

# *Twin Territories: The Indian Magazine*

and its editor,  
**Ora Eddleman Reed**

*By Daryl Morrison\**

The first popular magazine of its class in Indian and Oklahoma territories was named in their honor: "*Twin Territories: The Indian Magazine*." From December of 1898 to May of 1904, a brief six years, this remarkable magazine promoted Oklahoma and attempted to prove to other regions of the country that the territories were civilized and the view of "wild Indians" a myth. The most surprising fact about the magazine is that for most of its life it was edited by an eighteen year old, part Cherokee woman, Ora Veralyn Eddleman. During its existence and under her editorship, the magazine was a quality production every month. Publishing informative articles on the Indian and territorial events, short stories, essays, and poetry by local authors, *Twin Territories* became a storehouse of information that otherwise might have gone unchronicled if not for the young Ora Eddleman.

The years *Twin Territories* was published were exciting and active ones. Based in Muskogee, Indian Territory, Ora Eddleman was at the scene of many noteworthy events. Discussions of contemporary issues of the times such as the allotment of lands for the Five Civilized Tribes by the Dawes Commission, tribal politics, the problems of leasing Indian lands to cattlemen, the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche lands, and the issue of single or dual statehood reveal the political maturity of the magazine and makes it of special value to today's historians.

As might be expected, many of the articles were promotional and emphasized the growth of the territories. These included stories on towns, views of fine homes, schools and colleges, industries, and resources. While these encouraged prospective investors and immigrants, *Twin Territories* attempted to deviate from the narrow confines of promotion and religious news, so evident in many of the early



*Ora V. Eddleman, the young editor of Twin Territories, dressed in traders clothing (Courtesy Roy and David Reed).*

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publications. The editor viewed Indian history and culture as a source of territorial and soon-to-be state pride. Many of the articles were historical in nature. Unfortunately, despite its usefulness for research, *Twin Territories* has been relatively unused due to the rarity of issues, the lack of indexing of early state resources, and a lack of knowledge of the magazine's very existence.

During its day *Twin Territories* became popular in the territories. Miss Eddleman maintained a dream-come-true in editing such a magazine. In the end and in combination with Ora's leaving, the magazine succumbed to the financial blight which showed little mercy to frontier publications. Although it is unusual that such a young woman of eighteen would become editor of a well-received magazine, it is not so unusual in view of Ora Eddleman's family background and training. An examination of this extraordinary family and its contribution to journalism in Oklahoma should not be overlooked.

Ora Eddleman's father, David Jones Eddleman, grew up in Texas around Pilot Point, becoming a leader in that community of hard-working pioneers. He and his two brothers became successful ranchers and stockmen. During the Civil War all of the brothers served in the Confederacy. After the war David J. Eddleman became an important force in the development of the town of Denton. He served twice as its mayor and was interested in most of the leading enterprises. He led in the organization of the First Christian Church in Denton and was a Masonic Grand Lecturer of Texas from 1871 until 1880. He was known as a man of great courage and strong convictions.<sup>1</sup>

Ora Eddleman's mother, Mary Daugherty, was born April 12, 1848, near Houstonia, Missouri. It is from her mother's family that Ora claimed her Indian heritages as being one-eighth Cherokee, and she was proud of this fact. The Daughertys traced their ancestry to William O'Daugherty, who came to America from Ireland in 1760, settling first in New York and later in Georgia. William O'Daugherty was adopted into the Cherokee tribe and married a Cherokee woman. His son William married Sally Bunch, a Cherokee, and they became the parents of James Madison Daugherty, Mary Daugherty's father.<sup>2</sup>

William Daugherty and his wife, Sally Bunch, left the old Cherokee Nation in the East and moved west with a number of Cherokees to the territory now within the limits of the State of Arkansas and near the White River. Their son, James Madison Daugherty, and his wife, Eleanor McGehee, moved across the state line into Missouri.<sup>3</sup> In 1850 the family decided to move to Indian Territory. They passed east of the present site of Muskogee, traveling by wagon on the old Texas

Trail. On reaching the territory everything looked so wild and unsettled that they decided not to stop but traveled on into Texas, locating in Denton County.<sup>4</sup> Mary Daugherty was three years of age at the time. The father died in 1853 leaving the mother with seven children. After the death of the mother in 1860, at about the time of the Civil War, the brothers placed Mary in the McKinzie College at Clarksville, Texas, while they enlisted in the Confederate Army under General Cooper. Three of the brothers were sent to Indian Territory and served under General Stand Watie.

At the close of the Civil War in 1866, Mary Daugherty married David J. Eddleman, who then owned and operated a large horse ranch near Denton, Texas.<sup>5</sup> The Eddlemans had nine children, six of whom survived. These were George Eddleman, Pearl Eddleman, Myrta Eddleman Sams, A. Zur Eddleman, Ora Eddleman Reed, and Erna Eddleman Miller.<sup>6</sup> Ora was next to the youngest and was born on September 17, 1880. Little is known of Ora's early life in Denton other than the fact that she and her younger sister, being the youngest children in a large family, started public school together. All through their lives the younger sisters were very close to each other.<sup>7</sup>

With the establishment of the Dawes Commission for the final enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes, Mary and her brothers considered moving to Indian Territory to fulfill the family dream of rejoining the Cherokees. Her husband, David Eddleman, however, wanted to move to New Braunfels, Texas, to go into the flour milling business. The discussion between Mary and David lasted several weeks, but Mary Eddleman was a self-willed person and finally prevailed. She left for Muskogee taking her youngest child, Erna, to find a place for the family to stay.<sup>8</sup> When the rest of the family arrived that same year in 1894, Ora was about fourteen years old. Ora began attending school in Muskogee, including a period of time at Henry Kendall College, which later moved to Tulsa and became the University of Tulsa. Ora was always recognized as being intelligent and a good student.<sup>9</sup>

The Eddleman family soon became identified with the events of the time. The family, consisting of David Eddleman and his children Myrta, George, and their cousin, Charles L. Daugherty, bought the *Muskogee Daily Times* in February of 1897. The paper had only been established for a year by Theo Gulick and Carl Bishop. Mr. Gulick remained only a short time. Bishop sold interests in the paper when it looked as if the town was not big enough to support a daily newspaper. Poor management and neglect of the business put the paper into debt.

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*(Left) Ora and Erna Eddleman, ages ten and six, in 1890, three years before they left Denton for Muskogee (Courtesy Roy and David Reed). (Right) Ora and friend Gertrude Rogers in 1895, when the future editor was fifteen years old (Courtesy Roy and David Reed).*

Working in the office as printers at the time were Charles Daugherty and George Eddleman. To both of these young men the paper was indebted for labor and to get rid of the debt, Bishop sold shares of the paper to the Eddleman family. Myrta Eddleman was induced to purchase a fourth interest in the *Times* and became the business manager. David Eddleman became the editor. Myrta soon found running a morning paper was no light task. Bills on top of bills came as regular as clockwork, but as business manager she had to pay them. Finally Bishop became tired, grew indignant, and claimed that he was being defrauded and called for receivers. The receivership was granted and continued for several weeks, at the end of which Myrta succeeded in buying his interest and Mr. Bishop was set adrift, but not before he had managed to saddle a suit on the *Times*.<sup>10</sup> Becoming

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*When the Eddlemans arrived in Muskogee, it was the most prosperous and active town in Indian territory (Courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society).*

tired of the rocky road of the paper, George Eddleman and Charles Daugherty disposed of their interest to Myrta. Consequently, Myrta found herself manager and owner of a floundering daily paper. At this time it was changed from a morning to an evening paper. For a year Myrta struggled, but her health began to fail, and with many bitter pangs, she was forced to give up the fight.<sup>11</sup>

In March of 1898 she transferred the *Muskogee Evening Times* to her mother, Mary. Mary Eddleman had no practical knowledge of printing, but she had good business sense and so took up the fight relinquished by her daughter. Shortly after entering upon the publication of the paper, she contracted with the Associated Press for a year's daily telegraphic reports.<sup>12</sup> News of the Spanish-American War kept reader interest high. David Eddleman was a very able editor and served in the capacity for a number of years. His rousing editorials and cheerful predictions of the future greatness of Muskogee did a great deal for the town's development.<sup>13</sup>

Looking back on these early days, David Eddleman recalled in an interview:

. . . We had something to write about then, for things were happening fast in the old Indian territory days. We chronicled the news of the first telephone installed—the advent of the first

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automobile on our dirt roads—even the first bath tub brought to town! Look back over the musty files, if you want to find history recorded in the making—stories of our big men of those times—aye, and of our 'bad' men, too, and of their capture; of our early 'politics' of our big fire when the little newspaper along with most of Muskogee's business institutions was burned to the ground. But we never missed an issue of the paper and continued business for some time in a tent. There wasn't any time to lose, for we were helping to build the best town on earth, and we had to hustle to keep up with her growth.<sup>14</sup>

It was owing to Mary and David Eddleman's indefatigable will and determination that the venture was a success. In 1899, with Mrs. Mary Eddleman listed as the owner, the paper had 1,000 subscribers.<sup>15</sup>

It was in her parent's newspaper office that Ora Eddleman received her first training. Ora, a mere school girl, tackled the job of telegraph editor. She was also proofreader, society editor, city editor, and even "fed the press" on those none-too-rare occasions when the press man was not sober enough to be on the job.<sup>16</sup> Her work on the paper served as training for the future publication of *Twin Territories*. As one of the first reporters for the *Times*, she was a recognized newspaper writer. Somehow, Ora managed to go to school at the same time. She once commented ". . . there's nothing like a newspaper newsroom to give you a well-rounded education. . . ." <sup>17</sup>

As an added note, Mary Eddleman claimed it was the newspaper that stood in the way of the family's enrollment as Cherokees; the very reason they had come to Muskogee was thwarted. The claim for citizenship was presented to the Dawes Commission and was rejected, as were other claims, in a wholesale fashion. By right, the case was appealed to the federal court in Muskogee and final determination was to be made by Judge William M. Springer. From various sources the applicants were led to believe they would receive favorable action by the judge, as they had good cases and were justly entitled to be enrolled. The judge called court at 8:00 one night and without advising that these cases would be considered, rejected them. The cause of this change of mind was occasioned by an article of news appearing in the home town paper of Judge Springer which was not favorable to him and which, as a news item only, reappeared in the *Muskogee Evening Times*. According to Mrs. Eddleman, this aroused the judge's ire.<sup>18</sup> Although never officially on the *Final Rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes*, the Eddleman family was always very proud of

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their Indian blood. Ora Eddleman considered herself very definitely part Cherokee and used her interest and knowledge to her advantage in editing *Twin Territories*.

During the same years of working for her parent's paper, Ora became involved with her older sister's project of *Twin Territories*. Myrta Eddleman had married Walter Sams, a printer for the *Times*. Most sources cite Ora as conceiving the idea of the magazine, but Ora claimed the Sams as originators.<sup>19</sup> Ora, although only eighteen, was encouraged by the Sams to become a major contributor and editor of *Twin Territories*. Ora decided to accept the position and without doubt her ideas and creativity became the moving force behind the magazine. *Twin Territories* was established in December of 1898 and was published by the Sams Publishing Company. The first year the company was housed in a tent first used by the *Muskogee Times* after the fire of 1898. In November, 1899, they moved to the second floor of the Turner building. The magazine was sold for ten cents a copy or a dollar a year and unlike today's magazine subscriptions of escalating costs, never changed its price throughout its existence. The first page of the first number contained a picture of the old home of Sequoyah. This was an appropriate illustration, for Sequoyah had contributed much to the advanced state of civilization of the Cherokees. In 1899 Walter and Myrta Sams described it as "the only magazine printed in the Territory."<sup>20</sup>

Although only Walter and Myrta Sams were noted as proprietors and editors through the first year, Ora Eddleman was active in the magazine's production from the beginning and probably also acted as editor. In the March, 1900 (vol. 2, no. 3) issue, the Sams Publishing Company is listed on the imprint, but Ora V. Eddleman is noted as editor on the last page. The next issue April, 1900 (vol. 2, no. 4) has Ora V. Eddleman as sole editor of the publication. As an editor-author Ora became active in the Territory Press Association. She was one of the youngest members in 1900 and was on the executive committee. In 1903 she was Treasurer of the Press Association. Ora seemed to be rather modest in her contribution. Except for imprint information citing her as editor, she rarely signed articles. She used several pseudonyms to cover how much she was actually contributing to the magazine. One favorite name was "Mignon Schreiber" meaning "Little Writer" in German. Ora was only five feet tall and never weighed more than 100 pounds, so this was an apt description. Her *nom de plume* made it difficult to attribute to Ora much of the writing of *Twin Territories*.



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Essays, poems, complete stories, illustrated articles, an interesting club page, a children's page, a farmer's department, a cattleman's page, and school news made *Twin Territories* interesting from cover to cover in its day and of historical value today. The magazine was also well illustrated both with photographs and sketches. Correspondents in towns all over the territories supplied pictures and local news items as well as promoting subscriptions. Early photographs of country scenes, towns, buildings, schools, and people were included in every issue.

Indian history was stressed from the very first. Although Ora Eddleman wrote many of the Indian articles, she also drew heavily on talented Indian authors of the territories. Among the numerous contributors were Joshua Ross, a noted Cherokee; Pleasant Porter, Chief of the Creek Nation; Charles Gibson, a Creek fable writer; and the acclaimed Creek bard, Chinnubbie Harjo or Alexander Posey. Each issue included articles of a historic nature, such as "Choice Bits of Creek History" (vol. 1, no. 3), "About the Cherokees" (vol. 1, no. 4), and "A Tribe That Is Almost Gone," *i.e.*, the Iowas (vol. 1, no. 6). Biographies of such notables as John Ross, Quanah Parker, and others as well as histories of numerous tribes and important events, poetry, and stories are all apparent as Indian authors described their cultures and expressed their pride.

Miss Eddleman received a great many letters requesting information about her Indian contributors, especially Alexander Posey. She wrote:

Biographical requests have been received for more information on the Indian writers, requests from all over have been received. Chinnubbie Harjo, whose poems and droll sketches have regularly delighted the readers of this magazine, should receive foremost attention. Chinnubbie Harjo is none other than the young and brilliant Creek Indian man, Mr. Alex Posey, who at present is superintendent of the Creek High School at Eufaula. Mr. Posey was educated almost entirely in the Indian Territory schools and he is one of the ablest minded men in this country. His poems have attracted wide-spread attention. . . . Mr. Posey writes sketches of his boyhood. His prose works are often humorous and descriptive of rural life and scenes.<sup>21</sup>

Besides Posey's literary efforts as a student for the Bacone Indian University paper, *The B.I.U. Instructor*, *Twin Territories* was probably one of the first places Posey published his poems, especially in

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such quantity. Many issues contained his poetry and short stories. He later became editor of the *Indian Journal* in which the popular "Fus Fixico Letters" were first published, a series of satirical dialogues between fictional Creek characters and whites.

The department "Types of Indian Girls" was begun with the first issues, but it was necessary for the editor to explain the feature. This series displayed pictures of beautiful and culturally adept young Indian women, usually in nineteenth century white dress. The editor noted:

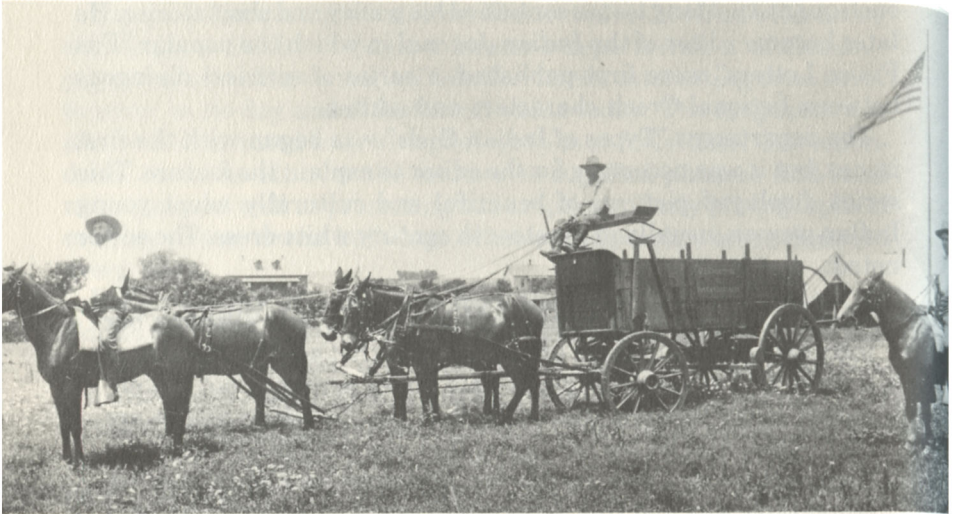
There is nothing improper or bold in a young lady allowing her picture to appear in these columns. This is not a police Gazette or a show or a revised edition of Sam Jones sermons, but a well-meant effort to show the world that the Territory people are up-to-date. And let me say to you that just ANYBODY can't get their picture in *Twin Territories*. She must be a pure-minded, respectable girl and this department is not intended to be used for the rich alone.<sup>22</sup>

Ora never pictured herself in this department (at least not in available, known issues) although her younger sister, Erna, appears in the March issue of 1902.

Literary, romantic stories in serial form or complete in a few pages of a single issue were common in the nineteenth and early twentieth century and were found in most popular magazines. *Twin Territories* was no exception and Ora Eddleman was the author of almost all of these stories under her pseudonym. Often she had two or three serials and a few one-page stories running at once in an issue. Her romantic stories also appeared in eastern publications including *Harper's Weekly*. It is difficult to judge these stories in today's cynical times, as they are romantic and idealistic. It is only here that Ora Eddleman's youth is most evident and we see she is still not far from her school girl days. But these stories were assuredly popular and readers eagerly awaited the next chapter. Their main contribution to the magazine was as entertainment. Since they dealt most often with an Indian girl or woman of the Five Civilized Tribes as heroine, they also attempted to show the education, abilities, and culture of the Indians.

The picture Ora painted of Indian women was far removed from the eastern view of the "squaw." Although it is difficult to follow some of the stories because of missing issues, a typical plot involves an Indian girl becoming orphaned and being sent to live with white relatives or at the time of her distress meeting a young handsome white man. The

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*In 1898, when Ora became editor of Twin Territories, Indian Territory was experiencing revolutionary changes. The ambitious editor and her contributors devoted much of their energies to analyzing and discussing their changing world. (Left) The Dawes Commission, seen here in the field enrolling Indians for allotment, was an outward sign of that transition. (Right) Indian children at the Fort Sill Apache Mission personified the cultural revolution (Courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society).*

whites are enchanted with the young woman and are always surprised at her innate abilities, bearing, and culture. In "A Pair of Moccasins," the young orphan is treated badly by another girl of a young ladies school because she is an Indian, until in view of her sacrifices and kindness the girl's heart is won over. Stories also featured young missionary women and authoresses who are finally appreciated and given a chance to show their talents.

It is evident Ora Eddleman highly valued education, good breeding and manners, individual abilities, and energy. Although the romance of boy meets girl was a major event of some of the plots, young women were still judged mostly on their own abilities and character. Some of the stories included such titles as "Lizonka, a Creek Girl," "Her Thanksgiving Visit," "Only an Indian Girl," "Lucy and I as Missionaries," and "Her Mother's Daughter." "Her Mother's Daughter" was a prize serial or contest published in an effort to increase readership. The last chapter of the serial was open for anyone to write and a prize was offered to the person who wrote the best conclusion, which



would be published in *Twin Territories*. Harriet Bradley, a young blind woman, won the prize and her poetry and stories began to appear frequently.

Although Indian topics were strongly emphasized and stressed as being unique to *Twin Territories*, the magazine was by no means this limited in its scope as numerous departments and articles met the needs and interests of the white community in the territories as well. For example, "Schools of the Territories" first began as a series of articles in September of 1900 (vol. 2, no. 9). Each following issue gave descriptions and pictures of territorial schools. Miss Eddleman described her reasons and plans for the department and gave a general view of educational facilities:

It is not the purpose of this article to dwell at length upon the school system in this country, but in this and the papers to follow each month it is hoped to point out and forcibly impress upon the minds of those readers who are strangers to this country, the fact

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that the twin territories afford good, well-equipped, well-managed schools. Since the appointment, over a year ago, of Mr. J. D. Benedict of Illinois, as superintendant of schools in Indian Territory there has been a marked improvement in all the schools. . . .

The public schools of Oklahoma are the chief pride of that territory, and well they may be . . . there was in 1898, 1,879 organized school districts,  $\frac{4}{5}$  of them have substantial buildings of frame and stone. In 1897 there were 90,585 children of school age. To educate them costs an even \$1,000 a day of which amount 1.34 per capita is annually contributed from leased school lands.

There are also, the Territorial University at Norman, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, the Normal schools at Edmond, Alva, and Langston. Besides these are private and secular academies. Also mission schools among the Indian Tribes. Pictures of a number of the schools of the territories will be published on this page from time to time.<sup>23</sup>

"Pretty Homes of the Territory" was another department that emphasized the culture and refinement of the inhabitants of the territories. The editor wrote:

Where a few years ago whole towns were composed entirely of board shacks, now we find substantial towns composed of neat, pretty residences, buildings of wood, stone, or brick. And it is but natural that the possessors of these new homes should feel a pride in seeing them in print for the pleasure of letting their friends in the old countries see what they are doing for themselves in this "land of promise."<sup>24</sup>

In the first article, homes from the towns of Checotah and Eufaula were pictured. These views of early homes presented an architectural picture of Oklahoma and a record of homes that may no longer exist.

A "Department on Women's Clubs" reflected the contributions made by Oklahoma women in both the cultural and social development of the state of Oklahoma. Club meetings and descriptions of club women appeared from all over the territories. In one unusual article women were chided not to overextend themselves in club work, so that husband and family come to hate the word "club" and equate it with "rattlesnake." Readers were told "clubs should be a pleasure and glorious blessing to mankind and woman'kind."<sup>25</sup> Apparently busy club women found themselves torn between duties, as much as modern career women.

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"Our Coming Men," which later became "Prominent Men of Indian Territory" department, was in some ways the counterpart for young men as "Types of Indian Girls" was for women. Mug shots and high praises were given to young lawyers, doctors, educators, and government officials. Especially in "Our Coming Men," small boys of prominent parents were pictured. These brief sketches are a good source for biographical information on leaders in Oklahoma at the turn-of-the-century.

Another particularly interesting feature was "My First Year in Indian Territory" written by important missionaries and teachers describing their initial impressions. This feature is now of special interest because the authors were important to Oklahoma as early educators. The autobiographical articles included those by Alice E. W. Robertson, educator and later first congresswoman of Oklahoma, Isaac B. Hitchcock, a pioneer Baptist missionary and teacher, and Reverend Joseph Samuel Murrow, also a renowned Christian missionary of the Five Civilized Tribes.

This feature began in March of 1900 (vol. 2, no. 3) and ran in serial form. For three or four issues an important pioneer described what it was like to come to Indian Territory. As Hitchcock was born in Indian Territory, his account, he regretted, could not begin with a description of his first year. Hitchcock therefore began with a description of the work done by his father:

The American Board of Boston sent out the first missionaries to these Western Cherokees in 1820. My father was of that first company. They established the first school and preaching station on the Illinois Bayou in what was afterwards Pope country, and about three miles from where Russellville now is. This was called Dwight. With the Cherokees, they moved up into the present Indian Territory and re-established the boarding school at Dwight Mission on Sallisaw, about twelve miles above its mouth. For a number of years, this was the only school among the Cherokee people. Before the Cherokees moved into this Territory, there were a few whites living scattered about through the country. One so-called "Town" was on the Sallisaw, half-way between Forts Smith and Gibson. . . . I was born in February, 1825 at the old Dwight Mission and was four years old when we moved in '29.<sup>26</sup>

Hitchcock described his own career as an early teacher at several schools including the Cherokee Male Seminary near Tahlequah.

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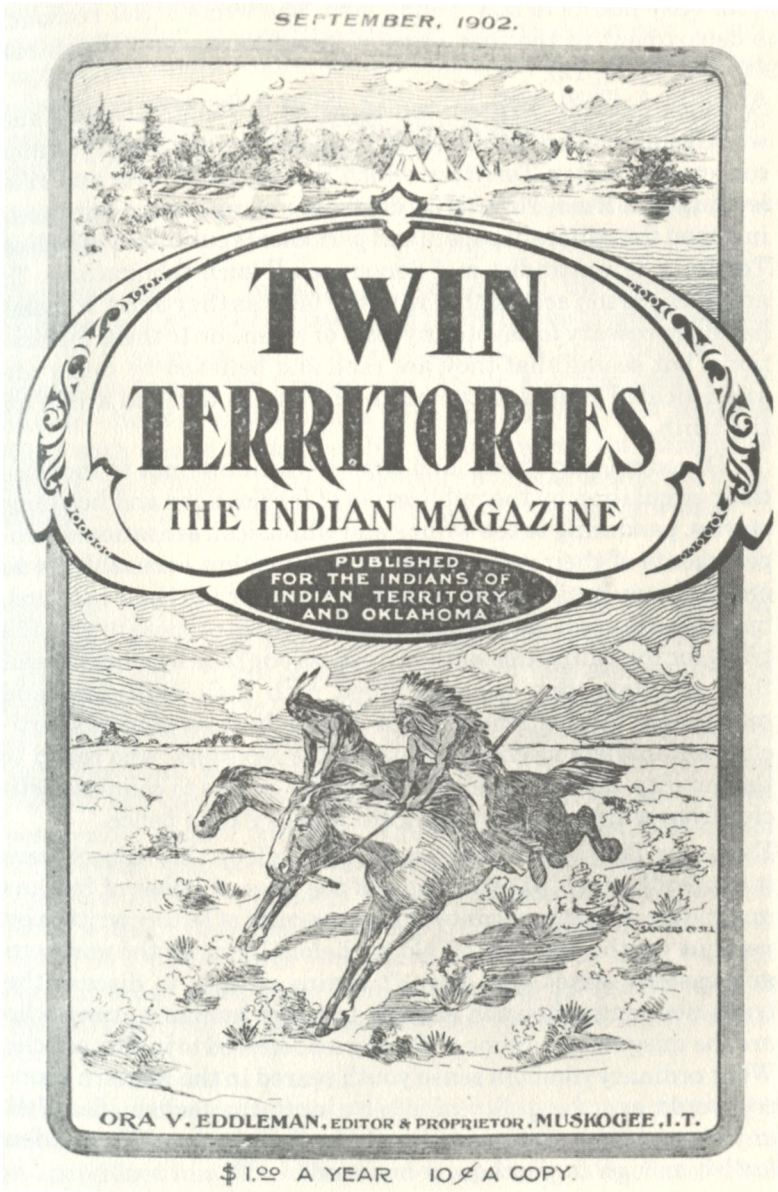
Hitchcock was a writer and correspondent for different papers and journals for many years, and a scholar in the Cherokee language which he wrote and sang with ease.<sup>27</sup>

A cattleman's page gave current prices on livestock, information about leasing Indian lands, Cattlemen Association meeting news, hints on how to protect cattle through storms, information on strays, and other helpful suggestions. *Twin Territories* was pro-cattlemen believing that the cattlemen at least paid the Indians by leasing Indian land, unlike so many others. A "Farmer's Department" written by "Uncle Cy" also reflected the economic and practical needs of residents. Uncle Cy made it apparent that the territories were not a "wild wasteland," as hints were given on the best way to grow various crops including fruit orchards.

A magazine such as *Twin Territories* was only as good as its contributors, and in the task of obtaining worthy writers Ora Eddleman did an excellent job. Besides the Indian authors already noted, there were many territorial officials, educators, and well-known authors who contributed. Examples include W. H. Darough, a census official, writing "Taking the Census in the Indian Territory" (vol. 2, no. 4, April, 1900). J. D. Benedict, Superintendent of Schools, wrote a number of articles including "Self Education" (vol. 2, no. 6, June, 1900), "Work in Our Summer Normal" (vol. 2, no. 7, July, 1900), and "How to Organize Public Schools" (vol. 2, no. 8, August, 1900). Charles Gould, University of Oklahoma geologist and later the State Geologist, contributed articles such as "The Caddo County Buttes" (vol. 3, no. 4, April, 1901), "Blackbird, Chief of the Omahas" (vol. 4, no. 2, February, 1902), and "Early Days in the Arbuckles" (vol. 4, no. 4, April, 1902). The information and breadth of subjects makes *Twin Territories* an excellent historical resource.

By far the most amusing department was "What the Curious Want to Know" begun in December, 1900 (vol. 2, no. 12). At first we have only that it was written by "B.A.N." and later, "Yours Candidly," but it soon became apparent from notices reprinted from other publications in the editorials that the author was Ora Eddleman. For the first time, Miss Eddleman was seen as funny, witty, and surprisingly caustic. The department consisted of answers to letters Ora had received as editor with questions about the territories. Unfortunately, she did not publish the questions and as time has removed us from many events, it is difficult to recreate the original inquiry. Apparently, many of them dealt with how to purchase or woo Indian women, as knowledge of their lands and wealth made them

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*The cover of Twin Territories until October, 1902.*



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appear easy marks to lazy, young men. She wrote of her reasons for the department in the first issue of its appearance in December of 1900 (vol. 2, no. 12):

So much is being written and reported to the great daily and weekly newspapers published in the northern and eastern states concerning Indian Territory which is absolutely false and misleading that *Twin Territories* deems it an imperative duty resting upon the editors of papers and periodicals published in Indian Territory to contradict and denounce all such fabrications. To any such person acquainted with the facts as they exist, it seems hardly necessary to devote any time or attention to these fabrications, but seeing that they are read and believed by many unsophisticated youths in the north and east, a demand arises for the truth.

. . . Of course, periodicals and papers which attempt to increase their circulation by the publication of fabrications and fictitious stories, pandering to the whims and whimsical, sensational temperaments of their readers, are to some extent excusable as no one with any brains would expect to find truth in their columns, but with the great dailies and weeklies which propose to give the truth for the edification of their readers ought to be more careful than to allow their columns filled with their ridiculous and sensational fabrications as often appear in their columns, articles sent to them no doubt by unreliable reporters, who resort to the fertility of their brain and inventive genius to compose articles from which they hope to gain a paltry nine pence.

Even now *Twin Territories* would not dwell on this subject were it not for the fact that the chiefs of the several tribes of Indians and Indian Agents are continually in receipt of letters written by verdant youths and cast-off old bachelors living in the northern and eastern states who haven't brains enough to discern the truth nor comprehension enough to judge human nature, who are the misguided victims of the stories referred to in this article. What ordinary common sense youth reared in the western country would ever be guilty of entertaining the foolish idea that anywhere among any people could be found a wealthy maiden foolish enough to purchase a husband? . . .<sup>28</sup>

A few of these amusing responses follow:

Archie, Haddam, Conn. (a) I don't know of any Indian girl with great wealth who is looking for a handsome husband. The story

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you read was no doubt untrue. The Indian girls out here have better sense than to advertise themselves in that manner. As you suggest, you might "come out and look around for yourself," but unless you have some sense with your good looks, I won't be responsible for the result. (b) No, please don't send your photograph. Your description sufficed.<sup>29</sup>

Miss Eddleman was quite adamant in trying to correct the usual view of Indians:

Enquirer, Decater, Indiana. I have been in the home of the gentleman, a number of times, and I didn't have to crawl around in a dirty wigwam, either, as you suggest. A prominent leader among his people, the Creeks; and the son and grandson of like leaders—he is a gentleman of rare attainments. His home is filled with choice books and his parlor contains a number of elegant paintings. . . . The stories you have read of him are truly stories—or the word might be stronger, if I weren't a woman.<sup>30</sup>

And also:

Milliner, Oakhill, New York. You ask what kind of a stock of millinery you should select to sell in a town in Indian Territory; "also" you add, "if lots of beads and such things are required as trimmings, and if it is true that the Indians like only the brightest colors of ribbon?" Really, I ought not to pay any attention to your questions. What do you take us for? Where have you been the last half century? Seriously, I wouldn't advise you to come here with a stock of millinery. You're needed in that place, I am sure, where you won't be misunderstood—and unappreciated. The poor Indians'll manage to get head-gear in some way or other, without you—and if they don't, they can go bare-headed. It would be a pity to have you sacrifice yourself to come way out here in order to educate them to wearing up-to-date hats. It wouldn't pay you, my dear madam—but you might learn a whole lot!<sup>31</sup>

Other responses noted how uninformed easterners were about the territories. They are of interest as they described Oklahoma's wild and uncivilized image, which in some respects has not changed much to the present day:

J.A.K., Westfield, Mass. (a) It is no more dangerous to live in Indian Territory than any part of the United States (b) Yes, you

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are safe in bringing your wife with you—so far as I know. I am not acquainted with her, but if she doesn't whip you, no one here will, so long as you are a law-abiding citizen.<sup>32</sup>

When asked a reasonable question, Ora Eddleman was quite capable and willing to respond and to encourage new settlers:

Florist, St. Louis, Mo. Mistletoe grows in great profusion here. Write to Kinseley, the nurseryman, Muskogee, I.T. The flower grows wild in the southern part of the territory—indeed in all parts. It blossoms in May and June.<sup>33</sup>

And also:

Farmer, Houston, Texas—

Write to the real estate men who have advertisements in this magazine.<sup>34</sup>

Miss Eddleman's comments drew much attention from many publications and probably helped to increase sales. *Pointers*, an interesting journal published in Kansas City, Kansas, noted ". . . the lady editor gives bright racy answers, occasionally bordering on the rude to questions from information hunters in all parts of the country. . . . Some of the questions sent to the editor of *Twin Territories* for answer furnish painful evidence that the Fool Killer is sadly in need of any assistant."<sup>35</sup> As well as informative, *Twin Territories* was lively and interesting.

Throughout its existence, several people assumed editorship of *Twin Territories*, although Ora Eddleman was almost always directly involved in composing the magazine. Myrta and Walter Sams were the first co-editors with Ora Eddleman's assistance. In March 1900, the Sams turned the editor position entirely over to Ora. In this issue, Miss Eddleman stated proudly that the magazine's existence was secured:

The publishers of *Twin Territories* and its representatives throughout the country are being told everyday that "*Twin Territories* is getting better all the time, we think you are succeeding admirably and we assure you that we would not think of being without it in our home now." We are proud of this, the only magazine printed within our bounds. . . . It is not an uncommon thing to have the above said to us many times a day and the often we hear it the more we like it.

When we started out a year ago, there are some who smiled

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rather dubiously. Attempts like ours have been made before and had failed utterly, and it was not unnatural to believe we might do the same. However, even the doubting ones are not convinced that while we have not as yet realized all our ambitions concerning *Twin Territories*, nor our plans for advancement—it will take several years to do all this one thing is certain: *Twin Territories* is here to stay. This is a fact that is now impressed on everybody, everywhere, and a pleasing fact it is. . . .<sup>36</sup>

Usually at the end of each year in December's "A Chat With Our Readers," a positive and hopeful statement such as the above was made, thus further encouraging more subscriptions and proclaiming the achievements of the magazine. These statements were probably more to encourage the young editor herself, as she struggled through the difficulties of keeping a new magazine in existence.

In November of 1900 (vol. 2, no. 11) Myrta and Walter Sams quit the business and printing management of *Twin Territories*. Myrta Sams wrote, "Having sold to Miss Lura A. Rowland my interest in *Twin Territories*, I retire from the business management of the magazine this month."<sup>37</sup> Myrta stated she felt confident the magazine would be in good hands with Miss Rowland and gave no reason for abandoning the endeavor. Ora Eddleman remained as editor, while Miss Rowland became the new business manager. Miss Rowland was principal for the International School for the Blind. Being blind herself, she added new interests to the pages of *Twin Territories*. In her first issue, November, 1900, she made a statement describing her plans and hopes for the new *Twin Territories*:

A new magazine *Educational Enterprise* which was to have been published at Fort Gibson, November 1, has been united with *Twin Territories* and will henceforth be known under that title. . . .

Although *Twin Territories* has already attained to a remarkable degree of success, and has an astonishingly wide circulation considering that it has only been in existence two years, we intend that under this new management, it shall, ere the close of 1900, increase two-fold in interest and value to its readers, and at least double its present circulation. The union of these two magazines will not materially change the general character of either. We will still devote our publication to the interests of the Indian and Oklahoma Territories; and the articles it contains will be written mainly by persons residing in these Territories. . . .

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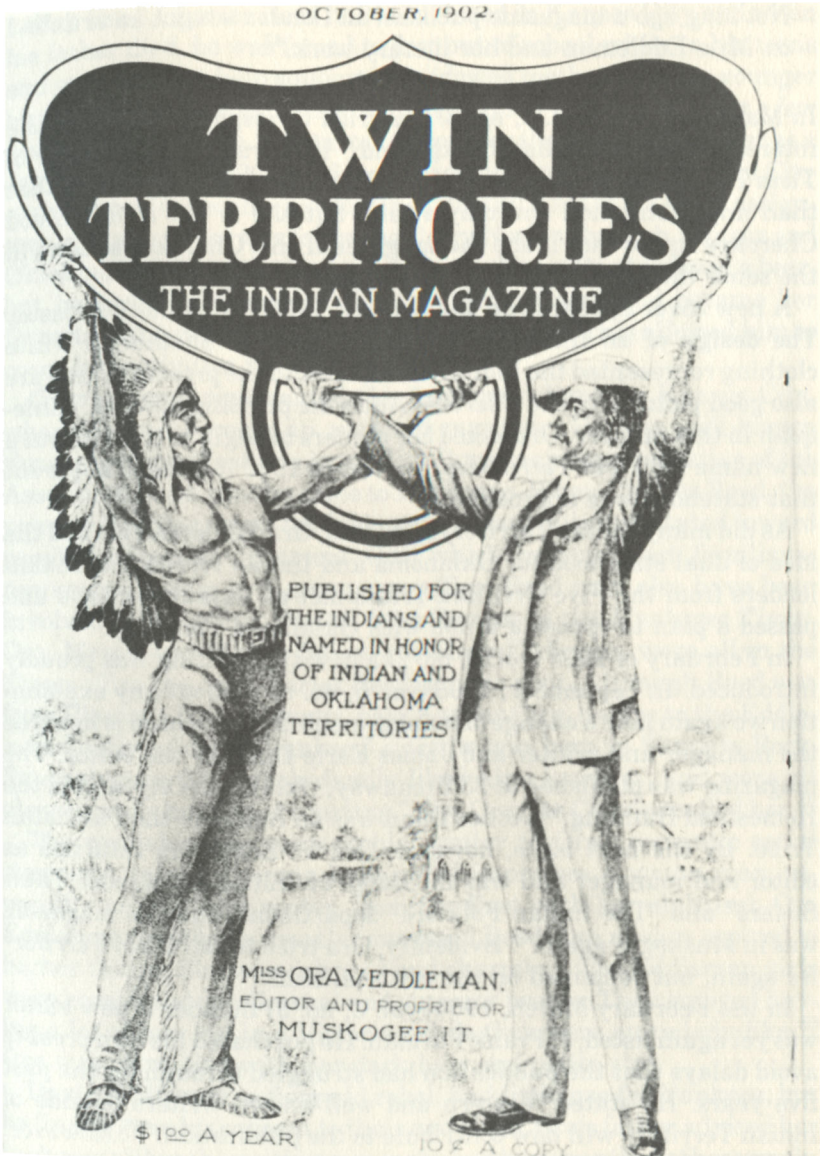
But at least two or three pages of each number will be devoted to the cause of the blind, not only of this country, but of other countries; and meritorious articles written by talented blind persons of any state or country will always be given space. From a financial standpoint, this magazine is intended to furnish an auxiliary fund to aid in the support of the International School for the Blind at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for the purpose of which institution is to educate the blind Indian and white children of the Indian Territory. With this end in view, we most earnestly solicit your patronage; for in subscribing for our *Twin Territories* you not only receive more than twice the worth of your money in good reliable information and pure and helpful literature, but aid in the support of a worthy and much needed institution.<sup>38</sup>

In January of 1901 (vol. 3, no. 1) Ora Eddleman announced that *Twin Territories* had moved from Muskogee to Fort Gibson where it would be published at the International School for the Blind.<sup>39</sup> For a few months, the combined talents of Lura Rowland and Ora Eddleman created some of the best and longest issues. Miss Rowland with the help of an old German printer and a small hand press printed the paper at the school. The printer and Ora Eddleman were the only people at the school who could see, and so Ora remained for some time to help put out the magazine.<sup>40</sup>

In March, 1901 (vol. 3, no. 3) Ora Eddleman left *Twin Territories* thanking her readers and giving no reason for leaving. She wrote, "With this issue I yield to another my place at the editorial table. The place I have occupied since the first issue of *Twin Territories* over two years ago."<sup>41</sup> The new editor was announced to be her partner, Miss Lura Rowland. Subsequent issues soon became shorter and not as good. The project became a financial failure and Miss Eddleman purchased her magazine back in December of 1901, and moved it back to Muskogee in April 1902. An extract from the *North American*, a Philadelphia paper, again credits Ora with the editorship and describes some of the interest she received:

*Twin Territories* is a neat forty page magazine filled with matter calculated to interest people living in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The magazine was started three years ago by Miss Eddleman, with the help of her elder sister, who married sometime since and the entire work devolved upon Miss Eddleman. . . . The fame of *Twin Territories* and its Indian publisher has spread.

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*In October, 1902, Ora adopted a new design depicting the changing times of Indian Territory. The new design had a fullblood in traditional garb and a mixed-blood in the white man's clothes. Around them were signs of the new age—factories side-by-side with tipis (Sturm's Magazine).*

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Not long ago a magazine publisher in London sought an article on Miss Eddleman and her literary work.<sup>42</sup>

In March of 1902 (vol. 3, no. 3) Ora tried to respond to some of the interest about her Indian background, "It is true that the editor of *Twin Territories* is of Indian blood—a Cherokee—and prouder of that than any distinction she may attain, but she is not a 'full Blood Cherokee squaw' nor is she the daughter of one. Cherokee squaws in the sense intended, are of times long past."<sup>43</sup>

A new cover appeared on the October, 1902 (vol. 4, no. 10 ) issue. The design of an Indian in full headdress and another in white clothing represented the Indian of the past and the present. There are also good pictures of the *Cherokee Advocate* printing office in Tahlequah in this number. Ora asked her readers to begin to think about a new name for *Twin Territories*, as even in 1902 it seemed apparent that statehood was approaching.<sup>44</sup>

As did many Indian Territory residents, Ora Eddleman backed the idea of dual statehood for Oklahoma and Indian territories. Indian leaders from the Five Civilized Tribes met at Eufaula in 1902 and passed a plan to oppose a union with Oklahoma Territory.

In February of 1903 (vol. 4, no. 2) a new type setting was proudly introduced. In September, 1903 (vol. 5, no. 9) without any explanation we again note a change of management. E. C. Dighton is listed as the manager and printer and James Earle Dunn as the editor. The magazine was published at 23 Broadway, Oklahoma City, and in the Homestead Building.<sup>45</sup> James Dunn was an Indian of the Pawhatan Tribe. By the next issue, however, Ora V. Eddleman returned as editor and manager and was in charge of "Little Chiefs and Their Sisters" and "The Indian Folklore" department, and the magazine was in Muskogee again.<sup>46</sup> Evidently, Ora tried to sell *Twin Territories* again, but remained on the editorial staff.

In the February/March, 1904 (vol. 6, no. 3) number a new editor was yet again listed, J. Frank Furman. He purchased his own press to avoid delays that the publication had struggled through for the past five years. He stated "eastern and well-known writers outside of Indian Territory will now contribute to the publication."<sup>47</sup> However, the May, 1904 (vol. 6, no. 4) number was the last issue of the publication.

There was a definite reason for Miss Ora Eddleman's attempts to dispose of the magazine in 1903 and 1904, for it was during the years of editing *Twin Territories* that Ora met her future husband, Charles

LeRoy Reed. Charles Reed had been raised in Kansas City and when his father died, he was forced to drop out of school while in his teens and go to work to help support his widowed mother and two younger brothers. Charles was born on January 11, 1877, and so was just a few years older than Ora. He started to work for the *Kansas City Star* as a copy boy around 1890. Reed remained with the *Star* in Kansas City and eventually became a reporter on its staff. One of his early assignments as a reporter was following Carry Nation through Kansas and Oklahoma as she attempted to wipe out saloons. Reed enjoyed a beer, but he carefully concealed this "sin" from Carry and became her favorite of the reporters following her escapades. This allowed him to cover her activities very effectively!<sup>48</sup>

Charles Reed represented the Associated Press in Kansas City, where he had become an assistant manager. He was well-known throughout the West as a journalist. It was as a representative of the Associated Press that he came to Muskogee. When Charles Reed, the young AP writer, came to Muskogee, he naturally gravitated toward people and an environment with which he was most familiar—newspaper people in a newspaper office. Reed may also have been involved in installing the AP Wire Service to the *Muskogee Times*. Ora, Myrta, and Walter Sams, and Mary Eddleman were all in the *Times* office the day Charles Reed came to visit. Although Reed was from Pleasant Hill, Missouri, near Kansas City, he was to the Eddleman family a "damn Yankee," since he was born in Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania. The whole family liked him, however, and were all pleased when he started courting "Miss Ora," as Charles called her.<sup>49</sup>

The courtship was remarkably similar to Ora's romantic serial stories (A talented young Indian girl impresses a young man, especially an editor or writer, from the East with her abilities). Ora Eddleman must have greatly impressed Reed. Ora always aspired to higher things. She was cultured and charming. The Eddleman girls were considered intellectual and superior people. They enjoyed having a lot of fun, but in a Victorian-style they were quite lady-like.<sup>50</sup> Ora was attractive with her dark hair and petite size.

David Eddleman, a fiery old rebel, had little use for Yankees, but he finally gave his consent to their marriage. Ora's father advised her to choose either the writing career she had begun or that of homemaker. Ora chose the latter and never regretted the decision.<sup>51</sup> Ora Eddleman and Charles L. Reed were married in Muskogee on April 6, 1904.

It would have seemed likely that Charles Reed would have joined



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his wife in putting out *Twin Territories Magazine*, since he had a newspaper background. With her upcoming marriage, however, Ora, as we have seen, tried several times to dispose of *Twin Territories*. The strain of publishing a monthly magazine almost single-handedly must have been great, as no one else was able to keep the project going after her departure. The local papers reporting on the Eddleman-Reed marriage bemoaned the loss of their young editor-writer stating, "It was no easy task for the fortunate groom to persuade the brave heroine to give up the child of her intellect, but at last—'tis the same old story." <sup>52</sup>

The couple moved to Kansas City where Charles Reed continued on with his newspaper work. Ora detested Kansas City and soon Charles quit his job and they returned to Muskogee. This ended Charles' newspaper work, as he entered government service in Muskogee working for the U.S. Indian Agency where he remained until about 1916. <sup>53</sup>

The new Mrs. Reed did not completely give up writing with her marriage. From September, 1905 through November, 1906 she was the editor of the "Indian Department," a regular feature in *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine*. *Sturm's* edited by Oliver Perry Sturm was very similar to *Twin Territories* in its efforts to promote and describe the territories. Ora Eddleman Reed's "Indian Department" began with the very first issue. Oliver Sturm offered an Indian section to fulfill his promise to present a literary account of the "last grand stand of the Red Man." <sup>54</sup> Sturm considered the department a major feature and chose Mrs. Reed who was ideally suited to edit such a section. Sturm showed complete trust in her abilities by requesting that articles intended for the Indian Department be sent directly to her in Muskogee. Sturm described her in an interesting article on "Oklahoma Literati" as "a gifted writer, her talent being displayed more particularly in her articles regarding the Indian and her stories of Indian life and incident." <sup>55</sup>

In Ora's article "The Object of the Indian Department" she states "The Indian Department has been set aside by the editor of this magazine for the study of Indian history and literature—to perpetuate the story of the Red Man and to record the progress he has made and is making to the world of civilization. No other magazine contains such a department." <sup>56</sup> This feature was remarkably similar to *Twin Territories*, and it almost seemed that another year can be added to the life of *Twin Territories* through these pages. As usual, in addition to editing articles, Ora Eddleman Reed wrote much of the

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material. When ill health forced Ora Reed to give up the "Indian Department," *Sturm's* lost one of its most interesting features. Ora continued to contribute a few articles to *Sturm's* after the "Indian Department" ended.

While living in Muskogee, two sons, Roy and David, were born to the Reeds. The activities of motherhood soon prevented Ora from pursuing any further journalistic activities. Charles Reed did not like working at the Indian Agency and the pay was low, so he kept looking for something better. He began working as a scout for the old Gypsy Oil Division of the Gulf Oil company when the Glenpool area was opened. During his first years with Gypsy he had to be away from home leaving his young family. During the days of the big Burbank oil field developments in Osage County he often stayed in Pawhuska. Although Charles was gone often, the couple still managed to create a nice family life. In 1921 Reed was promoted to Zone Agent with Gulf Oil and was permanently stationed in Ponca City. The family also moved to Ponca City and were very happy to finally be together. In 1924 Charles Reed was transferred to Casper, Wyoming to take charge of a Zone Office.

With her sons growing up, Ora had time to become acquainted with the editor of the *Casper Tribune* and do a little feature writing for the paper. She never lost interest in the field of journalism.<sup>57</sup> In the late 1920s, a Mr. Don Hathaway started Casper's first radio station, KDFN. The Reeds were friends of the Hathaways and Ora was quick to see the opportunities of this new field of communications. In the early thirties, after she sent her children off to college, she did some writing and radio work for KDFN. The radio station was rather new and was the only station for many miles in any direction. Ora hit upon an idea for a "talk-type" program which could be used as an advertising gimmick and bring in revenue for the station. This interested Mr. Hathaway, who was having a difficult time in those days in attracting advertisers. The talk show was probably one of the first of its kind! Ora Reed started out with a half-hour program with commentaries on the theme of happiness. She answered calls and letters from listeners with a home-spun, optimistic doctrine of happiness and pointing out the bright side of life. She called herself the "Sunshine Lady." Ora ran in commercials supported by Casper merchants and played phonograph records as breaks from the "sunshine and commercial" chatter. The program caught on and she soon had enough sponsors to increase the time to one and finally two hours each week day morning. She pounded the pavement all afternoon calling on advertisers and

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*Ora Eddleman Reed with her two sons, Roy and David, about 1920 (Courtesy Roy and David Reed).*

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pounded the typewriter half the night preparing the next morning's program! The program was popular and she received lots of fan mail.<sup>58</sup> A woman in early radio days even at the local level with her own show was quite unusual, so Ora's success again reflected her creative abilities.

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In 1932 Charles Reed was transferred back to Tulsa, Oklahoma. This ended the Casper career of the Sunshine Lady. The station was sorry to see Ora Reed leave as her program brought in considerable revenue. But she lost no time in trying to re-establish the idea of a talk show with a Tulsa radio station. Although somewhat skeptical of such a program, but anxious for anything which would produce revenue in that depression period, the station permitted her to solicit advertising with the promise that if the program could produce income for the station, the Sunshine Lady would be given all the time she could sell. Unfortunately, 1932 was a poor time to sell merchants on anything that cost money and after a few months and only a handful of advertisers, Ora was forced to abandon the idea and the Sunshine Lady faded away as a victim of the Depression.<sup>59</sup>

In 1942 Charles Reed retired from Gulf Oil and the Reeds moved back to Muskogee. After an absence of twenty years, they hoped to spend their retirement at the scene of many of the activities and happiness of their early years together, but Charles Reed died in Muskogee in early 1949. After her husband's death, Ora moved to Tulsa and renewed her interest in writing by joining the Tulsa Tuesday Writers Club. Ora Reed never wrote to the extent that she had during the early days; still, scattered articles appeared in the state's newspapers and magazines, including several in *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*. Ora really enjoyed those years in Tulsa writing and associating with other authors. Her main love was historical novels, and she would spend months researching a certain time period in which to set her story. The family possesses an unpublished novel and volume of poetry by Mrs. Reed.<sup>60</sup>

In 1956 Ora sold her home in Tulsa. Her closest and only surviving sister, Erna Eddleman Miller, had been living in Texas for several years and wanted to move back to Oklahoma, but she did not like Tulsa. Ora and Erna pooled their funds and built a home in Muskogee. Ora missed her writer club friends, but continued to write and still got over to Tulsa for their meetings. In 1966 Ora's health began failing, so she moved back to Tulsa to live with her son, David Reed and his family.<sup>61</sup> She eventually became bedridden and died on June 19, 1968.<sup>62</sup>

The Eddleman family is fondly remembered in Muskogee for their contribution to Oklahoma journalism and as a pioneering family. The family was close-knit and stood together. This was so evident in the early days, as the family struggled to produce the *Muskogee Times* and then *Twin Territories*. Ora Eddleman Reed, as editor and author

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of *Twin Territories*, made a worthy contribution in chronicling of state history for such a young woman. An interest in local history and the values of the turn-of-the century are not necessary to appreciate the material in *Twin Territories*. The years from 1898 to 1904 in which the magazine appeared were crucial years for the preservation of Oklahoma history. The magazine is illustrative of the values and attitudes of the times, useful for its articles in which leading figures recall their past, and of major significance as a resource for Indian cultural and political history. *Twin Territories* in itself is of special interest as an early magazine of Indian Territory which was dedicated to the Indian. Ora Eddleman, as editor, considered it her responsibility to encourage citizens of the Territories to preserve information for the future. She personally fulfilled that duty by preserving materials in the pages of her magazine. The pages of *Twin Territories* now await their deserved usage and study.

Author's Note: There is not a full file of *Twin Territories* existing in the State. The Western History Collection Library at the University of Oklahoma in Norman has tried to piece together as much as possible from files located in various sources and now has these on microfilm. Files may also be found at the Muskogee Public Library, the Oklahoma Historical Society Library, and the University of Tulsa Library. If you have any issues or know of their existence, please contact Daryl Morrison at the Western History Collections.

### ENDNOTES

\* Daryl Morrison is Librarian, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

<sup>1</sup> Ora Eddleman Reed, "Pioneer Publisher, First Daily Newspaper in Indian Territory," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (1945), pp. 36-37.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 37.

<sup>3</sup> Mary Eddleman, Interview by Ella Robertson on October 16, 1937. *Indian-Pioneer Papers*, Vol. 27, pp. 129-130 (*Indian-Pioneer Papers* used at the Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries, Norman). The above two sources will give further details on the Eddleman and Daugherty families and their arrival in Oklahoma.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 131.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 132.

<sup>6</sup> Reed, "Pioneer Publisher," p. 39.

<sup>7</sup> Roy S. Reed, Letter of September 23, 1981. The author corresponded with Ora Eddleman Reed's sons, Roy and David Reed. These letters are in the author's possession.

<sup>8</sup> C. W. "Dub" West, *Muscogee, I.T., The Queen of the Southwest, Muskogee, Oklahoma* (Muskogee: Oklahoma, Muskogee Publishing Company, 1972), p. 43. Mr. West interviewed Erna Eddleman Miller, Ora's younger sister, as well as her father, David Eddleman.

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<sup>9</sup> Mrs. Frances Rosser Brown. The author interviewed Mrs. Brown, a Muskogee historian, on August 10, 1981.

<sup>10</sup> "Remarkable Career of a Daily Paper," *Twin Territories*, Vol. 1, No. 7, December, 1898, pp. 146-147. This article was probably written by Ora Eddleman. All references to the magazine *Twin Territories* will hereafter be cited as "TT."

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 147.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 147.

<sup>13</sup> West, *Muscogee*, p. 51.

<sup>14</sup> C. W. "Dub" West, "Ex-editor Gives History of First Daily," *Muskogee Daily Phoenix and Times Democrat*, Monday, March 27, 1972, p. 2. Also in West's *Muscogee, I.T.*, cited above, p. 51.

<sup>15</sup> Carolyn Thomas Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints, 1835-1907, A History of Printing in Oklahoma Before Statehood* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1936), p. 201. Carolyn Foreman interviewed Ora Reed for the material on *Twin Territories*.

<sup>16</sup> West, *Muscogee*, p. 51; Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints*, p. 201.

<sup>17</sup> Roy S. Reed, Letter of September 23, 1981.

<sup>18</sup> Mary Eddleman, Interview, October 16, 1937, *Indian Pioneer Papers*, p. 133. Also Dawes Commission records of petitions and letters filed by Mary Eddleman on microfilm in the Indian Archives Division, Oklahoma Historical Society. These records showed her petition was "referred."

<sup>19</sup> Eva Stacey, "Tulsa Who Published First Magazine in State As 'Mere Girl' is Still Writing," *Tulsa World*, June 2, 1957, p. 18. Stacey interviewed Mrs. Reed.

<sup>20</sup> *TT*, Vol. 1, No. 3, March 1899, p. 66. Note: Carolyn Foreman's "Magazines of Indian and Oklahoma Territories" in *Oklahoma Imprints*, p. 231-248 lists magazines which appeared prior to 1898 in the territories, such as *Cherokee Orphan Asylum* (1880) or *Dwight Mission News* (1886). These tended to be connected with schools or missionaries. *Twin Territories* was the first popular magazine with a national readership published in Indian Territory.

<sup>21</sup> *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 5, May, 1900, p. 108.

<sup>22</sup> *TT*, Vol. 1, No. 3, March, 1899, p. 72.

<sup>23</sup> "Schools of the Territories," *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 8, September, 1900, p. 186.

<sup>24</sup> "Pretty Homes of the Territory," *TT*, Vol. 1, No. 10, September, 1899, p. 198.

<sup>25</sup> "Clubs and Club Workers," *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 12, December, 1900, p. 259.

<sup>26</sup> I. B. Hitchcock, "My First Year in the Indian Territory," *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 5, May, 1900, pp. 92-93. The first such article was by Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson and appeared in Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1900, p. 41.

<sup>27</sup> Claiborne Addison Young, "A Walking Tour in the Indian Territory, 1874," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. 36, No. 2 (Summer, 1958), p. 170.

<sup>28</sup> *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 12, December, 1900, p. 245.

<sup>29</sup> "What the Curious Want to Know," *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 12, December, 1900, p. 256.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, *TT*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1901, p. 19.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, *TT*, Vol. 4, No. 1, January, 1902, p. 27.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 12, December, 1900, p. 256.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.* *TT*, Vol. 4, No. 1, January, 1902, p. 27.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*,

<sup>35</sup> *TT*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1901, p. 4.

<sup>36</sup> "A Chat With Our Readers," *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1900, p. 61.

<sup>37</sup> *TT*, Vol. 2, No. 11, November, 1900, p. 223.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 223.

<sup>39</sup> *TT*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1901, p. 4. For further information about Miss Rowland see the article by Jessie M. Parks, "The International School for the Blind," *TT*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1901, pp. 1-2.

<sup>40</sup> Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints*, p. 238.

<sup>41</sup> *TT*, Vol. 3, No. 3, March, 1901, p. 48.

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<sup>42</sup> "When the Publisher Talks," *TT*, Vol. 4, No. 3, March, 1902, p. 90.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> *TT*, Vol. 4, No. 10, October, 1902, p. 293; Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints*, p. 237.

<sup>45</sup> *TT*, Vol. 5, No. 9, September, 1903, p. 61.

<sup>46</sup> *TT*, Vol. 6, No. 3, February/March, 1904, p. 254. Note: Incorrect numbering on issues and unavailable copies make the tracing of editorship and ownership of *TT* difficult. Often no comments were made about the transfer of responsibilities. Suffice it to say that Miss Eddleman would sell her magazine, but continue writing and editing, especially Indian stories. By the next issue or two she would officially return as editor. Except for Miss Rowland's ownership there was no extended period in which Miss Eddleman was not the editor of *TT*.

<sup>47</sup> *TT*, Vol. 6, No. 3, February/March, 1904, pp. 332-333. The *Muskogee Democrat* announced E. C. Krauss was editor on April 21, 1904, p. 1.

<sup>48</sup> Roy Reed, Letter of September 23, 1981; David Reed, Letter of September 7, 1981.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> Marie Wadley, Interview, August 11, 1981. Mrs. Wadley was a close friend and co-worker of Ora's sister, Erna Eddleman Miller.

<sup>51</sup> Stacey, "Tulsa Who Published," p. 18; David Reed, Letter of September 7, 1981.

<sup>52</sup> "Eddleman-Reed Nuptials," *Muskogee Democrat*, March 4, 1904. Clipping owned by the Reed family; David Reed, Letter of September 7, 1981.

<sup>53</sup> Roy Reed, Letter of September 23, 1981; David Reed, Letter of September 7, 1981.

<sup>54</sup> Bobby Harold Johnson, *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine, 1905-1911: A History of a Booster Publication* (MA Thesis, Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1962), p. 57.

<sup>55</sup> Oliver Perry Sturm, "Oklahoma Literati," *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine* Vol. XI, (January/February, 1911), p. 10.

<sup>56</sup> Ora Eddleman Reed, "The Object of the Indian Department," *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (October, 1905), p. 83.

<sup>57</sup> Roy Reed, Letter of September 23, 1981; David Reed, Letter of September 7, 1981.

<sup>58</sup> Roy Reed, Letters of July 27, 1981 and September 23, 1981.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>60</sup> David Reed, Letter of August 5, 1981; Roy Reed, Letter of September 23, 1981.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* Also obituaries, *i. e.*, "Ora Eddleman Reed Funeral," *Muskogee Phoenix*, June 20, 1968, p. 6, col. 3-4; "Pioneer Muskogee Editor Dies," *Muskogee Phoenix*, June 20, 1968, p. 6, col. 4; "Ex-Publisher of Oklahoma Monthly Dies," *Tulsa Tribune*, June 20, 1968.