

## TERRITORIAL MAGAZINES

By Esther Witcher\*

\* Esther M. Witcher is Periodicals Librarian in the University of Oklahoma at Norman. A native of Oklahoma, she received her A.B. and B.L.S. degrees from the University of Oklahoma, and an M.S. in library science in the University of Illinois. Her contribution on "Territorial Magazines" in this number of *The Chronicles* represents careful analysis of the issues of the journals in this category, as well as personal visits to libraries which are the sole possessors of the more rare issues. Mrs. Witcher has particularly requested that acknowledgments be made here to the Associate Editor of *The Chronicles*, Muriel H. Wright, for her encouragement and suggestions in the compilation of this article.—Ed. (C. E.)

The early Oklahoma magazines which began publication during pre-statehood days offer a valuable source of material for the research scholar, and interesting reading for the general public. Unfortunately only incomplete files, and in some instances only fragments, or no files at all, are available. Only one complete file was found available in any library, that being located in the Oklahoma Historical Society Library, while the other complete files are privately owned by individuals. Therefore, for the people living in this region scarcely any complete holdings of territorial magazines are available. Since the author had access to only one complete file, in some instances it has been impossible to determine for the incomplete runs, the dates when changes in editors, frequency of publication, or changes in title were made.

The publications which appeared during the territorial days reflected the history of the development of Indian Territory into the present state of Oklahoma. The territorial period is confined, for the purposes of this article, to the years from 1830 to 1907. The Indian Removal Act<sup>1</sup> of May, 1830, authorized the President to set aside territory west of the Mississippi River not included in any state, for the use of the Indian tribes to be removed from the eastern part of the United States. Four years later an act<sup>2</sup> was passed establishing Indian Territory. After 1890 with the passage of the Organic Act<sup>3</sup> the western half of Indian Territory became known as Oklahoma Territory, all Indian owned lands within its borders, as opened to white settlement, to be organized as part of this territory. The two territories became popularly known as the "Twin Territories," though different in their government organizations. There was agitation to admit Oklahoma Territory to statehood soon after its establishment.<sup>4</sup> In 1898 a bill was introduced in both houses of

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<sup>1</sup> Roy Gittinger, *The Formation of the State of Oklahoma, 1803-1906*, (Berkeley, 1917), p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 20.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 160.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 196.

# MISTLETOE LEAVES.

VOL. I.

KINGFISHER, OKLA., AUGUST 5, 1893.

NO. 1.

## Oklahoma Press Association.

President..... J. E. Queln, Edmond.  
Vice-Pres..... E. E. Brown, Oklahoma City.  
Secretary..... H. C. Gilstrap, Chandler.  
Treasurer..... Effe Gilstrap, Chandler.  
Hist. Custodian W. P. Campbell, Kingfisher.

### PAPERS ON FILE—DAILIES.

Guthrie Capital El Reno Eagle  
Guthrie Leader El Reno Herald  
Guthrie News Topeka Capital  
Ok City T's-J'n'l Kansas City Mail  
Arkansas City, Ran., Dispatch.

### WEEKLIES.

Artoka Citizen Arapahoe Argus  
Arapahoe Bee Beaver Democrat  
Beaver Advocate Chandler News  
Cloud Chief Herald Chic'go Sunday Sun  
Conway Sp'gs Star Edmond Sun  
Edmond Democrat El Reno Courier  
El Reno Eagle Guthrie Populist  
Guthrie Capital " West & South  
Guthrie Rustler Hardesty Herald  
Hardesty Times Hennessey Clipper  
Hennessey De'ocrat Kingfisher Times  
Lyndon P.p Herald " Free Press  
Minco Minstrel Mulhall Chiet  
Marlow Magnet Norman Transcript  
Ok City Roadb'ld'r Okarche Times  
Purcell Topic Purcell Register  
Perkins Bee Perkins Journal  
Stillwater Rep'lican Stillwater Gazette  
Taloga Ciltzen Tecumseh Herald  
Talequah Advocate Watonga Republ'n  
Tecumseh Republ'n Kingfisher Constitu-  
St. Marys, Kan., Star tion.  
Westm'tland, Kan, Recorder.  
Wamego, Kan.; Times.  
Wellington, Kan., Journal.  
Wichita Kansas Commoner.

### MISSING NUMBERS.

Arapahoe Bee. June 8.  
ElReno Daily Eagle, July 28.  
Guthrie Daily Capital June 24.  
Guthrie Daily News, June 4, July 7, 9.  
Guthrie Rustler June 24 to date.  
Okla. City Roadbuilder July 20, 29.  
Purcell Register June 30, July 14.  
Stillwater Republican June 29.  
Watonga Republican July 5.  
Tecumseh Republican July 27.  
Norman Transcript June 9.

Hardesty Times, 1890, No. 1, 6, 8, 9, 11.  
St. Marys Star July 27.

N. B.—Missing numbers desired.

### CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

J. E. Queln, Edmond—original manuscript of May-day speech of the late Milton Reynolds, first congressman elect of Oklahoma. Course of study adopted by Edmond school board Dec. 26, 1891. Collection from territorial university.

J. C. Neil, Stillwater—Collection of cards, views, bulletins and circular of the Stillwater experiment station and agricultural college. Photograph of self. Rules and roll call of the territorial council, 1893.

F. G. Adams, Topeka—Photograph of self, (Sec. Kansas historical society), eighth annual report of Kansas historical society. Collection of circulars of Kansas historical society from its organization in 1875 to present time.

John Sebastian, general passenger agent U. R. I. & P., R. R., Chicago—large photo view of Colorado Springs, frame and glass.

John W. Noble, ex-secretary of the interior, St. Louis—28x38 photograph of self, frame and glass.

Hoke Smith, sec. interior, Washington, D. C.—Steel engraving of self.

J. S. Ross, Kingfisher—View of Buffalo Springs camp, morning of Oklahoma opening; copies of the New World, published by donor in 1890.

A. B. Campbell, Topeka—Adjutant general's report of Kansas, 1861-5.

Mrs. J. E. Hobbs, El Reno—Collection of poems by donor; American Cyclopaedia of History, Biography and Travels, 1856—illustrated. This rare book was "presented to J. E. Hobbs by her grandma, Mrs. Cyrene Boulding of Northview, Webster county, Mo. Forney, Texas, June, 1833."

Rev. John H. Aughey, Mulhall, copy of "Topola", a bound volume of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.)

*Mistletoe Leaves* forerunner of *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*



Congress for the Union of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory prior to their admission as a state.<sup>5</sup> Not until Nov. 16, 1907 was Oklahoma finally admitted to statehood.

In an attempt to ascertain which of the territorial magazines are most plentiful in Oklahoma Libraries at the present time, a basic list was compiled in which were included those titles given in *Oklahoma Imprints, 1835-1907*, by Carolyn Thomas Foreman; *Oklahoma Imprints, 1835-1890*, by Lester Hargrett; and the titles held by the University of Oklahoma Library. This list was sent to twenty-two college and public libraries in the state with a request that the librarian indicate holdings of each title included. Only five librarians replied that their library held any of the magazines on this basic list. Using the findings of these inquiries from the five libraries plus those of the University of Oklahoma Library, including the Phillips Collection, the Oklahoma Historical Society Library, and those included in the *Union List of Serials*, edited by Winifred Gregory, the following selective list of territorial magazines is discussed here in chronological order according to their beginning date of publication: *Cherokee Messenger*, *Our Brother in Red*, *Indian Missionary*, *Buckskin Joe's Emigrant Guide*, *Oklahoma Magazine*, *Mistletoe Leaves*, *Historia*, *Twin Territories*, *Kiowa Chief*, and *Sturm's Statehood Magazine*.

The purpose of this article is to point out the research value, content, contributors, and special features, and location of available files. The footnotes below give for each magazine: change of title, change of editors, date established, date ceased publication, by whom established, where published, frequency of publication, and location of holdings indicated by symbols.<sup>6</sup> The findings of the location of holdings in Oklahoma Libraries reveals that for the ten territorial magazines selected only one has complete files, that is the *Cherokee Messenger*.

### *Cherokee Messenger*

The complete files of the *Cherokee Messenger* are located in the Oklahoma State Historical Society Library. The earliest territorial magazines were established by various denominational Indian missions. The *Cherokee Messenger*<sup>7</sup> was established in August 1844, and was published for almost two years at the Cherokee Baptist Mission near the present town of Westville. It is sometimes erroneously re-

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 199.

<sup>6</sup> Key to symbols used to indicate libraries in which holdings are located: OKU—University of Oklahoma; OHS—Oklahoma Historical Society; OKU-P—Phillips Collection in the University of Oklahoma Library; OKMu—Muskogee Public Library; OKB—Bacone College, Muskogee; OKW—Southwestern Institute of Technology, Weatherford; OKTU—University of Tulsa.

<sup>7</sup> The *Cherokee Messenger* was established by the Cherokee Baptist Mission located at Westville, I.T. The Reverend Evan Jones was editor. It ceased publication in May 1846. A file is located in the Thomas Gilcrease Foundation, Tulsa, and a complete file in OHS.

ferred to as the first newspaper in the Indian Territory, but since it did not have the technical characteristics of a newspaper including regularity, and continuity of publication it cannot be listed as a newspaper. Its publication dates called for its publication each month but the issues were irregular. It was briefly revised in 1858. The contents consisted almost entirely of reprints from the Bible and *Pilgrim's Progress*, lessons in Cherokee grammar, translations of religious and temperance articles from contemporary periodicals, and items regarding missionary work in Indian Territory. The Reverend Evan Jones, of the Cherokee Baptist Mission was its editor, and H. Upham was the printer.<sup>8</sup> Jesse Bushyhead was a joint editor with Reverend Jones, and a series of articles about the former appeared in the next pre-statehood magazine mentioned, *Our Brother in Red*. The text of the *Cherokee Messenger* was printed in Cherokee and consisted primarily of translations of well-known books. A few news paragraphs in each issue were printed in both Cherokee and English.

### *Our Brother in Red*

One of the first of several strictly religious periodicals published in Indian Territory was *Our Brother in Red*.<sup>9</sup> This monthly journal was established at Muskogee in September, 1882, by the Reverend Theodore Frelinghwyson Brewer<sup>10</sup> who owned the printing plant and who published the magazine in behalf of the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Although the conference had been holding annual meetings for over forty years, this is the earliest separate publication now known of its Minutes.<sup>11</sup> This official organ of the Indian Mission Annual Conference had as its motto, "Christian Education, the Hope of the Indians." Ten years later the "paper" was turned over to the Conference, and after a few years its publication was suspended.

Associated with Reverend Theodore F. Brewer in editing *Our Brother in Red*, was the Reverend F. J. Thompson, who was librarian of the Carnegie Library at Tahlequah in 1928. In 1921, Reverend Brewer was a member of the University of Oklahoma board of regents. News from the nearby communities signed by correspondents, who, in most cases, were missionaries appeared in this publication. There

<sup>8</sup> Grace Ernestine Ray, *Early Oklahoma Newspapers; history and description of publications from earliest beginnings to 1889*, (Norman, 1928), p. 17.

<sup>9</sup> OHS has Vol. 1-5 and Vol. 9-11 of *Our Brother in Red*.

<sup>10</sup> Reverend Theodore Frelinghwyson Brewer was born in Gibson County, Tennessee on January 30, 1845. He was educated in his native state. In November 1866 he was admitted to the Memphis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in 1878 was transferred to the Indian Mission Conference which included the area of the old Indian Territory. Here he spent many years of devoted service to his church and community. He became the principal teacher in the Asbury Manual School for Creek Indians at Eufaula. At Muskogee he founded Harrell International Institute, a school for girls, which later became Spaulding Female College (See "Necrology—Reverend Theodore Frelinghwyson Brewer," in *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. IX, No. 3 (September, 1931), pp. 349-50.

<sup>11</sup> Lester Hargrett, *Oklahoma Imprints, 1835-1890*, (New York, 1951), p. 198.

were reports of missionary work at Wapanucka Institute, Claremore, and Sallisaw. A portion of the magazine was devoted to Harrell Institute started in Muskogee in 1886. Rachel Sixkiller and Sudie Crabtree, Indian students of that institute, were editors of this department. The publication reprinted material from such periodicals as the *Boston Globe*, *Golden Argosy*, *Young Reaper*, *Methodist Advance*, and the *Chicago Herald*. "These reprints consisted largely of carefully selected human interest, and animal interest feature stories, humorous, harmless quips, and brevities, and other mildly entertaining matter."<sup>12</sup>

Articles by various missionaries stationed in Indian Territory were printed in the department titled, "Items from the Brethren." Practically all of the news of events in the Territory was printed in the form of signed articles from teachers, preachers, Indian leaders, and men active in the affairs of the tribes. Reports were printed regularly from the conference secretaries in the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Pauls Valley, Muskogee and Seminole districts. The scope of contents was later broadened to include the following: Household hints, a department for women and children, religious news, notes for the Indians, poems, stories, obituaries, sermons, appointments of preachers, and a series of articles on Jesse Bushyhead. Advertisements were included in most issues. An advertisement from Harrell Institute appearing in the September 6, 1887 issue signed by the Reverend Theodore F. Brewer, mentioned that the annual term was divided into two sessions of five months each. Ancient and modern languages and calisthenics were taught without extra charge. Board including washing and lights cost ten dollars per month. Tuition ranged from one dollar and fifty cents to four dollars. About 1886 the publication began a department of news from Harrell Institute headed, "Harrell Institute Locals." A quotation which appeared in the same issue summarizes the purpose of this magazine as "devoted to the promotion of the cause of education, temperance, and religion in the Indian Territory."

In September 1887, *Our Brother in Red* was changed to a weekly publication at the request of the Indian Mission Conference. In the same year, the place of publication was changed from Nashville, Tennessee, to Muskogee, Indian Territory. The Reverend M. L. Butler and the Reverend E. W. Brodie become corresponding editors. In 1893, the magazine was printed in English and Cherokee. After serving eleven years as editor Reverend Brewer asked to be relieved of editorship in 1893, and was succeeded by the Reverend William M. Baldwin. The magazine was moved to South McAlester in 1895, and two years later to Ardmore with the Reverend F. M. Moore as editor. The place of publication was moved in 1899 to Oklahoma City when the magazine was sold to the Reverend J. H. Lovett. It was consoli-

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<sup>12</sup> Ray, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

dated with the *Arkansas Methodist* at Little Rock, Arkansas about 1900, and was called the *Indian Oklahoma Methodist*.

### *Indian Missionary*

Another of the denominational organs was the *Indian Missionary*<sup>13</sup> established by the Baptist Mission. The Reverend W. P. Blake of Eufaula, Indian Territory, and the Reverend A. Frank Ross of McAlester, were editors. This monthly which was originally published at Eufaula and McAlester first appeared in August 1884. Since only a few issues of this publication are preserved it is difficult to give all the facts regarding its publication. Bacone College Library has miscellaneous issues appearing between the years 1884 and 1890.

The *Indian Missionary* for January 1887 mentions as its rivals *Our Brother in Red*, the Methodist organ, and the *Indian Record*, a Presbyterian mission newspaper. The first issue of the *Indian Missionary* states, "above all other uses the 'paper' shall be used to give the pure word of God to our Indian people. The 'paper' will of course be friendly to education, and farming will not go unnoticed."<sup>14</sup> A later issue,<sup>15</sup> states further that the "publication will build up Bible religion, temperance, and education." A study of the contents of these available issues reveals that they were devoted largely to editorials on religious matters, and to articles concerning missionary work in the Territory. The local news consisted mostly of brief news items, and personals about students, teachers, and preachers in the various schools and churches. There were departments for Indian news in the Choctaw language. Sometimes the English translations were published also, but more often only the Indian version was given. Long signed articles on the interpretation of the scriptures were printed in installments. Many signed letters from teachers and preachers were published in each issue.<sup>16</sup> In his effort to appeal to women readers and to young people, the editor conducted a "Children's Corner," a "Temperance Department," a "Household Department," and a "Woman's Missionary Department," which in addition to mission items, included recipes for making soda biscuits. There were also Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muskogee, and Seminole departments. The Atoka Baptist academy furnished at least a column of local news, and there was a column of Muskogee news; and a department in the Seminole language.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> The *Indian Missionary* was published monthly until 1891 when it ceased publication with Vol. 7, 1891 No. 8. Daniel Rogers was editor in 1885. The Reverend J. S. Murrow was editor 1886-1891. Printed at Atoka from Vol. 3, 1886. One issue for November, 1885 is located in OHS. OKB has: Vol. 1, 1884-85 and Vol. 5, 1888-89. No. 2 February.

<sup>14</sup> *Indian Missionary*. Vol. I, (1884) No. 1, August.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, (1885) No. 5, January.

<sup>16</sup> Ray, *op. cit.*, p. 92.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 17.

In December 1886, the *Indian Missionary* was sold to Reverend J. S. Murrow, who with his wife conducted the magazine for a number of years, until it merged with a weekly Baptist paper started in McAlester. Mrs. J. S. Murrow had charge of the Woman's Missionary, Household, Temperance and Children's departments. A supplement appeared in the issue for August 1889, by Reverend J. S. Murrow titled, "A Mission Tour."<sup>18</sup> This supplement contained the narrative of a journey from Atoka to Anadarko by way of Norman and Oklahoma City made by a party of Baptist missionaries. In 1891 J. S. Murrow retired as editor and W. H. Nichols became editor and business manager.<sup>19</sup> At this time the frequency of publication changed to weekly, and it more nearly resembled a newspaper in form and frequency. However, the character of the publication as a religious organ was not changed for it continued to cover thoroughly the news of mission work in the Indian Territory, and to print signed religious articles and editorials. It is not known how long the *Indian Missionary* continued publication in this form.

#### *The Emigrant Guide*

The religious magazines were succeeded by those devoted to the encouragement and promotion of settlement of Indian Territory. One such magazine was, *The Emigrant Guide*,<sup>20</sup> the official monthly organ of Buckskin Joe's Texas Oklahoma Colony." Buckskin Joe" was the frontier sobriquet of Joseph Seduval Works, a typical pioneer of the promoter type. Very little is known about this colorful figure. Dr. E. E. Dale, Research Professor of History at the University of Oklahoma, described Buckskin Joe's appearance<sup>21</sup> by saying he was a "tall, spare individual who always bore a buckskin shirt, and his hair in long curls reaching to his shoulders." His nickname was derived from his most unusual dress, a buckskin shirt. According to the portrait sketch of him appearing on the front of the majority of the issues it would be assumed that for special occasions he wore his best checkered suit. In addition to his long curls he also wore an ample mustache and goatee.

Joseph S. Works was an ex-Union soldier<sup>22</sup> who became interested in organizing a "boomer movement" agitating for the opening of the Oklahoma country to white settlement. Specifically, he planned for the opening of a "colony" in old Greer County, at Navajoe in 1887. Here he erected for himself and family a small house of "half dug-

<sup>18</sup> Hargrett, *op. cit.*, p. 198.

<sup>19</sup> Ray, *op. cit.*, p. 93.

<sup>20</sup> *Buckskin Joe's Emigrant Guide* was established and edited by J. S. Works. It was published at Fort Worth until it ceased publication in September, 1888. OHS has an incomplete file from Vol. 1, 1886-87 to Vol. 2, 1887-88.

<sup>21</sup> Edward Everett Dale, "Old Navajoe," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. XXIV, No. 2 (Summer, 1946), pp. 128-45.

<sup>22</sup> "Edwin Williams Engineer" (footnote No. 3) *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. X, No. 3 (September, 1932), p. 332.



out type"<sup>23</sup> which he asserted cost only thirty-five dollars to build. In addition he built a hotel to accommodate land settlers.

Greer County<sup>24</sup> is defined as the disputed territory between Texas and the United States. This county was ninety miles long and fifty miles wide lying between the north and south forks of the Red River on the Southwest corner of the Indian Territory. Navajoe was situated one and one-half miles south of the North Fork of the Red River, and twenty-five miles north of the South Fork, a site at the foot of the Navajoe mountains, a spur of the Wichita range of mountains in Greer county, Indian Territory.

The first issues of *The Emigrant Guide* in 1886 were titled, "Report of the Texas Oklahoma Homestead Colony." The object of this colony was to bring together in one body people in the United States who wanted homes so that by working in unison they could avoid hardships. There was a phrase in their charter which did discriminate against Negroes for they were not admitted by membership. White people were permitted to join the union by recommendation and payment of a fee of two dollars. The later issues were devoted to the interests of the Oklahoma Union which consisted of the unification of the Ft. Worth Real Estate Company with the Texas Oklahoma Colony. The object of the Oklahoma Union was to unite the interests of the railroads, the farmers, and the business men into one great enterprise for settlement of Greer County.<sup>25</sup>

After Joseph S. Works visited Navajoe, he told such an alluring tale of the future of Greer County that Texas businessmen, who hoped to supply merchants along the line to Greer County, supplied him with funds for the printing of many thousands of copies of his little publication, *Buckskin Joe's Emigrant Guide*, which was issued monthly for more than a year. In this he extolled the beauty and fertility of Greer County in general and the area about Navajoe in particular. It was intended to furnish information to members of the Texas Oklahoma Colony, suggesting routes and railroad and wagon fares for those interested in making excursions to Greer County. An excursion announced in the September 1887 issue stated that the round trip wagon fare from Ft. Worth to Navajoe was two dollars and forty cents. Hotel rates were one dollar per day, and meals twenty-five cents each. The July, 1887, issue stated that land could be taken up under the Homestead Law amounting to 160 acres for the head of a family, and 80 acres for single persons over eighteen years of age. Most of the articles were written and signed by J. S. Works. *The Emigrant Guide* was published from September 1886 until November 1888. The title was changed in October 1887 to *Buckskin Joe's Emigrant Guide*, and again changed in January

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<sup>23</sup> Dale, *op. cit.*, pp. 130-31.

<sup>24</sup> *The Emigrant Guide*, Vol. II, (1888) No. 3 March.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. II, (1887) No. 3, November.

1888 to, *Navajoe Emigrant Guide*. Navajoe, which once had a population of two hundred people and a United States Post Office, has disappeared.<sup>26</sup>

### Oklahoma Magazine

By the year 1889, the scope of the magazines had been broadened from the single purpose of dissemination of religious news, or promotion of settlement, to a multi-purpose. The contents included information on local history, history of Indians, illustrated articles on various citizens, buildings and towns in both Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and entertainment in the form of stories. One such magazine with a broad coverage was, *Oklahoma Magazine*,<sup>27</sup> established in 1889 in Oklahoma City. The publication was advertised as "an independent" weekly magazine for all people.<sup>28</sup> After the publication had appeared for eight years the title was changed to the better known title, *McMasters' Magazine: An Illustrated Monthly of Oklahoma and Indian Territory*.

One of the primary values of this monthly is its sources of biographical information on early day Oklahomans. Each article is profusely illustrated in the section titled, "Our Illustrations." Additional illustrations are the many views of the cities in the territory. Further, *McMasters' Magazine* is noted for its incisive, crisp and original articles, many of them documents of historical interest for Oklahomans.<sup>29</sup> The front cover of the *Oklahoma Magazine* carried a picture of an Indian and a white settler holding a blanket with the caption beneath the picture stating, "We won't split this blanket." Frank McMasters, who owned and edited this journal, came to Oklahoma at the time of the opening of the territory.<sup>30</sup> Territorial contributors were: The Editor, Frank McMasters, Mr. H. H. Howard, Mr. Will T. Little, and Mr. E. J. Humphrey. One outstanding non-territorial contributor was the late Washington Irving whose, "A Tour on the Prairies," was published serially. The only complete file of this magazine in Oklahoma was owned by the late Mr. Walter Ferguson of Tulsa.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Hargrett, *op. cit.*, p. 231.

<sup>27</sup> The *Oklahoma Magazine* began publication in Oklahoma City in 1889. The title was changed to *McMaster's Magazine*, with the August issue 1897. The former title was published weekly then changed to monthly. The latter title started as a monthly in 1893 then changed in 1895 to a weekly. It ceased publication in June 1900. The following incomplete files were found: OKTU has Vol. 1-4; OKU has Vol. 8-11; OHS has Vol. 2-4 and Vol. 8-12.

<sup>28</sup> Carolyn Thomas Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints, 1835-1907*, (Norman, 1936), p. 241.

<sup>29</sup> Luther B. Hill, *A History of the State of Oklahoma*, Vol. II (Chicago, 1908), p. 107.

<sup>30</sup> Foreman, *op. cit.*, pp. 240-41.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 241.

*Mistletoe Leaves* AND ITS EXPANSION INTO  
*The Chronicles of Oklahoma*

In 1893 occurred the greatest of all land openings that of the Cherokee Outlet. A significant publication appeared in this year. The Oklahoma Historical Society was organized<sup>32</sup> at the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Press Association held at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, on May 27, 1893. The first publication of the Historical Society was, *Mistletoe Leaves*,<sup>33</sup> a forerunner of the present *Chronicles of Oklahoma*. This weekly listed newspapers on file in the Society, contributions including the names of donors, news items of other state historical societies, and personal news items. Several issues included such unusual information as railroad time tables and a section titled, "Poseygraphs", containing poems. This publication was a small leaflet consisting of four pages.

The immediate predecessor of the *Chronicles of Oklahoma* was *Historia*,<sup>34</sup> which succeeded *Mistletoe Leaves* in 1910, and was published until after the issue of the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, in 1922. Mr. W. P. Campbell, Custodian in charge of the Oklahoma Historical Society was publisher of both of these forerunners of the *Chronicles*. The purpose of *Historia*<sup>35</sup> was similar to that of *Mistletoe Leaves*. It was concerned primarily with the advancement and success of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and especially the augmentation of its collection. It included an acknowledgment of items received, names of the donors, lists of newspapers, and other publications received, and a review of library donations. Its scope was broadened to include a new section titled "Old Letter Files," which carried short paragraphs about national political items, the annual report of the Oklahoma Historical Society, definitions of Cherokee words, and biographical sketches of pioneers. The July 1, 1919 issue of *Historia* gave a lengthy article on Sam Houston in Indian Territory. A most sensational issue appeared in the same month in 1922 carrying the bold caption, *Oklahoma, Mecca for Men of Mystery*. This entire issue was devoted to sidelights on Wilkes Booth. Some readers may recall the rumors that Wilkes Booth was supposed to have lived in Oklahoma under the alias of David George and that he committed suicide in Enid in January, 1903. Among the personal news items are found statements that Honorable Joseph S. Works,<sup>36</sup>

<sup>32</sup> "Notes and Documents," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. XXIII, No. 1 (Spring, 1945), p. 72; Angie Debo, "Early Publications of the Oklahoma Historical Society," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. XXVI, No. 3 (Autumn, 1948), pp. 325-28.

<sup>33</sup> *Mistletoe Leaves* was edited by W. P. Campbell, Historical Custodian. It was published at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and was succeeded by *Historia* in 1910. Only two issues of *Mistletoe Leaves* are located in any Oklahoma Library and these two issues of Volume I are in OHS.

<sup>34</sup> *Historia* was published quarterly in Oklahoma City. OHS has Vol. 1, 1911, and Vol. 13, 1922. OKU (Archives) has Vol. 4, 1913 No. 3, July 1st, and Vol. 8, 1921, No. 8, October 1st.

<sup>35</sup> *Historia*, Vol. VIII. (1920) No. 5, October 1, p. 1.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, (1915) No. 9, January 1.

known as "Buckskin Joe," made his first visit to Oklahoma City in 1888, and another one in 1915. He originated the publication, *Buckskin Joe's Emigrant Guide*, discussed earlier in this article. Another personage mentioned was, Dick T. Morgan,<sup>37</sup> founder of the *Kiowa Chief*, to be described later. He loaned to the Oklahoma Historical Society a pen used by President Taft in signing the bill opening to settlement the Darlington reservation lands near El Reno.

Not only were more articles of local historical interest included, but also articles containing information of national scope. Mr. W. P. Campbell described his visit to the Pacific coast<sup>38</sup> in 1921 in the article titled, "To the Golden State through lands that lie between." This issue carried a note stating that the Historical Society's President, Jasper Sipes, would furnish the magazine with a brief description of his trip abroad in a succeeding issue.

*The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, with *Mistletoe Leaves* and *Historia* as forerunners, has the distinction of being the only periodical which originated during the territorial period.<sup>39</sup> The late Dr. J. S. Buchanan, a member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma, was the first editor, and Dr. E. E. Dale, now Research Professor of History in the University of Oklahoma, nationally known historian and author, and for more than thirty years a member of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society, was the first associate editor of *Chronicles*.<sup>40</sup> This quarterly journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society has as its purpose the recording of all phases of Oklahoma's development that contribute to the knowledge of its history. Its objective is to publish reminiscences of early day residents, rare journals and diaries, and other manuscript and documentary materials pertaining to the State's history. Educational institutions that further research and writing in Oklahoma history as well as writers of local history are invited to contribute original articles for publication.

The present editor of *The Chronicles*, Dr. Charles Evans, makes this statement regarding this quarterly journal:

"It is well to say that the early founders of the Oklahoma Historical Society saw clearly that the Society must have a medium of approach to Oklahomans. This was disclosed in the founding of *Mistletoe Leaves* and its successor, *Historia*.

"After the Society grew from its birth in Kingfisher, May 26, 1893, into strong proportions, there was a need for a larger, higher exponent. So *Chronicles of Oklahoma* was set up in January, 1921. As the Society has expanded with its Annual and Life memberships, reaching into every state of the Union, into Europe and other foreign countries, it has become the oldest

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I (1910) No. 5, September 1.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, (1921) No. 8, October 1.

<sup>39</sup> "Chronicles of Oklahoma," (Introduction) *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. I, No. 1 (January, 1921), p. 3.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

historical journal of continuous publication in Oklahoma and is ranked among the leading historical journals in America.

"The government of the State of Oklahoma through legislative appropriations expends something like \$10,000 annually in providing for the editing, publishing and disseminating of *The Chronicles*.

"Its editors, beginning with James S. Buchanon, have been Joseph B. Thoburn, J. Y. Bryce, Dan W. Peery, James W. Moffitt and Charles Evans.

"It is issued quarterly and is composed of historical articles, chiefly on Oklahoma, by the highest authorities."

### *Twin Territories*

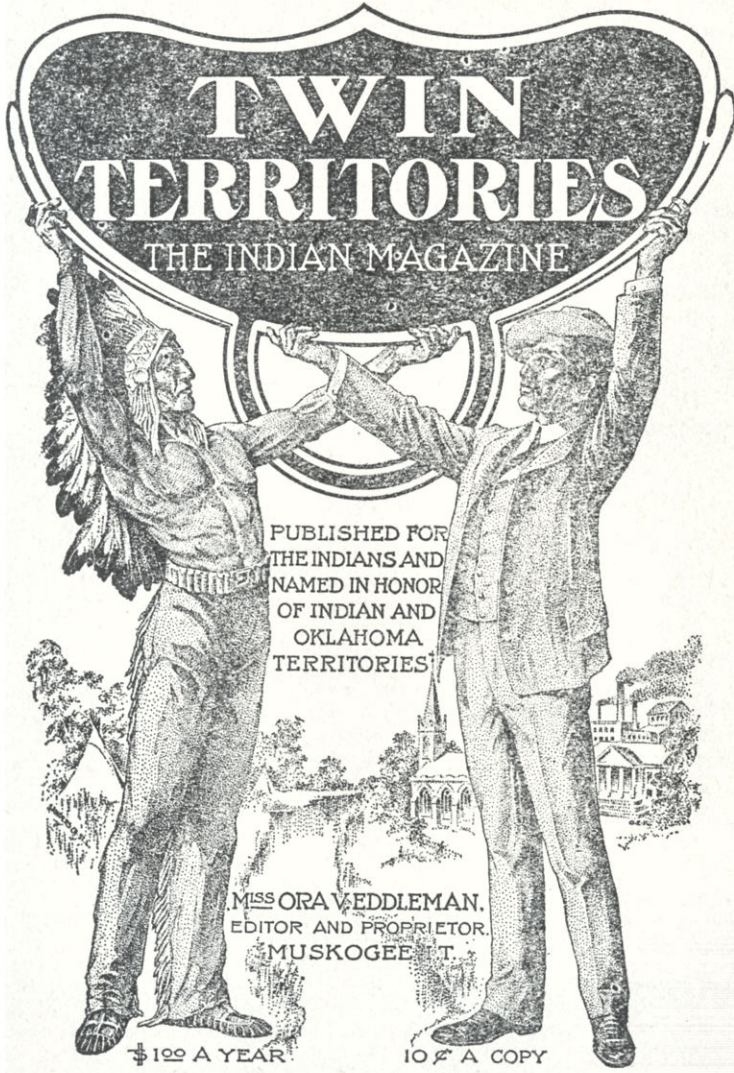
The first territorial periodicals were edited by missionaries, preachers, teachers, promoters, or journalists belonging to the white race, and were designed for both whites and Indians, but with the magazine, *Twin Territories*,<sup>41</sup> one was established which had the distinction of being the only one in the United States that was founded, edited, and published by an Indian, a twenty year old Cherokee girl, Miss Ora V. Eddleman. The subtitle was *The Indian Magazine* which indicated that the primary purpose of the magazine was for the Indians, and written by the Indians. The Sams Publishing Company at Muskogee, began publishing this magazine in December 1898. Miss Eddleman had financial difficulties in maintaining its publication, and by September, 1903, E. C. Dighton became the manager and James Erle Duna, the Editor. The new editor was a member of the Powhatan Indian tribe. This magazine was published for a period of six years, beginning in 1898, was named in honor of the two territories, *Oklahoma Territory* and *Indian Territory*.

*Twin Territories* began as a mere pamphlet containing Indian legends, and folklore, poems, editorials, short stories, a farmer's department, and a section titled "Growing Towns of Indian Territory," with excellent illustrations. Factual articles, serials, some of which were contributed by Mignon Schreiber, pen name for Ora V. Eddleman, are of historical interest. Other departments which have not appeared in any of the previously discussed magazines, are: "What the curious want to know" which included inquiries and answers, "Books and Periodicals" section, and a section titled, "Some Prominent Men" devoted to biographical sketches and portraits of noteworthy pioneers.

There were articles on the Five Civilized Tribes and territorial news items of a general nature. The scope of contents of the magazine was continually broadened with a series of articles by early day residents begun in March, 1900. One article in this series was, "My First Year in the Indian Territory, May 1835 - May 1836", by Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson of Muskogee. Illustrated articles about out-

<sup>41</sup> *Twin Territories* was a monthly published from December 1898 until May 1904. The following libraries have incomplete files: OHS has Vol. 1-6; OKMu has Vol. 1-6; OKTU has Vol. 4-6 and Vol. 10. Mrs. Ora Eddleman Reed of Tulsa owns a complete file.

April, 1903.



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THE MAGAZINE OF OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORIES.

Title page of *Twin Territories*, The Indian Magazine



standing homes were included in the section, "Pretty Homes of the Territory." News items regarding cattlemen and the cattle business were found in the section, "Hoofs and Horns." Education was not neglected, for by September, 1900, a series of articles appeared on "Schools of the Territories," giving historical facts about the University of Oklahoma, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, and the state teachers' colleges. Ore Eddleman edited a department titled, "Round the Center Fire of the Wigwam," which included Indian literature, stories, poems, folklore, and stories for children.

No complete file of *Twin Territories* is listed in any library in Oklahoma, but there is a privately owned file held by Mrs. Ora Eddleman Reed of Tulsa. Some of the Territorial contributors to this magazine were: Florence Bledsoe Crafford, who contributed poems and stories; Clarence B. Douglass, Editor of the Muskogee Phoenix newspaper; J. R. Gregory; Joshua Ross; Mignon Schreiber, pseudonym for Ora Eddleman; Reverend T. F. Brewer, editor of *Our Brother in Red*; Mrs. Mabel W. Anderson, Mrs. Kate Burwell, and Dr. Charles N. Gould. Non-territorial contributors were: Hamlin Garland and Elbert Hubbard.

### *Kiowa Chief*

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation was opened to settlement by citizens of the United States in 1901.<sup>42</sup> This reservation adjoined Greer County to the west. The *Kiowa Chief*<sup>43</sup> began publication the same year of the opening. Dick Thompson Morgan,<sup>44</sup> a pioneer lawyer who later was elected member of the House of Representatives of the 61st Congress, founded the *Kiowa Chief* magazine in Perry, Oklahoma. Its object, which resembled a newspaper in format, was to give its readers all of the news concerning the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands for settlement. Legal questions pertaining to the opening of these new lands were discussed in each issue. On the front of each issue at the center top

<sup>42</sup> Gittinger, *op. cit.*, p. 208.

<sup>43</sup> *Kiowa Chief* was established in August 1900. Dick T. Morgan was editor. The frequency of publication was monthly until July 1901 when it was changed to a weekly. It is not known when it ceased publication. The only files found were an incomplete run of Vol. 1, 1900-01 in OKU.

<sup>44</sup> Dick Thompson Morgan was born at Prairie Creek, Vigo County, Indiana in 1853. A lawyer by profession he accepted a position as attorney for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad at Garden City, Kansas and retained that position until the opening of Oklahoma, April 22, 1889 at that time settling in the city of Guthrie. He resided there until 1893 when he moved to Perry, and in 1901 transferred to El Reno. In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him to the position of register of the U. S. Land Office at Woodward. In 1908 he was elected to membership in the House of Representatives of the 61st Congress, and was re-elected for four terms. Mr. Morgan was the editor of a book, "*Land Credits*." He also wrote, "*Morgan's Manual of the United States Homestead and Townsite Laws, 1890*", and Morgan's "*School Land Manual, 1901*", (See Joseph Bradfield Thoburn, *A Standard History of Oklahoma*, Vol. IV, [Chicago, 1916], pp. 1673-76.)



was a picture of a Kiowa Indian chief's head with a picture of a covered wagon on one side, a party of cowboys on the other. Sometime after July 1901 the place of publication was moved to Ft. Sill, and the frequency of publication changed to weekly. No issues after this date are known to be available in Oklahoma. Not having had access to long consecutive runs of the *Kiowa Chief*, it is impossible for the author to supply information about changes in frequency of publication, and changes in places of publication. As far as it is known, the University of Oklahoma Library is the only library in the state holding even fragments of this magazine.

### *Sturm's Statehood Magazine*

A monthly which began publication three years prior to the admittance of Oklahoma to statehood, was, *Sturm's Statehood magazine*.<sup>45</sup> The magazine is most appropriately named as it began publication immediately preceding the admittance of Oklahoma to statehood. It was first published and edited in Tulsa, in 1905, then later moved to Oklahoma City where it was published until May 1911. The front cover is distinctive in that it carries a picture representing Uncle Sam joining in marriage Mr. Oklahoma and Miss Indian Territory. Like the *Twin Territories*, this magazine included topics which were largely local to Oklahoma and Indian Territories, but its scope was broadened to include western literature, frontier history, and information pertaining to world affairs at large. In the latter category it included articles on national tribes of Indians, national points of interest including parks, cities and even the fine arts. The former editor of *Twin Territories*, Mrs. Ora Eddleman Reed, edited the sections titled, "Indian Department," and "History Department," both of which give evidence of much preliminary research. Included in these two departments were Indian legends, folklore, and sketches of famous Indians. Like two preceding magazines this one also included a series of articles on early towns in Oklahoma. This section is titled, "Oklahoma's Live Young Cities." Further, the contents included, fiction, biographical sketches, poems, scores of music, reprints of serials, editorials, and fashion notes. Mabel Washburne Anderson edited the section, "Sketches of famous Indians."

The value of *Sturm's Magazine* is emphasized by a statement in the January 1906 issue: "Its matter concerning Indian history and conditions is invaluable to all who desire to be well informed on these subjects. It also treats fully the wonderful resources of the two territories and furnishes an invaluable fund of information to those who are now residents, or expect to become residents of the state." A special feature is mentioned in the November 1911 issue, "for a

<sup>45</sup> *Sturm's Statehood Magazine* was established and edited by O. P. Sturm. The title was changed to *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine* with the July 1906 issue. Incomplete holdings are in the following libraries: OKU has Vol. 2-11; OKTU has Vol. 1-2 and Vol. 4; OKMu has Vol. 1-11; OKU-P has Vol. 1-3 and Vol. 6-12; OKW has Vol. 5-11; OHS has Vol. 1-12.



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The Kiowa Chief, Vol. 1, No. 12, page 4,  
Published at Perry by Dick T. Morgan.





number of years we have issued as our April number a magazine whose leading features concerned the 'opening' with stories by and about pioneers or 89ers." Distinctive departments were: "People in the Public Eye", "Home Building Department", and "In a Lighter Vein."

Territorial writers made prolific contributions to this magazine. Some of the outstanding contributors were: Mrs. Ora V. Eddleman Reed, Mr. Walter Ferguson, Mr. O. P. Sturm, Dr. Roy T. House, Dr. Charles N. Gould, Mr. Joseph B. Thoburn, Dr. Joseph F. Paxton, Mrs. Jennie Harris Oliver, Mr. Earl Everett Sneed, Mr. A. S. Chaney, Mr. N. F. Gates, and Mrs. A. E. Perry. The readers who are familiar with the book, *Oklahoma Place Names*, By Dr. Charles N. Gould (Norman, 1933), will be interested to know that an article in his series, "Origin of Oklahoma Names," first appeared in the November 1907 issue of *Sturm's Statehood Magazine*. Joseph B. Thoburn contributed articles on military and Indian history that are now classic in Oklahoma. Nationally known contributors were: F. D. Pittman, S. R. Stoddard and Frederick S. Barde, besides reprints of Washington Irving's works.

In conclusion the representative territorial magazines described here include much material which should interest the general reader and the research scholar. It is appalling how scarce the files of the pre-statehood magazines are in Oklahoma Libraries. Only fragmentary runs ranging up to one complete file was found among the library resources in the state.

The *Kiowa Chief* journal was acquired recently by gift by the Archives Department of the University of Oklahoma Library. It was considered a rare item, and is now in the Treasure Room Collection of this library. Possibly, more valuable files of pre-statehood magazines may be found among pioneers in this state, and could be donated to a public library, or a library of an educational institution where the general public might have access to these files.

An appeal is made to all readers of this article among early day settlers if they possess any magazines in this category which they would be willing to donate to state or local libraries. It may not be too late for Oklahoma to preserve additional issues of this valuable type of source material for Oklahoma.