE EDWARD CROSSON, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Hennessey, Kingfisher County. Mrs. Lorene Florence Crosson, Wife, Hennessey. Born October 25, 1920. Enlisted March 29, 1944. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star; Combat Infantry Badge. Graduated from Hennessey High School in 1939. Member of First Methodist Church, Hennessey. Served overseas six months in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Died February 23, 1945, in action near Duren, Germany.

RAYMOND A. CUMMINGS, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Cleveland, Pawnee County. Mrs. Letha B. Cummings, Wife, Rte. 1, Cleveland. Born June 27, 1919. Enlisted March 19, 1942. Served in the 90th Division, Third Army. Died February 23, 1945, in action in Northern France.

RICHARD CLINTON DAVES, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Arkoma, Le Flore County. Mrs. Effie Daves, Mother, Arkoma. Born March 3, 1924. Enlisted November 2, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from High School, Spiro, Oklahoma, in 1942. Served as Pilot on P-51 (Mustang). Received wings and commission on February 8, 1944, and sailed for overseas duty in June, 1944. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died August 26, 1944, in action over Denmark, on a mission escorting planes on Air Sea Rescue mission over the North Sea.

VIRGIL DEEMS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Belle Stevens, Sister, 1010 F St., Sacramento, California. Born February 23, 1915. Enlisted September 21, 1941. Served in the Field Artillery, 45th Division. Died September 5, 1944, in action in France.

ERNIE J. DICKENSON, Flight Officer, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Elmore City, Garvin County. Mrs. Frank D. Dickenson, Mother, Rte. 1, Temple, Oklahoma. Born April 19, 1923. Enlisted June 6, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Missing in action May 30, 1943, in Battle of Rennis, France. Died May 30, 1944 (official date), in France.

HAL HUNTER DUPUY, Torpedoman's Mate, Third Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Duncan, Stephens County. Mrs. Iva T. Steele, Mother, 704 Willow Ave., Duncan. Born October 31, 1923. Enlisted December 11, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Submarine Combat Insignia with three Gold Stars (three successful patrols). Died November 7, 1944, in line of duty in the China Sea.

HUBERT J. ECHOLS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Okay, Wagoner County. Mrs. Nancy N. Echols, Mother, Okay. Born April 7, 1921. Enlisted June 14, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member of Christian Church. Died June 16, 1944, in action near St. Lo, France.

MARVIN L. FARLEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Trousdale, Pottawatomie County. Mrs. Eula Farley, Mother, Rte. 1, Trousdale. Born June 7, 1926. Enlisted September 5, 1944. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; two Battle Participation Stars in the European Theatre of Operations. Attended Trousdale High School. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Served in the 9th Division, First Army. Died March 5, 1945, in action in Germany.

HOWARD L. FIELDEN, Captain, U. S. Army. Home address: Fort Cobb, Caddo County. Mrs. Fred Fielden, Mother, Fort Cobb. Born May 2, 1912. Enlisted August 15, 1940. Decorations: Silver Star; Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Employed for two years by an oil company in South America before enlistment. As a Reserve Officer called into the service in 1940. Died June 4, 1944, of wounds received in action in Mediterranean Theatre.

ARDELL LEROY FOUT, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Milfay, Creek County. Mrs. Nora Fout, Mother, 117 West 33rd St., Bristow. Born September 9, 1920. Enlisted October 7, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended public school at Milfay, Oklahoma. Served in Medical Detachment. Died October 29, 1944, in action at Nijmegen, Holland.

MARVIN EUGENE GAMEL, Private, First Class, U. S. Coast Guard. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gamel, Parents, 2818 N. W. 11th St., Oklahoma City. Born May 11, 1923. Enlisted June 14, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Classen High School, Oklahoma City. Member of Church of Christ. Died March 15, 1945, in action in Germany.

PAUL GILBERT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Tishomingo, Johnston County. Mrs. Vada Gilbert, Wife, Rte. 2, Tishomingo. Born November 7, 1916. Enlisted April 6, 1944. Decorations: Combat Infantry Badge; Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Tishomingo public schools. Served in the European Theatre of Operations. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died November 22, 1944, in action at Metz, France.

MYRON WESLEY GOODMAN, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tyrone, Texas County. Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Goodman, Parents, Tyrone. Born February 7, 1924. Enlisted July 17, 1943. Graduated from High School in 1942. Member of Methodist Church. Served in the Eighth Air Force. Died December 28, 1944, of injuries in England received in returning from mission over Germany.

KENNETH N. GRAHAM, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Bristow, Creek County. Mrs. Ruby Graham, Wife, 423 South Chestnut, Bristow. Born August 23, 1917. Enlisted April 14, 1944. Decorations: Oak Leaf Cluster; Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from school at Nuyaka, Oklahoma, in 1936. Died December 8, 1944, in action in Germany.

JOHN D. GREEN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Idabel, McCurtain County. Mrs. Lela Green, Mother, Rte. 1, Idabel. Born April 15, 1923. Enlisted February 12, 1943. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Combat Infantry Badge; Oak Leaf Cluster. Died December 15, 1944, of wounds received in action, in England.

LEWIS FRED GREEN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Yeager, Hughes County. Mrs. Julia May Green, Mother, Yeager. Born July 25, 1920. Enlisted October 7, 1941. Attended Yeager public school. Died August 29, 1944, in action in France.

GEORGE FAULKNER GUTSHALL, JR., Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Chattanooga, Comanche County. George F. Gutshall, Father, Chattanooga. Born January 21, 1925. Enlisted July 21, 1943. Decorations: Combat Infantry Badge; Battalion Unit Citation; Order of the Purple Heart awarded twice. Graduated from Chattanooga High School in 1942, and from Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton, in 1943. Attended University of Missouri in training (A.S.T.P.). Member of Presbyterian Church. Died February 15, 1945, in action Belvieu, France.

JEFF HARGRAVES, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Burbank, Osage County. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hargraves, Parents, Rte. 1, Burbank. Born January 18, 1919. Enlisted April 2, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Burbank public school. Served in Anti-aircraft, 66th Division. Died December 25, 1945, European Theater.

FORREST ALLEN HARGROVE, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Holdenville, Hughes County. Mrs. Mildred L. Hargrove, Wife, Rte. 4, Holdenville. Born June 2, 1912. Enlisted January 28, 1943. Decorations: Award of Merit; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Attended High School, Seminole, Oklahoma. Member of Baptist Church. Served as Tail Gunner on B-29 (Flying Fortress). Reported missing in action on bombardment mission from Saipan to Tokyo, Japan, from February 19, 1945, to January 8, 1946. Died February 19, 1945, in action on bombardment mission from Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

MARION RULING HARRIS, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Colony, Washita County. Mrs. Anna G. Watan, Mother, Colony. Born May 24, 1921. Enlisted March 22, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; American Defense Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. Attended Colony High School. Member of Baptist Church. Died August 2, 1944, in action on Tinian, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

JAMES LOWELL HENSLEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Seminole, Seminole County. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hensley, Parents, Tahlequah. Born November 26, 1922. Enlisted April 7, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Attended High School at Strother, Oklahoma. Died October 3, 1944, in action in Holland.

MAXIE D. HENSLEY, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Haskell, Muskogee County. Mrs. Clara Alexander, Mother, Bixby, Oklahoma. Born April 9, 1923. Enlisted May 5, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from Haskell High School in 1941. Member Haskell Haymaker Football Team three years. Member of the Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted in May, 1939. Member of Christian Church. Sailed for duty overseas in May, 1942, and served with the 45th Division in the invasions of Sicily, Italy and France. Died March 27, 1945, in action near Metz, France, during campaign in crossing the Rhine River.

RALPH SENTER HOGAN, Captain, U. S. Army. Home address: Hobart, Kiowa County. Mrs. Richard C. Prater, Mother, Rte. 2, Hobart. Born March 25, 1914. Enlisted October 24, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from Hobart High School in 1932; from Phillips University, Enid, (B.S. degree) in 1937; and received M.A. degree from University of Kansas. Member of First Christian Church, Hobart. Attended U. S. Army Chaplain School, Harvard University, Massachusetts. Served as Chaplain at Majors Army Air Base, Greenville, Texas; and in Aleutian Islands from June 21, 1944, to May 13, 1945, when he was stricken with rheumatic fever and returned by plane to the United States for hospitalization. Died August 28, 1945, in Base Hospital, Grand Bend, Kansas.

MARLIN S. HOGE, JR., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hoge, Parents, Rte. 3, Enid. Born February 22, 1924. Enlisted November 19, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Bronze Star Medal. Served in the 57th Marine Division; in combat during the Battle of Midway. Died March 21, 1945, in action on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, Western Pacific.

THOMAS A. HOLLAND, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Cushing, Payne County. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Holland, Sr., Parents, 1034 East Broadway, Cushing. Born April 4, 1916. Enlisted May 19, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from Cushing High School in 1934; attended Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater. Member of Sigma Chi Fraternity and of Reserve Officers Training Corps. Member of First Christian Church and of Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce, Cushing. President of The Bachelors Club; Fifth District Chairman, League of Young Democrats; Assistant Manager, McCoy's Jewelry Store, Cushing. Received wings and commission at Lubbock, Texas. Sailed for duty overseas in October, 1943, and served as Pilot of B-26 (Martin Marauder) in North Africa and Sardinia. Died February 12, 1944, in action as Squadron Leader on mission, near Naples, Italy.

JACK CHENEY HORNE, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Hugo, Choctaw County. Mrs. Charles H. Greene, Sister, 407 East Duke St., Hugo. Born March 26, 1917. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Graduated from Hugo High School in 1936. Attended Paris Junior College, Paris, Texas. Member of First Methodist Church, Hugo, where he was employed in the Security State Bank before enlistment. Member of the Oklahoma National Guard. Served overseas in the Third Army. Died November 21, 1944, in action near Metz, France.

BURON WILLIAM HUNTER, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Eufaula, McIntosh County. Mrs. Ola Mae Hunter, Wife, Raisin, California. Born September 7, 1914. Enlisted October 29, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died October 4, 1944, in action in Gillrath, Germany.

BRYAN MILNER HURT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Eldorado, Jackson County. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hurt, Parents, Eldorado. Born December 18, 1924. Enlisted August 15, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Attended Eldorado public schools. Member of Church of Christ. Died February 28, 1945, in action in Germany.

KENNETH LEE ROY ISBELL, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Ruby Lane Isbell, Wife, 822 South 63d West Ave., Tulsa 6. Born January 22,

1922. Enlisted February 14, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Tulsa Central High School. Member of Salvation Army. Served in the Eighth Air Force in European Theatre of Operations. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died March 26, 1944, in action in Palfort, France.

FLOYD HENRY JOHNSON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Seward, Logan County. Mrs. Edna L. Johnson, Wife, Rte. 1, Seward. Born November 27, 1918. Enlisted June 23, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Rose Valley School, Logan County. Died January 7, 1945, in action in Germany.

JOE R. JOHNSON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Maude Johnson, Sister, 2009 Denison, Muskogee. Born March 6, 1923. Enlisted November 11, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. Graduated from Muskogee High School. Employed in Oklahoma Ordinance work at Choteau, Oklahoma, before entering active service. Sailed for duty overseas in December, 1943. Died May 28, 1944, in action near Steinberg, Germany.

RAYMOND HAROLD KILGORE, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Eileen Kilgore, Wife, 326 South Victor, Tulsa 4. January 22, 1914. Enlisted March 22, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Member of Nogales Avenue Baptist Church, Tulsa. First enlisted in the Air Corps in January, 1934, trained, and served in Honolulu (T.H.) to December, 1938; enlisted in the U. S. Army Reserve in April, 1939, and received discharge in January, 1941. Served in the European Theatre of Operations as Radio Operator and Gunner on Flying Fortress "Franklin D. Roosevelt." Died May 14, 1943, in action over North Sea near German coast.

WALLACE KUYKENDALL, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Carnegie, Caddo County. Mrs. Emma Kuykendall, Mother, Rte. 2, Carnegie. Born February 24, 1922. Enlisted October 27, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated from Carnegie High School in 1939. Attended University of Oklahoma (1940), Oklahoma A. & M. College (1941), and Anadarko Business College (summer, 1942). Died March 12, 1945, in action near Linz, Germany.

ELDRIDGE V. LONG, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Konawa, Seminole County. Mrs. Jossie Lee Long, Mother, Konawa. Born September 30, 1925. Enlisted February 3, 1944. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Bronze Star Medal; Combat Infantry Badge. Died April 8, 1945, in action at Rahm, Germany.

ENOCH D. MCGAHEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Madill, Marshall County. Mrs. Eva McGahey, Mother,

Star Route, Kingston, Oklahoma. Born February 27, 1914. Enlisted December 26, 1942. Attended Powell public school, Marshall County. Died January 18, 1945, of wounds received in action in Luxembourg.

WILLIE MCJUNKINS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Eufaula, McIntosh County. Mrs. Mary A. McJunkins, Mother, Rte. 2, Eufaula. Born August 7, 1920. Enlisted January 7, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Attended Washington grade school. Member of New Hope Baptist Church. A letter from the Division Chaplain stated: "Your son was a member of a very proud organization. He had been a member of it almost a year. During this time the spirit of the organization had become a part of him and like the others the height of his aspirations was to prove worthy his membership in it and to serve his country well. This he did and gave his life in doing so." Died February 5, 1945, in action in Northern Italy.

GEORGE DALE MCKAIN, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Garber, Garfield County. Mrs. Frances E. McKain, Wife, Waukomis, Oklahoma. Born November 23, 1917. Enlisted March 2, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Garber public schools. Member of Christian Church. Served in the 607th Tank Destroyer Battalion, 90th Division, Third Army. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died November 26, 1944, in action in Eastern France.

DANIEL W. MCKENZIE, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Moyers, Pushmataha County. Mrs. Martha McKenzie, Mother, Moyers. Born April 16, 1920. Enlisted January 5, 1941. Attended Moyers public school. Member of Methodist Church. Awarded Good Conduct Medal and Expert Rifleman Medal. Died December 25, 1944, in action in France.

OREN CLEM MORGAN, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse R. Morgan, Parents, 123 S. E. 32nd St., Oklahoma City. Born February 10, 1920. Enlisted July 9, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal; Bronze Star Medal; World War II Victory Medal. Attended Capitol Hill School, Oklahoma City, and Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater. Member of Baptist Church. Served as Pilot of Fighter Plane. The Citation with the Air Medal awarded for participation in aerial flight during a successful raid on Marcus Island August 31, 1943, stated in part: "After taking off at night from his carrier and escorting our bombers to their target area, Ensign Morgan, with courageous disregard for his own personal safety, pressed home bold strafing guns which either diverted or destroyed actively firing anti-aircraft guns and cleared resistance for our following bombers. His superb airmanship and aggressive fighting spirit contributed materially to the success of our attack. . . ." Died August 31, 1943

(official date January 8, 1946), in action on Marcus Island, Pacific area.

ROBERT EDWIN MOORE, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Seminole, Seminole County. Mrs. Helen Moore, Wife, 2351 Terminal Ave., Long Beach 4, California. Born August 18, 1920. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations; Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star awarded posthumously. Graduated from Mountain View School, Seminole County in 1940. Member of Oklahoma National Guard. Sailed for duty overseas in December, 1944. The Citation with the Silver Star stated in part: "Lieutenant Moore adjusted artillery fire from his liaison plane upon enemy positions. Repeatedly, he made hazardous trips over hostile lines and exposed himself to anti-aircraft fire to complete assignments. . . ." Died April 11, 1945, in action on daring mission, Marburg, Germany.

STANLEY W. MOORE, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Gore, Sequoyah County. Mrs. Nancy T. Warseat, Mother, Rte. 1, Gore. Born August 22, 1926. Enlisted March 3, 1943. Died August 25, 1944, in action in France.

HOWELL D. MORRISON, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Ethel M. Morrison, Wife, 1126 N. W. 28th St., Oklahoma City 6. Born September 24, 1911. Enlisted April 17, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died March 30, 1945, in action in Germany.

WILLIAM HARMON MORROW, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Morrow, Parents, 509 S. E. 32nd St., Oklahoma City. Born April 26, 1920. Enlisted July 17, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated from High School, Burton, Kansas. Member of Boy Scouts. Employed by the Olsen Drilling Company, Oklahoma City, before enlistment. Sailed for duty overseas in January, 1945, and served as Scout with his company, 18th Infantry, First Division. Died March 30, 1945, in action near Eisern, Germany.

G. W. MOXLEY, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hammon, Roger Mills County. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Moxley, Parents, 319 S. Watkins, Elk City, Oklahoma. Born August 7, 1922. Enlisted October 29, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously; Presidential Citation and Citation of Honor awarded posthumously. Attended High School at Cheyenne, Oklahoma. Received wings as Bombardier on November 15, 1943, and served as Instructor at the Army Air Field, Kingman, Arizona. Sailed for duty overseas in June, 1944. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died July 28, 1944, in action over the North Sea off the coast of Great Yarmouth, England, returning from first combat mission to Merseburg, Germany.

EBONEZER JOSEPH MURPHY, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Mary E. Case, Mother, 815 West California, Oklahoma City 4. Born July 24, 1922. Enlisted September 1, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; two Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Co-Pilot "accomplishing with distinction, several aerial operational missions over enemy occupied continental Europe." Died November 22, 1944, in action over Germany.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Boswell, Choctaw County. Mrs. Lula Belle Moore, Sister, 1300 North Pacific Ave., Redondo Beach, California. Born December 4, 1916. Enlisted June 17, 1942. Member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Died February 23, 1945, in action in France.

LESLIE ROY NORTON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Okeene, Blaine County. Mrs. L. A. Norton, Mother, Rte. 1, Okeene. Born February 15, 1918. Enlisted July 14, 1940. Died October 25, 1944, in action on Leyte, Philippine Islands.

DON R. O'DAY, Private, First Class. Home address: Wilson, Carter County. Mrs. Ruby O'Day, Mother, Rte. 2, Wilson. Born June 20, 1924. Enlisted May 18, 1943. Decorations: Bronze Star Medal; Order of the Purple Heart. Died January 3, 1945, in action in European Theater.

ROBERT OLDHAM, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Stigler, Haskell County. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Oldham, Parents, Stigler. Born October 7, 1920. Enlisted November 4, 1942. Decoration: Silver Star awarded posthumously. Member of Holiness Church. The Citation with the Silver Star stated in part that Sergeant Oldham leading part of a squad advanced under withering machine gun and sniper fire on January 15, 1945, and that "Although they were subjected to heavy fire and they knew that the enemy was numerically superior, Sergeant Oldham and his comrades dashed across the remaining distance to the building where they forced twenty-six of the enemy to surrender, thereby clearing a main enemy defense position." Died March 25, 1945, in action near Lohren, Germany.

ELMO T. OLSON, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Bartlesville, Washington County. Mrs. Estell Olson Stringer, Mother, 1115 West Third St., Bartlesville. Born May 24, 1917. Enlisted January 28, 1942. Decorations: Bronze Star Medal; Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from Bartlesville High School in 1935. Attended Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri; Oklahoma University, Norman; and Chicago University, Illinois. Member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He served for a time in Hawaii and later took officer's training at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Sailed for duty

in European Theater of Operations in summer of 1944. Died December 28, 1944, in action in Belgium.

OLIVER J. PARKER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Vinita, Craig County. Mrs. Juanita D. Parker, Wife, 216 North Smith, Vinita. Born October 10, 1917. Enlisted December 21, 1939. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in Medical Detachment, 97th Division. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died April 2, 1945, in action in Germany.

BILLY JOE PENN, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Wilson, Carter County. Mrs. Mamie Penn, Mother Wilson. Born August 17, 1925. Enlisted November 18, 1943. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Citation; Combat Infantry Badge; two Battle Participation Stars in the European Theater of Operations. Attended Wilson public schools. Served as Paratrooper in Airborne Command, invasion of Holland in September, 1944. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died September 19, 1944, in action in Holland.

R. JAY PERKINS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Atwood, Hughes County. Mrs. Ozie Perkins Melugin, Wife, 3109 Gordon, Fort Worth, Texas. Born August 11, 1915. Enlisted February 28, 1944. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Combat Infantry Badge; Presidential Citation; two Battle Participation Stars in the European Theater of Operations. Died March 7, 1945, of wounds received in action in Germany.

GENERAL ANDREW PERRY, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Stigler, Haskell County. Mrs. Susanna Perry, Step-mother, Rte. 2, Stigler. Born November 2, 1920. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Attended Jones Academy, Hartshorne, Oklahoma. Choctaw Indian descent. Member of the Oklahoma National Guard. Died August 20, 1944, in action at Meyrarguas, France.

DELBERT DEL PITTS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Pitts, Parents, 1105 North 6th St., Enid. Born August 13, 1922. Enlisted November 17, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Enid High School. Member of Washington Avenue Church of Christ. Served in Anti-aircraft, Third Army. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died February 27, 1945, in action on the Siegfried line, Germany.

JAMES LLOYD POE, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Miami, Ottawa County. Mrs. Dove T. Poe, Mother, 617 K. Street N.W., Miami. Born February 8, 1913. Enlisted February 25, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously; American Defense Medal; four Battle Participation Stars in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater; Combat Infantry Badge; World War II Victory Medal; Philippine Liberation Medal. Attended Miami public schools. Employed by the Eagle-Picher Mining and

Smelting Company before enlistment. Awarded Expert Rifleman Medal and Good Conduct Medal in service. As Expert Rifleman and Gunner, he participated in the Battle for Attu in the Aleutian Islands; and in 32nd Infantry, Seventh Division, rated as one of the toughest American jungle fighting units in the Pacific Theater, he saw action in the Kwayalein and the Marshall Islands' campaigns. Died October 24, 1944, in action on Leyte, Philippine Islands.

ANDY POINDEXTER, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Sallisaw, Sequoyah County. Mr. Jim Poindexter, Father, Sallisaw. Born April 3, 1920. Enlisted November 12, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Sequoyah County public schools. Died March 21, 1945, in action in Germany.

EUGENE RALPH PORTER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Woodward, Woodward County. Mrs. Neomia Porter, Wife, Rte. 1, Woodward. Born August 19, 1924. Enlisted September 27, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Liberty Public School, Woodward. Member of the United Brethren Church. Awarded Expert Rifleman Medal and Expert Truck Driver Medal in Service. Died March 17, 1945, in action in Western Germany.

RICHARD CHARLES PRATER, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hobart, Kiowa County. Major and Mrs. Richard C. Prater, Parents, Rte. 2, Hobart. Born March 1, 1922. Enlisted February 2, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated from Hobart High School in 1940. Attended the University of Oklahoma, 1941-43. Member of Pi Tau Sigma, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Member of First Christian Church, Hobart. Received his wings and commission at Blythesville, Arkansas, on April 15, 1944. Sailed for duty overseas in October, 1944, and served in the 320th Bomber Squadron, 90th Bomber Group, Fifth Air Force, known as "The Jolly Rogers." Participated in night mission flying by single plane (B-24) from Leyte, Philippine Islands, to Formosa. Died January 17, 1945, in action on Catanduanes, Philippine Islands.

KENNETH ROBERT PRESTON, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hominy, Osage County. Mr. Norman E. Preston, Father, 623 S. Wood, Hominy. Born February 22, 1922. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated from Hominy High School in May, 1940. Member of Methodist Church. Received wings and commission as Bombardier at Midland, Texas, August 5, 1943. Died April 5, 1944, in action in vicinity of Ploesti oil fields, Roumania.

CHARLEY KEENITH PRICE, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Welling, Cherokee County. Mrs. Carrie E. Price Cain, Mother,

Rte. 1, Welling. Born April 17, 1923. Enlisted March 3, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended public school. Died February 18, 1944, in action in Italy.

WILLIAM DONALD RANKIN, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Rankin, Parents, Breckinridge, Oklahoma. Born November 16, 1923. Enlisted January 14, 1943. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart, Citation of Honor; Air Medal. Graduated from High School, Carrier, Oklahoma, in 1942. Member of First Baptist Church, and a charter member of Bible Baptist Church, Enid. Employed in shipyard at Richmond, California, before enlistment. Sailed for duty overseas in May, 1944, and served as Radio-Gunner on B-24 (Liberator). Died May 24, 1944, in action over Austria, on mission to attack enemy aircraft factories at Wiener-Neustadt, Austria.

WILLIAM LEROY REISIG, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Shattuck, Ellis County. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Reisig, Parents, Shattuck. Born January 26, 1925. Enlisted April 24, 1944. Member of Seventh Day Adventist Church. Served as Radio Technician. Died December 25, 1944, in action in the English Channel.

LOWELL L. REYNOLDS, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Earlsboro, Seminole County. Mrs. Anita Reynolds, Wife, Rte. 1, Earlsboro. Born July 23, 1911. Enlisted January 26, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Prairie Valley High School, Seminole County. Member of Baptist Church. Died October 27, 1944, in action at St. Croix, France.

FRANKIE ROBNETT, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Henryetta, Okmulgee County. Mrs. Catherine Nellie Robnett, Mother, 208 W. Gentry, Henryetta. Born February 27, 1919. Enlisted July 23, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Died December 13, 1944, in action in France.

JOSEPH HENRY ROSS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Capron, Woods County. Mrs. Dollie M. Ross, Wife, Cherokee, Oklahoma. Born January 13, 1915. Enlisted April 5, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Citation. Graduated from High School at Ames, Oklahoma. Member of Church of Christ. Died December 17, 1944, in action in Germany.

MERLE DEAN SCHWARTZ, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Perry, Noble County. Mrs. Laura M. Schwartz, Mother, Rte. 3, Perry. Born April 7, 1922. Enlisted November 27, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Citation awarded posthumously. Attended Perry High School. Served in 10th Armored Infantry Division, Third Army. Sailed for duty overseas in September, 1944. Wounded in action in December, 1944,

on Ardennes Front. Died March 22, 1945, in German prison camp near Bensheim.

FLOYD LEROY SCRIVNER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Reydon, Roger Mills County. Mrs. Maude Scrivner, Mother, Reydon. Born November 25, 1924. Enlisted July 13, 1943. Attended Reydon High School. Served with Combat Engineers. Died March 1, 1945, in action in Germany.

ALVA DALE SHARP, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Freedom, Woods County. Mr. and Mrs. Arlie L. Sharp, Parents, 130 Church St., Alva, Oklahoma. Born July 27, 1925. Enlisted October 23, 1923. Graduated from Freedom High School in 1943. Served in Anti-aircraft, 104th Infantry Division (Timber Wolf Division). Died December 1, 1944, in action in Germany.

REECE EDWARD SHARP, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Lucy Lee Sharp, Mother, 2208 West Grand Ave., Oklahoma City. Born January 8, 1926. Enlisted December 5, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart awarded twice; World War II Victory Medal. Attended Capitol Hill High School, Oklahoma City. Member of Assembly of God Church. Wounded in action January 2, 1944, off Cape Gloucester (South Pacific). Died October 4, 1944, in action on Peleliu, Palau Islands, Central Pacific.

FREDERICK CALVIN SHAW, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Pawnee, Pawnee County. Mrs. Opal H. Shaw, Wife, Pawnee. Born November 12, 1918. Enlisted May 26, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Liberty District School, Pawnee County, and Pawnee High School. Served in 85th Mountain Infantry, 10th Mountain Division. Awarded Expert Rifleman Medal. Died February 20, 1945, in action in Northern Italy.

GEORGE L. SHIELDS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Wardville, Atoka County. Mrs. Sarah N. Shields, Mother, Rte. 1, Kiowa, Oklahoma. Born August 11, 1917. Enlisted February 4, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart awarded twice. Attended public school. Died December 15, 1944, in action at Ft. Wahlerscheid, Germany.

GEORGE EDWIN STEWART, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Sayre, Beckham County. Mrs. Ethel L. Stewart, Wife, 805 North Broadway, Sayre. Born October 6, 1913. Enlisted February 14, 1944. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Citation. Attended Sayre public school. Received Award of Honor from the Governor of the State of Oklahoma. Died December 11, 1944, in action in the European area.

JACK TERRY, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Heavener, Le Flore County. Mrs. Early C. Terry, Mother, Heavener. Born

March 25, 1925. Enlisted August 18, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended public schools at Heavener and at Shawnee, Oklahoma. Sailed for duty overseas in March, 1944. Died June 20, 1944, in action in Normandy, France.

EASTMAN GARLAND WARD, JR., Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Miller, Pushmataha County. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Ward, Parents, Miller. Born August 15, 1921. Enlisted December 17, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended High School, Moyers, Oklahoma. Member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Choctaw Indian descent. His Commanding Officer wrote in part: "He has served his country in such a way that we can all be very proud. It will be very hard to replace him in this organization because of the skill and technical ability which is necessary to fill such an important job." Died December 5, 1944, in action in Western Germany.

ARTHUR EARLIN WELLS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Coweta, Wagoner County. Mrs. Onia E. Haskins, Mother, 11 New Mill Row, Sand Springs. Born May 17, 1923. Enlisted January 18, 1943. Attended public schools, Porter, Oklahoma. Awarded Good Conduct Medal and European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal. Sailed for duty overseas in September, 1944. Died October 28, 1944, in action in France.

JOSEPH DORSEY WEST, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Nowata, Nowata County. Mrs. Lucille I. West, Wife, 519 Pine St., Nowata. Born April 3, 1908. Enlisted March 29, 1944. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; American Defense Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. Attended public school, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Member of Christian Church, Nowata. Died May 28, 1945, in action aboard the U. S. S. *Drexler* sunk by Japanese suicide planes off the coast of Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, East China Sea.

NORMAN WOODROW WOODY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Duncan, Stephens County. Mrs. Maudie Lee Freeman, Mother, Duncan. Born October 18, 1922. Enlisted February 8, 1940. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Unit Citation. Attended Duncan High School. Member of First Presbyterian Church, Duncan. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died June 22, 1943, in action at Muenchen, Gladbach, Germany.



STREET SCENE IN EL RENO DURING THE REGISTRATION

REGISTRATION AND DRAWING FOR OPENING OF KIOWA AND COMANCHE COUNTRY, 1901

By E. H. Linzee

In 1901 arrangements were made to open the Kiowa and Comanche Indian country for settlement in a different manner from former openings in which there had been rushes and scrambles in which the first to stake a claim or town lot was often contested by sooners, or other claimants, causing many fights and contests.

The plan for this opening was by registering and drawing for the claims, and the town lots in the three county seat towns were to be sold at auction and the proceeds used in building court houses and other improvements in each county.

The country was divided into three counties, Caddo, with Anadarko as county seat, Comanche, with Lawton as county seat, and Kiowa, with Hobart as county seat. The date was August 6th, 1901 for the opening, on which date auctioneers began the sale of lots in each of the towns, and those who had drawn claims began choosing them in the order in which they were drawn. The plans were carried out in an orderly way which was a great improvement over the hardships and dangers of the opening runs.

It was decided to hold the registration and drawing in El Reno. A registering station was also opened at Fort Sill, but, it being off a railroad, less than a fourth registered there.

Registration and Drawing at El Reno.¹

El Reno was a town of about four thousand people and notice of the registration and drawing to be held came suddenly and unexpectedly, so that one can imagine the confusion of having forty to fifty thousand people rush into town unexpectedly.

A great many people had the mistaken idea that those registering first would have the best chance to draw a claim, and many stood in line at the registering booths day and night until they were assured differently.

It was several days after the crowd began to arrive before necessary supplies could be rushed in to take care of such necessities as foods, ice, cots and tents, bread, and saloon supplies.

The sidewalk curbs were soon filled with lunch and drink stands, but in a few days this was found to be unsanitary and they

¹ *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. 20, page 6.

were moved to the middle of the streets where they could be reached from all sides. In a short time the streets from end to end were crowded with booths and stands selling most everything, and with many gambling booths operating every conceivable kind of gambling game. The weather was hot, dry, and very dusty, so hundreds, in order to make some money bought tubs and buckets and began selling ice cold lemonade, made mostly with acids with some lemon rinds floating on top.

Confidence men and women and all kinds of fakirs rushed in from everywhere. Vacant lots were covered with long sleeping tents equipped with cots, some providing only a cot charged twenty-five cents for a sleep, while some more pretentious provided a quilt and pillow, with a barrel of water and tin wash basin for which they charged fifty cents. Housewives picked up some change in tips when men would ask them to take charge of their money, watches, guns and other valuables while they lay down in the yard for much needed sleep. Every available space was used for check rooms where people could check their grips and bundles.

It was necessary to have registration papers acknowledged by a Notary and the Notaries in El Reno reaped a harvest for awhile, working night and day and charging fifty cents for each acknowledgment. It was soon arranged to have the registration officials acknowledge the papers at twenty-five cents each. R. S. Trulock had an ice plant with a capacity sufficient for the normal requirements of the town, so he began ordering ice in car lots from everywhere he could get it. Al and John Gerrer owned the largest bakery in town and when they realized what was happening began wiring for bread in car lots from St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth and other places and a lot of it came in stock cars by express. The water supply for the town came from wells which had begun to get so low that a supply pipe was laid to the North Canadian river, about two miles north of town.

A few days after the rush began, complaints were made to Washington that the town was not taking care of the crowds in the proper manner, so that Mayor Travis F. Hensley was notified that if sufficient drinking water was not provided free it would be necessary to change the place of registration to other places. Immediately barrels of ice water were placed over the business section of town, each with several tin cups attached with chains. When one of the barrels had been filled and the water wagon had driven away, an enterprising gentleman stepped up, gathered up the cups and began selling all the ice water you could drink for five cents. He had a rushing and profitable business for a little while.

There were thirteen saloons in town and none of them closed their doors until the registration was over and the crowd gone. Some of them extended their bars through windows onto the side-

walk. The beer agents began wiring rush orders for beer and one brewery in St. Louis thought there was an error in transmission when they received a wire ordering one hundred cars of beer rushed to El Reno. My elevator track was full of beer cars for quite awhile.

The railroads were swamped from the first. Passenger trains would be crowded to the limit with many passengers riding on top of the coaches, and they began bringing them in trains of box cars and stock cars. The Rock Island reported one day there would be eight crowded trains arrive within two hours. Train schedules were abandoned, for side tracks through from Kansas and Texas were crowded with cars of merchandise for the new towns not yet opened, and freight trains as well as passenger trains trying to get through. There was a constant stream of people coming and going, but many stayed waiting for the new country and new towns to be opened. During the registration excursion trains were run from as far away as Iowa and Illinois.

There had never been a registration of this kind so that no one had an idea of what it might develop into, nor did the officials who were in charge of it know, but after it was over the officials complimented the town of El Reno very highly for the manner in which it had been handled. The registration and drawing were both completed in July and the selection of claims and sale of town lots in the three county seat towns was to begin August 6th.

THE DRAWING

When the time came for drawing the lucky numbers for claims every precaution had been made to avoid any chance for criticism or claim of irregularity. The drawing took place in a school yard in El Reno and a crowd estimated at from thirty to forty thousand people was present when it began. A platform had been built about five feet high and covered with canvas for protection against the sun or possible rain, on which was placed an octagonal box 10 ft. long, 2½ ft. wide and 2½ ft. high, with an iron bar through it with a handle on each end, so that the numbers inside could be thoroughly mixed after each one had been drawn out. There were three openings in each side of the box covered with slides through which the numbers were drawn in rotation. The drawing was done by young boys who were blindfolded and turned around several times before putting their hands into an opening to draw a number. A duplicate number of every registration had been placed in the box so that every one had an equal chance regardless of when they had registered, and post cards were mailed each day to those whose numbers had been drawn until all had been drawn out. There were only 13,000 claims, for, beside the allotments given to each Indian man, woman and child, four sections were reserved from each township; two for school land and two for building and improvements. The claims were chosen in rotation as the numbers had been drawn. The first choices

were made near the county seat towns. A young lady telephone operator of Wichita, Kansas drew Number 1 and selected her claim adjoining Lawton. Number 2 also selected his claim adjoining the Lawton townsite and both were soon converted into town lots. About ten thousand women had registered for claims out of approximately one hundred fifty thousand altogether.

RAG TOWN DAYS

After the registration in El Reno thousands of people who intended to become citizens of the new towns moved to the outskirts of the town of their choice to wait for the opening. Surrounding each of the county seat towns camps were established of tents and covered wagons. These camps were usually systematically arranged in streets and alleys and many opened up for business; doctors, lawyers, painters, and some with small stocks of goods or barber shops. These camps were called "Rag Town", there would be central places where the people would gather and swap stories and get acquainted and many lasting friendships were made in the rag town days. Sleeping tents and eating places that had served the crowds at El Reno were moved to these camps to provide for those who did not have their families or camp outfits with them.

The sale of lots began on August 6th. Auctioneers had been provided for each of the towns and as the lot sale progressed those who bought lots would move onto them and open up for business. Lots were sold only for cash and a squad of soldiers was kept near who would take the money each day to Chickasha banks for deposit. Many lumber companies already had stocks of lumber piled along the right of way and from the beginning of the lot sale it was not a question of selling lumber, but a question of getting it in to sell. During the first year most of the tents had given way to wooden buildings in the business districts.

Railroad switchmen and freight crews were offered large bonuses to move cars of merchandise out of the congested side tracks and railroad yards from one end of the line to the other and bring them in. The rag towns gradually faded away.

The Rock Island railroad got the cream from the Kiowa and Comanche opening. Their line was already built across this country to Mangum then in old Greer County, which was formerly a part of Texas. The towns of Anadarko and Hobart were located on this line, and the Rock Island did some of the fastest railroad building on record in building from Anadarko to Lawton, which had no railroad. This branch was extended from Anadarko north to Geary where it connected with the Amarillo line of the Rock Island.

Each of the three new towns started with a population of from ten to fifteen thousand people, but not all of them became permanent. The townsites of Lawton and Hobart were located on the

prairie, while Anadarko was located in a corn field that quickly became ankle deep in dust. The Washita river ran north of Anadarko about two miles and for quite awhile was the bath tub of the town. At first the only well on the townsite was at the section house near the depot and it is remarkable how it held out.

Business in the new towns was considerably mixed up in locations between dry goods, grocery and other stores, doctor and lawyer offices, saloons, barber shops, drug stores and restaurants. When one bought a lot they would have no idea who would buy the one next to them. Two banks opened for business in tents with an iron safe each and a number of armed guards for duty night and day. A telephone line was strung into each town with one telephone nailed to a post. Sign painting was a profitable business. The first business houses were very cheaply constructed, with a square false front to make them look larger. The writer started a feed business in Anadarko in a sixty foot sleeping tent that had been used in El Reno, with a floor and boxed up about five feet on the sides and ends. While doing business in Anadarko we still lived in El Reno. The Indian Agency and Indian traders stores had been located at Anadarko for many years before the opening.

Before the opening the Territorial Governor had appointed a set of officers for each county to function until the counties had been organized and elections held. The sheriff appointed for Anadarko a man named Frank Smith, and one of his deputies was named George Beck.

The first two story building in Anadarko was a saloon with a large room upstairs for card playing, reached by stairs on the outside. Several of us who did not have our families with us formed the habit of meetings in this room evenings and playing cards to while away the time. One evening the sheriff was playing with us when called outside by two of his deputies, one of which was George Beck. Smith excused himself and left the game. The next morning as I waded through the dust to breakfast in a tent up the street, a hack passed me and I saw four feet sticking out from under a wagon cover. It proved to be Smith and Beck, who had been killed about daylight in a gun fight with Bert Casey and some of his gang of outlaws at an abandoned cabin a few miles from town.

The outlaws had started out of town drunk about dark when they caught up with a settler in a wagon on his way home to his claim. They made him get out of his wagon and amused themselves by shooting around his feet to make him dance. The team had run away so when they had enough of their sport and went on, the settler walked back to town and reported it. The officers had an idea who it was for someone had recognized Casey in town that day, so they sent a man out to scout around and try to locate their camp for the night. He located them in the old cabin, which was surrounded

before daylight, but instead of surrendering they opened fire through two windows, killing Smith and Beck, shooting the hat off another, and shooting a hole through the overcoat of another of the posse so that they retired from the fight and let the gang get away.

That day every man in town who could get a horse and long range rifle joined a posse to go in pursuit of the outlaws, but they had too much start. Afterwards United States marshals had two fights with them over in the Indian Territory. In one of these fights one of the gang was killed and found to be wearing Sheriff Smith's six-shooter.

Bert Casey was finally killed by one of his own gang while camped near Cleo Springs. It was said that the man who killed him had been released from the penitentiary for the purpose, with the understanding that if he killed or captured Casey he was to be free from serving his term. He found his opportunity while Casey was sitting near the camp fire cleaning his sixshooter. It was generally believed that the Casey gang was in town for the purpose of robbing one, or both, the banks, doing business in tents with temporary safes. A great deal of money was in circulation as everything was on a cash basis.

One of the banks was formed by an El Reno bank of which I was a customer so that I was invited to sleep in the tent with guards. I have always thought that if the Casey gang had not gotten drunk and into trouble prematurely, I might have had a front seat in a bank robbery.

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

NOTES FROM THE VERMONT HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

The entire edition of the *Vermont Historical Quarterly* April 1947, is given to the restoration of the small Vermont town of Weston.

In 1934 Weston was a typical example of the deterioration of small towns, in the movement towards the urban districts, by men working in industries; many of the old houses were abandoned, and buildings were falling into decay. Industry in the village was at a standstill.¹

Due to the interest and unflinching work done by the people of the community, among them the postmaster, Raymond Taylor, and Senator Lewis Parkhurst of Massachusetts, who had been a pioneer schoolteacher in Weston, and had married a local girl—the restoration of Weston was begun.

Among the buildings restored are the Old Church on the Hill, which is now Community Church; The Farrar-Mansur House, built in 1797 for a tavern, now housing the museum and rare collection of antiques, made more interesting in that many of the pieces contained there, were made and owned by the early settlers of that region; the old Congregational Church became the Weston Playhouse, a regional drama center; and to walk into the Country Store, is to step backward into time fifty years. The interest in the restoration of the Store is demonstrated by the fact that the National Cash Register Company has donated a bulky 1883 cash register from their own museum.

The old stone grist mill was set to grinding corn; realizing that the local population could not use the entire product of the mill, a mail order business was launched in 1940, and today more than 15,000 people throughout the United States use Vermont Guild ground meal, and other grain products.

Among other projects outlined for development were: (a) Handweaving on the 18th Century domestic looms which the Guild had in its museum. (b) Metal work to employ the blacksmith's and tin-smith's shop and equipment. (c) Woodworking, to make use of the lathes, saws and other museum equipment. (d) Pottery, to bring back the use of the Bennington, Vermont clay deposits which had been the base of the most widely known pottery in Colonial times.

In the restoration of the village of Weston, something more than meets the eye has been accomplished; something that may not have been a part of the plan in the beginning, yet it is one of the most important developments of that work. Weston has proved the soundness of the new Industrial philosophy which the advanced thinkers in the field of Industry have begun to advocate: the decentralization of industry away from the congested urban districts, into smaller plants, in the small communities throughout the Country. These thinkers know that in the highly developed

¹ As young as Oklahoma may be, as compared to other states in the Union, many early communities and towns have, through the shift of certain factors of development, shown much decay, even to the point of almost disappearance.

Since such localities and towns of Oklahoma might receive encouragement from some organization put forth in this edition of the *Vermont Historical Quarterly*, the substance of the article is hereby given.

mechanization of the production line method, something very valuable has been lost—the feeling of personal accomplishment and pride in his craft, on the part of worker, and the loss of the sense of social identity; these are the elements that must be restored to the workers, without giving up the progress that has become a part of American industry. The people of Weston have demonstrated very clearly that it does not take a large population, or a tremendous amount of money, to develop worthwhile community projects.

Among some papers of the Fred S. Barde Collection in our possession, is a letter, written by George L. Miller, of the 101 Ranch, in which some interesting light is thrown on the Sun Dance, as engaged in by the Indians of Oklahoma as late as 1909.

The letter, with heading and form stationery used by the Miller Brothers of the 101 Ranch, as written by Mr. George L. Miller to Mr. Barde, is given below:

J. C. Miller

Z. T. Miller
THE 101 RANCH
Miller Brothers

Geo. L. Miller

THE LARGEST DIVERSIFIED FARM AND RANCH IN
THE UNITED STATES

Bliss, Okla., 9/6/09

Mr. F. S. Barde,
Guthrie, Okla.
Dear Mr. Barde:—

Your letter of the 4th received and I am indeed fortunate to have one of the Sun Dancers present today while I am answering your letter. He says that they go entirely without their feed and water for the three days. There is no big feast spread for them at the conclusion of the dance. Each family just prepares a nice meal for their representative in the dance. At the close, when the dancers retire to the Tepees of the Chiefs, a small piece of flesh is taken from the left shoulder and a prayer is offered that each may live to offer another piece of flesh next year.

The buffalo skull is simply a resting place for the sacred pipe. The pipe is smoked in the little Tepees after the dance. After it is smoked, it is again refilled and is not to be touched until the close of the next Sun Dance in one year.

The black flag hanging at the top of the pole is significant of some of their religious beliefs. Just exactly what it means I cannot say.

Trusting that this information will be of benefit to you and with best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,
Geo. L. Miller

(See next page for P. S.)

P. S.—Since writing the above, one of the leaders of the Sun Dance came in and tells me that the black flag represents Christ's head. The pole and cross painted black and red represents the blood on the cross and the willow branches crosswise represents the cross he was crucified on. However, I take this was a grain of salt as it conflicts with so many other stories I have heard.

Very truly,
Geo. L. Miller

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE

In the *South Carolina Magazine*, April 1947, under the heading of, "Old Waxhaw Cemetery Association, Inc.—Will Care for one of South Carolina's Shrines", there is offered proof of how old cemeteries are vital centers of history, and should be carefully protected and studied.¹

Mrs. Julian S. Starr, Sr., and Nancy Crockett, are the authors of this articles, and we offer a few paragraphs of their story, that our readers and writers of history in Oklahoma may attach a deeper significance to such sacred spots.

"The old Waxhaw Cemetery is a phrase that conjures up many vivid and important events of the Up Country in South Carolina's history. The graves of ancient oaks above the tombstones—some hand hewn of local granite and others from more skilful hands in commercial concerns—is a place where one's imagination can review incidents and careers of the past, inspired by the names cut into the stones. Names that have been prominent in leadership, not only in this state, but elsewhere in the nation. There are the Davies, the Richardsons, the Dunlaps, the Witherpoons, the Crocketts, the Fosters, the Millers, the Jacksons, the McElhennys and others.

"The waxhaw Settlement had its beginning in 1751 when Robert McElhenny received the first grant of land in what was then Anson County, North Carolina. Six or seven families came at the same time and many others during the next few years. These included the names of Pickets, Davies, Wauhab (later Walkup), White, Foster, Simpson, Dunlap, Crawford, McClanahan, Ramsey, Linn, Latta, Thompson, Montgomery, Stephenson, Carnes, Barr, Cousar, Scott, Crockett, Taylor, Miller, Barnett, Blair, McKee, and others. The majority of them probably had grants of land from the King.

"Among the first was Robert Miller from Scotland, a well educated, single man, up in years. Each built log houses on his land, and Robert Miller built another small one on his place and established the first school in the settlement, with himself as teacher. This building was also used for worship service and probably for other public gatherings, and a burial ground was started nearby.

"The first sermon in the Waxhaw Settlement was preached by John Brown, a probationer from Pennsylvania in February, 1753. The congregation continued with occasional sermons from visiting preachers until 1759, when Reverend William Richardson stopped in the community on his way as a missionary to the Cherokee Indians. His mission failing, he returned to the Waxhaws later in the same year, and in response to their pleas, remained as their pastor until his death in 1771. He is the only minister ever to be buried in the Waxhaw burial ground.

"The Waxhaw Settlement has also produced a good number of men who have been distinguished in political and military affairs. This list

¹ Among the historic old cemeteries of Oklahoma that offer much fine material for the historical writers of Oklahoma are the following: Salina Cemetery, two miles southeast of Salina, Mayes County; Old Boggy Cemetery at Old Boggy Depot, nineteen miles southwest of Atoka, Atoka County; Wheelock Cemetery at the old Wheelock Church, near Millerton, McCurtain County; Old Friends Mission Cemetery, two miles south of Shawnee, Pottawatomie County.

is also incomplete but some of them were: General William Richardson, Davie, General James Blair, Samuel Dunlap, Esquire, Stephen D. Miller, and President Andrew Jackson.

"William H. Crawford, the great Georgian, was a descendant of the Waxhaw Crawfords and Judge William Smith's ancestors once lived in the Waxhaws. Patrick Calhoun and his brother Ezekiel first settled in the Waxhaws, then decided to go farther on, and a large number of other families stopped for a while before going to other sections to settle permanently.

"A few years ago all the cemetery inscriptions were copied by one of the elders, T. Lee Craig. Aided by this list, members of the Waxhaws Chapter D. A. R., of Lancaster, have rechecked and have arranged them in the form required by the South Carolina Library for acceptance for their files. It is planned to have these tombstone inscriptions printed in a booklet and to include a history of the church.

"The oldest legible inscription reads: 'Here lyeth the body of/Mary Taylor/departed this life in the/sixty-fourty year of hir/age, Sept. the 5, 1758.' On the tombstone of Reverend William Richardson it is recorded that, 'He left/to the amount of/L 340 Sterg/To purchase religious books for/the poor.'

"James Parton, while writing the life of Andrew Jackson (which was published in 1861) visited old Waxhaw Cemetery and wrote: 'A strange and lonely place is that old graveyard to this day. . . When . . . (one) . . . stands . . . among the old graves. . . , he has the feeling of one who comes upon the ancient burial place of a race extinct. Rude old stones are there that were placed over graves when as yet a stonecutter was not in the province; stones upon which coats of arms were once engraved, still partly decipherable; stones which are modern compared with these, yet record the exploits of Revolutionary soldiers; stones so old that every trace of inscription is lost, and stones as new as the new year. The inscriptions on the gravestones are unusually simple and direct, and free from sniveling and cant. A large number of them end with Pope's line (incorrectly quoted) which declares an honest man to be the noblest work of God."

CORRECTION:

In the War Memorial to Robert Marion Bennett, published in the Spring issue of *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, it was stated that he was in the army. A letter from his mother, Mrs. Florence Bennett, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, states that Robert Marion enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and at the time of his death was the platoon commander of a platoon of tanks, First Marine Division, First Tank Battalion, Company C. We are glad to make this correction.



JUNIUS TALCOTT FOOTE

NECROLOGIES
JUNIUS TALCOTT FOOTE
1876-1946

Junius Talcott Foote, son of Horace Kossuth Foote (born at Arcadia, Louisiana in 1848 and died at Covington, Texas in 1926, a school teacher) and his wife, Missouri (Anderson) Foote, (born at Nacogdoches, Texas on September 12, 1855 and died at Covington, Texas on October 18, 1938).

He had the following brothers: (1) Horace Briley Foote, deceased, (2) Grover Houston Foote, Holdenville, Oklahoma, and the following sisters: (1) Gertrude E. (Foote) Johnson, deceased, Beaumont, Texas, (2) Cora Edna (Foote) Keys, Teague, Texas, (3) Ada Elma (Foote) Thomason, Mexia, Texas, and (4) Ellen Estelle (Foote) Griffin, Covington, Texas.

He was of English descent, being descended from Nathaniel Foote born at Colchester, England in 1593, and settled in Connecticut and died at Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1644.

His father, Horace Kossuth Foote, was (1) descended from Horace F. Foote, and (2) from Deacon Samuel Foote, and (3) from Obed Foote, and (4) from Moses Foote, and (5) from Nathaniel Foote, and (6) from Robert Foote.

Junius Talcott Foote married Mary Belle Sims on July 19, 1902 at Cotton Gin, Texas, and lived at Dublin, Texas, and Sherman, Texas, and Durant, Oklahoma. To this marriage came the following children: (1) Robert Junius Foote, (2) Joseph Horace Foote, deceased, (3) Jackson Weldon Foote, (4) Mary Bessie Foote, deceased, (5) Verna Francile Foote-Ehrlich, and (6) William Mack Foote.

The said Junius Talcott Foote's education consisted of ten years of grammar school at Corsicana, Texas. He held the following positions: (1) President of the Durant Nursery Company, (2) President of the Durant Lions Club, (3) President of the Durant Chamber of Commerce, (4) Member of Board of Deacons of First Presbyterian Church U. S., Durant, (5) Charter member of U. S. Highway 70 Association. He had been associated in the Nursery business for over fifty years. He had headed the Durant Nursery Company since 1905 with the exception of time spent in Sherman, Texas from 1905 to 1907.

His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth (Briley) Anderson and his paternal grandfather, John W. Anderson. His paternal great-grandfather was Benjamin Anderson who died during the American Revolution. This information was derived from his daughter, Mrs. J. T. Ehrlich, Dallas, Texas.

At the time of his death he lived at 1701 West Main Street in Durant, Oklahoma, and died on the 23rd day of December, 1946. Funeral services were conducted at the First Presbyterian Church U. S. on Christmas Day with the Pastor, Rev. Frank M. Taylor and Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin officiating. Interment was in Highland Cemetery at Durant. Pall bearers were Frank Dyer, J. D. Steakley, Dr. J. T. Colwick, Geo. C. Pendleton, Ralph Ownby and H. A. Hewett.

He devoted his life to civic and religious work while building up his own business. He was formerly Mayor¹ of the City of Durant.

Durant, Oklahoma

By ROBERT L. WILLIAMS.

¹ *Queen of Three Valleys* (Story of Durant by Henry MacCreary, p. 129).

ERRATA

On page 300 the two lines of the second paragraph which reads, "Surviving are the following grandchildren: Junius Lee, Joeen, Bobby, Patricia, Susan Marie and Jack Edward Foote, and Mary Jane Ehricht," should have appeared in the "Junius Talcott Foote" necrology at the bottom of page 299 just before the signature.

On page 302 the signature, "By Robert L. Williams", should have appeared on page 303 at the end of the "John B. Harrison" necrology.

On page 310 at the end of the "Minutes" should have appeared the following names: "Charles Evans, Secretary" and "Robert L. Williams, President."

JAMES ARTHUR HARRIS

1870-1947

James Arthur Harris, born near Henry, Marshall County, Illinois, on July 26, 1870, was the son of George H. and his wife Emeline H. (Rowe) Harris.

In 1630 Thomas Harris, his first progenitor in America, with his wife, Elizabeth, and their children, came from England to the Colony of Massachusetts. The said Thomas Harris became the father of Thomas Harris by his wife Martha Lake. They had a son, Ebenezer Harris, born in 1662 in Massachusetts, who married Christobel Crary and removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he died. In the next direct line of descent was Nathan Harris, born in Plainfield, Connecticut, who married Susannah Rude. Their son, Daniel Harris, born in Plainfield, in 1759, was a Revolutionary soldier and in his latter years drew a half pension of \$44.00 per year from the United States Government. He married Lucy Fox and in 1788 removed from Plainfield, Connecticut to Becket, Massachusetts. Their son, Harvey Harris, born at Hecket on April 13, 1795 became a physician practicing his profession in his native town for some years until he moved to Etna, New York, where he continued in the practice many years. He later removed to Henry, Illinois, where his death occurred in 1870 when he was about 75 years old. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza Harned. They were the parents of George H. Harris, who was born at Etna, New York, September 27, 1844 and died at Nevada, Missouri, November 22, 1903. He was a boy of ten years when the family about 1854 removed to Henry, Illinois. There he married Emeline H. Rowe and they had five children: William H. who married Eva Fairbanks; James Arthur, whose name forms the caption of this article; Harriett A.; Charles E.; and Edith M., who is the wife of George W. Strawn.

James Arthur Harris was a boy when death deprived him of his mother's care. At the age of thirteen years he came to Indian Territory, residing for the following five years beginning with 1883 with his uncle, James R. Harris, at Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation. His education was acquired in the local schools and his experience as a clerk in a general store, being there engaged for three years or more, both as a mercantile clerk and as a buyer of railroad ties. He later, about 1891, took a commercial course in a business college at Omaha, Nebraska, and for three years thereafter was in the abstract business.

In 1893 he engaged in the mercantile business at Wagoner, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, where one year later his brother, William H. Harris, joined him as a partner, and they successfully conducted the store, and engaged in the cattle business which later, in 1904, was merged into the real estate business and after this time the firm of Harris Brothers was numbered among the most active and successful in business in that part of Indian Territory. They also engaged in oil production, the style of the firm then being Harris Brothers & Strawn, George W. Strawn, a brother-in-law, being associated with them. The restrictions as to Indian lands in the Creek Nation, including Freedman lands, were removed in part by Act of Congress, and also by the Secretary of the Interior. James A. Harris, during all these years was a Republican, and devoted his attention to his business affairs.



JAMES A. HARRIS

In 1900, after the City of Wagoner had been organized under the municipal laws of Arkansas, extended over the Indian Territory by Act of Congress on March 29, 1900, James Arthur Harris called a non-partisan meeting together to nominate candidates for municipal offices on a non-partisan ticket, which was comprised of both Democrats and Republicans.¹

Working in his party's ranks and its organization, he was popular not only among his own party but also the Democrats. In the Republican National Convention in 1908 held at Chicago when Wm. H. Taft was nominated for President, he was one of the Delegates at Large.² He had been a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention for the proposed State of Oklahoma, which convened in November 1906, and the Constitution being ratified by the people September 17, 1907.³

The Republican Territorial Convention for the Indian Territory was held at Purcell in 1900 and W. M. Mellette was elected as National Committeeman, and W. H. Darrough of Wyandotte as Chairman, and at the Convention held in 1904 Mellette was re-elected as National Committeeman and Darrough as Chairman.

In 1908-9 James Arthur Harris was Treasurer⁴ of the Republican State Committee and in 1910 its Chairman.⁵ From 1912 to 1916 he was a member of the Republican National Committee⁶ and 1920-21 a member of the State Republican Committee and 1920-24 again a member of the National Committee⁷ and in 1920 took a leading part in carrying the State for Harding and electing a Republican United States Senator.

On December 25, 1937 he and Miss Aliene G. Reed were married and she survives him. He was a Methodist and a 32nd degree Mason, Scottish Rite, McAlester Consistory.

He died at Wagoner, Oklahoma, on Wednesday, April 16, 1947, where he was interred. He was still active in business at Wagoner until near the time of his death.⁸ He was loyal to his party and faithful to his friends, whether Republicans or Democrats.

By ROBERT L. WILLIAMS.

Durant, Oklahoma

JOHN B. HARRISON

1861-1947

John B. Harrison, son of William Garrett Harrison and his wife, Mary Lucretia (Buntin) Harrison, was born April 10, 1861, in Anderson County, Kentucky, and died on April 12, 1947, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His paternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Buntin) Harrison and

¹ *Wagoner Record*, March 29, 1900.

² *Muskogee Times Democrat*, June 15, 1908.

³ Journal of Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma.

⁴ *The Weekly Chieftain*, Vinita, Aug. 14, 1908.

⁵ Fred Barde Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society Library, and Oklahoma Almanac and Industrial Record (1908).

⁶ *Men of Affairs in Oklahoma* (1916).

⁷ *Who's Who in America*, Vol. XVII (1932-33); Directory of the State of Oklahoma (1945).

⁸ *Oklahoma City Times*, April 16, 1947, P. 13; *Who's Who in Oklahoma*, (Boren & Boren, Guthrie) 1935.

his maternal grandparents were Henry Harrison and Perlina (Oliver) Buntin.

He attended the common schools in Anderson County, Kentucky, and highschool at Gainesville and Whitesboro, Texas, and an Academy at Paris, Texas.

He worked on cattle ranches in West Texas and taught school and was admitted to the Bar in Greer County when its court was operating under the Texas jurisdiction, and was County Judge of Wheeler, Texas, and in 1891 removed to Roger Mills County, Oklahoma Territory and settled at

Cheyenne and was County Attorney of Roger Mills County from 1894 to 1898 and a member of the Oklahoma Territory Council from 1901-2, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Oklahoma from District 45, and served on the following committees:—

1. Executive Department,
2. Municipal Corporations,
3. Revenue and Taxation,
4. Crimes and Punishment (Chairman),
5. Judicial Apportionment,
6. Manufactures and Commerce,
7. Ordinances,
8. Election Ordinances and Amendments.

He was Supreme Court Commissioner from August, 1911, under Act of March 25, 1911, his term ending on the 1st day of February, 1915. The opinions of said Commission are reported in the Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 30, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, and 46. Under S. P. Freeling, as Attorney General, beginning with February 1, 1915, until January, 1918, he served as Assistant Attorney General and being elected as a member of the Supreme Court served from 1918 to 1928, after which time he practiced law in Oklahoma City, until he retired in 1936.

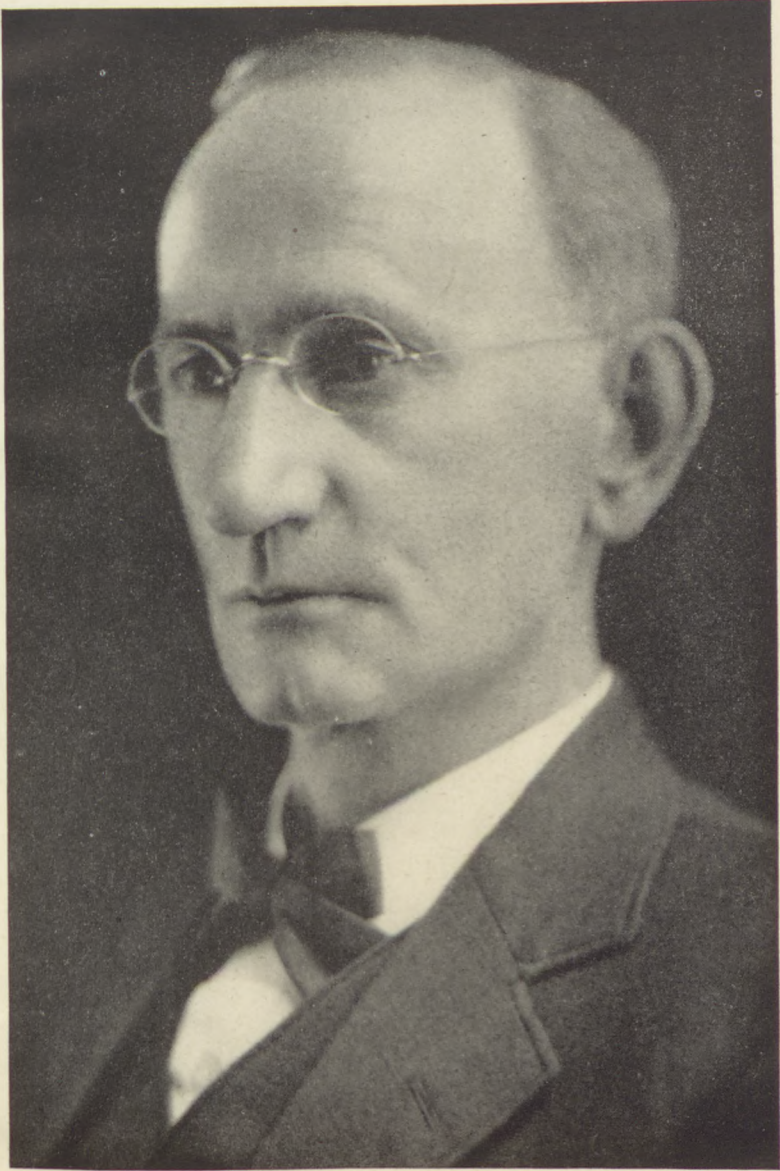
He was united in marriage to Henrietta Wallach on April 30, 1891, at Mangum, Oklahoma and to this union came the following children:

(1) L. D. Harrison, present address 630 East Monroe, Kirkwood, Missouri, who served in World War I as First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, in France, and who married Frances Arcularius on July 25, 1931, at Joplin, Missouri. They are the parents of twin daughters, Theresa Louise and Marchia Ann Harrison. (2) Bland Harrison, died at the age of six years. (3) V Roy Harrison, a daughter, single, whose address is 133 N. E. 14th St., Oklahoma City. (4) Oma Harrison who married Anthony Oscar Workman at Oklahoma City on June 30, 1921, whose present address is 625 N. W. 15th St., Oklahoma City. They are the parents of three sons, John Perry Workman (b. June 21, 1924), who served as Private, U. S. Army, in World War I; Tom Edward Workman (b. December 25, 1927), who served as Private, First Class, in World War II and is now serving in Japan; Roy Dickson Workman (b. December 15, 1929), a student in Classen High School, Oklahoma City. (5) Lou B. Harrison, present address 51 Seventh Ave., South, New York City, N. Y., who is now Director of Field Service, National Staff, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., who married Stanley Clifford Paine on December 18, 1926, at Oklahoma City. (6) John Burford Harrison, present address 1701 N. W. 18th St., Oklahoma City, who married Maxine Elizabeth Brockman on July 31, 1937, at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

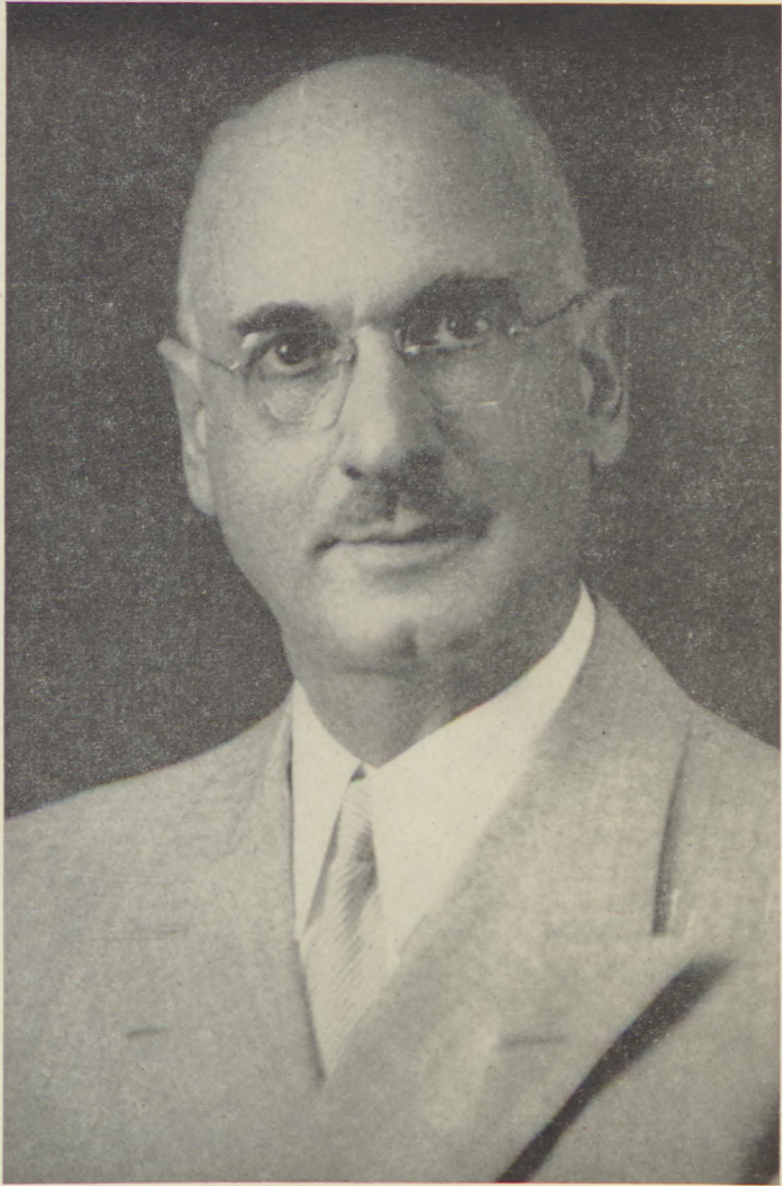
John B. Harrison, the subject of this sketch, was a member of the

Durant, Oklahoma

By ROBERT L. WILLIAMS.



JOHN B. HARRISON



BERT E. NUSSBAUM

Christian Church, the Oklahoma Bar Association, the "Oklahoma Hall of Fame" and affiliated with the Democratic Party.¹

BERT E. NUSSBAUM

1875-1947

Muskogee County Bar Association:

Your committee appointed by the president to draft resolutions in memory of Bert E. Nussbaum, respectfully submit the following memorial and biographical sketch.

Mr. Bert Nussbaum was born on February 16, 1875, at La Porte, Indiana, and departed this life on January 3, 1947, at Muskogee, Oklahoma. He received his elementary education in the boys' department of Notre Dame University, at South Bend, near La Porte. He graduated from high school at Plymouth, Indiana, and attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he received his law degree. After a year of travel in Europe he began practice in Chicago in 1889. In 1907, the year of statehood, he came to Muskogee, where he was actively engaged in his profession and in civic and charitable affairs until his death. In 1921 he was married to Mrs. Olive L. Murray, who, with three daughters, Miss Barbara Murray and Mrs. Richard L. Disney, Jr., both of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Arnold Parr of Tulsa, and two grandchildren—little Terry Ellen Disney and another new-born babe—, and a brother, Samuel N. Nussbaum, of Chicago, survive him.

Bert E. Nussbaum was a member of the board of directors of the Muskogee General Hospital, and president of the Muskogee County Bar Association at the time of his death. He had been president of the Muskogee Law Library Association for twenty-four years, 1916 to 1940, and was formerly a member of the city library board, also a member of the selective service advisory board, and of the tire rationing panel, and of the war price and rationing board.

Mr. Nussbaum was a careful lawyer, thorough in his work, reliable, prompt and faithful to his clients. Gentle in manners, and kind and courteous to all, he was loved and respected by all, and especially the members of the bar who knew him best.

The members of the Muskogee Bar, together with the many friends made by the Nussbaums during their long residence and useful activities, offer these expressions of appreciation, sympathy and condolence, upon the loss of a good citizen and loyal friend, and move that these resolutions be adopted and spread upon the records of the association, and of the district court for Muskogee county, and the Oklahoma Bar Journal, and the Oklahoma Historical Society, and a copy to be furnished to the bereaved widow and children.

HOMER BAUGHMAN, Chairman
GEORGE W. LEOPOLD
HOWELL PARKS

¹ *Standard History of Oklahoma* (1916) by J. B. Thoburn, p. 923; *Who Is Who in Oklahoma* (Boren & Boren, Guthrie) 1935; *Who's Who in America*, Vol. 23, p. 897.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS OF THE OKLAHOMA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 24th, 1947

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society was called to order by the President, Judge Robert L. Williams, July 24th, 1947 at 10 A. M. in the Board Room of the Oklahoma Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The roll call showed the following members present: Judge R. L. Williams, Judge Thomas H. Doyle, Dr. Emma Estill-Harbour, Gen. W. S. Key, Mrs. Jessie Moore, Mr. Jim Biggerstaff, Hon. George L. Bowman, Mrs. J. Garfield Buell, Judge Harry Campbell, Judge Thomas A. Edwards, Mrs. Frank Korn, Dr. I. N. McCash, Hon. J. B. Milam, Hon. H. L. Muldrow, Judge Baxter Taylor, Mrs. John R. Williams, and the secretary, Dr. Charles Evans.

The secretary read letters and telegrams of regret at not being able to be present from all absent members. Judge Doyle moved that the excuses given by these members be accepted, seconded by Dr. Harbour and carried.

Dr. McCash moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with, subject to being read at any future meeting at the request of any Board Member. Motion seconded by Dr. Harbour and carried.

Mrs. John R. Williams reported that the Silver Service from the Battleship Oklahoma had been received, polished and put in good condition, and was now on display in the museum in two cases that had been procured from the south wing of the museum. She asked that when new cases were secured, that they be fitted with black or blue velvet lining. Dr. Harbour moved that new cases be fitted with black velvet linings, seconded by Mrs. Williams and carried.

Mrs. Williams inquired if the Society had a picture showing the cemetery at Pearl Harbor with the graves of the known and unknown dead from the Battleship Oklahoma, and asked that one be secured to be kept with the Silver Service, and it was directed that such picture be secured.

Mr. Bowman moved that a vote of thanks for Mrs. Williams' work in securing this Silver Service be placed in the minutes, seconded by Mrs. Moore and carried.

Judge Edwards moved that Congressman Monroney and other officials, local and in Washington, D. C., who had helped in securing the Silver Service be sent a resolution of thanks, seconded by Mr. Milam and carried.

Judge Doyle asked if a list of the officers and crew members of the Battleship Oklahoma had been made for our records here. Mrs. Buell moved that a record of the officers of the Battleship Oklahoma be secured, designating those who had survived and those who had not, seconded by General Key and carried. Mr. Milam amended this motion to say officers

and crew members, with consent of Mrs. Buell and Gen. Key, which amendment carried.

A list of gifts received in the library and museum since the last Board Meeting was read by the Secretary as follows:

LIBRARY: Five Miscellaneous volumes of Genealogy; 23 vol. on Masonry collected and presented by Mr. H. L. Muldrow; 69 vol. of Miscellaneous material given by the Library Commission; 4 vol. from the Military College in Washington, D. C.; 11 vol. from the State and Federal Government; *Kinfolks*, by W. C. Harlee, given by the Southern Literature Dept., of the U.D.C. 3 vol.; *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1820*, by C. S. Brigham, gift of Clarence Brain, 2 vol.; *Art Folio of the Shenandoah Valley*, by John W. Wayland, given by Marie Moseley; *Joshua Beene and God*, by Jewel Gibson, given by J. Stanley Clark; *Early History of the Cherokees*, by Emmett Starr, Photostatic copy of *The Death Song of the Cherokee Indians*, also original copy of same, all the foregoing being the gift of Mr. J. B. Milam; *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 32 vol. comprising the 11th and 12th editions (Cambridge, Eng., 1910) gift of Miss Muriel Wright.

MUSEUM: Indian Pottery Jar, gift of Mrs. R. A. Conkling; brake drum, a relic of the Leedey Tornado, gift of Kile Moorehead; rail spike, grooved trolley wire, plain trolley wire, all used in Oklahoma City Street Cars, the gift of Wm. Hahn. Also the following pictures have been accessioned: Oklahoma Railway Tracks, Seventeenth Street Station, Oklahoma Railway Power House, 1910, Delmar Gardens, West Main Street Car, 1907, South Walker Street Crossing, Oklahoma State Fair Grounds in 1908, First Car Barn in Oklahoma City, View of Sub Station, Station Shelter at Delmar Garden; all the gift of John B. Fink; Street Car at McAlester, Street Car at Miami, Oklahoma, Street Car, Oklahoma City, all the gift of Adolphus Brandt; Evans Hall, Central State College, Edmond, Okla., Methodist Church, Edmond, Christian Church, Edmond; Historical Marker, Central State Normal, Edmond; Frisco Train; Rock Island Train, all the gift of John B. Fink; Photograph of First Electoral College of Oklahoma Meeting at Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 11th, 1909, the gift of Mr. Leo Myer, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. Bowman moved that the gifts be accepted and the donors sent a vote of thanks from the Board of Directors, seconded by Mrs. John R. Williams, and carried.

A list of applicants for membership since the last Board Meeting was read by the Secretary as follows:

ANNUAL: Mrs. E. D. Avery, Tulsa; Paul L. Bennett, Oklahoma City; T. Brunson, Oklahoma City; Mrs. J. W. Childs, Tulsa; C. W. Clift, Oklahoma City; E. S. Dunnaway, Bartlesville; Mrs. Zora Lannon Hait, Bartlesville; Mrs. Katie O. Jantz, Custer City; E. Fred Johnson, Tulsa; Thomas C. Locke, Pryor; George Miller, Sr., Oklahoma City; Dudley C. Monk, Pasadena, Calif.; Myrtle Murray, College Station, Texas; Lloyd V. Newton, Miami; Mrs. Olive L. Nussbaum, Muskogee; Meck L. Richardson, Stonewall; Jack Scott, Wewoka; Alexander J. Walker, Baltimore, Md.; Ed Galt, San Antonio, Texas.

Judge Doyle moved that the applicants be accepted for membership in the class as presented, seconded by Mrs. Buell and carried.

Dr. McCash inquired concerning the procedure for becoming a Life Member, stating that he was a young man and wished to take advantage of the provision for life membership. Upon being told that the procedure entailed presenting a fee of \$25.00, he tendered his check for that amount, but Judge Doyle moved at this point that as an expression of the Society's appreciation of Dr. McCash's services to the State and the Society that

he be given a life membership in the Society and his check be not accepted. Motion was seconded by Mr. Biggerstaff and carried. Dr. McCash expressed his thanks and appreciation for this action of the Board.

The secretary stated that Mrs. Anzelle McCuen, who had been elected at the Annual Meeting at Pryor, May 26th, to succeed Miss Martha Mulholland as Chief Clerk, had asked for a leave of absence until October 1st, and Miss Mulholland had agreed to continue until she could take over her duties. Judge Doyle moved that Mrs. McCuen's request be granted, seconded by Mr. Bowman and carried.

Mrs. Moore moved that Miss Mulholland be given a vote of thanks for her seventeen years of service to the Society, seconded by Judge Doyle and carried.

Judge Doyle moved that a certificate of Life Membership in the Society be given Miss Mulholland without any financial charge therefor, seconded by Dr. Harbour and carried.

Dr. Evans reported that due to Miss Muriel Wright being granted a six months leave of absence beginning July 1st, 1947, it had been necessary to secure someone to replace her for that period and Mrs. Lillian Delly of Oklahoma City had been procured. Dr. McCash moved that Mrs. Delly be approved for the position, seconded by Judge Edwards, and carried.

Mrs. Korn read a letter from Dr. B. B. Chapman, of Stillwater, asking that the 1949 Annual Meeting of the Society be held at Stillwater, and moved that this invitation be placed in the minutes and held for further action at a future date. Motion was seconded by Judge Doyle and carried.

Judge Williams presented a booklet entitled "Three Decades in the Muskogee City Schools", and Mrs. Harbour moved that this be filed with educational papers and the assistant superintendent, Mr. Claude C. Harris, sent a vote of thanks for same. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Buell and carried.

The president read the list of committees of the Society as follows:

COMMITTEES—1947-1948:

Executive: Robert L. Williams, President; Thomas H. Doyle, President Emeritus; Emma Estill-Harbour, Vice President; William S. Key, Vice President; Jessie R. Moore, Treasurer; Robert A. Hefner, Sr., Baxter Taylor; Dr. Charles Evans, Secretary.

Publication & Editorial: Robert L. Williams, President, Chairman; Emma Estill-Harbour; V. Pres.; Harry Campbell; Edward Everett Dale; Jim Biggerstaff, James H. Gardner, and Dr. Charles Evans, Secretary.

Membership: H. L. Muldrow, Chairman; J. B. Milam, and Edward Everett Dale.

Library and Museum: Baxter Taylor, Chairman; Mrs. Blanche Lucas, V. Chairman; George L. Bowman, Robert A. Hefner, Sr., Robert L. Williams, ex officio.

Art Committee: Robt. A. Hefner, Sr., Chairman; Baxter Taylor, V. Chairman; Mrs. Frank Korn.

Marking Historic Spots: James H. Gardner, Chairman; Gen. W. S. Key, Harry Campbell, Mrs. John R. Williams, Edward C. Lawson.

Sequoyah Shrine: Thomas J. Harrison, Jim Biggerstaff, R. M. Mountcastle.

Robert M. Jones Cemetery: Robert L. Williams, Chairman; Arthur N. Leecraft.

Chickasaw Capitol: Mrs. Jessie R. Moore, Mrs. John R. Williams, H. L. Muldrow.

Fort Gibson: Grant Foreman, Chairman; Thomas J. Harrison, Chairman, Active; Jim Biggerstaff, J. F. Brett, R. M. Mountcastle.

Parks on West Side of State: Thomas A. Edwards, Chairman; T. G. Cook, Mrs. John R. Williams, George L. Bowman.

Supervision of Maps: H. L. Muldrow, Emma Estill-Harbour,, Dr. Charles Evans.

Special Committee to Preserve Historical Places: J. B. Milam, Emma Estill-Harbour, and Mrs. Blanche Lucas.

Committee on Printing Pamphlets and Exhibits in Society: Jim Biggerstaff, Baxter Taylor and Robert A. Hefner, Sr.

Committee on Accepting Clothing, etc., for Museum: Baxter Taylor, Emma Estill-Harbour, H. L. Muldrow.

Committee on Securing Banners of the Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles, and Cherokees: Jessie R. Moore, J. B. Milam, and Thos. J. Harrison.

Dam Sites: H. L. Muldrow.

Silver Service: Mrs. John R. Williams.

Committee on Map Cases for the Library: H. L. Muldrow, Chairman; R. A. Hefner, and Baxter Taylor.

Committee for Purchasing Cases for Flag Room: Baxter Taylor, Chairman, R. A. Hefner, Blanche Lucas, H. L. Muldrow, Mrs. Frank Korn.

Special Committee to Make Provisions for Placing and Protecting the Busts of Ex-Governors, presented by Dr. Jenkins.

Committee to Arrange Suitable Exercises in each County of the State in which as Many as Five Members of the Society Reside, to observe dates Representing Historical Events, in Connection with other organizations in the State who will join therein: Mrs. Frank Korn, Chairman; Blanche Lucas, Mrs. Jessie E. Moore, Mrs. John R. Williams, Dr. Charles Evans, Secy.

General Key moved that the secretary be instructed to publish a list of all committees and furnish each committee member with a copy of the list, seconded by Dr. Harbour and carried.

Mr. Muldrow inquired as to whether the Society possessed up-to-date abstracts on the property owned by the Society. There was a great deal of discussion at this point by different Board Members concerning the matter, it being the opinion of several attorneys that there was no necessity of an abstract. Judge Williams appointed Mr. Muldrow and Judge Taylor as a committee to investigate this.

Mr. Biggerstaff offered for consideration the matter of the preservation and caring for of the Fort Gibson Stockade, and stated that through error, this part of the historical site had not been placed under the control of the Planning and Resources Board by the last Legislature, and moved that negotiations be opened with the State Park Department with a view to turning all of this site over to the Park Board. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Buell and carried.

Gen. Key brought up the question of working out some arrangement with the Planning and Resources Board to preserve historical sites now under the trusteeship of the Society, but no action was taken on the matter.

Mr. Milam moved that a resolution be passed by the Board of Directors expressing their regret at the death of former United States Senator Robert L. Owen in the city of Washington, July 19th, 1947, and incorporated in the minutes of the meeting. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Moore and carried, and the following Resolution thereby adopted:

"Be It Resolved by the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society that we learn with profound regret of the death of Robert L. Owen, who served the State of Oklahoma for eighteen years as its United States Senator and in his life exemplified every virtue of a faithful citizen, a loyal Oklahoman and an eminent American."

Mrs. John R. Williams brought up the matter of having a guard on duty at the building, since it was also being used by other organizations, and doors were kept open after the Society was closed, and it was stipulated that after closing period all offices be locked by the custodian except doors to offices set apart for use of other organizations.

The question of smoking by tenants of the building was brought up and the danger of fire hazards to records, etc. Mrs. Harbour moved that a fireproof partition be installed between the space used by them and the Indian Archives, same to be paid for out of the private funds, seconded by Gen. Key, and carried.

Judge Williams spoke of talks he had had and letters he had exchanged with the Office of the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee concerning the records that had been destroyed.

Gen. Key made an announcement concerning the banquet being given by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce at 7 p. m. at the Skirvin Hotel, honoring Gen. Ira C. Eaker, and his associate officers. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he extended an invitation to the members of the Board of Directors to attend, and stated that a table had been set aside for their use, the only table so reserved. He expressed the hope that every member present would be able to attend. He also stated that about forty members (almost the entire Board of Directors) of the Chamber of Commerce, and fellow officers of Lt. Gen. Eaker were coming out in a body to attend the unveiling of the Eaker portrait at 2 P.M. and expressed the hope that all members of the Board of Directors of the Society would be able to remain for the afternoon session.

There was a motion by Mr. Bowman that the meeting be recessed until 2 P. M., seconded by Mrs. Harbour, and carried.

The Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors reconvened in the auditorium of the Historical Building at 2 P. M., in accordance with the motion made and carried in the morning session, and after the Chairman had called the meeting to order, he stated that the purpose for which they had met was to accept from the friends of Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker the portrait painted by the celebrated artist, Boris Gordon, of Washington, D. C.; this portrait to be placed in the halls of the Historical Society of Oklahoma.

A large and distinguished audience was present, embracing not only citizens from all professions from Oklahoma City, but a large number of state officials, lead by Lt. Gov. James W. Berry, Acting Governor, since Governor Roy J. Turner was out of the city; and celebrated army officers of high rank from all over the United States.

Judge Williams called upon Dr. I. N. McCash for the invocation, after which in a few well-placed remarks, he introduced Gen. W. S. Key of

Oklahoma City, as chosen by the friends of Lt. Gen. Eaker to present the portrait to the Society.

General Key said in part: "Just a brief time ago, we who sit here were surrounded by all of the danger, the distress, and the chaos of the greatest struggle America has ever known. This nation, whose history proves that it is devoted to peace, had been dragged into a world conflict. Once again we believed that our liberties were at stake; our way of living, bequeathed us by our first fathers and defended at Lexington and New Orleans, at Monterey, in the Argonne and along the Rhine, were challenged, and we went forth to meet that challenge with our army upon the land, our ships upon the sea, and our squadrons in the air.

"Germany under Hitler was a crafty, a trained, and a mighty foe. The history of World War II will reveal that at certain hours it was not clear who would be the victor in the awful struggle. There is a time in every contest where the choice of the hour for combat, the arrangement of a battalion or a regiment upon the field, the choice of a man to lead and direct, must decide for victory or defeat. Who can tell what would have been the story had another than Gen. Eisenhower or Adm. King, or Gen. Spaatz been chosen to lead the charge either on land, sea or air?

"So, as I see it, when the land forces of our country were interlocked with that of the enemy, and the question arose as to how we could blast the strength of central Germany from its deeply entrenched position, destiny was with us. When Gen. Spaatz called upon the man from Oklahoma, this man whose portrait today we shall place in the halls of this building to honor it as we keep sacred our devotions to liberty, he went with a courage and skill that won him the recognition of America and the devotion not only of his commanding and associate generals, but tribute from all liberty loving people of the world.

Oklahoma, who nourished this man in his earliest years, whose homes have been those of his neighbors, whose schools and churches have been his friends, salutes him with pride beyond any measure of words this day, as he comes to receive the best honor we can give him. Thank God, he has made it so that when history tells of his deeds, it must also mention Oklahoma."

At the conclusion of Gen. Key's speech, Judge Williams introduced Mrs. J. Garfield Buell of Tulsa, member of the Board of Directors, and asked her to unveil the portrait. She, in a most interesting and pleasant manner told a story of how some twenty or more years before, she expressed a desire to see her garden in Muskogee from the air. The command at Box Field assured her she would be given that privilege and placed a plane and a pilot, one Capt. Eaker, at her disposal. She went aloft and had not gone very far before the turning and banking and the peculiar spirals the pilot made all but deprived her of her breath. She saw her garden from the air, but she resolved never to let such a thing occur again. So, turning to Lt. Gen. Eaker, she told the audience, "This gentleman here gave me the only ride in an airplane I ever had or ever expect to have."

The audience rose en masse and with lusty cheers expressed their tribute to this son of Oklahoma.

Lt. Gen. Eaker at once endeared himself to his audience by saying that he was very glad to be home. He went on to say that there were times in his World War II experiences when he did not know whether he would be permitted to do this, since one A. Hitler had said that he intended to hang him on sight. He said that it was very pleasant to know that instead of hanging in Germany, he would hang in Oklahoma.

He related a little incident in his life that included Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. In organizing his air squadron in England, an attempt was made by the Royal Air Force to have his group incorporated into the Royal Air Force, but this he resisted. When he was called upon to bomb Hitler out of Central Germany, he maintained that this could be done only by blasting their strongholds during daylight hours. The RAF said that only night bombings should be permitted for it was impossible to resist Germany's airforces by daylight bombings. The question was put into the lap of Winston Churchill, who asked Franklin Roosevelt to send for Gen. Eaker. He said, "I told the prime minister that if he wanted me to do the job, I could only do it well by daylight. If not that way, he could find someone else." Churchill finally, after speaking with Roosevelt, called him and said, "Son, we will try it your way."

Gen. Eaker expressed profound gratitude for the action of his friends in placing his portrait in the State Historical Society. He pledged his best efforts of the years to come that this kindly act might not be regretted.

Upon a motion by Dr. McCash, seconded by Gen. Key, the meeting adjourned to meet the last Thursday in October, for its next quarterly meeting.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Date.....19.....

To the Oklahoma Historical Society:

I hereby request that the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society elect me to Annual, Life, membership in the Society. In order to expedite the transaction, I herewith send the required fee \$.....

(Signed)

P. O. Address

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The historical quarterly magazine is sent free to all members.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP due (no entrance fee), one dollar in advance.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP fee (free from all dues thereafter), \$25.00. Annual members may become life members at any time upon the payment of the fee of twenty-five dollars. This form of membership is recommended to those who are about to join the Society. It is more economical in the long run and it obviates all trouble incident to the paying of annual dues.

All checks or drafts for membership fees or dues should be made payable to the order of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE
OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Secretary, Oklahoma Historical Society,
Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I nominate for membership in the Oklahoma Historical Society:

1. Name _____

Address _____

2. Name _____

Address _____

3. Name _____

Address _____

4. Name _____

Address _____

Dues: Annual membership is \$1; life membership is \$25. The Oklahoma Historical Society sends *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* to its members.

Nominated by: _____

Address _____

THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Oklahoma Historical Society was organized by a group of Oklahoma Territory newspaper men interested in the history of Oklahoma who assembled in Kingfisher, May 26, 1893.

The major objective of the Society involves the promotion of interest and research in Oklahoma history, the collection and preservation of the State's historical records, pictures, and relics. The Society also seeks the co-operation of all citizens of Oklahoma in gathering these materials.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma, published quarterly by the Society in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, is distributed free to its members. Each issue contains scholarly articles as well as those of popular interest, together with book reviews, historical notes, etc. Such contributions will be considered for publication by the editors and the Publication Committee.

Membership in the Oklahoma Historical Society is open to everyone interested. The quarterly is designed for college and university professors, for those engaged in research in Oklahoma and Indian history, for high school history teachers, for others interested in the State's history, and for librarians. The annual dues are \$1.00 and include a subscription to *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*. A free sample copy will be sent upon request. Life membership may be secured upon the payment of \$25.00. All dues and correspondence relating thereto should be sent direct to the Secretary, Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Society Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

