

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

INDEX TO THE CHRONICLES, 1965

The Annual Index to *The Chronicles*, Vol. XLIII, 1965 compiled by Mrs. Rella Looney, Archivist, is now ready for free distribution to those who receive the quarterly magazine. Orders for this Annual Index should be sent to the Administrative Secretary, Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 73105

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL PROJECTS

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF THE XVII CENTURY

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of the XVII Century completed two outstanding, historical projects in Oklahoma in 1963 and in 1965. The first was in commemoration of the King Charles II Charter of 1663, which established Carolina as a Province, a wide strip of country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, now including Oklahoma as one of the seventeen states in the region across the United States. This project was suggested as a part of the Tercentenary celebration of the King Charles II Charter sponsored by the states of North and South Carolina to be observed in the seventeen-state region, and was adopted by the Oklahoma Society of the Colonial Dames XVII Century, in its meeting at Tulsa — June, 1963 —, Mrs. Sturgis Darling, President as a part of the Society's national and state program of marking historic sites. The event of the King Charles II Charter was observed through the work of a special committee — Mrs. Ralph J. Dorr of Cherokee, Chairman. Members of the Colonial Dames XVII Century from over the state were present on December 2, 1963, for the dedication of an oak tree planted on the Oklahoma Historical Society grounds — west side south of the front walk to the Historical Building, Oklahoma City. An on-site marker was placed at the foot of the tree, giving a note on the great British grant of 1663 from King Charles II — "King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, 'Defender of the Faith,' &c." Mr. Elmer L. Fraker, Administrative Secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society, made brief remarks during the dedication program. He presented a fine, facsimile print of the King Charles II Charter in script, full size — for the library of the State Society, Colonial Dames XVII Century. The bronze plaque of the marker beside the tree reads:

BY KING CHARLES II CHARTER, 1663
CAROLINA INCLUDED OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma was a part of Carolina, a strip of land from the Atlantic to the Pacific by English grant. This event commemorated by the Society of Colonial Dames XVII Century, 1963.

Oklahoma Historical Society, 1963

Another Oklahoma historical project, its background deep in American history, was completed by the National Society of the Colonial Dames XVII Century with the placing of a bronze bust of Pocahontas in the American Indian Hall of Fame park at Anadarko, Oklahoma, at dedication ceremonies held there by the officers and members of the National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians on October 15, 1965, the President, Dr. Muriel H. Wright, presiding. The Oklahoma Society of Colonial Dames XVII C was represented at the dedication by Mrs. J. Ross Wildman, State President and other members of the organization. The raising of funds for the project by voluntary donations from the different state chapters was approved in the Annual Conference of the National Society of Colonial Dames XVII C at Washington D.C., in April, 1964, and was sponsored by the President General, Mrs. Thomas Burchett of Ashland, Kentucky, and her National officers with Mrs. Olen Delaney of Oklahoma City as Chairman of the Committee of the Pocahontas Fund. Mr. Kenneth F. Campbell of the Art Department of Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire, Wisconsin (formerly with East Central State College, Ada, Oklahoma) was commissioned to sculpture the portrait bust of Pocahontas. This famous American woman in history was an elect of the American Indian Hall of Fame for the honor, having been nominated by Governor J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia, in 1960. The sculptured portrait of Pocahontas in bronze was unveiled under the auspices of the National Society of Colonial Dames XVII C at the old Tower Church, Jamestown, Virginia, on April 15, 1965, a beautiful day with a large crowd in attendance.

The Memorial Address given by Dr. Muriel H. Wright at the unveiling program at the Old Tower Church, Jamestown follows here, a number of requests having been received for this brief history of Pocahontas, which appeared in *The Review* published by the National Society for June, 1965:

President General, Mrs. Burchett; National Chairman, Pocahontas Fund, Mrs. Delaney; Members and Honored Guests of the National Society of Colonial Dames of the XVII Century:



Pocahontas
Bronze portrait bust set for Dedication
American Indian Hall of Fame, Anadarko
October 15, 1965



Program participants of the
Colonial Dames XVII Century.
Mr. Kenneth F. Campbell,
Sculptor
(far left)



Descendants of Pocahontas
Among many present
Grandmother, Mother, Daughter
of the 11th Generation

Unveiling Ceremony of Pocahontas Bronze
in the Old Tower Church, Jamestown, Virginia
April 14, 1965

It is indeed a pleasure to appear on this program commemorating one of the early events in this history of our country as well as in remembrance of a great American woman. We speak of the marriage of John Rolfe of a fine old English family and Pocahontas (or Matoaka), the "dearest daughter" of Chief Powhatan, head of the Confederacy of several Indian tribes of Virginia — the Rappahannock, the Mattaponi, the Powhatan, the Potomac and others of the Algonquian speaking family among the American Indians.

The marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas took place 351 years ago — probably April 15—, in this very region where we are gathered in the Jamestown Church to unveil a bronze portrait of the Indian maiden called "Princess Pocahontas" by the English.

This year is also an anniversary event — the 60th Anniversary — of the founding of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of the XVII Century. Those who become members of this Society are required to prove their lineage from ancestors who lived in America in the Seventeenth Century — that is, the 1600's. In the early part of this Century, Virginia included the region along the Atlantic Seaboard — even what is now New England — to the Spanish settlements in Florida. Therefore, the history of Jamestown and its colonists, and especially the true story of Pocahontas has been accorded a place of significance for some of the projects in art, education, history and Christian culture promoted by the National Society of Colonial Dames of the XVII Century.

We first find the story of how a little Indian girl of twelve years saved the life of Captain John Smith as he was about to receive the stroke of death at the hands of Chief Powhatan's warriors. This is told in Smith's own book, *General Historie of Virginia*, written in 1624. In the dedication of his volume, the Captain states: "In the utmost of many extremities that blessed Pocahontas, the great King's daughter of Virginia did save my life."

Pocahontas is truly known in American History as a remarkable person who had an important place in the play for power between Powhatan's Confederated tribes and the early English settlers at Jamestown, Virginia. In Smith's time, she personally brought food on several occasions to the starving colonists. After Smith left Virginia, she was abducted in 1613 and taken to Jamestown where she was held as a hostage against Indian attacks on the colony. She lived and was treated with kindness in the home of the Reverend Alexander Whitaker while here. She was friendly with the women of the colony. She showed them how to prepare the food found in this country, and helped nurse the sick. She herself received Christian religious instruction, was baptized in the Church and was given the name "Rebecca."

During the year, John Rolfe, a young widower described as "an honest, discreet man of much commendation," became interested in Pocahontas and finally addressed his well-known letter to Governor Dale, expressing his deep feeling for her, and asking that he be allowed to marry her. In those days, the life of the people was along strict lines laid down by the rules of the Parish Church, Pocahontas had grown up in the Indian way in her tribal village yet she was happy among the people of Jamestown and liked John Rolfe. They were married in the Church in April, 1614, the bride wearing a tunic of white muslin, and a long robe of rich material. Her father, Powhatan, was not present though he had given his consent to the marriage and sent her a string of pearls. Governor Dale gave her an Italian ring. The couple made their home near the now lost town of Henrico, Virginia, where

Rolf grew tobacco and discovered a special way to cure and pack the leaf that promoted the tobacco industry, thus establishing the economic life of the colonists and creating a great, new trade in England across the Atlantic.

A son was born to the Rolfs, whom they named Thomas for Governor Thomas Dale. They visited England in 1616, sailing down the James River in the ship *Treasurer*, taking with them their little son and a party of Indian relatives and friends of Pocahontas, two half sisters, a brother-in-law and four Indian girls.

In England, the Rolfs and their party lived well in a substantial residence. Pocahontas was entertained royally, visited Queen Anne, attended the theatre, and was everywhere acclaimed for she carried herself with dignity "as a daughter of a King," and was highly respected.

She was visited by George Percy and Sir Walter Raleigh, now an elderly man. Percy, the son of the Earl of Northumberland, had gone to Virginia with the first colonists, and was at Jamestown in 1607. He bowed to Pocahontas, swept off his hat, kissed her hand, and reminded her that they had been friends in Virginia. Sir Walter Raleigh, himself knelt before her, saying that since he was not allowed at court he was fortunate to kiss the hand of such a beautiful princess.

Pocahontas continued to carry herself well through all this great acclaim yet some of her experiences were hard on her. She disliked heartily the stares of the crowds; the cobblestone streets hurt her feet when she walked there. It was hot in London, and the stench from the gutters was terrible. The climate did not agree with her and her Indian relatives and friends. She and others became victims of tuberculosis that depleted their strength. At last, the Rolfs turned homeward toward America. When they were about to sail out to sea in 1617, Pocahontas contracted an illness in an epidemic that swept England and brought death to many at the time. It is recorded in the Church of Gravesend: "It pleased God at Gravesend to take Pocahontas to his mercy in about the two and twentieth year of her age. She died agreeably to her life, a most sincere and pious Christian." She was buried in the chancel of St. George's Church, Gravesend, England, on March 21, 1617. Captain John Smith writing of her death said: "Poor little maid, I sorrowed much for her thus early death and even now cannot think of it without grief, for I felt toward her as if she were mine own daughter."

Little Thomas Rolf was ill when his parents were about to set out on their journey home to Virginia so he remained in the care of Rolf's brother, was educated in England, and returned to America as a young man. He married Jane Poythres and from this couple descended some of the interesting and distinguished families in Virginia.

James Kirke Paulding after a journey through the Old Dominion State wrote of the Virginians in 1817: "Fortitude, valor, perseverance, industry and little Pocahontas were their tutelary deities."

The decade before the Civil War saw writers in the North making attacks on the life and fabulous stories told by John Smith in his *General Historic of Virginia*. The battle of words continued bitter against him after the War, and some northern writers even attacked John Rolf and Pocahontas in their role in American history.

The Virginians rallied to the defense of John Smith. No less than the grandson of Patrick Henry, William Wirt Henry, lawyer, statesman and President of the American Historical Association wrote

on the history of Jamestown, never doubting that the success of the colony depended on John Smith. Henry's opinion of Pocahontas was that she was "A guardian angel which has developed into a great people, among whom our own dependants have ever been conspicuous for true nobility." Wyndham Robertson who served as Virginia's governor wrote a study of Pocahontas and her descendants through her marriage to John Rolfe, proving among them such notable families as the Bollings, Branches, Lewises and Pages.

Then, in 1899, a Hungarian historian, Lewis Kropf, examined documents having to do with Smith's *General Historie*, and declared the Captain a liar. If he was undependable in Hungarian history how could his stories on Virginia be true? However, recently — 1960, Laura Polany Striker, native of Vienna and trained at the University of Budapest, has re-examined Smith's historical accounts of his exploits against the Turks in Hungarian wars. She has concluded that Captain John Smith was a "valiant fighter, an acute historian and chronicler as well." It logically follows that his stories of his exploits in Virginia, and especially his accounts relating to Pocahontas are true. Dr. Striker's researches are pointed out by Marshall Pickwick of Washington and Lee University in *American Heritage* (October, 1958).

Many sculptured pieces and memorials have been done on Pocahontas. The portrait of her saving the life of John Smith is a large painting in the rotunda of the new capitol at Washington, D.C. The painting of Pocahontas by an unknown artist when she was in England now hangs in the National Gallery of Art of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The features in this painting — showing something of her Indian beauty but more of her character — have been taken as the model for the face and countenance of the bronze portraits of Pocahontas presented here today, by the Colonial Dames of the XVII Century to the American Indian Hall of Fame in Anadarko, Oklahoma, where her part in the founding of our country will be called to mind among other bronze portrait busts of notable American Indians in history.

A PLEA FOR THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, IN 1926

The Wichita Eagle (Kansas) for June 22, 1926, reports the visit of the Assistant Curator of the American Section of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, at the camp of the Marland Archaeological Expedition on the west side of the Arkansas River in Kay County. His observation pointed out that the Oklahoma Historical Society should have generous bequests and gifts of funds to carry on its program in state history — to preserve its records and a knowledge of its arts and crafts and culture. Mr. E. W. Marland's financial help toward the Archaeological Expedition in 1926 was a beginning in this direction, the results of which are seen in the museum exhibits (Ferdinandina collection, etc.) of the Historical Society today—forty years later. In recent years, the Society has had other gifts that have helped to carry on its program in the state, including the restoration of Fort Washita by Mr. Ward Merrick and continuance of the roadside Historical Markers since 1952, by interested persons and organizations — citizens

of Tulsa and of Kingfisher, the 89'ers of Oklahoma City, the Oklahoma Petroleum Council to mention a few. Some large monuments of stone with historical inscriptions have been erected by the Society assisted by donations from interested persons.

Yet, the visiting curator made two comments that might be reiterated to the effect that the Oklahoma Historical Society today (1966) has made great progress on "slender resources" through the years but needs "more liberal provision" to maintain and present properly the history — both background and attainments — of the great State of Oklahoma.

WHISTLER PLEADS FOR SUPPORT OF HISTORICAL BODY

Easterner urges aid for Oklahoma Society
Visits camp near Ponca City

PONCA CITY, OKLA., June 21 —

The camp of the Marland archaeological expedition, now operating on the Arkansas river, 20 miles northeast of Ponca City, under the direction of the Oklahoma Historical society and under the immediate charge of Otto P. Spring and Henry C. (Doc) Robertson, has had an interesting visitor here in the person of Don Whistler, who is assistant curator of the American section of the museum of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Whistler is an Oklahoma product, being a native of Lincoln county. He is a member of the Sac and Fox Indian tribe and was educated at the University of Oklahoma. He has been with the museum at Philadelphia for two years past. He is spending part of his vacation visiting relatives at Norman and then goes to Arizona before returning to the east. He has spent several days at the camp of the Marland expedition and manifested great enthusiasm over the discoveries that are being unearthed there.

Although Mr. Whistler is now identified with an eastern institution, he has not lost any interest in what is being done in kindred lines in Oklahoma. He seems to have kept in close touch with the work that has been done in the way of archaeological excavation and research under the auspices of the Oklahoma Historical society during the past year and is quite enthusiastic regarding the results. In discussing this work while here, he especially emphasized the importance of continuing such efforts in Oklahoma at this time. He expressed the opinion that Oklahoma people should see to it that the historical society should be properly and adequately supported in its efforts in such a line.

In part, Mr. Whistler said: "The population of Oklahoma not only includes more Indians and more people of Indian descent than that of any other state in the union, but the percentage of the same is due to increase with the continuance of inter-racial marriages. For this reason, if for no other, at least one such institution in the state as the Oklahoma Historical society should be enabled to gather and preserve complete in its library and museum thoroughly representative collections which will serve to illustrate the arts and crafts, life, customs, culture, religious beliefs and rites, ceremonial practices and folk lore of the native American race. The historical society has made a good start on slender resources. Its quarters are badly overcrowded and congested—it needs more room and modern equipment and it should have

much more liberal provision made for the continuance of its field work and collections.

Sooner State To Wealthy

"In this connection I want to state that the great museum with which I am associated does not draw a single dollar from the treasury of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. On the contrary, all of the funds for its maintenance, expansion, new equipment and additional collections comes in the form of bequests, donations and gifts from wealthy citizens of the city and state. Oklahoma has as much wealth, in proportion to its population, as Pennsylvania. It certainly has as many wealthy people, proportionately, as Pennsylvania—people who should appreciate the fact that great wealth brings with it obligations no less than opportunities and privileges. With an institution as efficiently directed and as keenly alive to the service which it seeks to render as the Oklahoma Historical Society is, it should not have to be continually striving for the modest sums necessary to the successful prosecution such enterprises as those in which it has been engaged during the past year.

"The Indian of today is traveling the white man's road." Not many years hence, the traditions, customs and keepsakes of the Indian people will be but fading memories. The people of Oklahoma should see to it that the mementoes of Indian life, even of the period which has just ended, shall be preserved. Otherwise, in less than a century, it may be necessary for Oklahoma people including even those who may still call themselves Indians, to go to the big museums of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington if they would study the arts and crafts and other evidences of Indian culture and customs. The Indian People as a race, are not vanishing but their age-old customs and handicrafts and ceremonial life are fast disappearing.

Not Places of Amusement

"There is a prevalent opinion to the effect that museums are to be classed as places of amusement. This is erroneous, for the true museum is an educational institution. No one can question the fact that any person of even average intelligence can learn more from a personal inspection of an object than one can from reading a written description of the same. True education includes more than merely school buildings and curricula and instructors. The museum is an essential part of every well developed educational system. And, moreover, it is worthy of remark, in this connection, the true museum is not a junk shop, filled with all manner of curious but irrelevant specimens.

"As I have already stated, Oklahoma is not a poor state. Its men of wealth should appreciate the privilege of making the cultural future of the state their debtor. Indeed, they have an opportunity to render a real and lasting service as patrons of such a line of research that could scarcely be rated as less than monumental. Mr. Mariand has set a good precedent in making possible the present excavations in Kay county and it is certainly to be hoped that other men of means, equally public spirited, may aid in continuing the splendid work thus begun, for Oklahoma is rich in other fields that would abundantly justify similar efforts at exploration."

PUBLICATIONS OF OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A list of the publications of the Oklahoma Historical Society, covering the period 1921 to 1965,—both available and out of print—has been prepared by Marion B. Atkins, Assistant in the Library, and is presented here as a matter of record. Prices of bound volumes and single issues of *The Chronicles*, available at this date are listed. Prices are given for the *Cumulative Index—The Chronicles of Oklahoma, 1921-1959*, and for any listed publication that is available. These may be ordered from the Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105, with check made payable to the Oklahoma Historical Society.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1. *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*
A quarterly publication, 1921 to present, Volumes 1-43. See following list for available issues and prices.
2. *Cumulative Index—The Chronicles of Oklahoma, 1921-1959*, Vols. 1-37. Price per copy \$15.00.
3. *Annual Index—The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, pamphlet form, beginning with 1959. Sent free upon request.
4. "100 Years ago in the Indian Territory—The Civil War in Oklahoma, June 1, 1861—June 30, 1865. Day-by-Day Events" compiled by George H. Shirk. A mimeographed account.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma Available For Sale

September, 1965

Bound Volumes:

- 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, All priced at \$15.00 each.
 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. All priced at \$ 8.00 each.

Unbound Issues at \$3.50 each:

Vol. 1	.....	#2
Vol. 2	.....	#2, 3
Vol. 3	.....	#1, 3, 3, 4
Vol. 4	.....	#2, 3, 4
Vol. 5	.....	#2
Vol. 6	.....	#3
Vol. 7	.....	#3, 3, 4
Vol. 8	.....	#1
Vol. 9	.....	#3, 4
Vol. 10	.....	#3, 2, 4
Vol. 11	.....	#1, 3
Vol. 12	.....	#1, 3
Vol. 13	.....	#1, 3
Vol. 14	.....	#2, 3
Vol. 15	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 16	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 17	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4

Unbound Issues at \$1.50 each:

Vol. 18	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 19	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 20	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 21	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 22	.....	#2, 3, 4
Vol. 23	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 24	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 25	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 26	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 27	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 28	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 29	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 30	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 31	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 32	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 33	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 34	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 35	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 36	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 37	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 38	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 39	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 40	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 41	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 42	.....	#1, 2, 3, 4
Vol. 43	.....	#1, 2, 3

BROCHURES:

1. *A Brief Pictorial History of Oklahoma, 1944-1954.*
2. *Oklahoma Historical Society Semi-Centennial Pictorial Issue of Oklahoma, 1957.* Price, 25c (twenty-five cents).
3. *Mark of Heritage—Historical Highway Markers in the State of Oklahoma,* placed by Oklahoma Historical Society and the cooperation of Oklahoma State Highway Commission, 1948-1957. Price, 50c (fifty cents).
4. *History of Oklahoma Historical Society* by Thom. H. Doyle, 1935.
5. *Oklahoma Historical Society* by Grant Foreman (1937).

HISTORICAL FOLDERS:

1. "Fourteen Flags Over Oklahoma" by Muriel H. Wright. Editorial Department of the Oklahoma Historical Society.
2. "Oklahoma Symbols"—Presented by the Oklahoma Historical Society, 1955. Price, 15c (fifteen cents).
3. "World's Greatest Horse Races"—Runs for Oklahoma Homes. Presented by the Oklahoma Historical Society, 1966. Price, 15c (fifteen cents).
4. Oklahoma Historical Society. Annual Tour.

HISTORICAL SHEETS:

1. *Memorial Scroll—The Confederate Indian Brigade, 1861-1865.* (Civil War)
Indian Staff and Line Officers who Commanded Approximately 11,875 Troops from the Nations of the Indian Territory, Confederate States Army. Compiled by the Oklahoma Historical Society. Price, 25c (twenty-five cents).
2. *Memorial Scroll—Indian Home Guard, 1862-1865.* (Civil War)
First, Second and Third Regiments, Indian Staff and Line Officers who Commanded the Troops from the Nations of the Indian Territory, Serving in the Indian Home Guard Regiments, United States Army. Compiled by the Oklahoma Historical Society. Price, 25c (twenty-five cents).
3. *Official Seals of the Five Civilized Tribes.*
Prints in colors, from original paintings in the Oklahoma Historical Society. Price, 10c (ten cents).
4. Mimeographed Informative Sheet: "Oklahoma" (available free).
5. Mimeographed Informative Sheet: "Brief Biography of the Governors of Oklahoma" (available free).

MAPS:

1. *Civil War Centennial Map of Oklahoma, 1963.*
Compiled by Muriel H. Wright, Oklahoma Historical Society and LeRoy H. Fischer, Oklahoma State University at Stillwater, Oklahoma. Prepared by Oklahoma State Highway Department.
2. *The Chisholm Trail*
Made by the Engineering Department of the Oklahoma State Highway Commission, 1933 and filed with the Oklahoma Historical Society. Price, 15c (fifteen cents).
3. *Texas Cattle Trail*
Also called: The Western Cattle Trail, Abilene and Ft. Dodge Trail, Ft. Griffin-Ft. Dodge Trail, and Dodge City Trail. Made by the Engineering Department of the Oklahoma State Highway Commission, 1933 and filed with the Oklahoma Historical Society. Price, 15c (fifteen cents).

Note: Numbers 2 & 3 are printed on same sheet, back to back.

REPRINTS

From *THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA*, not available unless otherwise noted:

1. "A Journal of the Dragoon Campaign of 1834"—Sergeant Hugh Evans. Compiled and edited by Fred S. Perrine and Grant Foreman. Vol. 3, #3, Autumn (Sept.), 1925.
2. "The Great Lottery" by A. Emma Estill. Vol. 9, #4, December, 1931.
3. "A Survey of Tribal Records in the Archives of the United States Government in Oklahoma" by Grant Foreman. Vol. 11, #1, March, 1933.
4. "A Journal of One Hundred Years Ago in the Region of Tulsa" by James H. Gardner. Vol. 11, #2, Summer, 1933.
5. "The Cheyenne-Arapaho Country" by E. E. Dale. Vol. 20, #4, December, 1942.
6. "The Lost Captain" by James Henry Gardner. Vol. 21, #3, Fall (September), 1943.
7. "First Hospitals in Tulsa" by Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S. Vol. 22, #1, Spring, 1944.
8. "Beginning of the Oklahoma State Hospital Association" by Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S. Vol. 22, #2, Autumn, 1944.
9. "James Hugh McBirney" by Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S. Vol. 22, #3, Autumn, 1944.
10. "Cherokee Occupance in the Oklahoma Ozarks and Prairie Plains" by Leslie Hewes. Vol. 22, #3, Autumn, 1944.
11. "James Sanford Davenport—Lawyer, Statesman and Judge" by Thomas H. Doyle. Vol. 22, #4, Winter, 1944-1945.
12. "Free Land Hunters of the Southern Plains" and "Oklahoma, the Land of Promise" by Carl Coke Rister. Vol. 22, #4, Winter 1944-45; Vol. 23, #1, Spring, 1945.
13. "Tulsa's Water Resources—Springs and Spavinaw" by Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S. Vol. 23, #1, Spring, 1945.
14. "Geology Applied, By the People For the People" by Robert H. Dott. Vol. 23, #2, Autumn, 1945.
15. "The Abortive Territory of Cimarron" by Oscar A. Kinchen. Vol. 23, #3, Autumn, 1945.
16. "Jane Heard Clinton" by Angie Debo. Vol. 24, #1, Spring, 1946.
17. "Old Navajoe" by E.E. Dale. Vol. 24, #2, Summer, 1946.
18. "The Nonpartisan League in Oklahoma" by Gilbert C. Pite. Vol. 24, #2, Summer, 1946.
19. "The First Hospital and Training School for Nurses in the Indian Territory, New Oklahoma" by Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S. Vol. 25, #2, Autumn, 1947.

20. "The Indian Territory Medical Association" by Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S.
Vol. 26, #1, Spring, 1948.
21. "John A. Simpson—Franklin D. Roosevelt Letters on the Agricultural Situation, 1932-1937" by annotation of Gilbert C. Pile.
Vol. 26, #3, Autumn, 1948.
22. "Tullesawee Mission" by Virginia E. Lauderdale.
Vol. 26, #3, Autumn, 1948.
23. "Indian Treaty Making" by G. E. E. Lindquist.
Vol. 26, #4, Winter, 1948-1949.
24. "Beginning of the International Petroleum Exposition and Congress" by Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S.
Vol. 26, #4, Winter, 1948-1949.
25. "Two Mississippi Valley Frontiers" by E. E. Dale.
Vol. 26, #4, Winter, 1948-1949.
26. "The Squatters in No Man's Land" by Oscar A. Kinchen.
Vol. 26, #4, Winter, 1948-1949.
27. "The Founding of Stillwater" by Berlin Bass Chapman.
Vol. 27, #1, Spring, 1948.
28. "Pioneer Women Teachers of Oklahoma 1820-1860"
by Ethel McMillan.
Vol. 27, #1, Spring, 1948.
29. "Recent Archeological Research in Oklahoma—1846-1948"
by Robert E. Bell.
Vol. 27, #2, Autumn, 1949.
30. "A Diary Account of A Creek Boundary Survey" by Carl Coke Risher and Bryan W. Lovelace.
Vol. 27, #3, Autumn, 1949.
31. "Oklahoma's Educational Heritage" by Oscar William Davison.
Vol. 27, #4, Winter, 1949-1950.
32. "German in Okarcho, 1885-1902" by W. A. Willbrand, Ph.D.
Vol. 28, #3, Autumn, 1950.
33. "Thomas J. Palmer, Frontier Publicist" by Jack L. Cross.
Vol. 28, #4, Winter, 1950-1951.
34. "Survey of Education in Eastern Oklahoma from 1907 to 1915" by Joe C. Jackson.
Vol. 29, #2, Summer, 1951.
35. "The Five Great Indian Nations" by Jessie Randolph Moore.
Vol. 29, #2, Autumn, 1951.
36. "In Bilingual Old Okarcho" by W. A. Willbrand, Ph.D.
Vol. 29, #3, Autumn, 1951.
37. "Territorial Magazines" by Esther Witcher.
Vol. 29, #4, Winter, 1951-1952.
38. "The National Congress of American Indians" by N. B. Johnson.
Vol. 30, #2, Summer, 1952.
39. "The Life and Times of Jeff Thompson Parks" by T. L. Ballenger.
Vol. 30, #2, Summer, 1952.
40. "William Bennett Bizzell—Bibliophile and Builder" by Morris L. Wardell.
Vol. 30, #3, Autumn, 1952.

41. "First Oil and Gas Well in Tulsa County" by Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S.
Vol. 30, #3, Autumn, 1952.
42. "The American Indian as Conservationist" by N. B. Johnson.
Vol. 30, #3, Autumn, 1952.
43. "St. Mary's of the Quapaws" by Velma Nieberding.
Vol. 31, #1, Spring, 1953.
44. "The Tawoyas Indians--In Frontier Trade and Diplomacy, 1719-1758" by Elizabeth Ann Harper.
Vol. 31, #2, Autumn, 1953.
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