

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN

By George H. Shirk

The Oklahoma Historical Society has at last corrected Oklahoma's long neglect of one of its greater citizens, United States Senator Robert L. Owen. Oklahoma must share with Virginia the great heritage represented in this remarkable man, and in every sense of the word these two states joined in a common cause when at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, September 25, 1971 special ceremonies¹ at Spring Hill Cemetery at Lynchburg, Virginia placed for the first time, and more than two decades after his death, a fitting tribute and memorial marker at his grave.

Robert L. Owen was born February 2, 1856 in the old Latham house at the corner of Ninth and Court Streets in Lynchburg. His parents, each in their respective ancestry represented the finest that the heritage of two great cultures had to offer.

His mother was Narcissa Chisholm of Webbers Falls, where she was born October 3, 1831. As a youth she had been sent to Evansville, Indiana to be educated. Later and while teaching at Morristown, Tennessee she met Robert L. Owen, then a locating engineer for the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. They were married in the home of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The Reverend David Sullins officiated. The name Sullins² has lived on in the institution that he founded, Sullins College at Bristol, Virginia.

Mr. Owen later became president of the railroad, and when Robert was a youth the family moved to the finest of

¹The preparation of this article would have been impossible but for the help of Mrs. Lib Wiley, feature writer for the *Lynchburg Advance*.

²The name "Sullins" is not unknown in Oklahoma. Judge Edgar Sullins Vaught, long time United States District Judge and a member of the Board of the Society, was likewise named for Rev. David Sullins.



(From *The News & The Daily Advance* Lynchburg, Virginia — 1972)

**PLAQUE UNVEILED TO HONOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT LATHAM OWEN**

Ceremonies conducted under the auspices of the Oklahoma Historical Society, at the gravesite of Robert Latham Owen in Spring Hill Cemetery, in the unveiling of a plaque honoring this well-known Cherokee, Lynchburg native and three-term U. S. Senator from Oklahoma. Taking part were (from left) Earl Boyd Pierce, General Counsel of the Cherokee Nation; George H. Shirk, Oklahoma Historical Society; and Circuit Judge William Sweeney of Lynchburg, Chairman of the event.

Lynchburg homes, Point of Honor, now a historic site of major significance and on the National Register.

The details of his mother's return to Indian Territory in July, 1873 following the death of Mr. Owen are well known and it is not intended that this be a chronicle of the life of Senator Owen.³

Senator Owen made his home in Washington after his determination not to seek re-election to the United States Senate in the Fall of 1924. There he died on July 19, 1947; and he was buried in the Owen family plot in Lynchburg with the sole marker being that of a single shaft bearing only the name Owen and intended to mark the entire plot.

Senator Owen had been honored by Lynchburg before, when on October 16, 1936, with the Senator present, the City Council of Lynchburg dedicated a plaque at the northeast corner of Ninth and Court Streets. It is presently in service marking the site of his birth and reads:

*In a house on this site on February 2, 1856
was born Robert Latham Owen, U.S. Senator
from Oklahoma and co-patron of the Federal
Reserve Act. His family were prominent in
the civic and cultural development of Lynch-
burg for four generations.*

The literal accuracy of the plaque is attested by the original Owen family plot in the city's first cemetery, now closed for further interments, wherein is the grave of Owen Owen, the great grandfather of Senator Owen.⁴ Beside him are interred also other members of the Owen family,

³There have been several worthwhile articles on Senator Owen in *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*. See, for example, Belcher, "Political Leadership of Robert L. Owen," *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXI, No. 4 (Winter 1953-54).

⁴See Lucy H. Raber, *Behind the Old Brick Wall*, Lynchburg, 1909, for a complete story of the old Lynchburg Cemetery. On pages 62 and 63 are the details of Jane Owen, wife of Owen, including the well-known story, there reported as "pure heresy" that it was the Senator's great-grandmother, JANE, who from her garden provided Thomas Jefferson with the tomato that he consumed "with evident relish" and thus proved that love apples were not poisonous.

although the Senator, his parents and his wife rest side by side in the more recent Spring Hill Cemetery. In this cemetery, by remarkable coincidence, rests Carter Glass. These two men alone, as co-authors of the Federal Reserve Act, did so much to bring financial stability to the United States.

The reason is unclear as to why no headstone or other distinctive marking has honored the Senator's resting place. For some time the Board of the Oklahoma Historical Society under the special urging of Earl Boyd Pierce, General Counsel to the Cherokee Nation, had been seeking a way to correct the deficiency and to pay tribute to this most prominent Cherokee.

Through acquaintance with S. Allen Chambers, Jr. of Lynchburg, now on the Washington staff of the office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, contact was made with his aunt, Mrs. E. Alban Watson of Lynchburg, long prominent in historical affairs. She in turn secured the cooperation of the Historic Lynchburg Foundation. Mrs. William McK. Massie, the current president of the Foundation, appointed a local committee to plan the ceremonies and prevailed upon Judge William W. Sweeney, of the Sixth Judicial Circuit at Lynchburg to serve as chairman. The Lynchburg committee worked closely with officials of the Society.

Mrs. Douglas A. Robertson, a prominent Lynchburg attorney, served as chairman of the marker committee. A granite shaft was secured locally. A bronze plaque 24 inches in width and 40 inches in height was cast in Oklahoma City, bearing the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma and the Great Seal of the Cherokee Nation.

Governor David Hall formally presented the plaque to President Shirk at a special press conference on Thursday, September 23, 1971, with instructions that it be presented on behalf of the State of Oklahoma to the Historic Lynchburg Foundation.

Mr. W. W. Keeler, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, arranged transportation for an Oklahoma delegation to

attend the ceremonies and the plaque was carried from Oklahoma City to Lynchburg by the group.

At the last moment Chief Keeler was unable to attend and so the Oklahoma delegation consisted of George H. Shirk, Earl Boyd Pierce, Martin Hagarstrand, Director of the Cherokee National Historical society, and Don Ade of Muskogee, a Cherokee who served as a personal representative for Chief Keeler.

The plaque was delivered in Lynchburg upon arrival Friday afternoon, September 24, and through extraordinary effort of Baer and Sons, the stonemasons, it was installed during the night and was in perfect form for the dedicatory services the following morning.

The Oklahoma group were guests of the Lynchburg Foundation Friday evening at a special dinner and reception at the Boonesboro Country Club. Judge Sweeney served as master of ceremonies, and all guests were especially appreciative of the two separate aspects of the American heritage that had been brought together in the person of Senator Owen and then in turn by those present for the evening.

For the ceremony Saturday morning the weather cooperated perfectly. Judge Sweeney presided and the invocation was offered by the Reverend Henry D. Gasson, Assistant Director of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Lynchburg. Mayor Frank Read welcomed the large crowd of guests and turned the keys of the city to the Oklahoma delegation.

In response a tribute was paid by the President of the Oklahoma Historical Society who said in opening his remarks: "On behalf of Governor David Hall I consider it a rare honor to represent one of the newer states in our great Union, the forty-sixth, at this wonderful occasion held in the heart of one of its original states, that of the Old Dominion."

In the absence of Chief Keeler, Mr. Pierce read the remarks prepared by Mr. Keeler. Mr. Pierce reminded the

group that Senator Owen last year became the first person to be made a member of the newly created Cherokee Hall of Fame, in Tahlequah:

We are grateful for the many things he did for our state and the American Indian, and are proud to think of him as an Oklahoman and a part Cherokee. However, I surely recognize that the senator is a native son of Lynchburg and the great Commonwealth of Virginia which has given our nation more statesmen than any other state... Proud as we Oklahomans are of Senator Owen, I am glad that Oklahomans and Virginians can both share his memory and pay honor to him together as we are doing today... In view of Senator Owen's achievements, there is certainly plenty to share. This is particularly true of the members of the Cherokee tribe.

Following his graduation from Washington and Lee University with honors, Senator Owen went to Indian Territory and started as a teacher at the Cherokee orphanage at Salina where many of the residents were orphaned by the Civil War. He also later served education of young Cherokees as supervisor of the Cherokee National School system and became Indian Agent for the five civilized tribes and was attorney of the Cherokees.

Mr. Pierce continued:

Through his efforts, Eastern Cherokees won a judgment in the U. S. Supreme Court for some five million dollars. He later helped win a judgment for Western Cherokees for \$800,000. He drew up the act giving U.S. citizenship to every Indian in Indian Territory. These were big jobs.

But there is no telling how many hundreds of things he did for individual Cherokees and their families as an attorney. And he didn't let down when he became Oklahoma's first U.S. Senator in 1907... Senator Owen was a man who knew the secret of joining the best of the old with the best of the new... It is fitting that one of Virginia's greatest senators, Carter Glass, is buried in this same cemetery since Senator Glass and Senator Owen were responsible for one of the great pieces of legislation of this century (the Federal Reserve Banking Act)... It is significant too that he chose this peaceful area in which we are now located as his final resting place and that his wife, father and mother are also buried here.

Mr. Pierce told of Senator Owen's pride in his mother's Virginia heritage. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, in St. Louis, which honored Thomas Jefferson, "Senator Owen's mother painted six generations of

the distinguished Jefferson family. It was no coincidence that when she built her fine home in northeastern Oklahoma that she named it Monticello."

Robert Owen met the standards set in these verses of his mother. "He thought of his brothers on this earth. He did his best for them and he did it now."

Fill each hour with kind thoughts of brothers
 Let no dark dreams intrude on now;
 Think only to serve and please others,
 And, in so doing, do it "now."
 In life's greatest contests, self's small prize
 Ne'er should cloud our peaceful brow;
 Enjoy while you may God's blue skies;
 Sing, smile, laugh, and do your best — now.

Following the ceremony the Oklahoma guests were honored with a luncheon at the Dabney-Scott-Adams House, headquarters of the Foundation. The day was concluded by a visit to the grave of Mr. Owen and a tour of Point of Honor, now under restoration by the Foundation.

While it does seem that more than two decades is more time than would be required to pay tribute to one of Oklahoma's first two United States Senators, yet the hospitality of the hosts, the wonderful efforts of Mayor Read, Judge Sweeney, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Massie, and their respective committees, the glorious fall weather in some way did seem to make up for the delay.

FIRE MARSHALL'S REPORT ON THE HISTORIC COLONY SCHOOL

Fire destroyed this Historic School Building, built by John H. Seger, Superintendent of the School, along with the help of other settlers and the Indians in 1888 to 1890 (site in Washita County). The fire was discovered by John Butterbaugh, custodian of the present elementary school located on the same grounds. This was at 8:30 p.m. of 9/6/71.

The burned building was 36 x 100 ft., constructed of bricks which were molded and baked on the grounds by the superintendent and early day Indians. The building was two stories in height; walls were approximately 14 inches in thickness; a basement was located in the center of the building, and a bell tower was located at the east from center of building which was equal to three stories.

The interior walls and ceilings were wood lath and plaster; floors were wood and the roof was gable with wood shingles. This building was in very poor condition before the fire. All of the windows and doors were gone; much junk material was present in the building and interior walls were partially wrecked by vandals. Many previous small fires have occurred in this building through the years.

Mr. Gene Flaming, Principal of the Colony Elementary School, stated the Annual Cheyenne-Arapaho Pow-wow had been in session for four days; during this time a large group of people came in from all areas of the United States and several hundred were present. Each year at this Pow-wow; also, at the weekend Pow-wows held during the year, a concentrated effort is made to control the crowd and protect the school property, which is located immediately south of the park and camp grounds used for the Pow-wow.

Mr. Flaming stated that during school hours they usually were able to control the crowds, but after school hours and on Saturday and Sunday it was impossible to keep the children and young adults off the school grounds and out of the old Historic School Building, even though the Indians had their own police patrolling the area; also, county officers and Highway Patrol Officers were present at all times.

For years at each Pow-wow from one to three small fires have occurred in the old Historic Building and caused from smoking and parties going on in the building, however, due to heavy patrolling, the fires were quickly extinguished.

Mr. Adrian Crabb, Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. Flaming, Principal, stated the older building caused many

problems and for years had caused concern for the safety of the students. Even though the school children had strict orders to stay away from the building, they could not be controlled after school hours. Mr. Crabb stated plans were to demolish the building; then, the Historical Society expressed a desire to restore the building and this met with his approval. Mr. Crabb stated he sincerely wanted the building made safe, with a fence around it to keep unauthorized persons out, or wanted it torn down and the area cleaned up.

A number of area citizens were contacted concerning the site; all stated they were tired of the building being left there in its present state, but were happy to hear plans were started for its restoration.

No evidence of any kind could be found to indicate this fire was a malicious nature. No ill feelings could be found among school patrons or town people in general; one person expressed the fact that she welcomed the historic site in Colony, as the town needed the attraction for tourist.

Mrs. Harvey Weichel lives across the street north of the Pow-wow area; she stated she has witnessed many Pow-wows and many beautiful programs and dances are offered which are interesting, however, she did notice that this year's program was not as well organized as past Pow-wows and the children and adults, alike, were harder to control.

Undersheriff, Dave Dobbs, and Deputy Sheriff, T. K. Butler, were on the grounds for the four days and nights; stated it took all of the law enforcement officials, and then some, to control the large crowd and regular patrols were made by the abandoned school building trying to keep people away, but it was impossible to do. On several patrols evidence was found of drinking; also, one instance teenagers were found sniffing glue, and a total of 15 arrests were made during the Pow-wow for different offenses.

Custodian John Butterbaugh was interviewed by the Deputy Sheriff and the Undersigned Agent. John lives on the school ground with his family; his home is approximately

200 ft. in a southwest direction from the burned building, and John stated he kept a constant watch on all the buildings during the Pow-wow, since the Indian children used the school playground when school was not in session. Children and young adults were in the old building most all the time; it was impossible to keep them out and he has put out small fires on previous meetings.

John stated the Colony Fire Department was called at noon on Saturday to put out a fire in an old divan, which had started from children smoking; later in the evening, John again noticed smoke coming from the north end of the first floor area. This time he responded with a garden hose and found some children stamping out a fire which they had started in some junk lumber and trash.

Around 7:45 p.m., on Monday, 9/6/71, another fire broke out in the center of the building on the first floor. This fire, again, was put out by John and the children that set it; about 45 minutes later, John stated he looked back toward the building and heavy billows of smoke were coming from the basement area and was getting up on the first floor. He immediately called the Colony Fire Department. Chief Treadway stated that when they arrived with the fire truck, fire involved the entire building. It was necessary to call other towns for assistance. Flying embers were threatening the gymnasium, which is approximately 96 ft. away from the burning building; also, the classroom building, which is 135 ft. away.

Chief Treadway stated that Corn, Clinton, Weatherford, Cordell and Eakley sent men and fire equipment to help combat the fire. The fire was so large that nothing could be done to stop it and all efforts had to be made to keep exposed buildings from catching on fire. An elevated water tank is located on the school ground, but is not sufficient for a fire of this magnitude.

The fire completely destroyed the main building; also, a 26 X 33 ft. building joined by a 6 ft. hallway, which had been used for restrooms. This building was a single story with brick walls and was 16 ft. west from the main structure.

It is felt by all persons making this investigation that the fire was definitely set, either intentionally or accidentally, by children or young adults attending the Pow-wow. Much evidence was found of heavy drinking taking place in and around the building; possible, someone wanted to stir up some excitement — not realizing the fire would get out of control.

Mrs. Lena Seger Cronk and her granddaughter was on the scene Wednesday, 9/8/71. Mrs. Cronk stated they were at the old school building on Sunday, 9/5/71; Mrs. Cronk was deeply interested in the restoration of the building and was showing her granddaughter around the building. Mrs. Cronk stated children were in the building at this time, were smoking, and offered them some cigarettes. Mrs. Cronk related much of the history of the school and stated the building was restored in 1951, but has been wrecked again. Mrs. Cronk felt efforts should have been made long ago to restore the building and she also felt that children were responsible for the fire.

Three remaining walls were left after the fire, which were very dangerous. Mr. Mike Berman was contacted by the State Fire Marshal's Office concerning these walls and Mr. Berman stated they should be torn down.

County Commissioner Harvey Weichel and his men brought in a heavy crane and removed the taller sections of the walls. All debris from the fire should be removed soon and the basement filled to prohibit any student from being hurt.

—Julius Pierce, Agent
State Fire Marshal

September 13, 1971

— ALONG THE TRAIL —
REPORT ON THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SUBMITTED BY ELMER L. FRAKER
OCTOBER 20, 1971

When Martha Blaine, Chief Curator, took a leave of absence from the staff of the Oklahoma Historical Society (August 6, 1971), considerable reorganization was necessary

in the Museum. This reorganization was accomplished easily, because of the high quality of the Museum staff.

Ralph "Rocky" Jones was transferred from the evening staff to the position of Museum Curator and Joe Todd, who had been an in-training docent, took over the duties formerly performed by Mr. Jones. A new employee was added to the Museum staff, when Robert Conroy was placed in the position of Assistant Exhibits Technician.

A rather unusual condition exists on the third floor of the Historical Society Building, because of the new staff arrangements. All six members of the staff working on the third floor have an average age of 27 years. We call them the members of our kindergarten. All of them are bright, dedicated young people. We prophesy they will go far in the profession.

Two unusually fine additions have been made to the Museum collections this quarter. One was the acquiring, from Station WKY-TV, the first color camera ever to be used to make local broadcasts. It was also the first color television camera to be used west of the Mississippi. The other was the fine collection of materials that once belonged to Wiley Post, world-famous Oklahoma aviator, and part of the instruments from the plane he and Will Rogers were killed in at Point Barrow, Alaska. The Wiley Post collection was given to the Society by his brother, Gordon Post.

Mr. Jones has been singly honored by being invited to attend the American Association of State and Local History Seminar to be held at Old Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts, November 8 - 19. Several Museum staff members attended the Mountain-Plains Conference held in Lincoln, Nebraska, in September.

All documents now in the Museum's possession, which should be in other departments, are being transferred to those departments. An example of this is many items now in the Museum are being placed in the Indian Archives because they are archival materials rather than Museum pieces. The same can be said for transfers to the Library.

After nineteen years of dedicated service to the Oklahoma Historical Society, Miss Katherine Ringland has resigned. This quiet, little lady is loved by all who know her. As the Union Room Curator, she has done a wonderful job. Everyone regrets seeing this fine employee retire. The Society is not going to lose her entirely, however, because she is going to be a docent on the Museum staff, spending considerable time in the Union Room on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

A department of the Society that continues to grow by leaps and bounds is that of the Library. Since January 1, 1971, more than a half-million items have been added to its collections. Included in this list are U.S. District Court Records, Johnston County and Indian Territory Records, R. L. Williams Estate papers, and Selective Service Records.

In the Picture Division of the Library, a considerable volume has been handled, with 693 photographs being sent. Eight hundred and seventy-five rolls of genealogical film have been received.

Mrs. Simpson helped with a two-day genealogical workshop in Pawhuska. Mrs. Atkins and Mrs. Campbell attended the Special Library Association Workshop in Bethany.

Field trips for the Library were made by Mrs. Simpson when she spent one day in Perry at the Cherokee Strip Museum arranging for copying of research materials.

A new acquisition for the Library comes from the gift by the D.A.R. State Library of all their microfilm holdings on deposit with the Society.

Reports from the Historic Sites Department read like a repeat account. Progress is being made at every site.

At the Sequoyah Home, Mr. Humphrey is making great efforts to furnish the interior of the Sequoyah cabin as it was in the days when Sequoyah lived there. A work table, stools, chair, bed, cooking utensils, broom and other artifacts have

been installed which lend credence to its homey atmosphere.

Mrs. Costner has secured workers to clean out the barn and to refurbish the agricultural implements found therein at the Peter Conser facility. In the Peter Conser House, itself, continuing restoration is taking place. Modern kitchen cabinets have been removed as well as all electric switches and outlets. Minor repairs have been done to the walls and some have been repainted. The central heating and air-conditioning unit has been placed in the house and is working perfectly. Mrs. Costner says that plenty of good, pure water is now on hand for the site.

The County Commissioners have completed work on the access road and parking facilities at the Old Chief's House. As soon as the report has been received concerning those who have taken the test for Curator at this site, the Administrative Secretary will select one. When this is done, one of the finest historic sites in the possession of the Society will be functioning.

Using artifacts uncovered during the archaeological excavations made at Fort Washita, Mr. Fricke is installing displays, making use of such artifacts. A Fort Washita diorama is being made by Henry Klippell and should soon be installed.

Mrs. Lokey at the Chickasaw Council House, reports that the new glass entryway to the cover building has been constructed, affording better temperature control for the interior and making the building more easily accessible to the public. The Curator at the Chickasaw Council House has completed more than 1,000 individual files in making an inventory of the items on display and in storage there.

Mr. Bureman and the Administrative Secretary have made two trips to the Cabin Creek Battlefield, where ten granite markers have been set up, which indicate the approximate location of the various units of both the Confederate and Federal forces at the beginning of the battle. With the construction of a circle drive at the site and the building of a

good access road, it should be one of the more attractive historic sites owned by the Society.

Work is continuing on restoring the old Carnegie Library Building at Guthrie. The exterior of the building has been sandblasted and pointed and the contract has been let for refurbishing the vestibule and entrance area of the interior.

The Administrative Secretary has secured the services of Harold Bowen to take the place of Jack Roberts who resigned as custodian at the Guthrie site.

The Jim Thorpe House has been completely restored and is now ready for installation of interior furnishings. When this is done, a curator will be secured to take over the work at that place and the facility will be opened to the public.

This year has been a banner one from the standpoint of attendance at Historical Society Museums and Sites. There has been a slight decrease in attendance at the Main Museum brought about by the disruption of streets in the vicinity of the Historical Society Building. Despite this handicap, 215,000 people went through the Main Museum.

During the past twelve months the following number of people visited the various facilities of the Oklahoma Historical Society: Main Museum, 215,000; Chickasaw Council House, 5,500; Erin Springs Mansion, 3,700; Foreman Home, 2,065; Fort Washita, 80,000; Peter Conser House, 1,800; Sequoyah Home, 16,000; Sod House, 12,000. The Foreman Home and the Peter Conser House were not open for the full year, hence the figures at those two places are less than they would be on a year's basis.

The foregoing would indicate that more than 330,000 people visited the Museums and Sites of the Oklahoma Historical Society within the past twelve months.

Many groups of 4th, 5th and 6th graders from the Oklahoma City schools are taking training at the Society with ten well-trained docents doing the teaching. This program is

entitled, "Opening Doors to Education". Since its beginning on October 4, there have been an average of 260 children per day visiting the Museum four days a week. A trip through the Main Museum in the Oklahoma Historical Society Building will frequently show these groups gathered around their teacher examining artifacts and learning about some of the facts that made Oklahoma what it is. We consider this one of the most important programs being carried on by the Oklahoma Historical Society.

A drop in the production of microfilm has been observed in the Newspaper Department, as pointed out by Mr. Wettengel, due to the retirement of Mr. Tilly. This left Mrs. Moran as the sole operator during August. A new operator has taken the place made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Tilly.

The Newspaper Department Supervisor, Mr. Wettengel, gave a talk and used slides at the meeting of the Oklahoma City Arts Council on September 22. His talk told of the activities of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Besides the usual work of editing *The Chronicles*, Miss Wright has prepared ten short biographies for Choctaw History and has written one on-site marker inscription and two roadside marker inscriptions. She has made talks to the Oklahoma City Anthropological Society and appeared on the D. A. R. program.

One of the most unusual and distinguishing honors has come to Miss Wright from Mrs. Richard Nixon, wife of the President of the United States. This was a Certificate of Recognition for her efforts in the preservation of our national heritage. The Certificate was awarded to Miss Wright at the National Indian Women's Association Meeting at Lawton, at which time she was also the recipient of a Distinguished Service Award as the outstanding Indian woman of the twentieth century.

More than 1,000 pages of manuscript have been Xeroxed by Mrs. Looney and she has assisted 250 researchers in the

Indian Archives. Among outstanding researchers who have visited the Archives are Dr. J. Stanley Clark, Oklahoma City University; Dr. Dan Littlefield, University of Arkansas; Dr. Craig Miner, Wichita State University; Dr. Howard Meredith, University of Oklahoma; Dr. Donald Berthrong, Purdue University; and Dr. R. Palmer Howard, University of Oklahoma Medical School.

With the tremendous growth of the activities of the Oklahoma Historical Society, it has been necessary to increase the clerical staff in the office of the Society. An additional assistant to Mrs. McIntyre has been secured. She is Mrs. Alta Bryant.

We regret to announce the resignation of Miss Valerie Snyder, as Evening Curator. She has held this position ever since it was created and has done an outstanding piece of work. She is resigning to complete her masters degree in library science at the University of Oklahoma. We greatly regret losing this fine employee.
