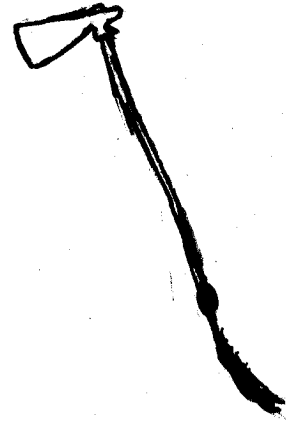
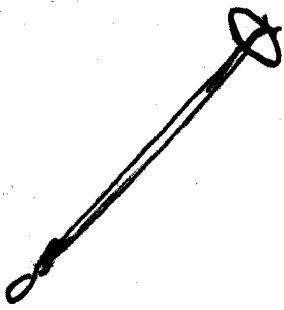




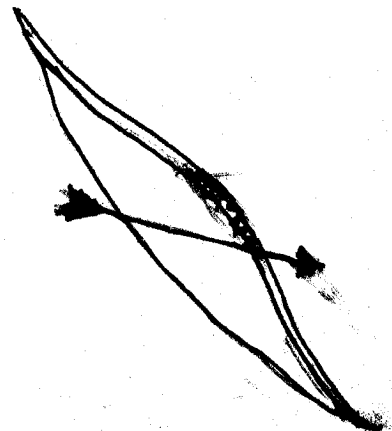
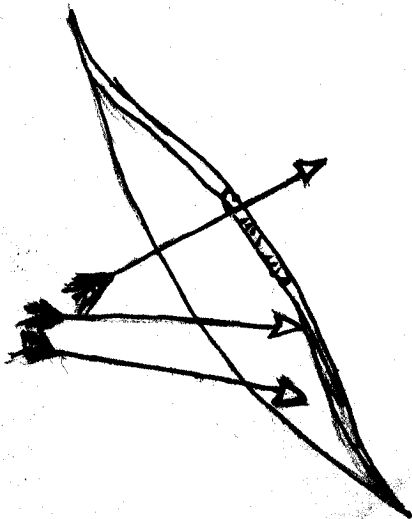
OKLAHOMA



OKLAHOMA HISTORY

by
Alice
SHUMARD

1931
2
27

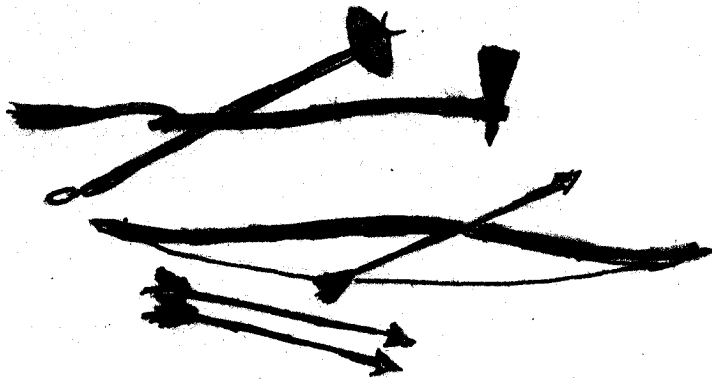




La Salle
at the Mouth
of the
Mississippi



Long House of The Iroquois



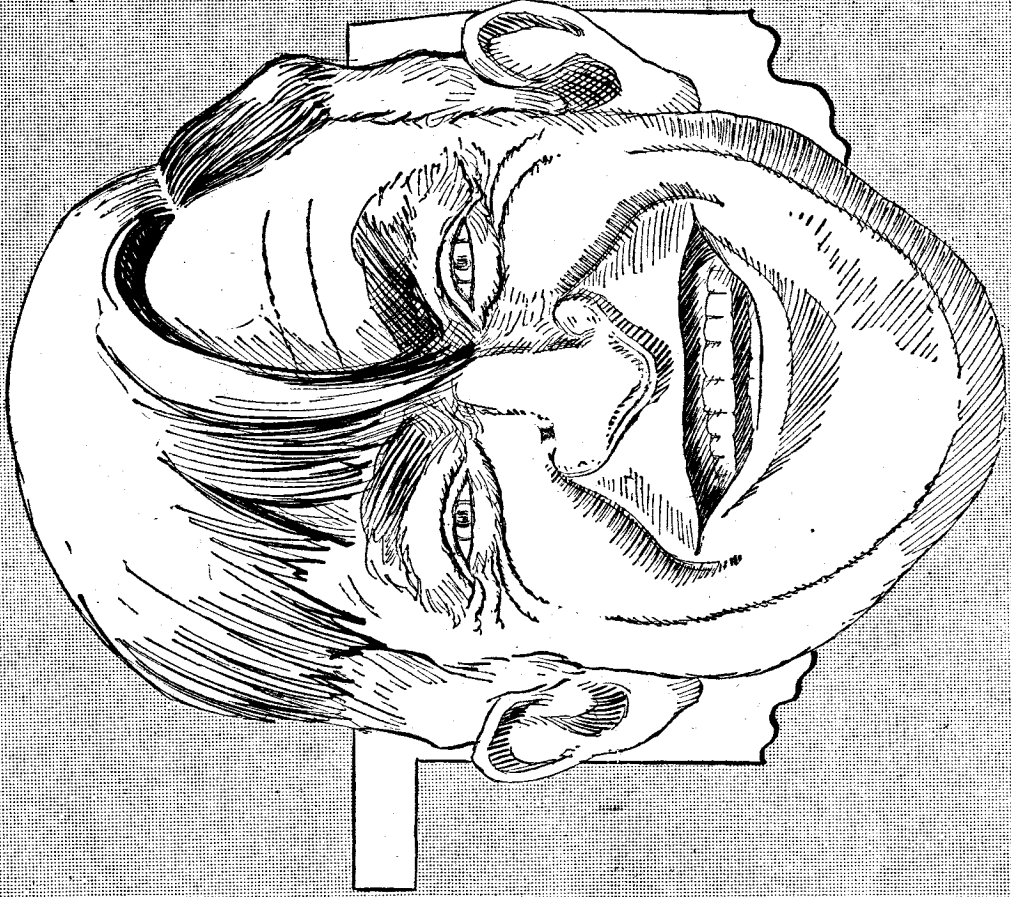
Indian Weapons



SEQUOYAH

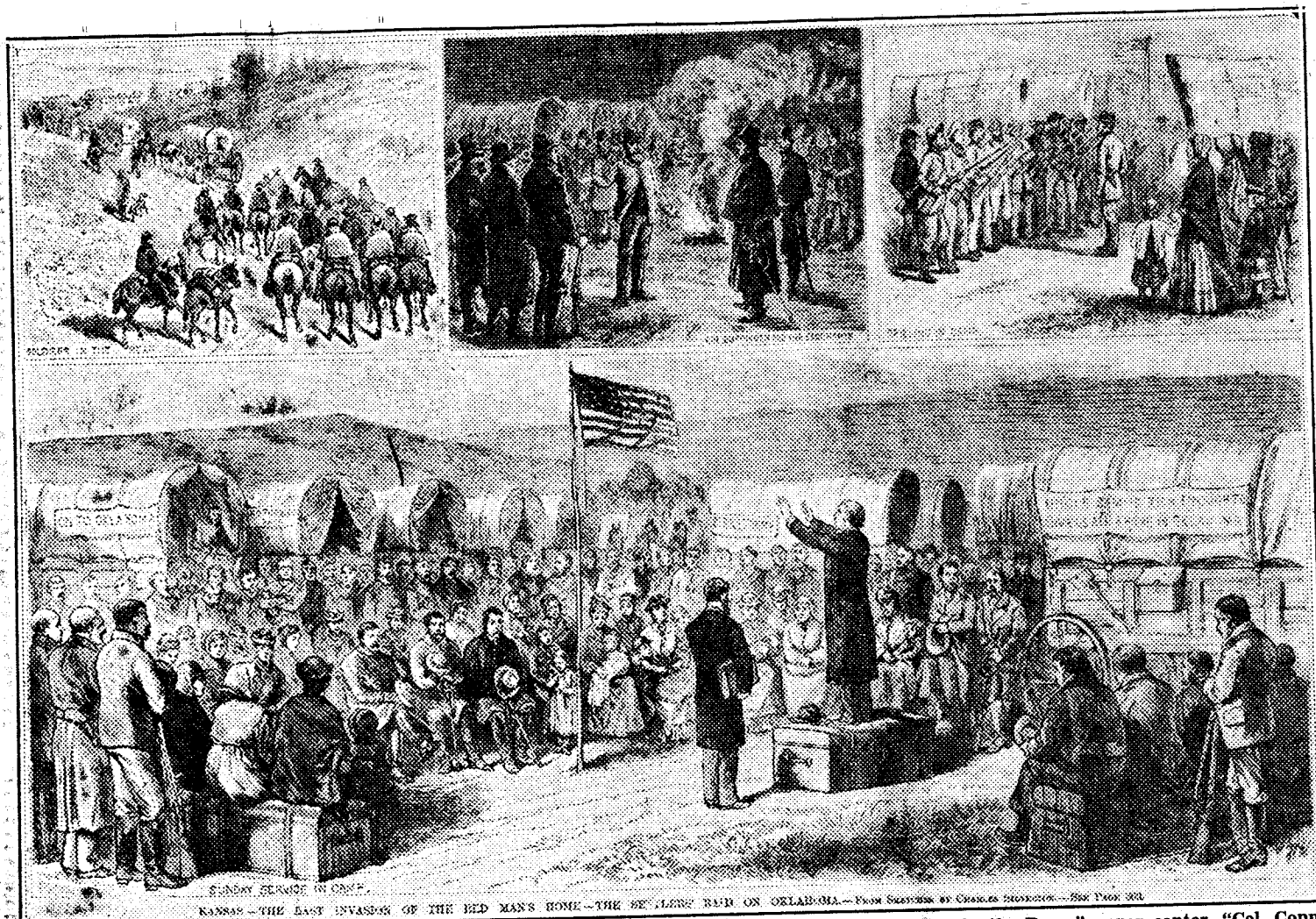
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TULSA, OKLAHOMA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1931

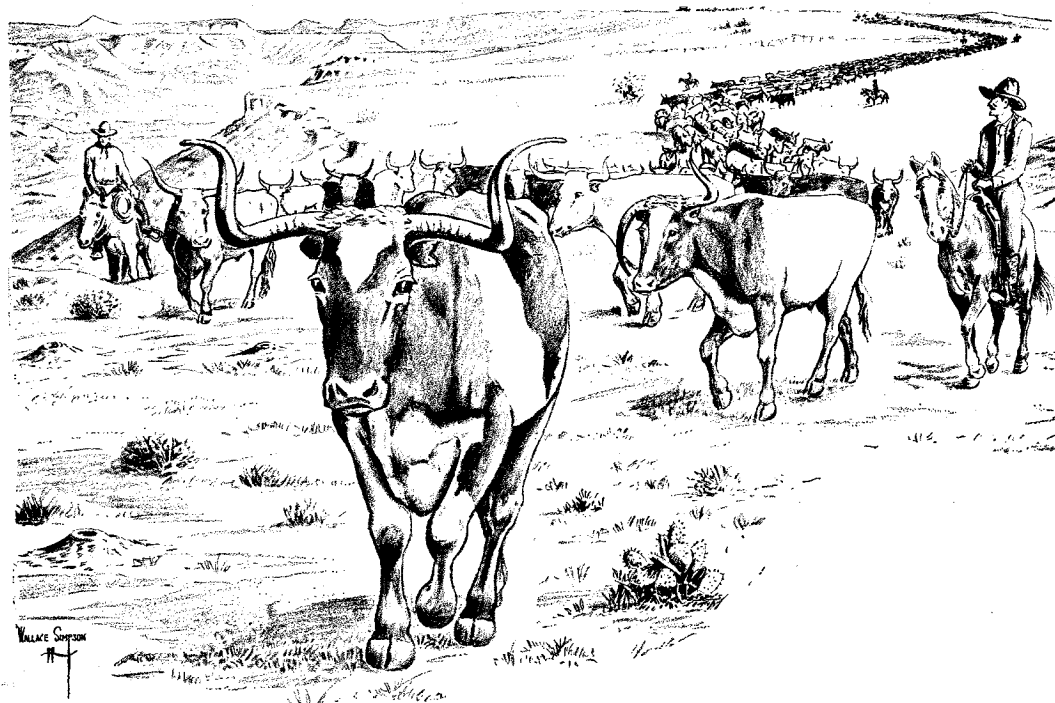


RELIEF MAP
OF
OKLAHOMA

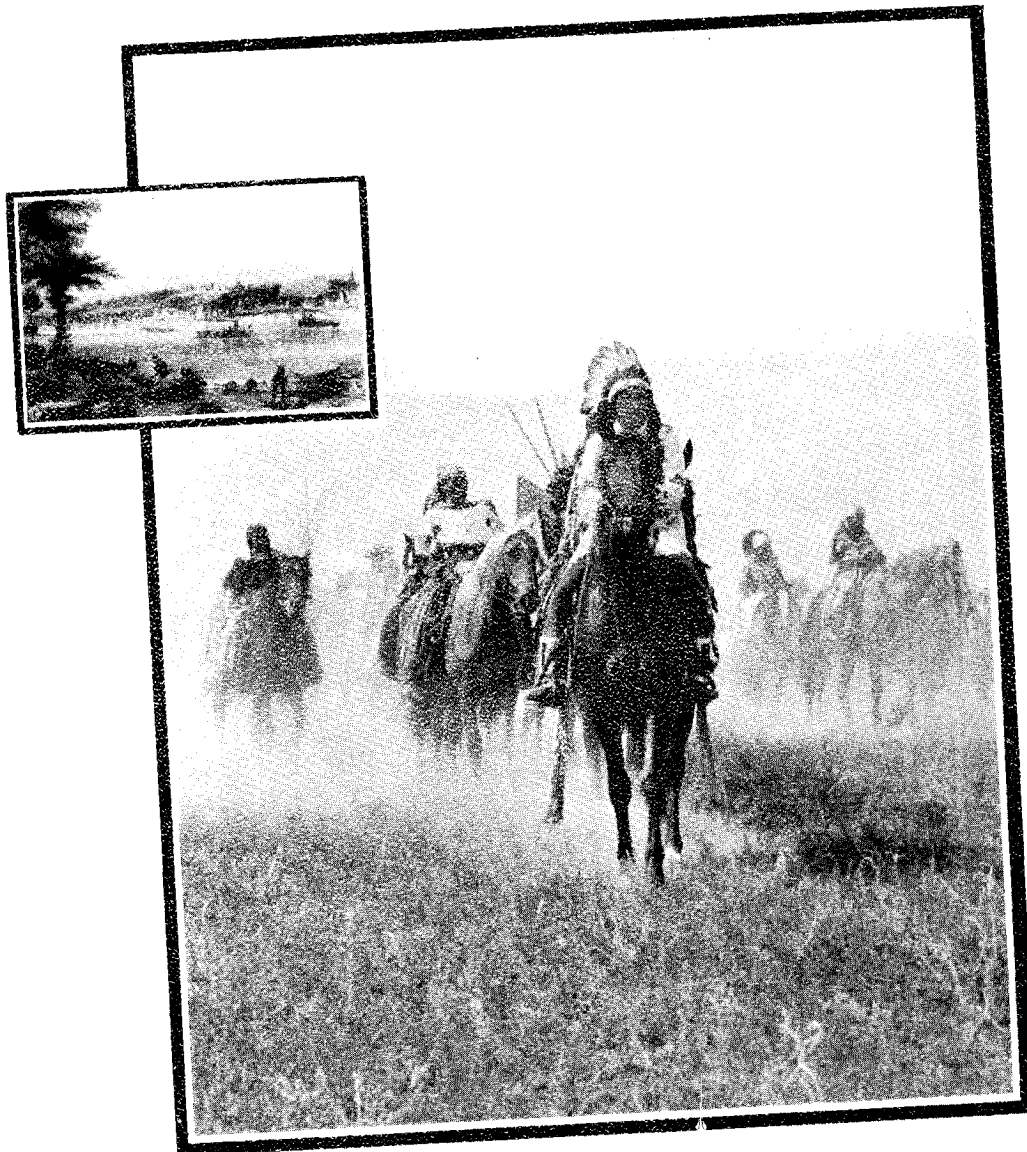
BILL
LOZING



This rare old engraving of scenes incident to the settlement of Old Oklahoma was sketched by Charles Silvertown for Harper's Magazine at the time and on the scene of the start in Kansas. It is from Walter Ferruson's collection of early day relics. The titles of the separate pictures are, upper left, "Soldiers in the Rear;" upper center, "Col. Coppinger and the Emigrants;" upper right, "Drilling in Camp" and below, "Sunday Service in Camp."



"The Trail Herd"



St. Charles and our neighbors when the Sibleys came

Dancing Rabbit Treaty Is Oklahoma's Oldest Document

Greenwood LeFlore, Choctaw Chief and Southern Statesman, Indorsed Tribal Movement to Indian Territory

By La-Vere Shoenfelt Anderson

WITH the ninety-ninth anniversary this fall of the signing of the Dancing Rabbit treaty, and the unveiling by the D. A. R. of a large boulder upon the site where this famous treaty was prepared in which the Choctaw nation agreed to give up its lands east of the Mississippi and take up a new home in the west, interest turns once again to that great personality, Greenwood LeFlore, whose descendants may be found in almost any city of Oklahoma and who, as the last chief of the Choctaws east of the Mississippi river, was largely responsible for the signing of Dancing Rabbit treaty and the subsequent yielding to the white man of all Choctaw sovereignty in the south.

Said to be the oldest public document in Oklahoma, the Dancing Rabbit treaty, signed by Maj. John H. Eaton and Col. John H. Coffee for the United States, and Choctaw leaders including the three great chiefs — Mushulatubbee of the northwestern district, Mitahechi of the southeastern district, and Col. Greenwood LeFlore of the western district, now hangs on the wall of the Capitol museum at Oklahoma City.

GREENWOOD LEFLORE, born June 3, 1800, of Louis LeFlore, a French Canadian, and Rebecca Cravat LeFlore, a full-blood Choctaw maiden, was the eldest of several children. Of a prominent and wealthy family, well-educated, pleasing in appearance and with the gift of born leadership, he early became an outstanding figure in the Choctaw nation and at the early age of 22 was chosen by his people, in the first popular election held by the Choctaws, as chief.

In an article published in the periodical "The Sunny South" on May 13, 1905, and later reprinted in an issue of "Chronicles of Oklahoma," Greenwood LeFlore was described as follows:

"Of the purest blood of both Caucasian and Choctaw, he inherited the highest traits of each race, and his character was a blending of the finest instincts of both, which was combined with magnificent physical strength and great handsomeness of form and feature.

"There was nothing ignoble in his make-up and he possessed great intellect. Owing to the admixture of blood in his veins, he had a keen understanding and sympathy with both the white man and the red, and was fully able to cope with either. He was able, wise, far-seeing, a believer in reform and education. To him the greatest danger that menaced his people was ignorance. Education first, Christianity next, was his motto.

"In the zenith of his power, he set himself earnestly to the task of civilizing and uplifting his people, and the many reforms which he introduced among them were worthy of a statesman of the best school. He encouraged education among them, put down witchcraft and sorcery, and secured to the homicide a fair trial despite the unwritten law of 'blood for blood and life for life,' making no distinction between accident and premeditated intent. He prevented the sale of intoxicants, encouraged civil and religious marriage and permanent homes, cultivation of the soil and Christianity."

LEFLORE'S career was a varied and colorful one. For many years he was the most prominent man of his nation. Twice he was sent to the house of representatives; once to the senate. So active was he in the interests of the United

States that by way of recognition for services well performed, the government made him a gift of a large piece of land in Mississippi.

On that ground he built his home, "Malmaison," a veritable "palace in the wilderness" with its French hickory furniture overlaid with gold, its oil canvases from the hands of the masters, its superb library, its cut glass and silver fit for a king's use.

There, too, he built a town called Point LeFlore, which, situated at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers, became a shipping point of promise.

At the time of the Civil war LeFlore, always in sympathy with the Union although residing in the territory of the Confederacy, lost much of his property and Point LeFlore was wiped out.

PERHAPS the one most important act of his life, the thing that has kept his name alive for over half a century, was his sponsorship of the Dancing Rabbit treaty and his persuasion of his people to give up their lands in the south and make an exodus for the new Indian territory opened in the west.

In September, 1830, President Jackson sent two emissaries, Major Eaton and Colonel Coffee, to Mississippi with but the one instruction, "Fall not to make a treaty." Their mission was to induce the Choctaws to move west.

At first the leaders of the Indian race were almost unanimously opposed to the move, feeling, as they did, that where they had their homes and had buried their families, there they wished to remain. Colonel LeFlore, however, was one of the small group who favored the signing of the treaty. To him it was evident that refusal would be futile. According to one commentator, Mrs. Lee J. Langley, he had the wisdom to see that "signing was not only a measure of necessity, but of policy as well. It was but the natural conflict of superiority and inferiority, and could end but one way, in the 'survival of the fittest.' It was a difficult situation but there was only one thing to be done and that LeFlore did."

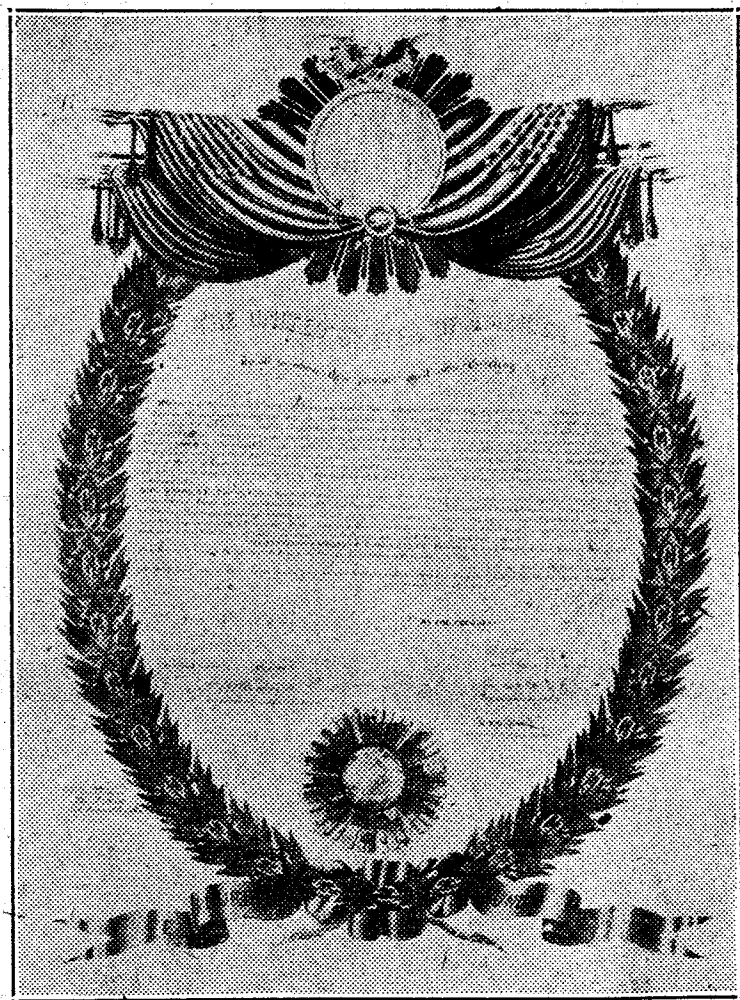
"This act, however, prejudiced many of the Indians against him. They said of him: 'He got up on a bench and kept pushing us up to the end, until, one by one, we all fell off and he had it all to himself.'"

SIX THOUSAND Indians, including men, women and children, went into camp at Dancing Rabbit creek in September, 1830, to meet the representatives of the United States government and settle the matter of whether they would or would not vacate their lands east of the Mississippi river. Finally the treaty was drawn up and given the name of "Dancing Rabbit" after Dancing Rabbit creek, a creek of clear sparkling water that ran through the camp.

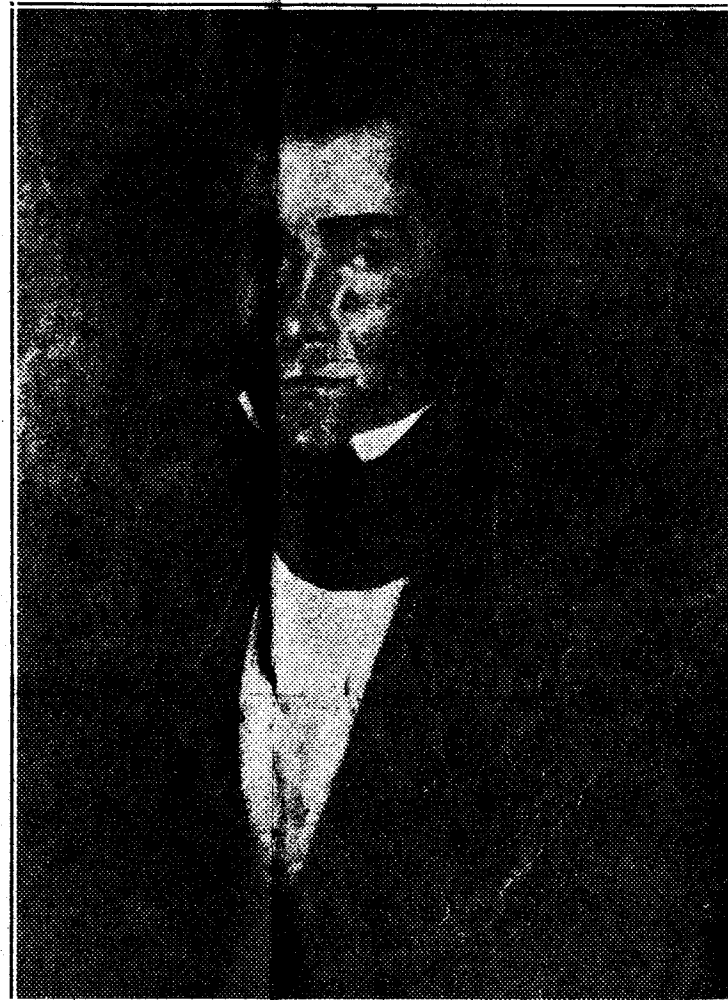
It is said the spot was a rendezvous for many rabbits and well-known as a hunting ground, and hence was selected as the meeting place that all might know where to go.

Due largely to the efforts of Greenwood LeFlore, who pointed out to his people that a clause would be added to the treaty permitting those who desired to remain in their old homes to do so, the Choctaws were finally won over and the Dancing Rabbit treaty was signed, September 27, 1830. In February of the following year it was ratified by congress and the removal of the Choctaws to Indian territory begun.

According to the treaty the land



A photograph of the Dancing Rabbit Treaty, whereby the Choctaws agreed to give up their homes in Mississippi and move to Indian Territory. The original hangs in the Capitol museum at Oklahoma City.



Greenwood LeFlore, from a century-old painting.

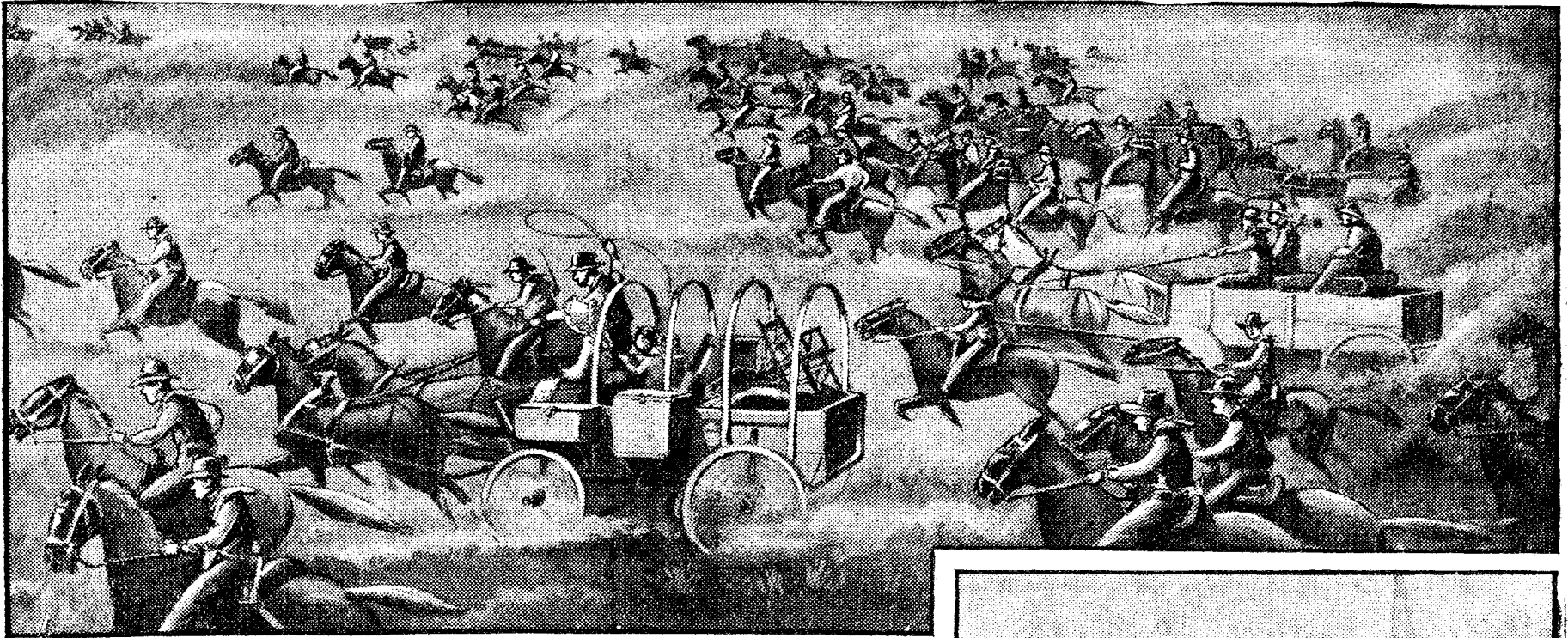
west of Missouri and Arkansas, from the Niobrara river in Nebraska to the Red river of the south, and extending as far west as the degree of longitude dividing the United States from Mexican territory (as far as they then believed the country to be inhabitable, some 250 miles)—should be the land included in the country of the Five Civilized Tribes.

And to that land, now the eastern half of Oklahoma, the Choctaws emigrated during the middle of the last century.

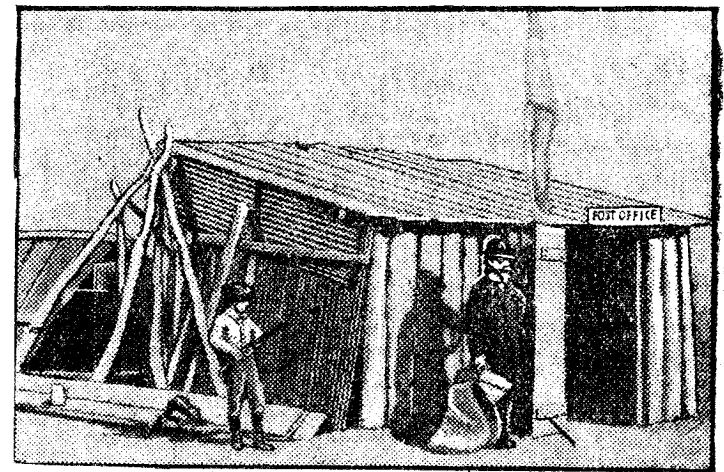
ON the exact spot where it is said the signing of the Dancing Rabbit treaty took place, the Bernard Rome chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Columbus, Miss., have had a huge pearl gray boulder, five feet high, three feet wide and weighing 6,000 pounds, unveiled in

commemoration of that memorable event of September 27, 1830, when the Choctaws yielded their domain in the south to the pale faces and Greenwood LeFlore proved himself a statesman of the first water.

Greenwood LeFlore never left his beautiful home, "Malmaison," but the LeFlore family was a large one and many of his brothers and sisters made their way to the new territory, there to carve out illustrious careers and add new prestige to the name of LeFlore. One such descendant, the daughter of Fort LeFlore, who was the youngest brother of Greenwood, is now Mrs. A. E. Perry and lives in Oklahoma City. Some of the information contained in this story, and later to be included in a book on state history, "Oklahoma—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," now being compiled by Mrs. Dan Morris of Tulsa, has come from her.



The famous Oklahoma Land Rush of April 22, 1889, when the crack of a pistol opened 1,900,000 acres of land to homesteaders.



The first Post Office at Oklahoma City, opened April 23, 1889, the day following the great Oklahoma Land Rush. Drawn from an actual photograph, Postmaster G. A. Beidler is shown standing in front of the Post Office, guarded by his son, Chase Beidler.

ALONG THE BRIDLE

Writer Finds Native Stone Mausoleum of World's Most Famous Outlaw Of Southern Muskogee County; Meets Old-timers Who

By EVELYN HUGHES SHUMARD

At the foot of the Cherokee hills in McIntosh county is a well graded road, winding in and out, up and over, like a broad ribbon carelessly thrown from the hand of its wearer.

This road project must have been carefully carried out by an engineer with an artistic soul. He may have followed in reality or imagination the bridle paths of Belle Starr and her associates to the security of their retreat in the fastness of the Cherokee hills.

INTERWOVEN with the history of Oklahoma is the story of perhaps the most notorious woman outlaw who ever graced, or disgraced, the pages of history. The trails through the thickets of this "Sherwood Forest" to the once almost inaccessible cabin home, have had more than 40 years to dim, but there is an element in the woman's life which makes her story always interesting. Not one element, but many, and throughout the years her doubtful place in Oklahoma history has gone unchallenged.

The name "Younger's Bend" was a tribute to Belle Starr to a friendship of early life. Her twin brother had been a guerilla in Quantrell's band and was killed in 1862. Belle, or Myra Belle Shirley—her real name—acted as scout and spy for the James boys and Cole Younger for a time.

At Whitefield on the southern boundary of Muskogee county, lives W. S. Hall, merchant, who was postmaster at this place during Belle Starr's reign. On the wall above his wood-box hangs the "Postoffice" just as he used it 50 years ago. It has 30 pigeon-holes, each about six inches square.

"I HAD a fellow saw the plank and make it right here at the store," said Mr. Hall. "Then I took an old blue-back speller and cut the A B C's out and pasted them on each box. This was a military road and folks came for miles to get their mail. That S box usually had more than any other, though."

"Mrs. Starr was mighty particular about her mail and I kept it carefully for her when she was off on one of her long trips."

Mr. Hall's keen comments on "Mrs. Starr" as a neighbor—she only lived seven or eight miles away—and as a customer, take a different line than those recorded by the professional historian.

Environment more than heredity seems to have influenced her entire life. After her twin brother became a member of Quantrell's band of guerillas she adopted the wild and daring life also.

THE family of Judge Shirley moved to Texas following the war. Members of these bushwhacker and guerilla gangs drifted in from time to time. Among the young men was Jim Reed who had served in the Confederate army. She had always known him. Judge Shirley objected to their marriage, but she slipped away on her thoroughbred and was married to Jim on horseback with a score of companions as witnesses.

The father abducted her and sent her to school. After six months Jim Reed stole his bride away, and her father again got her and sent her to relatives in the far west. The young husband, after finding her whereabouts, went after her and took her to his parents in Missouri.

After the birth of her two children, Pearl and Ed, her parents became reconciled to her marriage. Then Jim killed a man to avenge his brother's death and became a fugitive from justice, spending most of his time in Indian Territory. Their children were left with their grandparents, and Belle spent many months "scouting" with Jim.

A LITTLE study of outlaw history will soon prove the fallacy of the statement, "there's honor among thieves," for Jim's is only one of many cases where one friend turned traitor and killed the other for the reward.

"Jim was killed right here at the ferry," said Mr. Hall. "The ferryman took him over the river; as he started up the bank through the thicket, somebody hid there, fired. He jumped high in the air and yelled like a wild Indian. Frank West said as he came down he was hit again. Frank came up and said, 'Jim Reed's been killed.' 'Well,' I said, 'I reckon we'll have to bury him.' Two or three of the boys brought his body up in a wagon. We made his coffin right here, covered it with black calico, and buried him right up there. He had two guns on him—and I just wonder who got them."

An old history, dealing with the outlaws in Indian Territory, tells an entirely different story, accord-



No. 1. The old log barn built a half century ago by Belle Starr. It is the only structure built during her lifetime still standing on the homestead.

No. 2. Belle Starr's grave and tomb. It was between her old house and the log structure shown at the left.

No. 3. Hall's store, where Belle Starr obtained her mail. This store building was built by one of the McCurtains, prominent in the Choctaw tribe. Mr. Hall is the man standing on the porch. Belle Starr had obtained her mail from Mr. Hall in this same store more than 40 years ago when she rode back to her home—and death.

Lower left shows Cooper Surrat, a resident of Whitefield, who knew the outlaw intimately. It was at his home that Sam Starr, one of Belle's husbands, was slain.

Lower right is the white marble slab on Belle's grave. At the top of the slab is a horse and in the upper right-hand corner, a star. The outlaw had made such a request before she was killed, according to her friends.

ing to which Jim Reed was killed in Texas at a much earlier date, but "I tell it as 'twas told to me."

BELLE spent much time in travel after Jim's death. Some of her friends even declare that she bought beautiful clothes, laid her sombrero and chaps aside and played the part of culture in the eastern resorts for a season or so.

"She sure was particular," continued Mr. Hall, "and it was trouble over this mail that is supposed to have caused her death. She got a lot of what I called fictitious mail. One day Edgar Watson, a near-by farmer, got a letter of hers from here and she was pretty mad. That led to trouble between them and he was accused of shooting her. Then her own son, Ed Reed, asked for her mail one day. I supposed his mother had sent him, and he opened one of the letters. She undertook to whip him. He was about grown. They say she put her six-shooter to his head and said, 'I'll whip you or I'll kill you.' He threatened to kill her the first chance he got. After that she gave orders that nobody was to get her mail except her. Ed rode her horse one time to a dance against her orders and she whipped him with her riding whip for that."

POST boxes here and there along the way to Younger's Bend shows this to be a "government road." No longer must the dweller in these woods ride miles on horseback to get the infrequent letter or the newspaper with information of the outside world, but the rural postman in his Ford traverses daily the country where once federal officers were most unwelcome.

Although this country shows the general progress of Oklahoma, the arms of industry scarcely have reached the 1,000 acres which once comprised the ranch of the outlaw queen. A wood cutter's cabin here and there, and a few coal miners' shacks are the only habitations seen for miles.

BELLE STARR is said to have had three log houses built. Two of them are deserted and decaying. The other is torn down. Desolation over the place is general. A portion of the old corral, where once she kept her beautiful horses, is standing, the rails gray and rotted. A few split pallings stand in groups with a few more on the ground, evidence of the fence which she is said to have had placed for protec-

tion of the flowers this woman loved. And around her grave three ragged little girls, looking like small scare-crows blown by the wind from the Canadian river valley, gathered wild greens in the spring sunshine.

Outstanding points in this strange woman's biography have been published widely. It is difficult to find the line between fact and fiction.

Carthage, Mo., February 1928. Information on her life from aristocratic parents—Judge John and Eliza Shirley. Her girlhood was conservative, as was that of any other well-bred small-town girl of her period. Her education was the best to be had, and she is said to have had a passion for music and good literature.

Later she returned to Indian territory, to old Tom Starr's, the bad Cherokee with whom the government had to make a treaty, where she and Jim Reed had spent so much time evading the law. There she married Sam Starr, old Tom's son, and, as citizens of the Cherokee nation, laid claim to the large tract of land on the Canadian river which she called Younger's Bend.

Natives claim that this home became the rendezvous for horse-thieves and cut-throats. A cave far up the hillside was fitted out so a man might live there for days, if the officers were too hot upon the trail. Tradition says that Jesse James was once hidden there by this woman.

Reports of Belle Starr's great love for literature are no doubt exaggerated. It is likely that she carried a few books into the wilderness with her. We are supposed to believe that she enjoyed Keats and Browning; that she quoted Shakespeare beautifully in her conversations, and that she spent long evenings before the great fireplace with her illiterate husband, reading Milton's "Paradise Lost" to him and to such other of the ruffians who may have gathered there away from pursuit of the sleuth-hounds of the law.

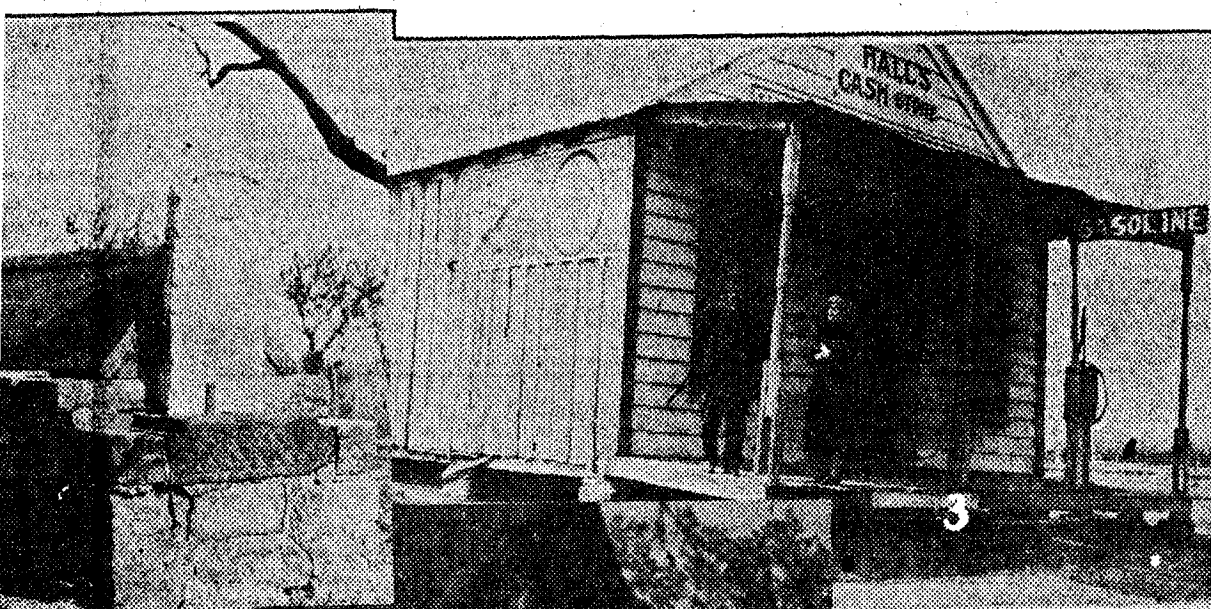
MANY phases do enter into certain personalities, and these traditions may be based upon fact, but it is easier to picture the notorious Belle Starr in her moments of ease and leisure occupied with the "yellow-back" type of reading, perhaps the writings of Bertha M. Clay, popular novel producer of that period who turned out hundreds of weak love stories that were long best sellers of a class. Perhaps such as these interested this lady far more than did Dickens or Thackeray.

Those who knew her say she

was a good friend and neighbor but that she was revengeful vindictive, never forgot a w

TRAILS OF BELLE STARR

*Most Desperate Woman Outlaw Amid Wild and Lonely Hills
Who Knew Bandit Leader in Heyday of Her Sensational Career*



is only reasonable to believe their story.

IN February, 1889," said Mr. Hall, "Mrs. Starr passed by here on her way home. She had gone part of the way with Jim July to Fort Smith. Next morning Edgar Watson and two other men came in to say that she had been shot from ambush after reaching Younger's bend, within a mile of home. They made her coffin right here in the store. I helped cover it with black calico."

She had requested previously to be buried in her yard on the prominence overlooking the beautiful valley of the Canadian.

"Edgar Watson," continued Mr. Hall, "was filling up the grave when Jim July and Ed Reed rode up, arrested him, tied him on a pony and started for Fort Smith. They stopped here."

Much had been crowded into her short life. She was buried on her forty-first birthday, if the dates carved in marble at her grave are correct.

Epitaphs have always furnished copy for amusement. Graves of the early settlers are marked in many curious ways, but nothing in the old graveyards of New England is little more amusing than the epitaph carved at the head of the most notorious woman outlaw ever known, buried alone in the wildest part of Oklahoma. Over her grave is built a little mausoleum of native stone. At the head, like a white chimney, is a marble slab. On this is carved:

BELLE STARR

Born in Carthage, Missouri

Feb. 5, 1848

Died

Feb. 3, 1889

Shed not for her the bitter ear,
Nor give the heart to vain regret,
'Tis but the casket that lies here;
The Gem that filled it sparkles yet.

STANDING nobly above this epitaph is a horse in bas-relief, his nose and one ear cut away by souvenir hunters. The neglected monument is being chipped away slowly. With the majesty of natural surroundings of great beauty, the whole effect of the ranch at Younger's bend is a picture of desolation.

years, tells the circumstances just as W. S. Hall does. A dance was in progress at the Suratt home at Whitefield. The crowd came to fill the house beyond capacity, so the overflowing crowd built a huge log fire on the outside. This was in November, 1886.

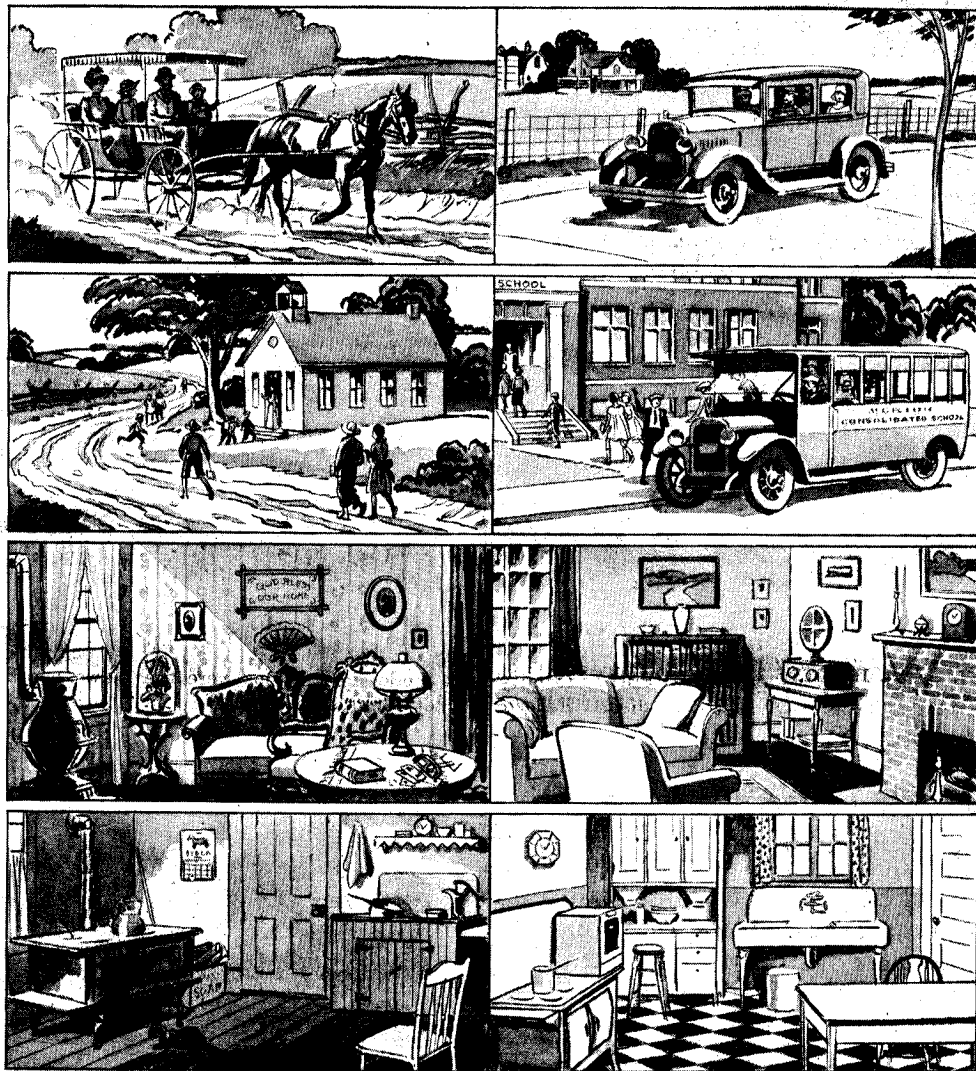
"FRANK WEST, a ferryman and United States deputy, had brought a number of young men across the Canadian river to attend the dance," said Cooper Suratt. "About a month before this time Sam's horse had been shot from under him by a posse. Belle accused Frank West of being the one who had fired on Sam."

"As Belle and Sam came up, Belle said, 'There he is, go settle it with him.' West was bending over the fire. They exchanged a few remarks and Sam fired several shots into the body of West. West, before falling dead, had killed Sam Starr."

There have been published many versions of this outlaw's death. These two men were present, so it

neighbor nor forgave an enemy. It was this quality which caused Sam Starr's death.

Cooper Suratt, Indian, one time friend of Ed Reed, who has lived in this locality for more than 60



*The progression of Oklahoma
has been rapid.*



To a Monarch

By

ETTA BALDWIN OLDHAM

SO, Longhorn, they intend to put you in a zoo
In order to preserve your failing type,
To keep you safe for younger generation's view;
A worthy plan—indeed the time is ripe.
But some who do not understand will laugh at you—
Your lanky frame and your great stretch of horn,
Who'll say, "A better cattle took his place." Ah, do
They dare to use that word? There ne'er was born
Intrepid stock like you . . . determined, strong . . . to live
Through poor lean years of drouth and famine, too—
An animated monarch with a spirit fit to give
More worthy pageant splendor than have you,
Help those who see you, friend, to glance back down
the years
And see in your brave heart the strength of pioneers.

"LET'S RIGHT THE WRONG OF 1929"



VOTE FOR
Henry S. Johnston

Perry, Oklahoma

For
United States Senator

(Subject to Democratic Primaries)



J. B. A. ROBERTSON

Candidate For
U. S. SENATE

In his campaign for the Senate Governor Robertson is discussing live political and economic questions; the following are a few of the real issues which he insists must be understood and correctly solved if we are to continue to enjoy liberty and obtain a return of real prosperity.

1—The price of bread is the very cornerstone of all true happiness.

2—There can be no over-production of any commodity so long as there is one person who needs that commodity but on account of poverty, is unable to procure it.

3—That nothing, (food included), is now produced to satisfy want. It is made to sell.

4—That it is not human needs, but markets, that now command the attention of statesmen. (This must be changed.)

5—That the Prohibition (liquor) laws have not stopped, nor even lessened, drinking, (the pledge on which the "drys" secured their passage) but on the contrary have brought upon us the so-called Crime Wave; increased the traffic in liquor and made Bootlegging one of the principal vocations of thousands of men and women, deprived the Government of needed revenue and made drinking, of poisoned liquor, common to all classes of our citizens, including boys and girls of tender years.

(Over)

92

*Two former governors of Oklahoma
who were candidates for the senate.*

A True Sportsman



*Governor M. E. Trapp signing Izaak Walton League Bill,
creating state game and fish commission*

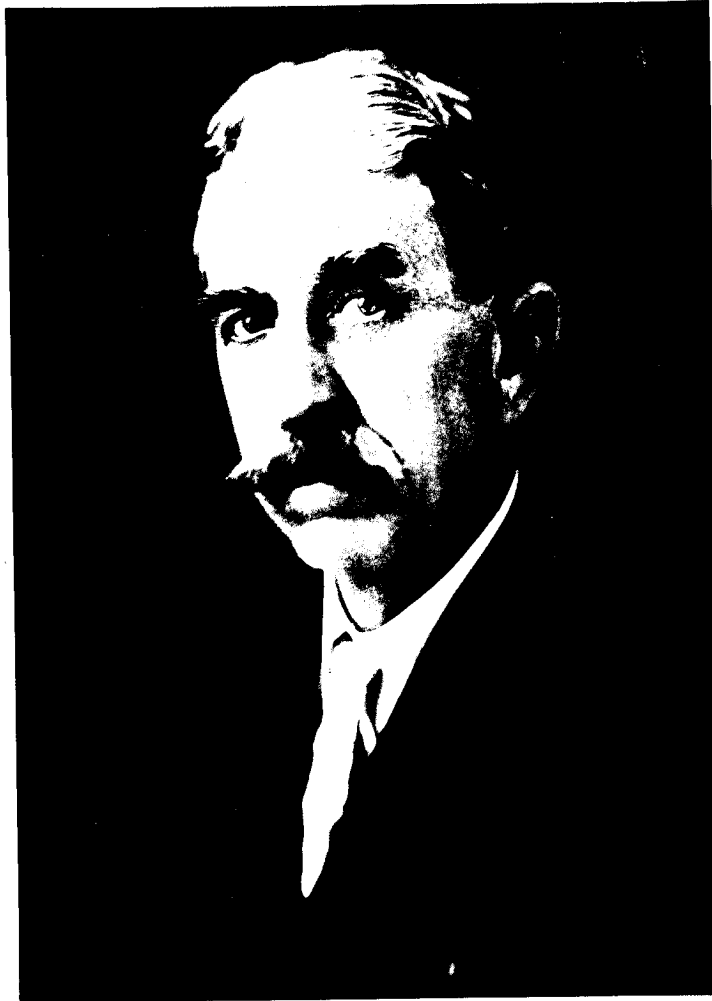


Trapp for Governor Club

BERT MEACHAM, Manager

Medical Arts Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

*A governor who ran for another term -
but failed*



*The present governor of Oklahoma
William H. Murray*

A Glimpse Into State's Past

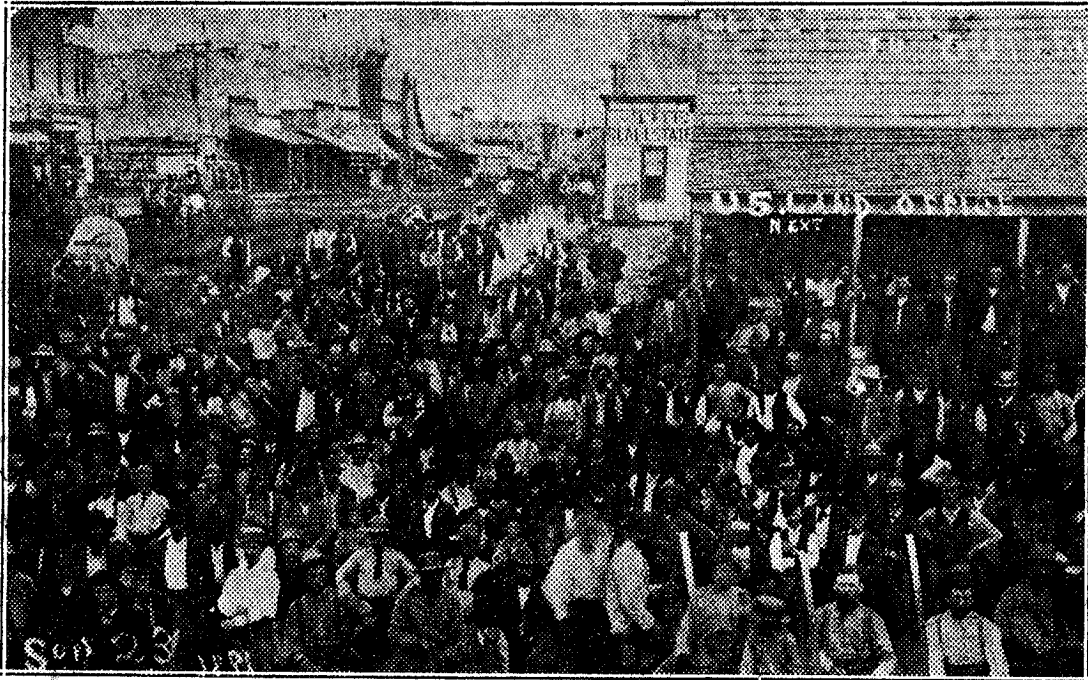


Photo courtesy of Forrest B. Lillie of Guthrie, from the collection of the late F. B. Lillie.
Special Dispatch to The World

GUTHRIE, Sept. 21.—Thirty-nine years ago Monday Oklahoma's second race for homesteads took place.

It was September 22, 1891, that the Sac and Fox, Iowa, and Shawnee-Pottawatomie lands were opened to settlement. Logan, Oklahoma and Cleveland counties were enlarged on their east, and Lincoln and Pottawatomie counties were added to the new territory by this opening.

The old photograph above shows the United States land office at Guthrie the day following the Sac and Fox run and the milling crowds waiting to file on the claims taken the day before. The view is looking east up Oklahoma avenue, and shows the growth Guthrie had made in the little over two years since it had been only a bald hillside. In contrast is the modern Federal building, which now stands on the former land office site.



*An Oklahoma Territorial
governor, who lives in
Sapulpa, as he looks today.*

William M. Jenkins

Oklahoma Flag Was Carried With Jackson at New Orleans

Tattered Remnant Was Discovered a Few Years Ago at Tishomingo and Now Decorates Walls of State Museum

By LA-VERE SHOENFELT
ANDERSON

"I PLEDGE allegiance to my flag—" chant the school children of the nation as they stand "at attention" with their right hands raised to their foreheads, salute-fashion. And they march, in solemn couples, up and down the school ground with a comrade bearing the standard of Old Glory, leading the way. Or they bend diligently over their desks, pieces of crayon in their hands, drawing the 13 stripes and 48 stars that form the national emblem of the United States.

Perhaps they can tell us, these modern youngsters who have an amazing propensity for knowing more than their elders, the history of our red, white and blue banner. Perhaps they can explain the significance of the many changes that have befallen it. Perhaps they can describe the flag of their state and show wherein its symbolism lays.

Perhaps the young ones can, but we older folk engrossed in the traditional task of earning our daily bread, find it difficult sometimes to summon up from the vaults of our memories the salient facts of even so common a subject as the flag we reverence. Or bits of news concerning our own state flag. Or information as to the valuable flag relics housed in the Oklahoma state historical society museum.

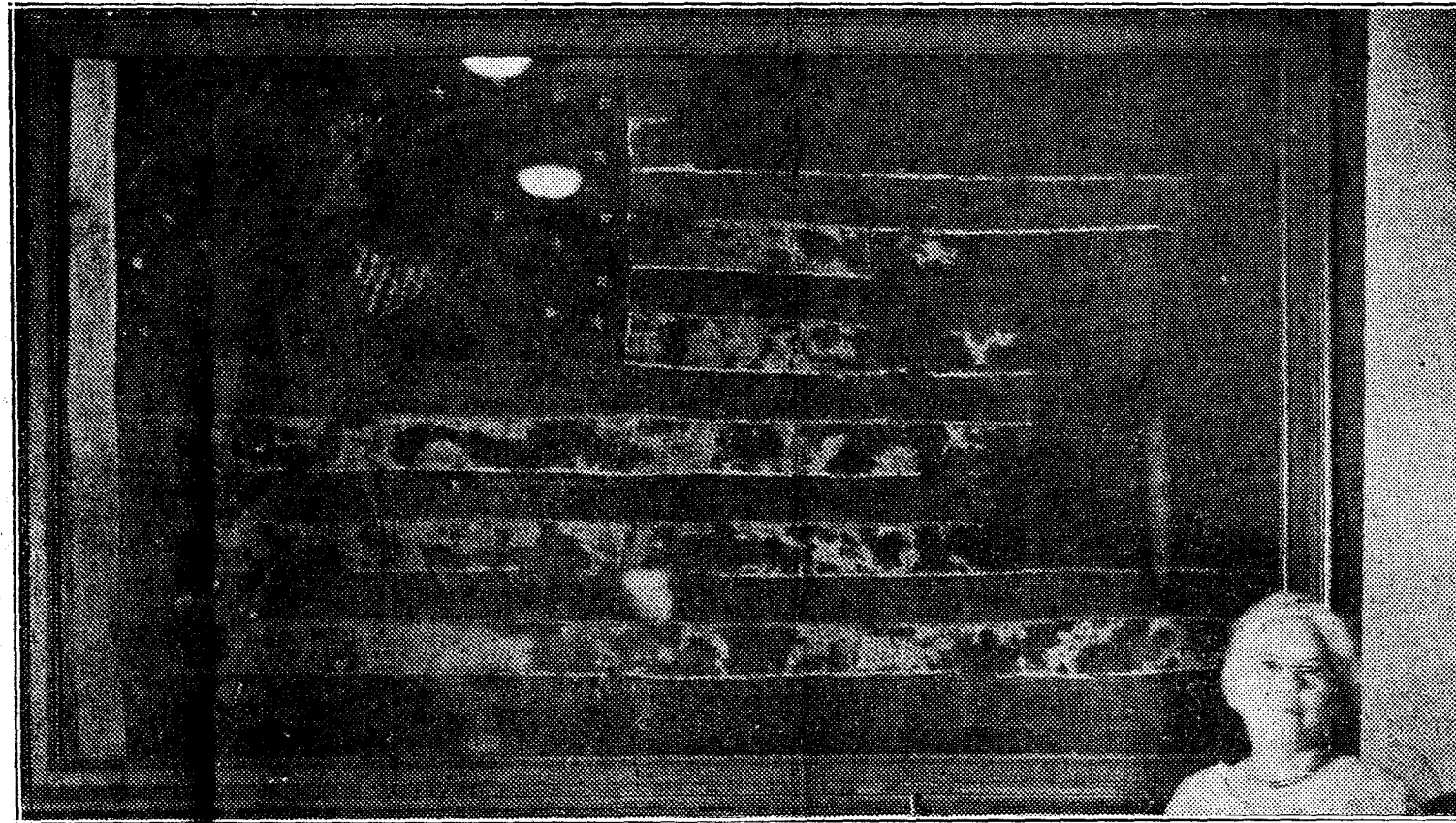
How many of us, for example, are familiar with the fact that a flag that went through the War of 1812 may be found in the state museum?

OF THE historic banners now on Oklahoma soil, few are older or carry a more stirring story than the flag now hanging on one wall of the historical museum in the state capitol, a flag that was carried at the head of the Chickasaw brigade in the battle of New Orleans and given as a reward for courageous service to the great-grandfather of a present-day Oklahoma.

Bloody and torn, but for those very reasons more inspiring to the men it led than any new emblem could possibly be, the flag was taken into the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. During the struggle the standard-bearer was shot. As he fell to the ground a young soldier sprang forward, caught up the colorful banner and carried it on to victory.

That man was Levi Colbert, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Czarlan Colbert Conlan, now supervisor of the Indian department of the Oklahoma historical society and the person responsible for the flag's preservation at the museum. Because of his valiant service under fire during the New Orleans struggle, Colbert was awarded a medal for bravery and presented with the flag he had rescued from the dust.

AT HIS death the flag was handed down to his descendants



The flag which was carried through the War of 1812, and its owner, Mrs. C. C. Conlan

and eventually almost forgotten. A few years ago Mrs. Conlan, remembering the story of her great-grandfather's valor and anxious to secure the banner for the state museum, located it wrapped around an old broom handle at the home of a cousin in Tishomingo. After securing its possession she and her mother spent many days darning what few tatters remained of the once splendid banner to a piece of brown denim. Once so darned, it was framed and hung in the museum, a relic of value and interest to all the world in general and to Oklahoma in particular.

According to Miss Jessie Moore of Oklahoma City, clerk of the supreme court, who has written the interesting story of the century-old banner, both for museum records and for a volume to be published during the winter "Oklahoma—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," by Mrs. Dan Morris of Tulsa, the Colbert flag is the oldest flag in the state of which the museum has record.

MUCH in a "trial and error" fashion our national emblem,



The Oklahoma State Flag.

known variously as the American flag the Star and Stripes, the Ban-

ner of Liberty, the Red, White and Blue, Old Glory, etc., was evolved. Although history dates it from June 14, 1777, when congress adopted the flag in its present form—13 stripes alternating red and white and representing the 13 original colonies, and one white star for every state on a field of blue—it may fairly be said that the idea of a striped American flag is much older.

The striped flag of Holland was familiar to the New Englanders, many of them coming to the new country via Holland and others arriving at the shore of the western world on Dutch ships flying the seven green and white stripes of the Dutch republic.

Accordingly the colonists seem to have had in mind, from the outset, the idea of a striped flag. In 1775-76 history records the use on

the sea of the curious rattlesnake flag, a flag of 13 alternate red and white stripes with a rattlesnake across the center, and at the bottom the terse warning, "Don't tread on me." It was the first, and perhaps the most popular, of American flags until the advent of the 'grand union' flag.

The "grand union" banner also bore the stripes so popular with the colonists, but the snake disappeared and in the upper left-hand corner the British union, so soon to be displaced by the 13 white stars on a field of blue, appeared.

BECAUSE the United States had no one uniform flag, and because confusion as to identity, especially at sea, often resulted, congress was urged to adopt a standard form. On June 14, 1777, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the flag of the

13 United States shall be 13 stripes alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

As time went on the intention was to add a new stripe and star for every state, but during the first quarter of the last century it became apparent that such a plan was not fashionable, and the system of adding a new star for each state, but retaining the original 13 stripes was evolved.

The last stars to be added to the flag were those representing Arizona and New Mexico, states admitted during the presidency of Taft. Oklahoma was the 46th star to be placed on the field of blue.

EVERY state should rightfully have its own flag for use on state anniversary occasions, but the first flag adopted by the Oklahoma legislature for use in this state met with small popular favor. It consisted of a red field with a white star bearing the figures "46" in blue. So little did it catch public attention that few people were even aware that Oklahoma had its own individual flag.

It was evident that another flag should be designed and the old white-starred affair relegated to the limbo of discarded things. Accordingly, a short time before the election of a new state legislature in 1924, J. B. Thoburn, curator of the Oklahoma historical society, suggested to Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam of Oklahoma City, the state regent of the Oklahoma society of the D. A. R., that Oklahoma needed a flag that "should be beautiful, of appropriate symbolism and with a dash of individuality which would serve to attract attention." Not long after a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

EVENTUALLY a design submitted by Mrs. George Fluke, jr., then a resident of Oklahoma City, was unanimously chosen by members of the committee as the design for the new state flag. In the course of time it was approved by the legislature and became the official emblem of Oklahoma.

Mr. Thoburn tells the story of the new flag's conception as follows:

"Mrs. Fluke came to see the writer (Thoburn) in regard to the matter of a state flag.

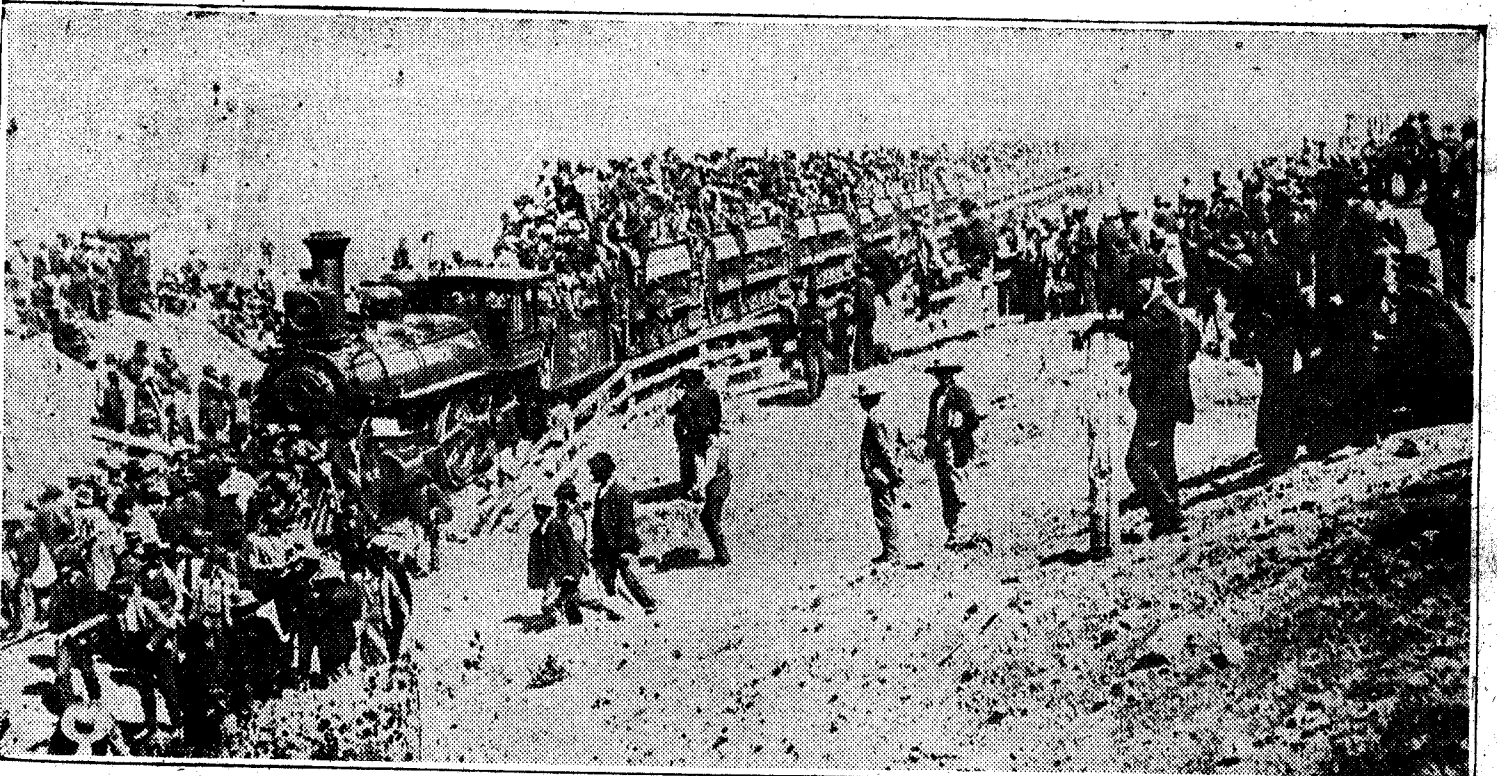
"HE LED the way over to a wall in the museum of the Historical society on which there was hanging a framed silk flag which had been carried as the standard

of a Choctaw regiment in the confederate military service during the Civil war. Its device consists of a blue field in the center of which is a white circle containing the tribal emblem of the Choctaw nation, namely, a bow, two arrows and a tomahawk, all crossing centers, in red. Then he asked, 'Why not use blue for the field of this new flag?' adding that, when the white man forms an emblematic design he generally chooses a shield, two conventional forms of which were briefly described, followed by the statement that since this was the red man's state, it would seem appropriate to use the red man's shield, which was quite generally, if not invariably, circular in outline. With this there was also hanging on the museum wall an Osage Indian shield, fashioned from the thick, tough hide of an old buffalo bull and fringed with the feathers of the war eagle. Then the suggestion was made that, crossed upon this shield there might be placed the peace emblems of the two races, namely, the Indian calumet or peace pipe, and the white man's olive branch.

"INSTANTLY grasping the significance of such a suggestive design, Mrs. Fluke proceeded to make sketches of the shield and of a typical calumet pipe. A few days later, when her finished design was submitted in competition with 10 or a dozen others, hers was the unanimous choice of the members of the committee. In due time it was approved by the legislature and became the official emblem of Oklahoma.

"Briefly stated, its symbolism might be thus summarized: The blue signifies devotion; the shield typifies defensive or protective warfare, but always surmounted by and subservient to the calumet and the olive branch, which betoken a love of peace on the part of a united people."

There Was Hardly Room for One More



The Cherokee strip, that section of Oklahoma stretching from the Kay-ge county line westward to include Woodward and Ellis counties, and as south as Noble and Garfield counties, is about to have another anniversary of the famous "run." You have seen pictures of the takeoff, or the start, wherein thousands and thousands of home-hungry folk from all directions lined up at a point near Arkansas City and dashed across the line into the new country; but maybe you've never seen the picture above showing a trainload of persons making the run by train, bound for what is now Oklahoma City or Enid or Blackwell or other points. They packed that train like sardines. More than 5,000,000 acres of fertile land was opened for settlement by the run of Sept. 16, 1893. The runners (homeseekers) came

from north, south, east and west. They gathered at the starting point just across the line near Arkansas City. For days they waited for the signal to start the race. There was room for everybody in the new country, but everybody wanted choice quarters. First come, first served was the rule. This area of free land formerly belonged to the Cherokee Indians. Today there is scarcely a more prosperous section of the nation than this "strip" which was opened by the run of 1893. Thriving towns and profitable farms dot the whole area. Some of the principal towns in the strip country are Enid, Woodward, Alva, Perry, Newkirk, Blackwell, Ponca City, Medford, Fairview, Covington, Buffalo and Cherokee. The strip counties form one of the best wheat-growing areas in the world, and Oklahoma's best livestock country is in the strip area.

Many Famous Stars Sang in Tulsa's First Opera House

Schumann-Heink Ignored Leaky Roof and Lillian Russell Loaned Fur Coats to Stage Hands

By LaVere Shoenfelt Anderson.

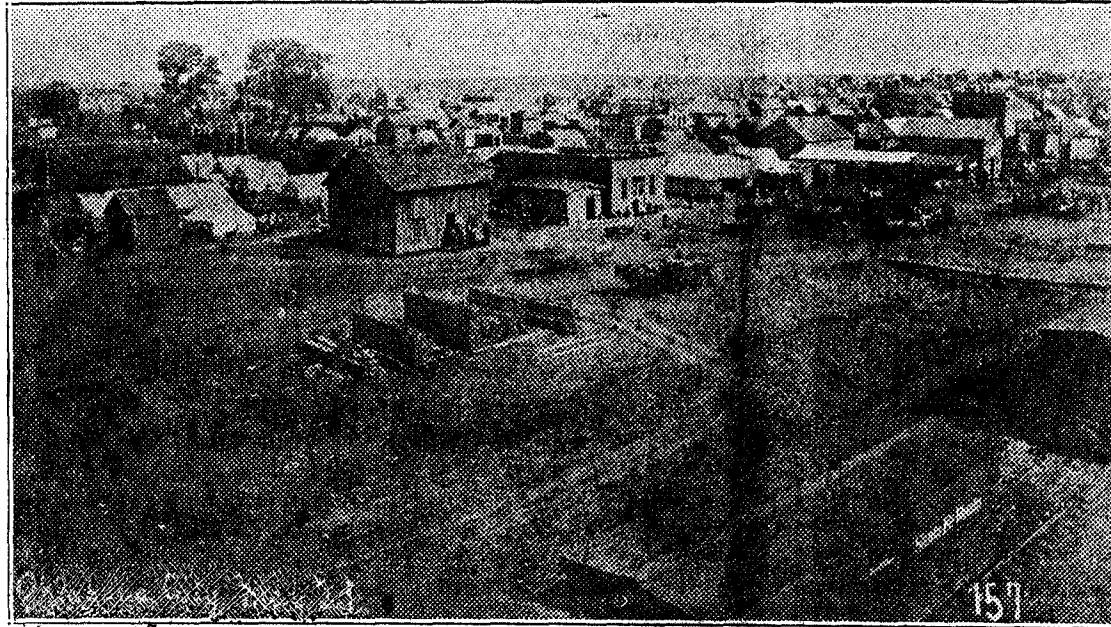
THE story of how Tulsa got its first grand opera house, way back in the year 1905, is a story that was once common knowledge to all good Tulsans. But with the passing of the years these old tales of other days are often lost sight of, and even so comparatively short a period as two decades can sometimes blot out the whole story from men's minds. And today it would be safe to wager that but a very meager percentage of the local citizenry looking ahead to the opera season of the winter of 1930-31 could tell the tale of Tulsa's first grand opera hall.

L. J. Martin, 1605 South Denver avenue, a former mayor of Tulsa and president of the Commercial club (the forerunner of our present Chamber of Commerce) at the time the opera house was built, is one man who can give the authentic account of the steps leading up to Tulsa's acquisition of a hall for the presentation of grand opera.

"A MAN named Johnston from St. Louis appeared before the Commercial club in 1905," relates Mr. Martin, "and persuaded us that the great need of the city at that time was a grand opera house. Tulsa had a population of around 3,500 then, and, of course, needed paving, sewers, sidewalks, water and about everything else, but we could surely lord it over Sapulpa and Muskogee if we had the opera house, especially the one he would build for us. And all that we would be called upon to do would be to sell 600 tickets at \$10 each, to the first show held in the opera house."

"He would bring an opera company from St. Louis with plenty of dancing girls in the show."

"THE Commercial club then was composed of a number of



This is the way Tulsa looked in 1905 when the opera house was built.

This is the way Tulsa looked in 1905 when the opera house was built.

early-day Tulsans, many of whom are still living. There were C. S. Walker, Don Hagler, James Gillette, Dan Hunt, Sam Kennedy, Arthur Antle, Col. C. B. Lynch, Jim McBirney, Fred S. Clinton, J. M. Hall, M. J. Romaine, Lon Stansberry and others. We decided to accept Johnston's proposition and the Commercial club agreed to sell the tickets.

"We put on a selling campaign, but the sale didn't go any too well. So we decided to have a mass meeting one evening at the corner of Third and Main streets and try to sell the remaining part,

which was the larger part, of the tickets.

"WE SENT word to the city band to put on a parade and play at the meeting, but they sent back word that we would have to pay them \$40 before they would come out. We did not think that was just fair, as we had helped them buy their uniforms and some of the instruments, and had furnished them a place to practice. And then, we did not have the \$40. We had asked Mr. Walker to act as secretary at \$75 a month, but he had to collect his own salary. No collect, no pay. And we knew

he was not getting all his salary.

"We tried to reason with them but they would not listen to anything except the \$40. So Don Hagler borrowed the hotel dinner bell (I believe it was the old Alcorn hotel, too) and we got the village drayman to hitch up his dray and drive us up and down Main street from the Frisco tracks to Third street, as that comprised all the business part of town at that time. Don rang the bell and I did the ballyhooing. We got the crowd and sold the tickets.

"And that is how Tulsa got its first grand opera house."

SO THE erection of the opera house began. It was located on Second street, on the site now occupied by the city hall. It was to accommodate between 800 and 900 people when finished. The selling campaign had gone on during the summer, and by the beginning of the winter the hall was completed, the largest of its kind in the state and the pride of Tulsa's heart.

Many were the "big affairs" held in the building, to which all of social Tulsa turned out, arrayed in its best bibs and tuckers. Lillian Russell came, and because the

night was bitterly cold and the men moving the stage properties were nursing frost-bitten fingers and icy noses, the great artist opened the company trunks, pulled forth a number of great fur coats ordinarily worn only on the stage, and insisted that every last stage-hand should don one before continuing his work. And when they had finished their work hot tea and sandwiches, provided by Muss Russell herself, awaited them. Small wonder that they acclaimed her to the heavens!

Madame Schumann-Heink, she of the great heart and the great genius, came too. And when she stood on the stage, before the darkened house, singing her way into the affection of all Tulsa, and the rain came leaking through the stage ceiling, she shrugged her shoulders and with an amused little smile that seemed to take the whole audience into her confidence, moved over to a drier spot and continued on with the famous arias she was singing.

THE Tulsa of two decades ago enjoyed minstrel shows, too, according to Mrs. Robert F. MacArthur, 520 North Cheyenne, and many indeed were the local performances in which the townsfolk starred. H. F. Abbey generally played end man, says Mrs. MacArthur, and the late C. E. Strouvelle was interlocutor.

During the premier showings of "The Birth of a Nation" Tulsans viewed the great screen epic from seats in the opera house; the annual city May festivals were held in the hall; mass meetings and community sings drew people from far and wide to the enclosure of the four walls of Tulsa's foremost civic enterprise.

CAME progress, however. Came an ever-increasing population. Came oil, the liquid black gold from out the earth. And came also the time when the old opera house was too small to serve lusty young Tulsa's needs. Convention hall was built, and the opera house played to fewer and fewer audiences. Then came a fire that wrecked its interior. The structure was rebuilt and taken over by the Cathey furniture company. A few years ago it was ravaged by fire a second time, in this instance almost to complete destruction. And on the site a new building, now occupied by another furniture company, was erected.

Convention hall has served Tulsa well for many years, and on its

stage the great of the nation have stood to sing or speak. But in the hearts of old-timers that first grand opera hall can never be

supplanted. It was the apple of their eyes; it was something Sapulpa didn't have; it transformed Tulsa from a village to a city.

The West's tribute to
Motherhood—"The
Pioneer Woman" by
Bryant Baker, at
Ponca City, Oklahoma.
© Reinhardt Galleries



Chapter I The Spanish In The Mississippi Valley

A. Problem: How did Spain secure a claim to all the Mississippi Valley?
Ans. Through the explorations of Coronado.

B. Word Study

1. Subjection - - - - - obedient
2. Tribute - - - - - a stated payment from one ruler or state to another.
3. Viceroy - - - - - a governor who rules as representative of a king or sovereign.
4. Expedition - - - - - an important journey for a particular purpose.
5. Quaint - - - - - Strange.
6. Adobe - - - - - Clay huts built for or by Indians.
7. Missile - - - - - a weapon thrown as a spear.
8. Traversing - - - - - to lay crosswise.

Identification Terms:

1. Cortes.... Conquered Mexico
2. Montezuma.... Ruler of Mexico
3. Coronado.... First white man to visit Oklahoma.
4. De Vaca.... Started to conquer Florida but did not succeed.
5. Fray Marcos.... The priest who found the Seven cities of Cibola.
6. Ziguex- an Indian Village where Coronado and his army stayed one winter.
7. De Sota.... Discovered the Mississippi River.
8. Quivira.... a poor Indian village where "The Hawk" took part of ~~Coronado's~~ Coronado's army.

Thought Questions and Answers

1. Why did Columbus have less trouble in securing assistance for his second voyage than for the first one?

Ans.... Because people believed they could find gold.

2. What were the Spaniards' chief notions in exploring the New World?

Ans.... To find gold and silver.

3. How did the Spanish secure necessary aid from the natives?

Ans.... By healing their sick people.

4. How were the natives treated by the Spaniards.

Ans. Harshly.

5. Why are such tactics not conducive to permanent control of a country?

Ans....

6.-

Chapter II

The French In The Mississippi Valley

Word Study:

1. Rosary-- A cross that priests wore.
2. Barter-- so traffic or trade.
3. Courtier-- An attendant at the court of a prince.
4. Elapse-- To pass away, as time.
5. Sovereign-- Supreme in position or power.
6. Rival-- One of two or more striving to reach that which one only can possess.
7. Tributary-- Paying tribute to one to another.

Identification Terms:

1. Cartier-- Gave France claim to the St. Lawrence R.
2. Champlain-- Established Quebec.
3. Jesuits-- Priests who came over to teach and convert the Indians.
4. Frontenac-- "The Iron Governor" of New France.
5. Joliet-- The man Frontenac sent to explore the great river.
6. Marquette-- A priest who traveled with Joliet.
- ~~7. Joliet~~
7. La Salle-- The man that on Joliet's and Marquette's work.
8. d'Iberville-- Explored the mouth of the Mississippi.

Test Exercise

Complete the following statements:

1. France secured a claim to the New World ~~through~~ through the explorations of Cartier.
2. Champlain established Quebec.
3. Almost the only business in New France was fishing and fur trading.
4. The name of "The Iron Governor" was Frontenac.
5. The Miss. River was explored by Joliet and Marquette.
6. La Salle explored the Miss. Valley.
7. New Orleans was founded in 1718 by Sieur de Bienville.
8. French names of Rivers in Oklahoma are Poteau and Vidigaris.

Chapter III

The Struggle for Ownership of the Mississippi Valley

Word Study:

1. Surplus -- more than sufficient.
2. Unwieldy -- unmanageable from bulk or weight.
3. Receipt -- as to receipt a bill.
4. Impressive -- making, or intending to make an impression.
5. Mute -- Incapable of speaking.
6. Exploit -- A deed or an act.

Thought Questions and Answers:

1. In what ways did the English motives differ from those of the French?
Ans. -- The English wanted to make homes and have peace and worship in their own way. The French to fish and make money.
2. Why was impossible for the French and English to live peaceably side by side?
Ans. -- Because they were rivals.
3. How was open conflict between these groups brought about?
Ans. -- The French would come in the night and burn the English' homes and murder men, women and children.

4. What were the provisions of the "Treaty of Paris?"

Ans. That France give England all of New France, and all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River except two small Islands and New Orleans.

5. Why did many settlers migrate to the West after 1763?

Ans. --- The French didn't have any land left except the small Islands and New Orleans after the Treaty of Paris was signed.

6. Why did Western settlers frequently drive their stock to market rather than ship it down the Mississippi R.?

Ans. --- The Spanish blockaded the river so the French couldn't go down it.

7. How did the livestock and distilling industries of Kentucky originate?

Ans. --- The Spanish wouldn't let them ship their cattle. --- ~~the~~ Beginning of corn industry.

8. Why Napoleon sell Louisiana to the United States?

Ans. --- He needed the money.

9. Why did Spain object to American control of Louisiana?

Ans. --- They were afraid of the United States siding in with France.

Chapter IV

American Explorers of Oklahoma

Problem: What were the purpose and results of American exploration of Oklahoma?

Ans. - To visit the salt mines in Okla.
Colonel George C. Sibley said that it looked like snow.

Word Study:

Formal - due form or order.

Fantastic - quaint.

Botany - Science of plants

Traverse - survey carefully

Barrack - a building or set of buildings for lodging soldiers

Garrison - to furnish with soldiers as a fort.

Identification Terms:

- 1 Lewis - Jefferson sent out an expedition to make a complete exploration of the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase, and Lewis was one of the leaders.
- 2 Clark - one of the leaders of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- 3 Pike - discovered Pike's Peak, however he didn't ever get to the top.

4. Wilkinson - first official explorer of Oklahoma
5. Sparks - He was sent to explore the Red River to meet Pike.
6. Sibley - U.S. Indian agent for Bages.
7. Long - selected sight of Fort Smith.
8. Nuttall - Harvard professor of botanny, as an early to Oklahoma.
9. Irving - visited Okla. in 1832. Wrote "A Tour On Praries".
10. Union Mission - first church and school for the Indians in Oklahoma.
11. Fort Gibson - for a long time best known and most important place in Oklahoma.

1. Thought Question -

1. What was the purpose of the Lewis & Clark Expedition?
Ans - To explore the Louisiana purchase.
2. Why were Lewis and Clark chosen to direct it?
Ans - They had had much experience as a frontiersmen.
3. For what purpose was the Pike expedition organized?
Ans - To explore the Southern part of the Louisiana Purchase.
4. Why is Wilkinson's account of his explorations in Okla. more valuable than those of earlier explorers?
Ans -

6. Why was Fort Gibson the most important place in Okla. for years.

Ans- Important men, as well as trappers and traders came to this post.

Chapter V The Indians of America

Thought Questions.

1. How have scientists classified the various tribes of Indians?

Ans.—The tribes using similar languages are classed a stock.

2. Why were the Iroquois particularly dreaded by both Indians and whites?

Ans.—Their great bravery in battle.

3. Describe some of the habits and customs.

Ans.—In some cases they lived in long houses, they depended largely upon hunting and fishing.

4. Why were the Algonquians unable to unite against the advance of the white settlers?

Ans.—The various tribes fought one another.

5. Why are the Five Civilized Tribes the most important group of Indians to readers of *Pleasant* Ans.—Because this state was set aside as

reservation for the 5 civilized tribes.

6. What are some of the important results of the early relations of the Five Civilized tribes with the white settlers?

Ans.—The mixture of blood resulted in the intermarriage with the whites.

Chapter VII

Removal of The Cherokees.

Problem - How was the Removal of the Cherokees brought about?

Ans. - Georgia was the last state to give up her Western land - there wasn't enough room for the whites so they asked the government to remove the Cherokees peacefully.

Identification Terms.

1. Sequayah - invented Cherokee alphabet.
 2. John Ross - principal chief of the Cherokees.
 3. Major Ridge - in favor of their removal.
 4. John Ridge - another of the leaders in favor of removal.
 5. Elias Boudinot - another leader.
 6. Stand Watie - still another leader.
- # Thought Questions.

1. How did the U.S. secure the public domain?

Ans. - It was ceded to U.S. from State it belonged to.

2. Why did the Indians of Georgia object to removing to new lands west of the Mts?

Ans. - On account of their sentimentality of the permanent homes.

3. How did the Cherokee Nation become divided?

Ans. -

4. What progress did the Cherokees of

Georgia make after their kinsmen went to the West?

Ans. - Very little because the laws were against them.

5. What means were used by the whites of Georgia to secure the Indians departure?

Ans. - Stole their cattle, passed laws against them, humiliated them in many ways.

6. What were the provisions of the treaty of New Echota?

Ans. - joint interest in lands of Cherokee West, \$4,500,000.00, several hundred thousand acres of land.

7. How was this treaty received by the Cherokee Nation?

Ans. - They were angry and protested bitterly.

8. Describe briefly the removal of the Cherokees?

Ans. - They were crushed and heartbroken by their troubles, meeting on every hand abuse from the whites.

Chapter VII

Removal of the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

Thought Questions.

1. Why was McIntosh killed by the Creek Indians?

Ans - Without their knowledge he signed a treaty by which they were to be moved.

2. Upon what terms did the Creeks give up their lands in the East?

Ans - Land between the Ark. and Canadian R., and in removing, furnished with food the 1st year.

3. Why were the Chickasaws less reluctant about moving than the Creeks and Cherokees?

Ans - They were close kin to the Choctaws, and they were fond of hunting and fishing.

4. Why were the Chickasaws dissatisfied with their new homes?

Ans - They did not like to be under the same government as the Choctaws.

5. How can you account for the Seminoles being least advanced of all the five civilized Tribes?

Ans - They lived mainly by hunting and fishing - they were very warlike - and not well civilized.

6. Why were so many treaties with the Indians necessary?

Ans - Sometimes they were deceived by the whites, sometimes they thought the treaties weren't fair after they signed it and had to have another.
Q. What were some of the bad results of the forced removal of these Indians?

Ans - Bitter feuds were caused and factions were created.

Q. To what extent had the white man been responsible for the antipathy of the Indian for him?

Ans - By taking their land and by the cruel methods they did it.

Chapter III Oklahoma During the Civil War.

Word Study

1. This book is dedicated to The Pioneer Women of Oklahoma.
2. The immigrants encountered hostile Indians.
3. The tribes formed an alliance.
4. They were on neutral territory.
5. Small bands would pillage and kill.

Identification Terms

1. Stand Watie - a confederate general.
2. John Ross - Principal chief of the Cherokees.
3. "Kee-too-wah" - a society meaning "The Pins."
4. "Knights of The Golden Circle" - An organization of southern sympathizers.
5. Albert Pike - The man sent by the Govt. as a commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Thought Questions

1. Their different alliances in the Civil War.
2. They became involved just as other parts of the country did, and joined either one side or another. ~~The North turned them down.~~
3. The Indian agents all resigned and joined the South. They would have better advantages by joining the South.

4. They suffered cold, starvation and diseases.
5. Because of politics, they wanted an excuse to get their land.
6. They lost their homes and were divided into factions.

Chapter IX

Reconstruction and the coming of the Plains Indians

Thought Questions

1. The people in Kansas and the other states were anxious to get rid of the Indians.
2. To look after the welfare of the Indians.
3. Most of the Indians were rude, barbarous and savages.
4. It is not a part of the Louisiana purchase and had belonged originally to Texas.
5. By the treaties of 1866 and the later settlement of Plains Indians.

Activities

1. Creeks agreed to free the slaves.
2. grant them tribal rights.
3. give them rights of way across their country to railroads.
4. to give up the western half of their lands to furnish homes.
5. Seminoles agreed to the same provisions.
6. The Chickasaws and Choctaws agreed to free their slaves.

7. To grant forty acres of land to each freedman.
8. They also agreed to give up the leased District as a location for friendly Indians.

Word Study:

1. The Indians had to forfeit some of their land to the whites.
2. Most of the Indians are now in a reservation.
3. The man put in his application for the Indian agency.
4. He was degraded from his position.
5. It was just a remnant of land.

Identification Terms:

1. Plains Indians - Indians who lived a wandering life upon the plains, and depended largely upon hunting for food, clothing and shelter.
2. Cherokee Outlet - A strip of land first given to the Cherokees, consisting of over 6,000,000 acres.
3. Greer County - It was claimed by both the U.S. and Texas. It was not occupied by any reservation.
4. Union Agency - An agency located at Muskogee to keep up relations between the 5 Civilized Tribes and the U.S.

Chapter I The Ranchmen In Oklahoma

Thought Questions

1. There was no temptation to leave their reservations and go buffalo hunting.
2. From early times Texas had been a cattle raising country. The Spanish and American settlers brought cattle. These breeds crossed and produced a hardy type of cattle that kept in good flesh throughout the winter.
3. Texas saw little war within its borders.
4. To drive cattle North to market.
5. There was always danger of stampedes, storms, lightning, thieves, wild animals and sometimes Indians.
6. The Cherokees received money for a license permitting the ranchmen to use the land for pasturage.
7. To secure from the Cherokees a lease of the entire outlet.
8. The West was being swarmed with buffalo hunters and men who wished to engage in cattle raising.
9. Attracted by the rich prairie lands of Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and other Western States.

10. They boomed the opening of Indian lands in Oklahoma.

Identification Terms.

1. General Custer - As Northern officer.
 2. Satanta - one of the leading Kiowa chiefs.
 3. "Northern Drive" - To drive cattle north to market.
 4. Joseph S. McCoy - founder of the "cow towns".
 5. Abilene - the first "cow town".
 6. Dodge City - most famous of the "cow towns".
 7. Chisholm Trail - to the cattle shipping points.
 8. Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association - perhaps the greatest cattle-raising corporation.
- Word Study.
1. Prey - to pillage or plunder.
 2. defy - to provoke to strife.
 3. corporation - any body of one or more persons treated as a unit.
 4. preliminary - introductory.
 5. arbitration - a discussion to come to.
 6. jurisdiction - right ~~an~~ agreement to exercise judicial authority.
 7. penetrate - to sink into.
 8. corral - as a small pen for cattle.

9. onslaught - an attack.

Chapter II

The Boomers and the First Opening.

Thought Questions

1. Because of the rich soil, and farming lands elsewhere were scarce.
2. Because of his efforts to get the Oklahoma lands opened.
3. Because of the Appropriation Bill.
4. Anyone could take a claim except "Sooners" if they were discovered.
5. It was necessary to go to the land office and file your claim before anyone else had a chance.

Word Study.

1. The whites made an invasion on the Indians lands.
2. They shipped their cattle in compliance with company rules.
3. The Indians thought the whites intruders.
4. Outlaws sometimes disguised as Indians.
5. Each section of land had several claimants.
6. The coming of the cattle excited the population.
7. The structure ^{was} of stone.

Identification Terms

1. C. C. Boudinot - favors settlement of Indian Territory by whites.
2. David L. Payne - Leader of the Boomer movement
3. W. L. Couch - successor to Payne.
4. Indian Appropriation Bill - provided for opening Oklahoma lands.
5. Springer Bill - A bill opened before Congress to open Okla. for settlement.

Chapter VII

Oklahoma Territory and the Later Openings

Thought Questions

1. Soldiers and U. S. Marshals helped to preserve order.
2. People were too busy building homes, for lawlessness.
3. They were accomplished by registration and drawings.
4. It opened more land to settlement.
5. Individual allotments were made.
6. They an offer of money from individuals for grazing lands.
7. Because it was very fertile and attracted more settlers.

Identification Terms.

1. Organic Act - provided for territorial government for Okla.
2. George W. Steele - First Territorial Governor.
3. Guthrie - First Capital of Okla.
Word Study
1. Provisional - They had a provisional government at first.
2. code - systematic body of laws

3. negotiate - to sell.

4. surplus - more than sufficient.

5. indemnity - security or insurance.

Chapter XIII The Growth of Oklahoma Territory

Identification Terms:

1. Free Homes Bill - it provided for free homes for settlers of the Iowa, Sac and Fox, Potawatomi, Shawnee, and Cheyenne-Arapaho reservations.
2. David A. Harvey - first delegate to Congress.
3. Dennis J. Flynn - delegate to Congress.
4. Bird S. McGuire - delegate to Congress.

Thought Questions

1. Making laws and locating the state capital and various state schools.
2. It was one of the largest towns and the papers and the seal were already there.
3. They were politically appointed and when it was desired, a change was made.
4. He held a seat in Lower Congress, he could speak upon any measure but could not vote.
5. By the aid of Congress.
6. Many people were from states that had good schools, so they almost demanded schools.
7. The people taxed themselves to pay for them.
8. Oklahoma Territory was growing steadily in population. The people began to realize the importance of statehood.

Chapter XIX

The Development of Indian Territory

Thought Questions -

1. "Oklahoma Territory" is largely composed of level prairie plains with few hills. "Indian Territory" has large areas of hills, mountains and forests. They were in nearly equal parts.
2. Each of the Five Civilized Tribes except the Seminoles had a government under a written constitution and written laws.
3. The men who were in charge often were paid to change the name of the men to the one which they were for.
4. Some were under a school board and others just came and went when they pleased.
5. Because the number of intermarried increased too rapidly.
6. They were required to take out a license or permit.
7. The discovery of rich coal mines brought many people to Indian Territory.
8. The great growth of population and the U.S. Marshals.
9. To get hold of the Indian lands so Oklahoma could become a State.

12. They were more interested in education. They had no separate government to govern the whole Territory.

Word Study

1. circuit - act of going around a cycle or circle.
2. infringe - to trespass.
3. Jurisdiction - authority to govern.

D. Identification Terms:

1. Indian Territories - they were Indian Territory and Oklahoma.
2. Subscription schools: these schools were paid for by the people themselves.
3. Dawes Commissions: adjustment of Indian affairs.
4. Atoka Agreement: Allotment of land to the Choctaws & Chickasaws.
5. Curtis Act: placed Indians under white man's law.

Chapter IX Statehood For Oklahoma

A. Review: Select the correct identifications, and place in the blanks.

Stillwater	Edmond	gypsum	Flynn
Steele	OKLAHOMA City	TONKAWA	
GUTHRIE	NORMAN	HARVEY	

1. The passage of the Free Homes Act was secured by Flynn.
2. A State University was established at NORMAN.
3. Early settlers of Okla. plastered their houses with a cement made from gypsum.
4. Okla's first delegate to Congress was HARVEY.
5. An agriculture and mechanical college was established at Stillwater by the first legislature.
6. OKLAHOMA City and Guthrie were Okla's largest towns in 1891.
7. The first normal school in the state was located at Edmond.
8. Okla's first territorial governor was Steele.
9. A university preparatory school established at TONKAWA.

B. Problem: How were the "Twin Territories" merged into one state?

C. Define: dissolution; initiative; referendum; negligence.

D Identification Terms:

1. Pleasant Porter - chief of the Creek Nation.
2. Sequoyah convention - The men were trying a state named "State of Sequoyah".
3. Enabling Act - It provided for the Sequoyah convention.
4. William H. Murray - president of the Constitutional Convention.

E. Map Exercise: Show as nearly as possible the proposed State of Sequoyah - color it blue.

F. Thought Questions -

1. What was the difference between "single" and "double" statehood?
2. Why is the Sequoyah convention an important event in Oklahoma history?
3. How did the Sequoyah Convention promote statehood for Oklahoma?
4. How may we account for the progressive nature of Oklahoma's Constitution?
5. Why was the question ^{of prohibition} not originally included in the Constitution?
6. Upon what issues did the political parties conduct their campaign in 1907?

Answers To Thought Questions.

1. The plan to make one state out of the territory and Okla. was called "single" statehood. The plan to make two states was called "double" statehood.

2. It helped to bring about statehood for Oklahoma.

3. It showed the people the importance of statehood.

4. They campaigned for statehood so they drew up the Constitution immediately.

5. The constitution was originally formed in democratic style.

6. They made their campaign on various issues.

2. Activities -

1. Debate.

2. List 5 privileges of which the inhabitants are deprived.

3. Make a poster.

4. Themes:

1. Sequoyah Convention

2. Enabling Act.

3. Progressive features of Okla. Constitution

4. Constitutional Convention

3. Test Exercise

1. No 6. yes

2. yes 7. yes

3. yes 8. no

4. yes 9. yes

5. no 10. yes.

Chapter XVII

Events Since Statehood

A. Review:

Oklahoma Territory	High Court
Indian Territory	Governor
principal chief	"intermarried"
House of Kings	Tahlequah
Dawes Commission	Curtis

1. The CURTIS Act abolished Indian Tribal Courts.
2. The Western part of Okla. was called OKLAHOMA.
3. A white man who married an Indian woman was called an INTERMARRIED citizen.
4. The upper house of the Creek Council was called HOUSE OF KINGS.
5. The committee which attempted to induce the Indians to give up their tribal ~~customs~~ ownership of land was the DAWES COMMISSION.
6. The eastern half of Oklahoma was called INDIAN TERRITORY.
7. The national female seminary of the Cherokees was located at TAHEQUAH.
8. The chief officer of the Chickasaws was the GOVERNOR.
9. The chief court of the Creek nation was called HIGH COURT.

10. The highest official of the Choctaws was Principal Chief

B. Thought Questions.

1. Why was the Capital removed to Okla. City from Guthrie before 1913?
2. Why was Bruce sharply criticized by many during his administration?
3. How is the number of state representatives in Congress determined?
4. What did Oklahoma contribute toward the winning of the World War?
5. Why was there much discontent among laboring men and farmers after the war?
6. Why did Walton acquire many enemies during his administration?
7. What training did Trapp have for the office of Governor?
8. How did he restore public confidence in state government?

C. Activities.

GOVERNORS	OUTSTANDING Achievement.
HASKELL	Removed the capital.
CRUCE	Saved the state money for schools.
WILLIAMS	His war administration was outstanding.
ROBERTSON	Maintained political peace in legislation.
WALTON	Indorsement of the Farmer Labour League.
TRAPP	cut down state expenses.