



## Researching Disabilities in Oklahoma, 1890–1960: A Collections Guide

EXPLORING THE COLLECTIONS OF THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Historical Society

## Researching Disabilities in Oklahoma, 1890-1960



# Researching Disabilities in Oklahoma, 1890–1960: A Collections Guide

Oklahoma Historical Society  
Research Division



# Dedication

We dedicate this publication to all the courageous men, women, and children living with disabilities past, present, and future. To the self-advocates, families, teachers, medical professionals, and agencies who, despite tremendous hardship, numerous obstacles, and adversity, continue to fight for systemic change, we are indebted to you.

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Oklahoma Historical Society  
*collect, preserve, share*



Developmental Disabilities  
Council of Oklahoma

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# Preface

The Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) is a state agency founded in 1893. The mission of the Oklahoma Historical Society is to collect, preserve, and share the history and culture of the state of Oklahoma and its people.

In 2020 the OHS Research Center was afforded an opportunity to fulfill this mission through a grant from the Developmental Disabilities Council of Oklahoma. The project goal was to create a guide of historical collections on Oklahomans with disabilities, their communities, and the institutions that provided care for people with disabilities from prestatehood to 1960.

While researching, browsing, and exploring record sets, researchers and scholars located numerous archival collections on the history of disabilities in Oklahoma. Collections were found in Oklahoma state agencies, housed by private entities, and in various archives and libraries throughout the state. Due to the enormity of subject matter and vastness of collections, it became apparent that it would be necessary to apply parameters to the project. These parameters include limiting the scope of content to three state agencies.

Collections in this publication are limited to the following:

- Oklahoma Historical Society Research Center
- Oklahoma Department of Libraries
- University of Oklahoma Western History Collections

Within this historical collections guide, readers will find references to:

- American Indian records
- Books and periodicals
- Film and video
- Institutional histories
- Manuscripts
- Newspapers
- Oral histories
- Photographs

Researchers can explore these collections on Oklahoma's institutional care and treatment of individuals with disabilities. Readers may find much of the historical content in these records disturbing; many treatment practices once deemed acceptable by society are now considered inhumane.

Additionally, records in these collections will reveal numerous accounts of personal triumphs, contributions, accomplishments, and self-advocacy of individuals living with disabilities.

Our greatest hope is that this publication will provide researchers with a glimpse into the history of people living with disabilities in Oklahoma through the stories of Oklahomans who came before us. Included are stories of Oklahoma pioneers; the valiant men and women who were proponents of advancements in care, treatment, and education of people with disabilities; and the stories of the self-advocates who paved the way and opened the doors for future generations of Oklahomans to pick up and lead the charge for change.



# Acknowledgments

Funding for this project was provided by the Oklahoma Historical Society and a grant from the Developmental Disabilities Council of Oklahoma. On behalf of the Oklahoma Historical Society, we would like to extend our appreciation to the numerous contributors who made this publication possible. Researchers and writers faced a unique set of circumstances while completing this guide during the Coronavirus pandemic. With libraries, archives, state agencies, and institutions closed to the public during much of 2020, creative collaboration was essential to the successful completion of this project.

To the following who shared our vision and saw the importance of this project, you have our gratitude. Thank you for your extraordinary efforts, dedication, and perpetual support in helping us achieve our mission of sharing this underrepresented piece of Oklahoma history.

## **Developmental Disabilities Council of Oklahoma**

Thank you to the Developmental Disabilities Council of Oklahoma and its staff, with special acknowledgments to Executive Director Jenifer Randle, Planning and Grants Management Director Jennifer Grover, and Comptroller/Operations Director Mark Lewis. In addition to financial support, we appreciate your guidance, project collaboration, and insight. Thank you for instilling in us the power of advocacy and the difference our voices can make in the disability rights movement.

## **Project Writers**

To our writers—Linda Wilson, Jan Richardson, and Jon May—thank you for your dedication and exhaus-

tive work in writing the historical entries for this publication. For the innumerable hours spent fact-finding, researching, and culling through collections, we extend to you our most sincere appreciation. Thank you for lending this project your time, knowledge, and awe-inspiring expertise. Your vision, commitment, and ingenuity have made this project successful.

## **Project Partners**

### **Oklahoma Department of Libraries**

Administrative Archivist Jan Davis, Archivist Holly Hasenfratz, Archivist Alyssa Vaughn, and staff

### **University of Oklahoma Western History Collections**

Associate Curator of Collections Lina Ortega, Collections Librarian Jacquelyn Reese, and staff

### **Oklahoma Department of Human Services**

Records Management Administrator Mary Gail Foster and staff

The OHS would like to express our sincerest gratitude for your partnership and constant support in the creation of this collections guide. We are grateful for your collaboration, exceptional research skills, insight, and willingness to share the contents of institutional collections with our editors. The contributions and impact you have made on this project are immeasurable. It has been an honor and a privilege to collaborate with each of you on this project. We commend you and your organization for collecting, preserving, and sharing this integral part of our state's history.

Special thank you to Administrator and Public Information Officer Bill Young, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, for the use of “Oklahoma Department of Libraries” and to Coordinator and Senior Archivist Kristina Grimsley, Special Collections Processing Unit, University of Oklahoma Libraries, for the use of “Western History Collections.” These articles were first published in the Oklahoma Historical Society’s publication *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*.

### **Project Enrichment**

To Assistant Professor Aparna Nair, PhD, MPH, History of Science, University of Oklahoma–Norman and staff; Director Center for Learning and Leadership/UCEDD and University of Oklahoma Presidential Professor Valerie N. Williams, PhD, MPA, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; and the outstanding staff who graciously met with the editors, provided valuable insight to collections, and enlightened us with their knowledge and expertise, we extend to you our gratitude.

To Erin Taylor, PhD, friend, colleague, and disability advocate, thank you for your encouragement and support. It was your insight that inspired us to create this publication. Thank you for teaching us that by changing our words, we can change our world.

### **Oklahoma Historical Society**

Thank you to Development and Membership Coordinator Angela Spindle for writing the grant that made this project possible. Thank you for seeing the importance of this publication and going above and beyond to help us achieve our goal. Your dedication to this project is deeply appreciated.

Thank you to Web and Visual Communications Manager Jennifer Towry for serving as compiler and designer for this publication. Thank you for your guidance, creativity, and utilizing your talents in bringing this project to fruition.

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### **Oklahoma Historical Society Publication Researchers/Editors**

To our editors, Archivist Veronica Redding, Library Technician III Robert Wilkins, Research Technician Melony Gregory Keeler, and Research Division Deputy Director Laura Martin, thank you for your meticulous attention to detail, exceptional use of talent, and research skills in completing this project. You are to be commended for your commitment, persistence, and constant devotion for going beyond the bounds of expectation in making this guide feasible. Thank you for your project enthusiasm, vision, and assisting the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Center in collecting, preserving, and sharing through this guide.



## Search Terms and Phrases

The following is a list of search terms with definitions from Merriam-Webster and phrases that can be useful for researchers while exploring collections related to the history of disabilities in Oklahoma.

Note: This list includes outdated language, and many terms are now considered offensive. When researching history, it is important to remember that certain items can only be found when searching with archaic terms. Many of the terms and phrases should only be used while researching or in a historical context.

**asylum.** Somewhat old-fashioned: an institution providing care and protection to needy individuals (such as the infirm or destitute) and especially the mentally ill.

**blind.** Of or relating to sightless persons.

**challenged.** Presented with difficulties (as by a disability).

**child welfare.** Social work centered upon the welfare of children (as upon improvement in health and home conditions) and upon vocational training.

**crazy.** Not mentally sound; marked by thought or action that lacks reason.  
One who is or acts crazy.

**cripple.** Sometimes offensive: a lame or partly disabled person or animal.  
One that is disabled or deficient in a specified manner.

**deaf.** Having total or partial hearing loss.  
Of or relating to people who have total or partial hearing loss.

**disability.** A physical, mental, cognitive, or developmental condition that impairs, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to engage in certain tasks or actions or participate in typical daily activities and interactions.

**disable or disabled.** Impaired or limited by a physical, mental, cognitive, or developmental condition; affected by disability.  
Incapacitated by illness or injury.

**dumb.** Of a person, dated, offensive: lacking the ability to speak.

**exceptional.** Deviating from the norm: such as  
Having above or below average intelligence.  
Physically disabled.

**feble-minded.** Dated, offensive: impaired in intellectual ability.

**handicapped.** Sometimes offensive: having a physical or mental disability.  
Of or reserved for disabled persons.

**idiot.** Dated, now offensive: a person affected with extreme intellectual disability.

**idiotic.** Dated, now offensive: characterized by extreme intellectual disability.

**imbecile.** Dated, now offensive: a person affected with moderate intellectual disability.

**incorrigible.** Incapable of being corrected or amended.  
Not reformable.  
Not manageable.

**indigent.** Suffering from extreme poverty.  
Archaic: deficient.  
Archaic: totally lacking in something specified.

**insane.** Exhibiting a severely disordered state of mind.

**insanity.** Dated: a severely disordered state of the mind usually occurring as a specific disorder.

**institution.** A facility or establishment in which people (such as the sick or needy) live and receive care, typically in a confined setting and often without individual consent.

**invalid.** One who is sickly or disabled.

**lunatic.** Dated; affected with a severely disordered state of mind.  
Designed for the care of mentally ill people.

**mental.** Of or relating to the mind, specifically: of or relating to the total emotional and intellectual response of an individual to external reality.  
Of, relating to, or affected by a psychiatric disorder.  
Mentally disordered.

**mental illness.** Any of a broad range of medical conditions (such as major depression, schizophrenia, obsessive compulsive disorder, or panic disorder) that are marked primarily by sufficient disorganization of personality, mind, or emotions to impair normal psychological functioning and cause marked distress or disability and that are typically associated with a disruption in normal thinking, feeling, mood, behavior, interpersonal interactions, or daily functioning.

**mute.** Unable to speak; lacking the power of speech.  
Characterized by absence of speech.

**orphan.** A child deprived by death of one or usually both parents.

**retard.** Offensive: a person affected with intellectual disability.

**retarded.** Dated, now usually offensive: slow or limited in intellectual or emotional development; characterized by intellectual disability.

**sanitarium** or **sanatorium.** An establishment or facility offering usually long-term medical care or treatment.  
An establishment that provides therapy typically involving specific regimens (such as special diet, fresh air, or daily exercise) for treatment or rehabilitation.  
A facility treating individuals with mental or emotional disorders.

**special education.** Classes or instruction designed for students with special educational needs.

**state hospital.** A hospital for the mentally ill that is run by a state.



## Quick Reference List of Institutions

Institution	Dates	Location(s)	Management	Other Names/Locations
Albert Pike Hospital	1895–1950	McAlester, IT	Private institution	Originally All Saints Hospital, renamed Albert Pike Hospital (1928)
Central Oklahoma State Hospital	1895–	Norman, OT	Private institution until the State of Oklahoma assumed operations (1915)	Central Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane, Oklahoma Insane Asylum, Central State Hospital (1915), Central State Griffin Memorial Hospital (1953), Hayden H. Donahue Mental Health Institute (c. 1970s), now Griffin Memorial Hospital
Cherokee Asylum for the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	1877–1908	Tahlequah, IT	Cherokee Nation, transferred to federal government (1899) and later to the State of Oklahoma	Cherokee Insane Asylum; Cherokee National Asylum for the Insane, Blind, and Indigent Citizens; Cherokee Home for the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind
Crippled Children’s Hospital	1929–	Oklahoma City	University of Oklahoma (OU), transferred to the State of Oklahoma (1973)	Renamed Oklahoma Children’s Memorial Hospital (1957), now Oklahoma Children’s Hospital at OU Health
Duke Sanitarium	1909–45	Guthrie	Private institution	
Eastern Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane	1909–2008	Vinita	State of Oklahoma	Renamed Eastern State Hospital (1947)
Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind, and Orphans of the Colored Race	1909–61	Taft	State of Oklahoma	Merged with Taft Hospital for the Negro Insane and Taft Training School for Girls (1936)
Jane Brooks School for the Deaf	1929–	Originally in Purcell, moved to Chickasha (1954)	Private institution	
McCall’s Chapel School	1954–	Originally in Allen, moved near Ada (1974)	Private institution	
Oklahoma Institute for the Feeble Minded	1909–2014	Enid	State of Oklahoma	Northern Oklahoma Hospital (1935), Enid State School (1947), Northern Oklahoma Resource Center (1992)

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Location(s)</b>	<b>Management</b>	<b>Other Names/Locations</b>
Oklahoma Orphanage	1898–	Originally in Oklahoma City, OT; later moved to Bethany, OT (1903)	Private institution	Originally Oklahoma Orphanage, changed to Children's Convalescent Home for Retarded Children (1939), now the Children's Center Rehabilitation Hospital
Oklahoma School for the Blind	1897–	Originally in Fort Gibson, IT; moved to Muskogee (1913)	Private institution until the State of Oklahoma assumed operations (1913)	International School for the Blind, renamed Lura A. Lowery School for the Blind (1907), became Oklahoma School for the Blind (1913), renamed Parkview School (1976)
Oklahoma School for the Deaf	1897–	Originally in Fort Gibson, IT; moved to Guthrie, OT (1898); moved to Sulphur (1908)	Private institution until the State of Oklahoma assumed operations (1908)	Renamed Lloyd E. Rader School (1976); name later reverted to Oklahoma School for the Deaf
Pauls Valley State School	1907–2016	Pauls Valley	State of Oklahoma	Pauls Valley Training School for Delinquent White Boys, State Industrial Training School for Boys, Pauls Valley State Hospital, and Southern Oklahoma Resource Center
Pearson School for Exceptional Children	1925–60	Founded in Muskogee, moved to Kansas (1926), returned to Muskogee (1930)	Private institution	Changed to Pearson School (1926), then Southard School, returned to Pearson School For Exceptional Children (1930)
Taft State Hospital	1934–70	Taft	State of Oklahoma	Taft State Hospital for Negro Insane
Western Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane	1908–	Fort Supply	State of Oklahoma	Fort Supply State Hospital, Western State Hospital, Western State Psychiatric Center (1997), now the Northwestern Center for Behavioral Health

IT (Indian Territory); OT (Oklahoma Territory)



## 1

## Institutions in Oklahoma

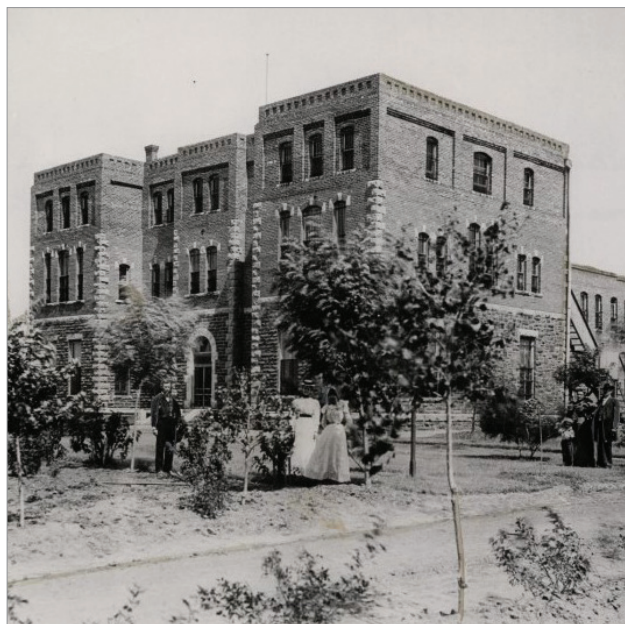
**Albert Pike Hospital (McAlester)**

The worst mining accident in the history of Oklahoma became the catalyst for the construction of the first hospital in Indian Territory. On January 7, 1892, an inexperienced coal worker accidentally ignited a cache of explosives at the Osage Coal and Mining Company. The explosion occurred at Mine No. 11 near what is now the city of Krebs; the explosion killed one hundred men and injured two hundred more. Many of the miners who died succumbed to their injuries due to a lack of medical care. The tragedy prompted the Episcopal Church to create the Missionary District of Oklahoma in 1892 and sent Reverend Francis Key Brooke to establish a church presence. In the territory, Reverend Brooke found a mining industry with little regard for safety but that employed over twenty thousand individuals. Many worked without adequate training. He appealed to a wealthy donor in Philadelphia to provide funding for a hospital for the area. In 1895, All Saints Hospital opened its doors in McAlester.

All Saints continued to operate until 1923 when financial difficulties compelled hospital administrators to approach the Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite Temple of McAlester for help. The lodge assumed \$13,000 in debt and started a building campaign for the renamed Albert Pike Hospital. The new hospital building opened its doors in 1928 and continued the Masons' work with the Crippled Children's Assistance Fund. While the hospital was open to all, efforts were focused on offering assistance to the thousands of disabled children who received care at the facility throughout the years.

By 1950, the Masons felt it was time to transition away from running the facility, and they turned the

Albert Pike Hospital over to the McAlester Hospital Authority. Tim Crowl, a member of the Albert Pike Lodge, remarked that on the last day the Masons were in charge of the institution, administrators were looking for keys to the hospital's front door to give to the new owners, but there were none to be found. The front doors had never been locked. From the opening of the Albert Pike Hospital on February 15, 1928, to the closing on September 1, 1950, the doors were always open, and staff was ready to welcome those who needed medical help.



*High Gate Female Academy in Norman, which later became the Central Oklahoma State Hospital, 1897 (2012.201. OVZ001.4937, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company sold the facility to the State of Oklahoma in 1915, it became known as Central Oklahoma State Hospital. In 1916 the cost of maintaining the facility was reported as \$22,126.

In 1928 the asylum received a state appropriation of \$175,000. However, in 1935, during the Great Depression, Governor Ernest W. Marland placed budget constraints on the state's institutions. That year Central Oklahoma State Hospital's funding was reduced by \$10,000. The same year, the Oklahoma Conservation Commission, with state funds and federal funding through the Works Project Administration (WPA), installed an irrigation system on the hospital grounds. On November 1, 1938, the patients numbered 2,598.

In the 1940s, the facility cared for World War I and II veterans with mental illness. In 1946 Central Oklahoma State Hospital acquired a permit to use the Naval Air Gunners School at Lexington as an annex. Initially, 102 patients were moved from Norman to the Lexington Annex. The annex continued operation until 1971 when it was remodeled to hold prisoners.

The patient population grew to more than three thousand in the 1950s. Through the efforts of two state senators, the hospital was redesignated as Central State Griffin Memorial Hospital in 1953. From 1953 to 1959, Dr. Hayden H. Donahue served as director. Although popularly known as Central State Hospital, by 1979, the name was officially changed to the Hayden H. Donahue Mental Health Institute. In 1980 Dr. Girish V. Shah, director of the Rochester Psychiatric Center in New York, accepted the superintendent's position in Norman.

By 1990, Griffin Memorial housed 245 patients who did not need comprehensive care. By the twenty-first century, the facility continued in operation and had a capacity of 120 beds. Patients' treatments were not long-term and lasted from a few days to weeks.

### **Cherokee Asylum for the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind (Tahlequah)**

Also known as the Cherokee National Asylum for the Insane, Blind, and Indigent Citizens and the Home for the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, the institution opened under a board of trustees in Tahlequah, Indian Territory, on March 1, 1877, with Dr. E. Poe Harris as physician. From March 4 to September 7, 1877, the facility provided care for fourteen males and eight females. Ten years later, twenty-four patients were treated. By 1891 the facility treated thirty-four patients.

An Indian Appropriation Act approved on Febru-

ary 4, 1873, provided funding for the establishment. The Cherokee Nation augmented the federal funding with money from the sale of some of their land. The institution continued under the direction of the Cherokee Nation's board of trustees and numerous stewards and medical superintendents. Storm damage in November 1879 and a fire in 1903 necessitated temporarily moving the patients to the Cherokee National Jail located in town. The asylum worked to be self-sustaining by growing crops and raising livestock.

In January 1899, as the federal government gained more control over the tribes, the Cherokee Nation agreed to individual land allotments. The Cherokee asylum, its buildings, and forty acres were transferred to the federal government. At statehood, the federal government transferred the asylum to the state. On May 22, 1908, ten patients from the Cherokee asylum were moved to Norman, Oklahoma, probably to the Central Oklahoma State Hospital.

### **Crippled Children's Hospital (Oklahoma City)**

Before the Crippled Children's Hospital was completed in 1929, the Oklahoma Legislature passed an act in 1923 with provisions that indigent children with special orthopedic needs could be treated at the University Hospital in Oklahoma City. On September 24, 1925, a group of volunteers with Joe N. Hamilton as executive secretary organized the Oklahoma Society of Crippled Children to raise public awareness of the plight of children needing surgery or rehabilitation for their physical disabilities. The society helped secure the passage of Oklahoma Senate Bill Number 75 in 1927, appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of a children's hospital in Oklahoma City. The prominent Oklahoma City architectural firm of Layton, Hicks, and Forsyth was hired, and the McGraw-Bearly Lumber Company furnished the building materials. On September 26, 1927, Campbell and Price contractors started constructing the Crippled Children's Hospital at a site east of the University Hospital on Northeast Thirteenth Street in Oklahoma City. The facility opened in 1929 at the cost of \$450,000. Dr. Wann Langston served as the facility's first director.

Through the years, women's and civic clubs have donated decorations and artwork to brighten the hallways and children's rooms. In October 1929, the Ready to Help Club of Oklahoma City gave a fountain made of tile and featuring Peter Pan's figure and murals to enhance the girls' sun parlor. Oklahoma oilman Lew Wentz of Ponca City and other philanthropists



*The Crippled Children's Hospital, located at 900 NE 13th Street in Oklahoma City, 1948 (21412.M67.5, Z. P. Meyers/Barney Hillerman Photographic Collection, OHS).*

supported the hospital with donations. In the 1930s, a chapter of the Junior League and the Hospitality Club provided a sales shop to sell crafts made by the children and hired Elma Stumbo as a kindergarten teacher. In 1932 the hospital received approximately 150 books, approved by the American Library Association and selected by a three-member committee including Ann Hough of the Carnegie Library.

During the first year, 569 children received treatment. From 1934 to 1935, the hospital, with a capacity of two hundred beds, received a state appropriation of \$240,000. In 1933, there were 195 patients and a waiting list of one thousand. During the fiscal year 1936–37, the children's hospital treated 2,143 children.

In June 1957, Governor Raymond Gary signed a bill changing the name of Crippled Children's Hospital to Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital. On July 1, 1973, the legislature transferred the hospital from the University of Oklahoma to the Department of Institutions, Social, and Rehabilitative Services. In the 1970s, several towers were added to Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital. Dr. Donald B. Halverstadt served as chief of staff at that time. The George H. Garrison Tower, a seven-story tower with a bed capacity of 190 beds, was dedicated on April 26, 1977. Dr. Garrison,



*Pond at the Crippled Children's Hospital (21412.M67.1, Z. P. Meyers/Barney Hillerman Photographic Collection, OHS).*

an Oklahoma City private physician and children’s hospital staff member since 1930, was a leading force in the development of a pediatrics department at the children’s hospital. Two additional towers were added. In September 1979, the Ben H. Nicholson Tower and the Charles M. Bielstein Center Expansion were dedicated. Those new facilities memorialized the two pediatricians who cared for children at the children’s hospital. Both died in the 1960s.

From April 18 through April 21, 1979, the Children’s Memorial Hospital commemorated its fiftieth birthday. Prominent guest speakers included Dr. George I. Lythcott, assistant surgeon general for the US Public Health Services in Rockville, Maryland, and Dr. John A. Schilling, chair of the Department of Surgery at the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle. Dr. Schilling had been the first full-time head of the Department of Surgery at the University of Oklahoma Medical School. Local speakers included Reginald D. Barnes, chair of the Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission; Dr. Mark R. Everett, dean emeritus of the University of Oklahoma Medical School; Dr. George H. Garrison; and Dr. Don H. O’Donoghue, orthopedic surgeon.

The Don H. O’Donoghue Rehabilitation Institution was added in 1981. In 1982 a heliport, providing Medi Flight ambulance service, was added atop Garrison Tower. A comprehensive Children’s Cancer Center opened at Children’s Hospital in 1994. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the facility continued to provide healthcare to children.



*Duke Sanitarium in Guthrie (1600, Helen Holmes Collection, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries).*

**Duke Sanitarium (Guthrie)**

In 1909 Duke Sanitarium, created for patients with mental and nervous diseases, opened on Broad Street in Guthrie, Logan County, Oklahoma. Dr. John Williams Duke, from Connecticut, established the private institution and operated it until his death on October 10, 1920. His wife, Isabelle Duke, served as president of the facility. Dr. C. B. Hill was superintendent and secretary/treasurer. Dr. Duke was president of the Oklahoma Medical Association as well as the mayor of Guthrie. After Duke’s death, Dr. Hill managed the sanitarium until his retirement in 1945.

In 1909 the facility had twenty beds. In 1911 Duke purchased the former Holmes Home of Redeeming Love, a facility for delinquent girls located east of Guthrie. Anna Whitteman and her brother opened the home for girls in 1906. The property consisted of a three-story, brick house with twenty-nine rooms and three and one-half acres. Also in 1911, the Guthrie City Council approved the extension of water lines to the Holmes’s property. By 1921 it had fifty beds. During the 1920s, the sanitarium had a prize Jersey cow herd started by Dr. Duke.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, several Oklahoma towns had mineral water spas, drawing individuals who wanted to be rejuvenated from chronic ailments. Guthrie was one of those locations. In addition to Duke Sanitarium, Drs. Duke and Hill also operated the Municipal Bath House in Guthrie.

Duke Sanitarium closed prior to 1948, likely soon after Dr. Hill’s retirement in 1945. Beginning in March 1948, Cora Belle Nelson, a nurse, owned and operated a rest home in the remodeled former sanitarium.



*Exterior view of Duke Sanitarium after additions were made to the building in 1911 (236, Helen Holmes Collection, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries).*



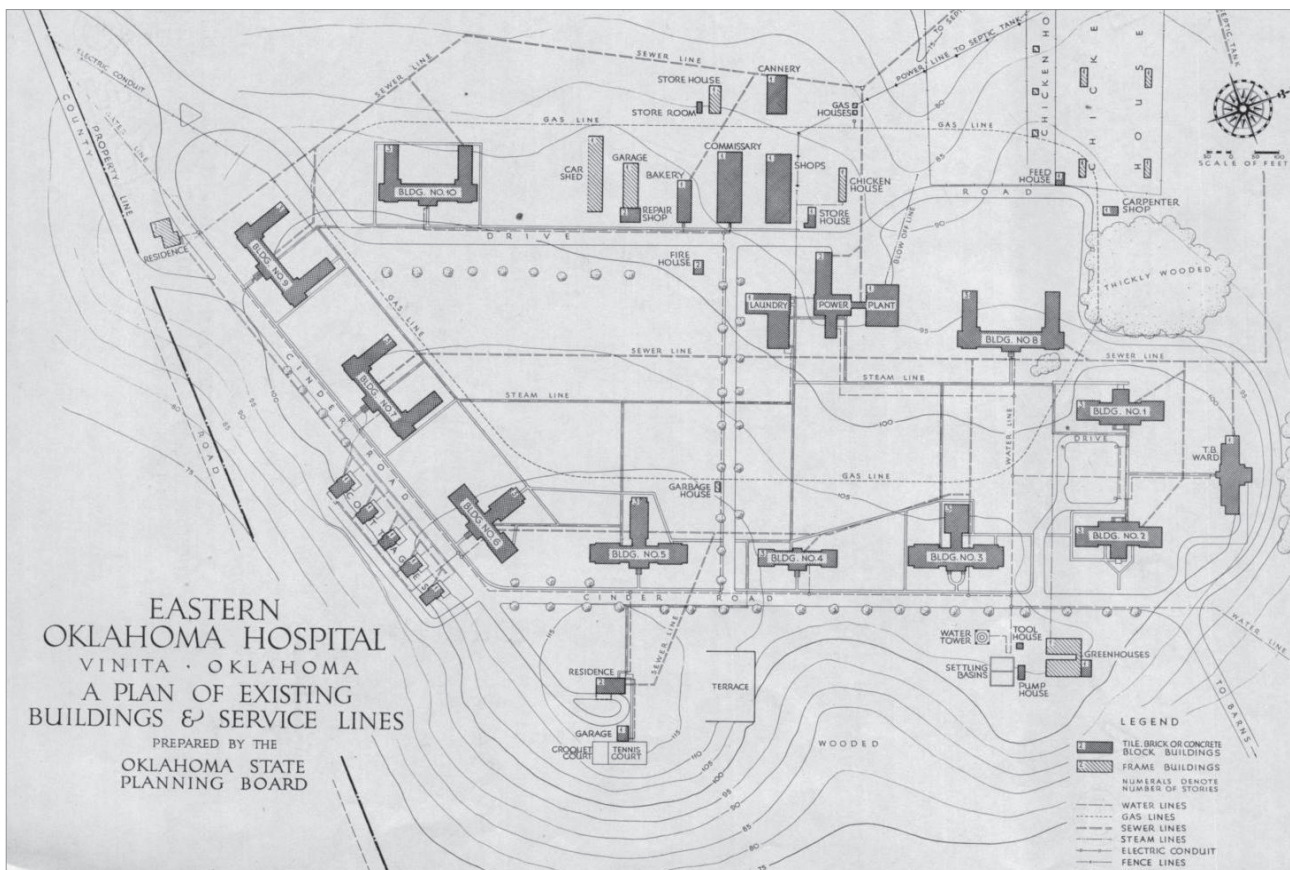
**Eastern Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane (Vinita)**

In 1909 the Oklahoma Legislature proposed House Bill 242 to “locate the Eastern Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane at Vinita, Craig County, Oklahoma, and declaring an emergency.” The legislature considered the construction of the hospital to be an immediate need for the “preservation of the public peace, health and safety.” The overcrowded State Mental Hospital in Norman transferred three hundred patients to the new facility in January 1913, and Governor Lee Cruce selected Dr. Felix M. Adams as the superintendent. An innovator in treating mental illness, Dr. Adams turned a four-year appointment into his life’s work and remained superintendent until his death in 1955.

Samuel Sylvester Cobb, a Vinita banker, donated 160 acres of land for the project; the donation included the original Cobb family home. The hospital continued an ambitious building campaign by adding separate wards for male and female patients (1916), an administration building (1922), farm outbuildings (1924),

a fire station and sewage plant (1930), a canning plant (1938), a dining room and kitchen (1939), a new administration building (1949), and a dormitory named Adams Hall (1953). After World War II, the name became Eastern State Hospital, and the newly renamed hospital added a new tuberculosis unit. To provide space for more beds, Dr. Adams contracted to have buildings from the former prisoner of war camp near Pryor moved to the hospital campus. By 1954, with a capital investment of \$6.5 million, the hospital housed over 2,600 patients. The hospital was a vital part of the Vinita economy, and until the 1990s was Craig County’s largest employer.

As the patient population declined in the 1980s, the facility pivoted to a different demographic: inmates with mental illness. To accommodate this new population, the hospital added a maximum-security ward. In 2003 the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was the largest tenant on the land of Eastern State Hospital and, in 2008, assumed complete control of the hospital.



*A plan of Eastern Oklahoma Hospital in Vinita, 1937 (2012.201.B0266.0307, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*Back of Building Number Two at the Eastern Oklahoma Hospital, Vinita (5582, Chester H. Westfall Collection, OHS).*

### **Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind, and Orphans of the Colored Race (Taft)**

Settled by Muscogee Freedmen in 1902, Taft, once known as Twine, became the site for the Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind, and Orphans of the Colored Race. Senate Bill No. 166, introduced into the Oklahoma Senate in March 1909, sought to establish a children's home for African Americans like the schools and orphan homes established for white children after statehood.

The institute had immediate occupancy because it absorbed the students from the Indian Mission School Halleche Industrial Institute in Taft. By 1916, the campus had three buildings and eighty-nine children in residence—seventy-two of them orphans. The orphans' status was fluid; at any time, an orphan could be adopted or indentured to a family for farm work. The Great Depression prompted a sharp increase in the number of orphans in residence, from 175 in 1925 to 250 in 1935, exceeding capacity by 100.1 percent. In 1936 the institute took over superintendent duties for the Hospital for the Negro Insane and the Girl's Training Institute, both located nearby. Renamed the Taft Institute, the community shared a bakery, a cannery, a garden, livestock, and refrigeration with thirty buildings total. The average class load for a teacher was seventy students, and the student/patient population was 1,026 by the end of 1956.

The Taft Institute closed in 1961, and patients and students transferred to other facilities around the state.

In 1986 the Oklahoma Department of Corrections took over the site, and in 1989 opened the Eddie Warrior Correctional Center. One of the original buildings is still in use by the correctional center.

### **Jane Brooks School for the Deaf (Chickasha)**

A serious illness was the impetus to develop one of the first schools for the hearing impaired in Oklahoma. When Jane Brooks was a child, she developed meningitis, which led to deafness in both ears. Her mother, Margaret Brooks, took her to the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, Missouri, to learn language and communication. Margaret Brooks audited her daughter's classes for three years, earned a certification in teaching deaf individuals, and stayed on to teach at the institute for three more years. In 1929 Margaret Brooks moved to Purcell and opened the Jane Brooks School for the Deaf. The school had six students and focused on oral education for the hearing impaired at its opening. Brooks's teaching goal was to make students comfortable in the hearing and hearing-impaired worlds. Elementary students were full time, and middle school students spent half the day at the Jane Brooks School and the other half in local public schools. On entering high school, students studied full time in a public school.

In 1954 Dr. Dan Proctor, president of the Oklahoma College for Women (OCW) in Chickasha, approached Margaret Brooks about moving her school



*Jane Brooks School for the Deaf, originally located in Purcell, 1937 (2012.201.B0109.0202, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*Interior view of the Jane Brooks School for the Deaf, 1937 (2012.201.B0109.0204, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

to the college. He envisioned using the Jane Brooks School as a laboratory for OCW students studying speech communication. The Jane Brooks School remained at OCW until 1968 when the college determined that teaching deaf people was no longer central to its mission. Registering as a private institution, the Jane Brooks School purchased the St. Joseph's Academy in Chickasha. The 1970s showed continued growth for the school, and, in 1972, 114 students from seven states were enrolled. This was the same year that the "Jane Brooks Jubilee," a bluegrass music-themed fundraiser for the school, began. The jubilee continues to be the prime fundraising event for the school today.

In 2008 the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma (USAO), formerly OCW, once again approached the Jane Brooks School for the Deaf about returning to the campus and being a laboratory for Speech Communication majors. In time for the fall 2008 semester, the Jane Brooks School returned to their previous location at USAO, where they remain as of 2021.

### **McCall's Chapel School (Ada)**

McCall's Chapel School began with a single student. Pastor Elvin "Pop" Bost and his wife, Phala, took into their home the developmentally disabled son of an oil executive. Bost, the pastor of the Church of Christ located in Allen, Oklahoma, and his wife spent two years

teaching the young man to write his name. Based on this experience, he realized a need for a residential boarding school for developmentally disabled children. With donations, he purchased the three-room McCall's Chapel School, and in 1954 his young charge became the first student.

The school became the only accredited private school for children in Oklahoma in 1957. The original three-room schoolhouse continued to expand with the addition of a dining room, kitchen, and four-room living area. In 1960 a building campaign added a girls' dormitory. In 1966 there were thirty-two pupils from four different states in residence at the facility. Outgrowing their modest home in Allen, the school moved to a 196-acre, \$2 million campus outside Ada in 1974. The new complex included twelve residential cottages, a central laundry, administrative building, student activity center, cafeteria, chapel, post office, and a beauty and barbershop. Tuition was \$300 per month.

The McCall's Chapel School has expanded to encompass specialized care, group homes, apartments, and skilled nursing. Educational opportunities include an academic program and vocational training, with outings to concerts, baseball games, theater, bowling, and swimming. The number of resident students at the school increased to one hundred by 2000; in 2021, the school accommodated three hundred clients with developmental disabilities.

**Oklahoma Institution for the Feeble Minded (Enid)**

In 1909 Oklahoma's second legislature passed an appropriation for the establishment of the Oklahoma Institution for the Feeble Minded. In September 1910, Dr. Frank P. Davis, superintendent of the facility, with the help of a few others, placed furniture and fixtures in a vacant hotel located in Enid, Garfield County. The temporary location opened in December 1910 with ten patients. The facility accepted children with mental illness and epilepsy ages five to fourteen, as well as females who were no older than forty-five.

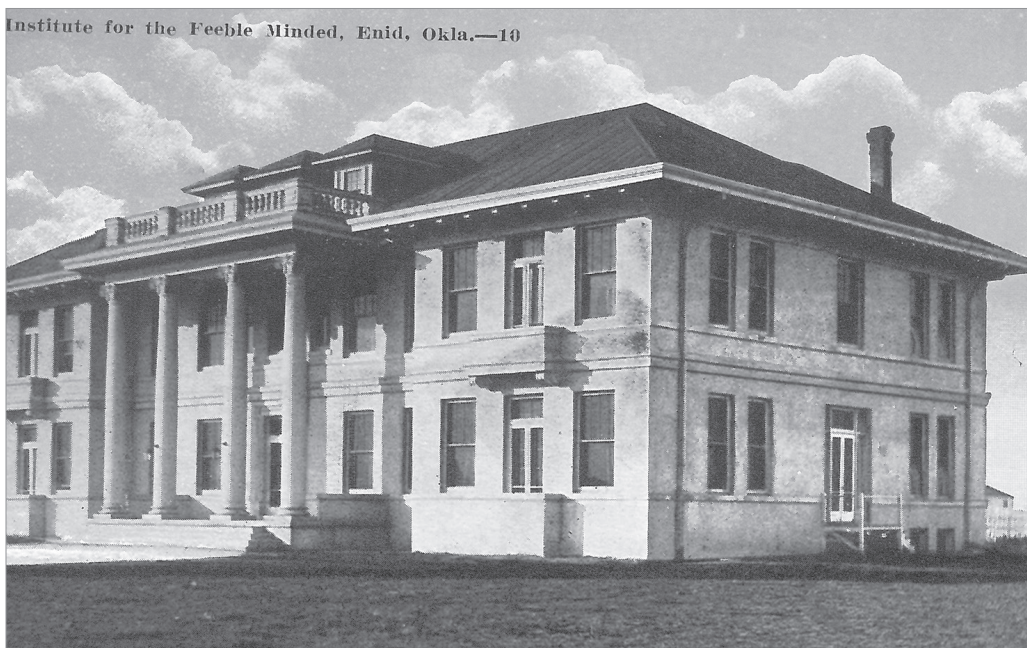
In 1911 an administration building was constructed at the cost of \$25,000. Dr. William L. Kendall took charge of the facility while the building was under construction. Oklahoma's fourth legislature appropriated \$50,000 to construct two dormitories and a hospital, with an operating room, X-ray equipment, and a laboratory. The campus was based on the cottage style, with the two dormitories on either side of the administration building. By 1912 the institution had two departments: a training school and an asylum department.

In February 1915, *Harlow's Weekly* reported the Oklahoma Institution for the Feeble Minded had a hospital, a school, a home, a workshop, and a farm. The school offered classwork to children from kindergarten to fifth grade. Manual training and domestic science

were also provided. Under Dr. Kendall's direction, the facility had its own herd of Jersey cows for milk and butter, one thousand chickens, and sixty hogs. Crops of wheat, alfalfa, sorghum, milo maize, and turnips helped sustain the facility.

The institution's early history was fraught with controversy. In February 1919, Kendall resigned amid reported allegations of inadequate care given to patients who succumbed during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Six years later, Dr. W. M. McCord, former superintendent of the institution, was charged with "conspiracy to defraud the state." Apparently, McCord had illegally sold eighty-four head of cattle and seventy-nine sheep to F. B. Green, a dairyman, living in Evansville, Wisconsin.

On November 1, 1938, Dr. Ernest L. Bagby, superintendent, reported that the institution housed 1,032 residents. That number rose steadily to more than 1,400 in 1963, leading to the construction of additional buildings, including a bakery, a slaughterhouse, and residential cottages, each with its own kitchen. In 1985 the residents numbered 450. Hogs, cattle, chickens, and other types of poultry providing meat and milk, continued to be raised at the institution's farm. Produce grown at the facility included cucumbers, carrots, tomatoes, onions, watermelons, cantaloupes, grapes, and other fruits and vegetables.



*Oklahoma Institution for the Feeble Minded, Enid (postcard courtesy of Linda Wilson).*



that position until his retirement in 1968. Without Venable's stewardship, the hospital struggled financially. The International Pentecostal Holiness Church provided some financial help, but the hospital continued to flounder despite its assistance. In 1978 Albert Gray arrived to begin closing the hospital but instead began the task of revitalizing the failing institution.

Today, 122 years later, the Children's Center Rehabilitation Hospital stands on the original property of the Oklahoma Orphanage with a chapel where the orphans' first home once stood. Capital campaigns spearheaded by Albert Gray in 1998, 2008, and 2017 increased the hospital's capacity to 160 beds. With a dedicated staff of 720 and a yearly budget of \$52.5 million, the hospital continues to expand services for disabled children with a focus on all aspects of a child's health, including medical care, social services, and education.

### Oklahoma School for the Blind (Muskogee)

In 1897 Lura A. Rowland, a graduate of the Arkansas School for the Blind, established the International School for the Blind in Indian Territory. Housed in the old barracks building at Fort Gibson, it served blind American Indian children. Initially, the cost of its operations depended upon contributions from residents of the territory and neighboring states. In 1900 the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations provided funding for the education of their visually impaired children. For a brief period, the school also served deaf children, who were transferred to Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, in 1898, when a school for deaf children was established there by Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Long.

At Oklahoma's statehood in 1907, the first Oklahoma Legislature appropriated \$5,000 to the Lura A. Lowrey School for the Blind (formerly the International School for the Blind). It came under the direction of the State Board of Education, and George W. Bruce served as president from July 1908 to June 1911. During his presidency, the maximum enrollment was forty-two students. From December 1907 to July 1908, the school briefly relocated to Wagoner. In 1909 the institution had eight teachers, one hundred students, and received a state appropriation of \$5,000 for its maintenance. It remained at Fort Gibson until June 1913, when the school was moved to Muskogee.

In March 1913, Governor Lee Cruce signed House Bill 62, an act to permanently locate the school to be known as the Oklahoma School for the Blind (OSB) in Muskogee. The legislature appropriated \$75,000 for a main building and \$10,000 for a heating and laundry plant.

The Oklahoma School for the Blind, with a permanent location, became a state-supported institution under the direction of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Public Affairs. Initially, a three-story brick building was leased. OSB was situated on eighty acres donated by former Governor Charles N. Haskell. The campus had an athletic field, a Boy Scout camp, a garden, and a pasture for a herd of Holstein cows.

In October 1913, a contract was let for the construction of four buildings: an administration building, a girls' cottage, a powerhouse, and a laundry building. The boys were housed in one wing of the administration building. In 1914 twenty-six boys and seventeen girls attended the school. The school had three departments: literary, music, and industrial. The music department offered piano, organ, and voice lessons as well as piano tuning. Through the industrial department, enrollees learned weaving, chair caning, sewing, and typewriting. In addition to the teachers, the school had a physician and an oculist. Helen Keller visited the newly established school on February 17, 1915.



*Administration building at the Oklahoma School for the Blind, Muskogee, 1911 (2083, W. P. Campbell Collection, OHS).*



*Bruce Cottage for small boys at the Oklahoma School for the Blind, 1923 (2084, W. P. Campbell Collection, OHS).*

Oscar W. Stewart, who was blind, served as superintendent from 1911 to 1925. In 1916 he reported an enrollment of 108 students. On March 5, 1923, Stewart wrote a letter to Honorable J. C. Nance, chair of the Oklahoma House Appropriations Committee. In that missive, Stewart reported that the facility had been appropriated \$86,700 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. At the time, 134 students were enrolled, and the number of employees, including instructors and other staff, numbered forty-six.

From 1925 to 1929, his wife, Virginia (Robertson) Stewart was superintendent. In 1929 she reported in the *Oklahoma School for the Blind* that the school, under the direction of the State Board of Education, offered blind students education from kindergarten through high school. It was reported that the OSB was a combination of the cottage system and the congregate system of residential schools. The facility had four cottages that housed thirty-six children, a supervisor, and a resident teacher. The school had a hospital with a nurse providing care as directed by a physician. An eye specialist visited the school twice a week, and a nurse administered daily eye treatments.

The 1938 report entitled *Oklahoma School for the Blind* stated that the facility had a maximum accommodation for 150 students. Twenty-four teachers offered classes in five departments: academic, music, home economics, industrial, health, and physical education. The school hospital continued to care for the ill. In addition to learning, children participated in clubs, parties, and social outings.

In 1976 the Oklahoma School for the Blind was renamed Parkview School. The name was changed at the students' request because not all of them were totally blind. Small classes provided students with more individual attention. The school continued to provide academic classes comparable to a public school as well as instruction in Braille, abacus, independent living skills, and leisure activities. Students could join the choir, band, or have individual lessons in piano and organ. At the turn of the twenty-first century, the institution was located at 3300 Gibson Street. The facility continued to serve as a fully accredited school offering a complete educational program, tuition-free, for visually impaired and blind preschool through high school students.

### Oklahoma School for the Deaf (Sulphur)

Prior to Oklahoma statehood in 1907, Oklahoma and Indian Territories had facilities for individuals who were deaf or blind. Beginning in 1897, Lura Rowland Lowrey provided instruction for the deaf and blind children of the Five Tribes—Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee, and Seminole—in the old barracks buildings at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. By the 1890s, white children were admitted at Fort Gibson. In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Long (both deaf) opened a school for deaf children in Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory. Soon the deaf children from Fort Gibson were transferred to Guthrie, because the Fort Gibson facility was initially explicitly established for blind people. Oklahoma Territory paid the superintendent in Guthrie a sum for each child. In 1905 a report from the Oklahoma School for the Deaf and Dumb stated that seventy-two students attended the Guthrie institution.

In 1908 the Oklahoma School for the Deaf (OSD) was moved from Guthrie to Sulphur. As a residential school for deaf and hard-of-hearing children, students ages two to eighteen received education from kindergarten through high school. Classes were held in rented buildings and hotels in Sulphur's business district until 1913. A. A. Stewart, head of the Kansas Deaf and Dumb School, was selected as superintendent of OSD. In July 1908, the board of regents authorized the superintendent to hire an African American teacher to teach Black children in a separate building. The board claimed that they would endeavor to locate all deaf white, Black, and American Indian children to "give them the advantages of an education." On September 30, 1908, the facility opened with 135 students and sixteen teachers.



*Oklahoma School for the Deaf, Sulphur (P00001253, William A. McGalliard Historical Collection, OHS).*

Construction of a school building began in 1911; however, it collapsed in 1912 before being completed. A new building started in 1912 opened for classes in the fall of 1913. Initially, the campus had three buildings: Ralph H. White Education Center, Stewart Hall, and Read Hall. Governor Robert L. Williams asked Dr. John William Blattner to consider the position of OSD's superintendent. Blattner arrived in Sulphur from North Dakota in September 1915 and served as superintendent for twenty-three years. His wife Lulu (Jones) Blattner became the matron and was known as the "Mother" to Oklahoma's deaf children.

The school was under the direction of the Oklahoma Department of Education until 1965 when it was transferred to the Department of Public Welfare. Through the years, state agencies' names have changed. The Oklahoma School for the Deaf has been under the purview of the Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services, and the Department of Human Services. In 1993 the newly established Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitative Services managed the OSD.

Through the years, a gym, auditorium, a superintendent's residence, three other halls, and a vocational building have been added. Renovations to existing buildings, begun in 1961, were completed in 1980. Additional remodeling work took place in 1999 and 2000. In 2011 funds were raised to provide lights and upgrade bleachers for the school's football field.

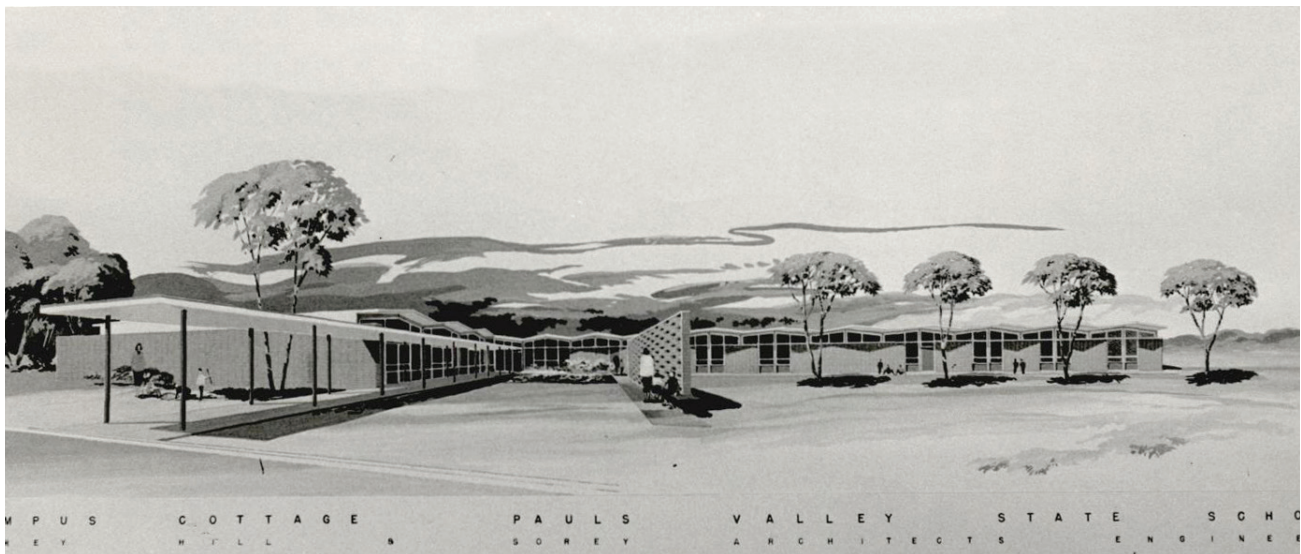
Approximately 95 percent of OSD's budget is funded by state appropriations. The school also receives IDEA-B funds through the State Department of

Education and small amounts of funding from other state agencies such as the Oklahoma Department of Libraries as well as reimbursements through Medicaid.

In July 1976, the Oklahoma School for the Deaf was renamed the Lloyd E. Rader School. The change was requested by the students because not all of them were totally deaf. Between 1976 and 2021, the name reverted back to the Oklahoma School for the Deaf. In 2021, the facility continues its operation in Sulphur. The school served both residential and day students, from prekindergarten through high school grades. Additionally, the school offered an outreach program. In partnership with the State Department of Education, OSD directed two projects. One known as ECCO (Enriching Children's Communication Opportunities) provided for early detection of deaf children ages three to six. The second project offered a program to improve the proficiency levels of educational interpreters in public schools. Today, OSD remains under the direction of the Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services.

### Pauls Valley State School (Pauls Valley)

In 1907 Oklahoma's first state legislature approved the establishment of the Pauls Valley State School in Garvin County as a training school for delinquent white boys. The second legislature approved an appropriation of \$25,000. Initially, one building, a two-story frame structure situated on four hundred acres, was built and the facility opened in June 1910. Ed Nelson was appointed as superintendent. In May 1919 the Oklahoma Legislature passed two bills (one by the senate



*Illustration of Pauls Valley State School, 1960 (2012.201.B1009.0408, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



and the other by the house), appropriating \$119,920 and \$116,000 respectively for support and maintenance. Governor James Brooks Ayers Robertson signed both bills.

In 1928–29, the facility had 220 residents and state funding in the amount of \$276,000. Circa 1930, the institution was known as the State Industrial Training School for Boys. At that time the investment in land, buildings, livestock, and equipment totaled \$335,366. A. Frank Martin served as superintendent.

Following the Great Depression, Governor Ernest W. Marland slashed the state budget. State departments and institutions received reduced appropriations, and the budget for the training school at Pauls Valley was cut by \$11,000.

In 1945 Governor Robert S. Kerr signed a bill that changed the training school for boys into the Pauls Valley State Hospital for individuals with epilepsy. The State Board of Affairs transferred the boys from Pauls Valley to a facility in Helena. In 1953 the state institution helped individuals with mental disabilities. Apparently, at this time, the name of the institute was changed to Pauls Valley State School. In 1963 Governor Henry L. Bellmon signed House Bill 789 that transferred the facility from the Department of Mental Health and Retardation to the Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission.

By 1979 the Pauls Valley facility was situated on approximately one thousand acres. Livestock included dairy cows, hogs, and poultry. Forage such as alfalfa was grown. Staff and residents milked the cows and took cattle to market. Some of the cattle were shipped to the reformatory in Granite, Oklahoma. At that time, twenty-two residents worked in downtown Pauls Valley.

In 1992 the Pauls Valley State School was renamed the Southern Oklahoma Resource Center (SORC), and the Enid State School was designated as the Northern Oklahoma Resource Center of Enid (NORCE). SORC operated as a residential and rehab facility for individuals with mental disabilities and other disabling conditions. In 1999 SORC had 219 clients. In November 2012, the Oklahoma Human Services Commission announced the state's plan to close the facility. However, it did not close until July 2016, when the state leased the institution, consisting of more than twenty-four buildings and six hundred acres of land, to the state Office of Management and Enterprise Services.

### **Pearson School for Exceptional Children (Muskogee)**

In 1925 Stella R. Pearson, who studied psychology at the Training School in Vineland, New Jersey, established the Pearson School for Exceptional Children in Muskogee, Muskogee County, Oklahoma. Her sister Lulu (Pearson) Holcombe, a teacher and graduate of the University of Arkansas, joined the faculty in 1925. Other staff members included Roy A. Gibson, who directed dance and corrective exercises; Winifred M. Clark, who directed art and handcrafts; and Leah Reid, who directed music and dramatization. The medical staff included chief physician Dr. I. B. Oldham as well as a pediatrician, a surgical consultant, a neuropsychiatrist, a dentist, an orthodontist, and an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist.

The Pearson School for Exceptional Children provided children of any age with “physical, mental or temperamental handicaps” the training required to help them become independent and useful individuals. The children and teachers lived together in a school-home environment in two large houses. The property's spacious lawns offered space for playgrounds with special equipment. The children received instruction in the usual subjects of English, literature, history, and mathematics as well as corrective speech and exercises. They learned handcrafts such as leather tooling, weaving, and basketry. Children used Tinker Toy erector sets and Lincoln Logs to learn to construct items. Older boys and girls received instruction in manual and industrial subjects and domestic science, respectively.

After the institution opened in Muskogee in 1925, it soon transferred to Kansas in October 1926 and became known as the Pearson School and later as the Southard School. The new location proved unsatisfactory, and the school returned to its original location and name in Muskogee in September 1930.

By 1960, twelve boys and four girls were enrolled at the school that had moved from 411 North Forty-Eighth Street in Muskogee to Lulu Holcombe's farm outside the city proper. Holcombe continued as director of the private school until her death on December 7, 1960.

**Taft State Hospital (Taft)**

In 1931, Taft, an African American community near Muskogee in Muskogee County, was the site selected by the Oklahoma Legislature for a hospital to treat mentally ill African Americans. Reportedly, it was one of only seven such facilities in the United States. When it opened in 1934, Taft State Hospital was supposedly the only psychiatric facility in the nation to be managed entirely by an African American staff. Dr. E. P. Henry served as the first superintendent from 1934 to 1966.

Gradually, the hospital became a community with itself with a bakery, butcher, dairy, and farmland, where patients grew and cultivated the crops that were served in the dining hall. Church services were held, a chorus was organized, and outdoor activities were encouraged. Unfortunately, the facility was overcrowded with patients and staff. Both children and adult patients with tuberculosis and other ailments were housed among the mentally ill.

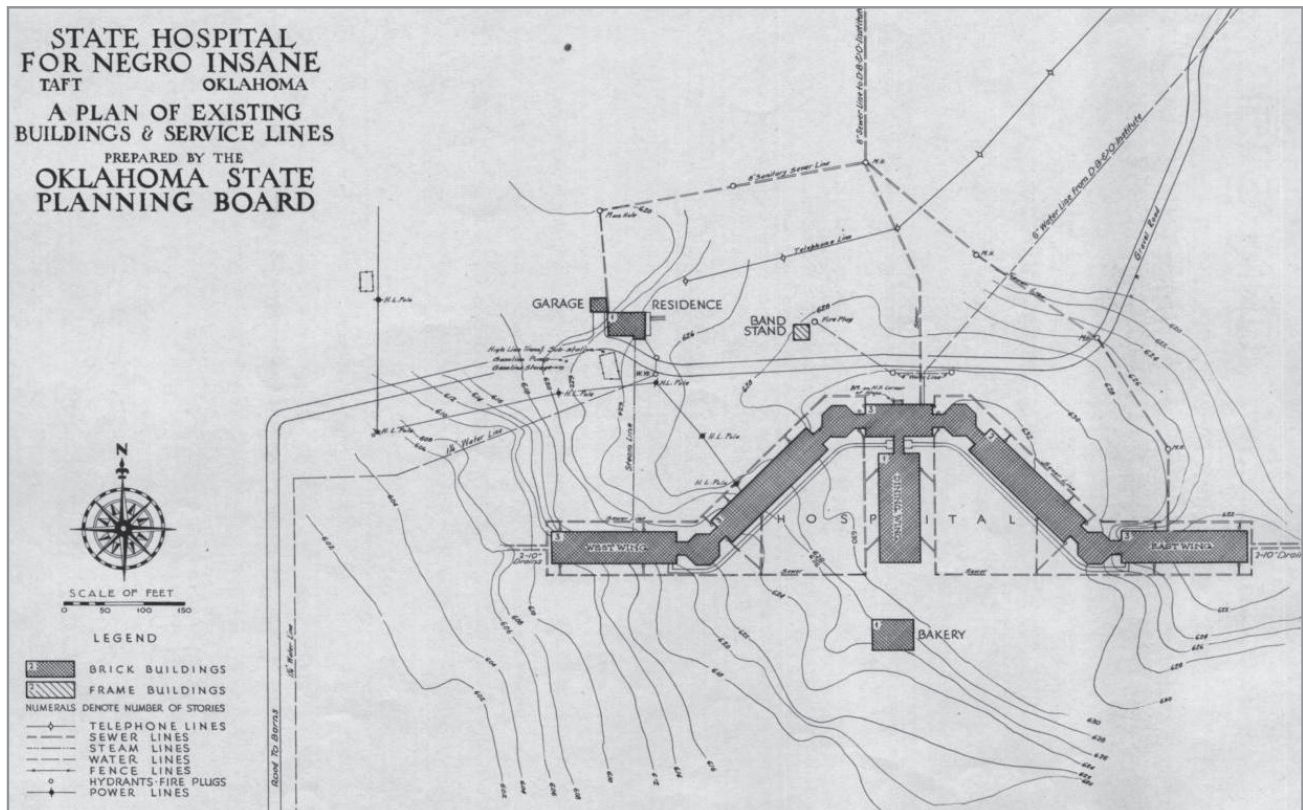
In 1935 Oklahoma Conservation Commission, with state funding and funding through the federal Works Project Administration installed an irrigation system on the hospital's grounds. During the 1940s



*Exterior of the Taft State Hospital for the Negro Insane, 1936 (2012.201.B0266.0318, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

Ed Goodwin was business manager of the Taft State Hospital. In 1949 the Taft State Hospital for the Negro Insane was consolidated with the nearby Training School for Negro Girls and the Institute for Colored Blind, Deaf, and Orphans.

In 1951 the institution received a state appropriation of \$85,850. Two years later the facility was allocated



*A plan of buildings at the hospital in Taft, 1937 (2012.201.B0266.0321, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

\$1.2 million. In October 1957 Taft State Hospital added two physicians: Dr. Maurice Durham Randolph and Dr. Margaret Annice Edmunds.

Oklahoma's state mental facilities were desegregated in 1964. Due to overcrowding at Taft State Hospital, patients were transferred to Central Oklahoma State Hospital in Norman and Eastern Oklahoma Hospital in Vinita. In January 1965, Governor Henry L. Bellmon signed a bill appropriating \$143,717 to the institution for a new dining facility to replace one that had burned three years prior. The federal government would provide matching funds.

In February 1970 Governor Dewey F. Bartlett signed a bill transferring Taft State Hospital from the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health to the Public Welfare Department. In 1980 the Oklahoma Department of Corrections took control of the facility from the Oklahoma Department of Human Services. The site became the Jess Dunn Correctional Center, which continued in operation into the twenty-first century.



*View of crowded sleeping spaces at the Taft State Hospital for the Negro Insane, 1946 (2012.201.B0266.0322, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

### **Western Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane (Fort Supply)**

Also formerly known as the Fort Supply State Hospital and the Western State Psychiatric Center, the Western Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane was Oklahoma's first state-owned hospital. Oklahoma Territory Governor Thompson B. Ferguson asked the territorial legislature to favorably consider the federal government's offer to release the buildings and grounds of Fort Supply to the state for use as a mental facility. The institution opened in 1903 at Fort Supply, a former military post that had closed in 1894. Since 1895 it had been maintained by the Department of the Interior.

Patients did not arrive at the hospital until May 1908, when four hundred patients were transferred from Central Oklahoma State Hospital at Norman. The first to arrive came by train, disembarking at the railroad station at Tangier, Oklahoma. From there they were transported to the hospital via wagons and buggies. The majority of patients seeking treatment at the hospital were residents of eight Oklahoma counties: Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Cotton, Garfield, Kay, Kingfisher, and Noble. Rumors of harsh practices were heard, and patient overcrowding became a problem. A cemetery containing graves of patients is located on the property, with markers dating back to circa 1875.

On October 1, 1911, Western Oklahoma Hospital, located in Woodward County, housed 304 males and 181 females. The state appropriated \$149,974 in 1912 and \$184,774 in 1913 for the operation of the facility. At that time, Dr. E. G. Newell served as superintendent, and Dr. P. H. Stultz was assistant physician. From 1916 to 1918, Dr. C. B. Hill served as superintendent of Western Oklahoma Hospital, before he moved to Guthrie and operated the Duke Sanitarium until his retirement in 1945.

In 1921 and 1922 the daily average number of patients was 521 and 553, respectively. Expenses to operate the facility rose from \$144,405 to \$164,729 between 1921 and 1922. By 1923 Dr. E. L. Bagley served as superintendent.

In 1935, during the Great Depression, Governor Ernest W. Marland reduced appropriations to state departments and institutions. Western Oklahoma Hospital's budget was cut by \$40,000. Dr. John L. Day, superintendent of the Western Oklahoma Hospital, reported 338 admissions during 1937–38 and 102 admissions in 1939. Previously, Dr. Day had a private practice at Norman and worked at the Central Oklahoma State Hospital.

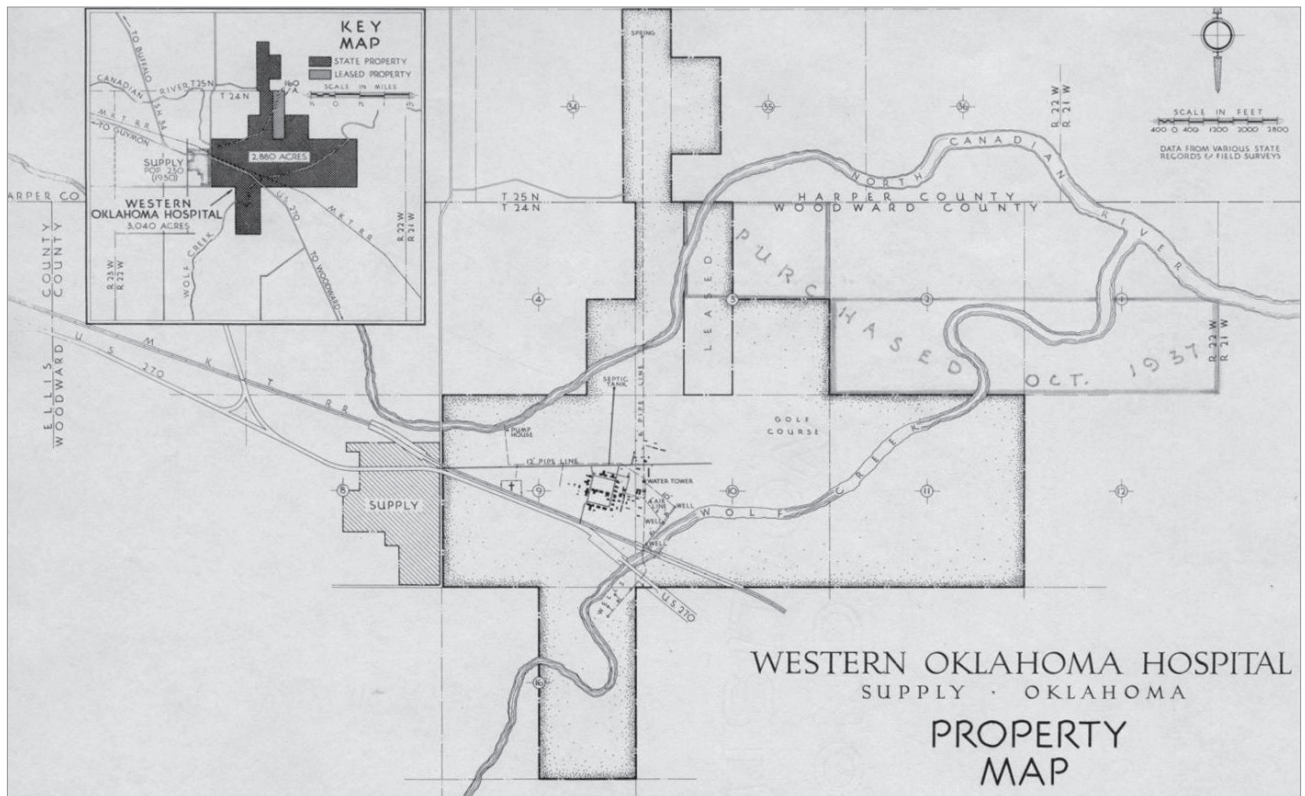
INSTITUTIONS IN OKLAHOMA

During the fiscal year 1957–58, Western Oklahoma Hospital received \$1.2 million in state funds. The patient population increased from 420 to 1,307, and the number of doctors increased from two to eight. The sixth annual Fourth of July carnival was held in 1958. In the 1950s several Oklahoma women’s clubs donated a piano and an air conditioner to the Western Oklahoma Hospital.

A statewide bond issue election in 1992 provided funding for a new facility. Ground was broken in October 1994, and the Western State Psychiatric Center opened in July 1997. Currently designated the Northwestern Center for Behavioral Health, the facility continues in operation at the turn of the twenty-first century.



*A building on the campus of the Western Oklahoma Hospital located in Fort Supply, 1942 (2012.201.B0297B.0415, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*Property map of the Western Oklahoma Hospital, 1937 (2012.201.B0297B.0421, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



## 2

## Oklahoma Historical Society

The Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) was founded May 27, 1893, by members of the Oklahoma Territory Press Association. On the streets of Kingfisher that Saturday morning, nineteen newspaper publishers walked toward the courthouse to conduct their third annual business. Amid discussions on legal rates and an excursion to the Chicago World's Fair, William P. Campbell, editor of the Kingfisher newspaper, mentioned a successful repository program to save newspapers in Kansas. He asked his fellow editors to sponsor a historical society to collect and preserve newspapers as they were being published in Oklahoma Territory. The proposal was voted and approved by the assembled editors, and the Oklahoma Historical Society was created.

The efforts of Campbell and the press association earned the support of Territorial Governor William C. Renfrow, and were joined by the University of Oklahoma. With the help of university President David Ross Boyd and civics instructor French S. E. Amos, the territorial legislature approved a bill making the new historical society the trustee for territorial records and appropriating \$2,000 for its operations.

OHS collections moved several times over the years. From Kingfisher, they transferred to Norman and then to Oklahoma City, first in the Oklahoma City Carnegie Library and then in the new State Capitol Building (1918). In 1930 the OHS found a more permanent location when the Wiley Post Building was completed.

Over the years, the OHS has expanded its unique collections and developed numerous programs, museums, historic homes, and military sites statewide. In 2005 came the opening of the Oklahoma History Center, with world-class exhibits and a state-of-the-art

Research Center. In the words of Dr. Bob Blackburn, historian and retired OHS executive director:

Little did the editors realize that 125 years later their offspring would be a statewide educational institution with a budget of \$21.7 million, 150 employees, the Oklahoma History Center, staffed historic sites and museums scattered across the state, and nationally recognized research, publication, and preservation programs. That century and a quarter of growth was slow at times, explosive at others, but it was much more consistent, much more organic than most people realize. From roots planted in 1893, the society would grow at a pace dictated by challenges, opportunities, and the battle cry of “preserving and perpetuating the history of Oklahoma and its people.”

**Oklahoma Historical Society**

800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105  
405-521-2491  
okhistory.org

**Online Collections**

The Gateway to Oklahoma History:  
gateway.okhistory.org

Online Catalog: okhistory.org/catalog

YouTube Channels: OHSFilm, OHSAudioArchives,  
KFORArchives

### American Indian Archives

The American Indian Archives contain federal Indian records placed in the Oklahoma Historical Society's custody in 1934 by an act of Congress. Including more than 3.5 million documents and 6,000 volumes, the collection represents sixty-six tribes. These tribes either were relocated by removal or are native to the area. These records include a variety of official documents and information relating to tribes in Indian and Oklahoma Territories. Materials span approximately 1850–1930 and include several types of records such as court, census, physician, school, agricultural, mineral, and allotment records. The collection includes individual files for Plains Indians, which contain financial records as well as records of estates and guardianships. The archives are arranged by tribe or agency, then alphabetically and chronologically. Materials are divided into twelve series relating to tribes and tribal agencies. Many records in the American Indian Archives have been microfilmed.

This collection contains various documents and publications pertaining to persons with disabilities from 1850 to 1930.

### Cherokee Nation Records

Records pertaining to the Cherokee Insane Asylum and the Cherokee Orphan Asylum include items such as ledgers with names of patients of the asylum, insurance policies for the institutions, senate bills for appropriations, requests for funds for the asylums, expenditure reports, and other financial records for the care of disabled Cherokee citizens. Microfilmed documents in the Cherokee Nation Records include:

CHN 2 Cherokee National Records: Letters Received and Other Documents

- Cherokee Per Capita, Receipt Roll for Per Capita Payment - Orphan Asylum, Insane Asylum, and National Prison, 1880

CHN 48 Tahlequah District Records: Marriages, Estates, and Permits

- Volume 199 Book of Schedules, May 12, 1872–80

CHN 65 Cherokee National Records: Letters Sent and Letters Received and Other Documents

- Cherokee Insane Asylum, Documents 1–82, April 1890–May 5, 1908
- Cherokee (Tahlequah) Insane Asylum, November 21, 1872–December 30, 1884

CHN 66 Cherokee National Records: Letters Sent and Letters Received and Other Documents

- Cherokee (Tahlequah) Insane Asylum: January 1, 1885–February 16, 1910
- Cherokee Orphan Asylum, Documents 83–125, May 20, 1890–March 31, 1902

CHN 67 Cherokee National Records: Letters Sent and Letters Received and Other Documents

- Cherokee Orphan Asylum, Documents 126–240, January 1, 1902–March 1, 1906
- Cherokee (Tahlequah) Orphan Asylum: October 23, 1866–September 18, 1909

CHN 82 Cherokee National Records: Letters Sent and Letters Received and Other Documents

- Cherokee (Tahlequah) Indigents, Undated and October 19, 1866–May 1, 1902

CHN 125 Cherokee National Records: Records of the National Treasurer, 1866–1894, 1900

- Volume 403 “AA” Reports, Executive: December 31, 1879–December 11, 1885

### Cherokee National Papers

The Cherokee National Papers are microfilmed records from the Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma. These papers contain official correspondence regarding Cherokee Nation tribal affairs and records pertaining to the Eastern Band of Cherokees in North Carolina. Relevant documents in this collection include Cherokee Insane Asylum records, including financial documents, steward reports, legislative documents, and bonds. These microfilmed records can be accessed at the OHS Research Center and the University of Oklahoma's Western History Collections. Microfilmed documents in the Cherokee National Papers available at the OHS Research Center include:

CNP 18 Cherokee National Papers: Elections, Insane Asylum, Intruders

- Insane Asylum, Undated and 1874–1907

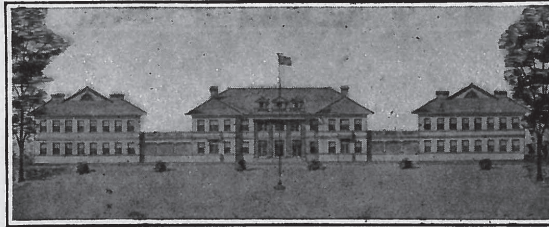
### Cheyenne and Arapaho Nation Records

The records include correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency superintendent regarding the building of a home for indigent and disabled tribal members living on the reservation. Department of the Interior correspondence pertains to relief for deaf and blind tribal children.

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JULIAN FEILD, M. D., PHYSICIAN  
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JAS. W. STEEN  
EDMUND FRANTZ

# OKLAHOMA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED



ENID, OKLAHOMA February 21, 1911

Hon. Geo. W. Ferguson,  
County Judge,  
Watonga, Okla.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of 20th., inst., and in reply, I enclose herewith blanks for making application for admission to this institution.

By reference to the statute as specified in the "Information and Instructions" you will note that in case the parent or guardian is at all able to pay the expense of maintenance, care and treatment, the minimum of which is \$175.00 per year, they must do so and in such case the application form No 1 should be used. But in case the parent or guardian is unable to pay the expense, the same may be paid by the state, the county commissioners of the county wherein the applicant resides signing the agreement, form No 2.

Kindly bear these points in mind in making application.

Very truly yours,

*Frank P. Davis*  
Superintendent

ECC/

Letter from Frank Davis, superintendent of the Oklahoma Institution for the Feeble Minded in Enid, 1911 (Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency Records, American Indian Archives, OHS).



There is additional correspondence regarding asylums and the mental conditions of tribal members. Although some Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency materials have been microfilmed, the records listed here are not available on microfilm.

### **Chickasaw Nation Records**

This group includes financial records regarding appropriation of funds for the Chickasaw Nation Orphans Home and senate journal records listing blind and “helpless” persons by county. Microfilmed documents in the Chickasaw Nation Records include:

KCN 7 Chickasaw National Records: Senate Journals

- Volume 81 Senate Journal, 1878–88

KCN 19 Chickasaw National Records: Financial Records of the National Council, Auditor, and Treasurer

- Volume 4 National Treasurer’s Records, 1875–95

KCN 24 Chickasaw National Records: Letters Sent and Letters Received and Other Documents

- Chickasaw Indigents, Documents 7251–7258, October 8, 1864–October 23, 1902

KCN 27 Chickasaw National Records: Letters Sent and Letters Received and Other Documents

- Chickasaw Schools, Chickasaw Orphans’ Home, Documents 11830–11900, July 12, 1880–June 15, 1906

### **Choctaw Nation Records**

This group includes financial records pertaining to indigent Choctaw citizens and information about funds and goods received by the individuals. There is also correspondence relating to funding for the Choctaw orphans’ homes, such as letters to Choctaw Nation Council regarding the treatment of those placed in the orphanage, the status of citizens who applied for financial assistance, and their qualifying disabilities. Microfilmed documents in the Choctaw Nation Records include:

CTN 48 Choctaw Agency: First (Mosholatubbee) District - School, District Auditor, and Circuit Court Records, 1848–99

- Volume 335 District Auditor’s Records, March 1848–August 29, 1857

CTN 68 Choctaw Agency Records

- Choctaw Indigents, Documents 17725–17806, 1860–April 18, 1904

CTN 69 Choctaw Agency Records

- Choctaw Indigents, Documents 17807–17831, September 24, 1902–October 26, 1904

### **Creek Nation Records**

These materials include Muscogee financial records for the Creek Nation Indian Orphanage and the Creek Nation Colored Orphanage. Records include expenditures, grocery bills, receipts for goods purchased, and payroll records for orphanage employees. Microfilmed documents in the Creek Nation Records include:

CRN 6 Creek National Records: Creek Per Capita Payments, 1858–1889

- Creek Orphan Payment, Documents 35325–35372, March 9, 1870–February 14, 1888

CRN 26 Creek National Records: Financial Records

- Volume 64 Day Book, October 21, 1899–December 8, 1900

CRN 27 Creek National Records: Letters Sent and Letters Received and Other Documents

- Creek Orphan Asylum, Documents 24380–24482, December 20, 1891–May 1, 1903

### **Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Agency Records**

Included are various medical cards detailing ailments and treatment plans for sick American Indians and correspondence between the Kiowa Agency superintendent and the Office of Indian Affairs regarding care and placement of individuals at various asylums in Oklahoma and other states. Materials also include administrative records regarding tribal members placed in Asylum for Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota, and medical condition reports from the Kiowa Boarding School detailing ailments suffered by students.

Although some of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Agency records have been microfilmed, the items listed here are not available on microfilm.

### **National Archives Miscellaneous Microfilm**

The OHS Research Division is an affiliate of the National Archives and Records Administration, and microfilm regarding miscellaneous records on tribes are available in the OHS Research Center. Some of the

relevant documents found on these microfilm rolls are censuses of the Asylum for Insane Indians, a federally run asylum located in Canton, South Dakota. Microfilmed documents in the National Archives Records include:

M595.15 National Archives and Records Service: General Services Administration – Washington – Canton Asylum, 1910–11, 1921, 1924

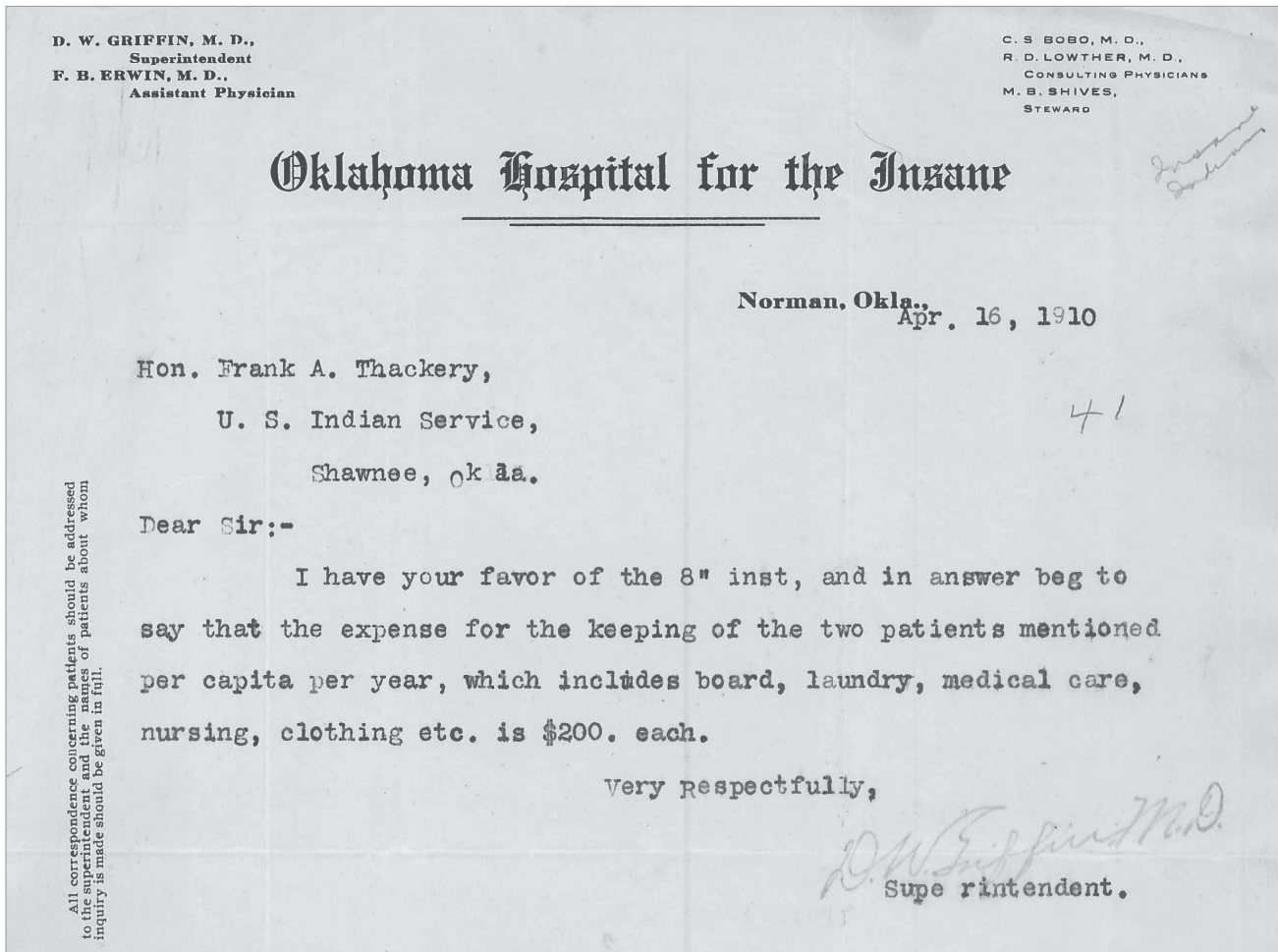
- Census of the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota, July 2, 1910
- Census of the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota, July 3, 1911
- Census of Males in the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota, June 30, 1921
- Census of Females in the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota, June 30, 1921

- Census of Males in the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota, June 30, 1924
- Census of Females in the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota, June 30, 1924

**Pawnee, Ponca, Otoe-Missouria Agency Records**

Records include correspondence between Pawnee Agency officials and the Office of Indian Affairs regarding tribal members with mental illness or mental disabilities. Some letters reference tribal members who had been placed at the State Hospital for the Insane in Norman. Also included is a letter listing Poncas with disabilities and the condition of these tribal members.

Although some of the Pawnee, Ponca, Otoe-Missouria Agency records have been microfilmed, the items listed here are not available on microfilm.



Letter from the office of Dr. D. W. Griffin, superintendent of the Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane (later the Central Oklahoma State Hospital) Norman, 1910 (Sac and Fox Agency Records, American Indian Archives, OHS).

### Quapaw Agency Records

Materials include letters from the Iowa Hospital for the Insane and the Kansas State Insane Asylum advising the Quapaw Agency superintendent that they did not have sufficient space for additional patients in their facilities, and letters advising to check with hospitals in the West. Microfilmed documents in the Quapaw Agency Records include:

QA 2 Vital Statistics and Related Material: Letters Received and other Documents, June 20, 1864–December 28, 1901

- Quapaw Insane, July 19, 1884–August 4, 1884

### Sac and Fox and Shawnee Agency Records

The records include correspondence regarding indigent tribal members and funds being requested to care for them. There are letters from parents requesting help from the Sac and Fox Agency to care for their sick children, Shawnee Indian School annual report from 1913 outlining the health of students, requests from the Shawnee Agency to the Office of Indian Affairs for a hospital in Shawnee, and reports on individuals with mental illness in the Shawnee and Sac and Fox Agencies. Also included is a list of Potawatomi, Absentee Shawnee, and Mexican Kickapoo with disabilities and the condition of these tribal members. Monthly reports of individuals committed at the Asylum for Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota, describe their physical and mental conditions. Other correspondence relates to individual Indians who were committed to multiple hospitals and asylums outside of Oklahoma.

Although some of the Sac and Fox and Shawnee Agency records have been microfilmed, the records listed here are not on microfilm.

### Seminole Nation Records

These records relate to student transfers to other American Indian boarding schools, correspondence between Mekusukey Academy staff and staff at other schools, and detailed medical case records of students attending Mekusukey Academy. These medical records also contain family medical history and nurses' chart records for individual students. The collection also includes letters between the Mekusukey school superintendent and the Department of the Interior Office of Indian Affairs commissioner regarding the handling of disease outbreaks in the boarding school. Microfilmed documents in the Seminole Nation Records include:

SMN 3 Seminole National Records: Mekusukey Academy, 1910–18

- These files contain rosters of students, applications for admittance to the school, medical records and letters sent on and received by the superintendent of the academy. The records are of special value because the students' ages are frequently noted. This has been accepted as a means of establishing a birth year for individuals who have no official birth certificate.

SMN 4 Seminole National Records: Mekusukey Academy, 1917–20

- These files contain rosters of students, applications for admittance, student progress cards, certificates of promotion, letters of the superintendent of the school, and medical records.

SMN 5 Seminole National Records: Mekusukey Academy, 1920–22

- These files contain rosters of students, applications for admittance, medical records, student progress reports, lists of Seminole children who were not attending the academy nor public school in violation of Oklahoma Statutes regarding compulsory school attendance, and letters sent and received by the superintendent.

SMN 6 Seminole National Records: Mekusukey Academy, 1923–29

- These files contain student class rosters, applications for enrollment, case records, reports on applications, certificates of promotions, daily programs, vocational records, student tests, health records, and letters sent and received by the school superintendent, and other records.

*Miss Kate Barnard,*  
Commissioner

*W. H. Huson,*  
Assistant



*Oklahoma City,* January 26, 1911.

Mr. Byron E. White,  
Supt. Cantonment Indian Agency,  
Cantonment, Oklahoma.

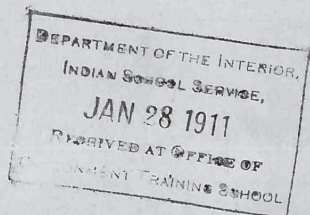
Dear Sir:

I have your favor of January 21st in which you tell me about two feeble-minded Indian women. You can have these women cited to appear before the County Judge of your county and if facts warrant it he can commit them to the School for the Feeble-minded at Enid. We have a very strong law governing this institution and for the protection of coming generations ~~the~~ feeble-minded woman can be kept in custody until she is forty-five years of age, or longer if necessary.

Yours truly,

B/

*Kate Barnard*



Letter from Kate Barnard, Oklahoma's first commissioner of charities and corrections, 1911 (Sac and Fox Agency Records, American Indian Archives, OHS).

*Insane  
and*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

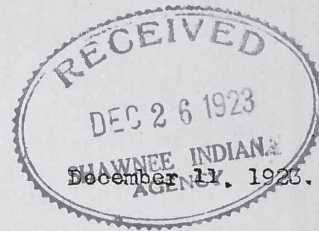
Circular No. 1954.

Office of Indian Affairs

Insane Indians  
in Non-Federal  
Institutions.

Washington

*File  
Com. Index  
see*



To Superintendents:

Superintendents of jurisdictions having insane Indians hospitalized in institutions other than the Asylum for Insane Indians, South Dakota, will supply the information requested in the form which appears below.

CHAS. H. BURKE,

Commissioner.

Indians Hospitalized in Non-Federal Institutions.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Owned by.	Number M.	Number F.	Annual Rate.	Con-tract.	Non-Con-tract.	Without Cost to Agency.
Osawatomie State Hospital,	Osawatomie, Kans.	State	0	1	xx	xx	yes	yes
Eastern State Hospital,	Vinita, Okla.	State	0	1	xx	xx	yes	yes
Central State Hospital,	Norman, Okla.	State	1	1	xx	xx	yes	yes
Total.			1	3				

Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

Shawnee Agency Jurisdiction.

Oklahoma State.

Date Dec. 29, 1923

J. L. Suffecool, Superintendent.

JLR.

(6424)

Letter to agency superintendents requesting a list of tribal citizens housed at institutions outside of Canton, South Dakota, 1923 (Sac and Fox Agency Records, American Indian Archives, OHS).

RECEIVED

JAN 19 1910

Department of the Interior, SAC & FOX AGENCY,  
OKLAHOMA.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE INDIANS,

In re  
Silas Hawk.

Canton, S. Dak., January 15th., 1910.

W. C. Kohlenberg, Supt.,  
Sac & Fox Indian School,  
Sac & Fox Agency, Oklahoma.

Sir:-

Will you kindly have the following questions answered as far as possible, for the use of the Census Bureau, in the case of Silas Hawk, admitted from your School:-

1. Name of patient in full.
2. Sex.
3. Race.
4. Age at last birthday.
5. Marital condition.
6. Country of birth of patient.
7. Country of birth of patient's father.
8. Country of birth of patient's mother.
9. Give number of years in U. S., if foreign born.
10. Degree of literacy--can he read?
11. Degree of literacy--can he write?
12. Age when first admitted to any institution for the insane.
13. Time in this institution during present attack.
14. Total time in any institution for the insane.

Kindly send me this information as early as practicable, in order that I might complete his record and forward to Washington, D. C.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am

Very respectfully,

H. R. Hummer, M. D.

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

HRH

### Books and Serials Collection

The OHS Books and Serials Collection is comprised of over 100,000 items such as books, periodicals, county and family histories, maps, school yearbooks, phone directories, government reports, theses, and dissertations.

Oklahoma and American Indian–related materials, together with genealogical materials, make the core of the collection. The library of the Oklahoma State Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is housed at the Oklahoma Historical Society and is available to researchers.

The collection can be searched using the Library Catalog online on the Oklahoma Historical Society website. All books and periodicals housed in the Research Center are noncirculating, but researchers are welcome to visit the library and peruse the collection. Physical items are shelved according to the Library of Congress Classification System.

Although most of the resources in the collection are printed on paper; historic and rare items can be found in microform and digital formats for preservation and access. Researchers can access digital resources from the collection on The Gateway to Oklahoma History.

The OHS Books and Serials Collection has over 35,000 titles that discuss over 50,000 different topics, from abandoned children in Oklahoma and the Kittridge family to the history of the Zion Lutheran Church (Buffalo, OK). Indexing terms for topics and names are selected from the Library of Congress Subject Headings and are usually in the plural form (e.g., *sana-toriums, psychiatric hospitals*).

Because disabilities is such a broad topic and search mechanisms vary across bibliographic utilities, researchers need to be ingenious when selecting a search term for keyword searches. They also need to be prepared to encounter offensive words in titles and descriptions of older, historical resources.

The breadth of information contained in the materials housed in the OHS Books and Serials Collection is impressive. Scholastic censuses in the County Records Microfilm series have index cards with extremely detailed information, containing the child's parent(s) name(s), address, race, birth date, and whether the child was "deaf, dumb, or blind." Reports and bulletins from schools and the Federal Board for Vocational Education provide data on the education and vocational training of people with disabilities. Researchers looking for statistical data on disabled people in Oklahoma and other

states can check the United States Census reports.

Phone books and city directories give researchers the physical location of schools, hospitals, and homes for people with disabilities. Public contracts and government reports reveal the schools and hospitals financed by the State of Oklahoma and tribal governments to educate and care for people with disabilities. These materials give details on those institutions' facilities and conditions. Useful publications include:

*Twin Territories* (Muskogee, IT: Sams Publishing Company, 1898–1904).

*The American Indian* (Tulsa, OK: Society of Oklahoma Indians, 1926–31).

*Oklahoma Education Institutions: Biennial Reports of the Territorial University, Territorial Normal Schools, A&M College, Langston A&N University, [and] Deaf Mute Institute* (Guthrie, OK.: State Capital Printing Co.).

[Town name] *City Directory* (Dallas, TX: R. L. Polk & Co.).  
[County] (Okla.) Superintendent of Schools. *Scholastic Census* (Salt Lake City, UT: Genealogical Society of Utah).

Dale Rogers Training Center. *Annual Reports* (Oklahoma City, OK: Dale Rogers Training Center).

Dale Rogers Training Center. *Quarterly* (Oklahoma City, OK: Dale Rogers Training Center).

Dale Rogers Training Center. *Special Commemorative Edition* (Oklahoma City, OK: Dale Rogers Training Center).

Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board. Division of State Planning. *State Mental Hospitals in Oklahoma: A Preliminary Study of Present Facilities and Conditions* (Oklahoma City, OK: The Board, 1937).

Oklahoma. Governor (1898–1901: Barnes). *Contracts made by the Governor or Oklahoma Territory: with Warden of Penitentiary, State of Kansas, Charles A. Cunningham, Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, H. C. Bermer, American Book Company, John Volk & Co. Hoffman & Blincoe* (Guthrie, OT: State Capital Publishing Company, 1899).

United States. Census Office. *Report on the Insane, Feeble-minded, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind in the United States at the Eleventh Census, 1890* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1895).

R. Petty, *Out of the Shadows: Defeating Disabilities* (Midwest City, OK: Delano Press, 1992).

A. L. Posey, *Lost Creeks: Collected Journals* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2009). Includes a Journal of the Creek Orphan Asylum



*Hope Hall at Norman's Central Oklahoma State Hospital, the first stop for newly admitted patients, 1946 (2012.201.B0266.0284, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

*The Sign-post* (Oklahoma City, OK: Division of Vocational Rehabilitation).

M. L. Billington, *Thomas P. Gore: The Blind Senator* (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 1967).

W. P. Clark, *The Indian Sign Language* (Philadelphia, PA: L. R. Hamersly, 1885).

Community Council of Oklahoma City and County. *Guideposts for Community Planning: A Study of the Needs of and Services for the Mentally Retarded* (Oklahoma City, OK: Community Council of Oklahoma City and County, 1962).

K. Garrett, *The Cherokee Orphan Asylum* (Stillwater, OK: Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1953).

L. O. Manley, *Travis Leon Harris Oklahoma Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: A History* (Oklahoma City, OK: LaFonda Owens Manley, 1993).

V. Nourse, *In Reckless Hands: Skinner v. Oklahoma and the Near Triumph of American Eugenics* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2008).

*Oklahoma Disability Etiquette Handbook: ADA & Resources* (Oklahoma City, OK: Governor's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, 2001).

Oklahoma Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. *Bright Future* (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services).

Oklahoma Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. *Speaking of Oklahoma: Share our Vision That All May Read* (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1993).

*The Pearson School for Exceptional Children* (Muskogee, OK: 1933).



*A single bathtub provided the only bathing facilities for dozens of women at Central Oklahoma State Hospital in Norman, 1949 (2012.201.OVZ001.4945, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



## Census Records

Researchers looking for statistical data pertaining to people with disabilities in Oklahoma can check United States Census reports. The first decennial census taken in the United States was in 1790. The census can provide names, ages, years of birth, and statistics relating to individuals who are deaf, blind, or have mental illness. These records will also provide the name of the institution and county in which the individual resides. Existing census records for Oklahoma include:

- 1890 Oklahoma Territorial Census
- 1900 Indian Territory Census
- 1900 Oklahoma Territory Census
- 1910 Oklahoma Census
- 1920 Oklahoma Census
- 1930 Oklahoma Census
- 1940 Oklahoma Census

The United States Census Bureau restricts access to census records for a period of seventy-two years (92 Statute 915; Public Law 95-416; October 5, 1978).

In addition to the United States Census, the Research Center has rolls of American Indian census records on microfilm. These pertain to American Indians sent to reside in asylums in South Dakota.

A full list of American Indian census records available in the Research Center can be found on the OHS website.

- Census of the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota: 1910–1911,
- Census of the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota: June 30, 1921
- Census of the Asylum of Insane Indians in Canton, South Dakota: June 30, 1924



*Aerial view of the Oklahoma School for the Blind campus located in Muskogee (189, Oklahoma Postcard Collection, Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries).*

## The Chronicles of Oklahoma

First issued in 1921 as the official journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society, *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* is a quarterly publication. Each issue contains scholarly articles, book reviews, meeting minutes, and notes and documents pertaining to the history of Oklahoma and its people.

Issues of *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* can be found in the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Center. To search recent issues, use the annual index published in each Winter issue. Researchers can also consult *An Annotated Guide to The Chronicles of Oklahoma, 1921–1980* (1983) and *An Annotated Guide to The Chronicles of Oklahoma* (1996), written by Carol Welsh and edited by Mary Ann Blochowiak. Select issues are also available on The Gateway to Oklahoma History.

Below are select articles that may be useful in researching developmental disabilities.

### American Indians

Bernice N. Crockett, "Health Conditions in Indian Territory From Civil War until 1890," vol. 36, no. 1 (Spring 1958).

Carolyn T. Foreman, "Lewis Francis Hadley: The Long-Haired Sign Talker," vol. 27, no. 1 (Spring 1949).

Gordon M. Harrel, "County and National Elections in Pontotoc County, Chickasaw Nation," vol. 21, no. 1 (March 1943).

N. B. Johnson, "The Cherokee Orphan Asylum," vol. 44, no. 3 (Fall 1966).

Oliver Knight, "Fifty Years of Choctaw Law 1834–1884," vol. 31, no. 1 (Spring 1953).

Carl T. Steen, "The Home for the Insane, Deaf, Dumb and Blind of the Cherokee Nation," vol. 21, no. 4 (December 1943).

### Cities, Towns

Berlin B. Chapman, "The Founding of El Reno," vol. 34, no. 1 (Spring 1956).

Linda C. Gray, "Taft: Town on the Black Frontier," vol. 66, no. 4 (Winter 1988–89).

James F. Morgan, "William Cary Renfrow, 1893–1897," vol. 53, no. 1 (Spring 1975).

### Education

Oscar Williamson Davison, "Education at Statehood," vol. 28, no. 1 (Spring 1950).

N. B. Johnson, "The Cherokee Orphan Asylum," vol. 44, no. 3 (Fall 1966).

- O. A. Kichen, "Oklahoma's First College, Old High Gate, Norman," vol. 14, no. 3 (September 1936).  
 Abraham Eleazer, "Education in the Cherokee Nation," vol. 21, no. 4 (December 1943).  
 Jerrell Walker, "Sign Language of the Plains Indians," vol. 31, no. 2 (Summer 1953).

#### **Government**

- Monroe Billington, "Senator Thomas P. Gore," vol. 35, no. 4 (Fall 1957).  
 Monroe Billington, "Honorable Thomas P. Gore: The Blind Senator," vol. 39, no. 2 (Summer 1961).  
 Charles Evans, "Thomas Pryor Gore," vol. 27, no. 2 (Summer 1949).  
 Dan W. Perry, "George W. Steele: First Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma," vol. 12, no. 4 (December 1934).

#### **Historiography and Historians**

- Arrell M. Gibson, "Indian Pioneer Legacy: A Guide to Oklahoma Literature," vol. 56, no. 1 (Spring 1978).  
 H. Glenn Jordan, "Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma," vol. 54, no. 3 (Fall 1976).  
 Oklahoma Historical Society, "Catalogue of Microfilmed Publications of the Archives and Manuscripts Division," Part I, vol. 60, no. 1 (Spring 1982). Part II, vol. 60, no. 2 (Summer 1982). Part III, Vol. 60, no. 3 (Fall 1982). Part IV, vol. 60, no. 4 (Winter 1982–83).  
 William D. Welge, "Indian-Pioneer History is 50 Years Old," vol. 65, no. 3 (Fall 1987).

#### **Medicine**

- Fred S. Clinton, "The Beginnings of the Oklahoma State Hospital Association," vol. 22, no. 3 (Autumn 1944).  
 Fred S. Clinton, "The First Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Indian Territory," vol. 25, no. 3 (Autumn 1947).  
 Fred S. Clinton, "First Hospitals in Tulsa," vol. 22, no. 1 (Spring 1944).  
 Fred S. Clinton, "The Indian Territory Medical Association," vol. 26, no. 1 (Spring 1948).  
 R. Palmer Howard and Virginia Allen, "Stress and Death in the Settlement of Indian Territory," vol. 5, no. 3 (Fall 1976).  
 Philip A. Kalisch and Beatrice J. Kalisch, "Indian Territory Forts: Charnal Houses of the Frontier 1839–1865," vol. 50, no. 1 (Spring 1972).

- Dan Lawrence, "Aunt Maggie and the Child Welfare Special," vol. 97, no. 3 (Fall 2019).  
 Gaston Litton, "Lewis Jefferson Moorman M.D.," vol. 32, no. 4 (Winter 1954–55).  
 Grady F. Mathews, "History of the Oklahoma State Department of Health 1890–1907," vol. 28, no. 2 (Summer 1950).  
 Earl D. McBride, "Crippled Children in Oklahoma," vol. 27, no. 2 (Summer 1949).  
 O. H. Richards, "Oscar Clarence Newman, M.D.," vol. 32, no. 4 (Winter 1954–55).  
 Carl T. Steen, "The Home for the Insane, Deaf, Dumb and Blind of the Cherokee Nation," vol. 21, no. 4 (December 1943).  
 Leslie R. Tucker, "From Corn Field to Corporation: A Short History of St. Anthony Hospital," vol. 72, no. 3 (Fall 1994).  
 Louise Morse Witham, "Fred Severs Clinton," vol. 33, no. 4 (Winter 1955–56).

#### **Territorial Period/Early Oklahoma**

- Frank A. Balyeat, "Some Church Academies in Early Oklahoma," vol. 40, no. 4 (Winter 1962–63).  
 Thomas H. Doyle, "Single Verses Double Statehood," Part I, vol. 5, no. 1 (March 1927). Part II, vol. 5, no. 2 (June 1927). Part III, vol. 5, no. 3 (September 1927).  
 Joe C. Jackson, "Summer Normals in Indian Territory after 1898," vol. 37, no. 3 (Fall 1959).  
 Delmer W. Porter, "William Miller Jenkins, Governor of Oklahoma Territory 1901," vol. 53, no. 1 (Spring 1975).  
 Nudie E. Williams, "Cassius McDonald Barnes, Governor of Oklahoma Territory 1897–1901," vol. 53, no. 1 (Spring 1975).

#### **Women**

- Bernice Crockett, "No Job for a Woman," vol. 61, no. 2 (Summer 1983).  
 Linda Edmondson and Margaret Larason, "Kate Barnard: The Story of a Woman Politician," vol. 78, no. 2 (Summer 2000).  
 Charles Edwin Jones, "Ms. Mallory's Children: The Oklahoma Orphanage and the Founding of Bethany," vol. 71, no. 4 (Winter 1993–94).  
 Jessie Randolph Moore, "Tribute to Mrs. Mabel Bassett," vol. 32, no. 4 (Winter 1954–55).

***The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture***

*The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture* was created to provide a thoughtful, scholarly retrospective of the state's past by examining and presenting history in basic, well-established historical themes and topics. Each theme is complemented by cultural, regional, and geographical perspectives. *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture* is available on the OHS website.

A list of entries helpful in exploring disabilities in Oklahoma is included below. Researchers may also search the online encyclopedia by keyword or topic.

**Blind**

- "Broom Factories," Tally D. Fugate
- "Gore, Thomas Pryor," Bob Burke
- "Haskell, Charles Nathaniel," J. J. Compton
- "Morrow, Samuel," Andrea M. Martin
- "Old Age Security Act," Linda D. Wilson
- "Public Libraries," Linda D. Wilson
- "Sulphur," Dennis Muncrief
- "Taft," Larry O'Dell

**Deaf**

- "Barnes, Cassius McDonald," Dianna Everett
- "Crawford, Isabel Alice Hartley," Roger Bromert
- "Hamlin, Albert Comstock," Helen M. Stiefmiller
- "Horton, Judith Ann Carter," Helen M. Stiefmiller
- "Kinley, Myron Macy," Helen M. Stiefmiller
- "Murray County," Alvin O. Turner
- "Sand Springs," Carl E. Gregory
- "Sulphur," Dennis Muncrief
- "Taft," Larry O'Dell
- "Tulsa Community College," John Hall

**Developmental Disabilities (General)**

- "Barnard, Catherine Ann," Lynn Musslewhite and Suzanne Jones Crawford
- "Cole, Mary Caroline," Linda D. Wilson
- "East Central University," Alvin O. Turner
- "Health Spas," Marjorie C. Malley
- "Henry, Pamela Ruth," Linda D. Wilson
- "Johnston, Henry Simpson," Bob Burke
- "Nigh, George Patterson," Bob Burke
- "Old Age Security Act," Linda D. Wilson
- "Oklahoma Department of Human Services," Douglas D. Doe and George E. Johnson Jr.
- "Rader, Lloyd Edwin Sr.," Larry O'Dell
- "Stroud," Danny R. Beltz

- "Vinita," Craig County Genealogical Society
- "Wentz, Louis Haines," Linda D. Wilson
- "Women's Club Movement," Linda D. Wilson

**Mental Health**

- "Atkins, Hannah Diggs," Stefanie Lee Decker
- "Barnard, Catherine Ann," Lynn Musslewhite and Suzanne Jones Crawford
- "Barnes, Cassius McDonald," Dianna Everett
- "Fort Supply," Bob Rea
- "Gary, Raymond Dancel," L. David Norris
- "Guthrie, Woodrow Wilson," Guy Logsdon
- "Herrick, Manuel," Carolyn G. Hanneman
- "Jenkins, William Miller," Dianna Everett
- "Oklahoma Territory," Kenny L. Brown
- "Oklahoma Woman's Suffrage Association," Tally D. Fugate
- "Sand Springs," Carl E. Gregory
- "Sulphur," Dennis Muncrief
- "Taft," Larry O'Dell
- "Turner, Roy Joseph," Courtney A. Vaughn
- "Vinita," Craig County Genealogical Society



*Braille watches allow the wearer to feel what time it is. Braille watches were sold at Zales Jewelry Company in downtown Oklahoma City in 1960 (2012.201.B0401.0165, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

**Central Oklahoma State Hospital/Griffin Memorial**

“Cleveland County,” Linda D. Wilson  
“Coleman, Emma Alfreda White,” Linda D. Wilson  
“High Gate College,” Linda D. Wilson  
“Lexington,” Larry O’Dell  
“Norman,” Larry O’Dell  
“Threadgill, Frances Falwell,” Carol Sue Humphrey

**Cherokee Asylum for the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind**

“Hastings, William Wirt,” Todd J. Kosmerick  
“Mayes County,” Amanda Carney  
“Owen, Robert Latham,” Kenny L. Brown  
“Salina,” Betty Lou Harper Thomas

**Crippled Children’s Hospital**

“Johnston, Henry Simpson,” Bob Burke  
“Wentz, Louis Haines,” Linda D. Wilson

**Eastern Oklahoma Hospital**

“Craig County,” Craig County Genealogical Society  
“Vinita,” Craig County Genealogical Society

**Oklahoma School for the Blind**

“Haskell, Charles Nathaniel,” J. J. Compton  
“Muskogee,” Wallace F. Waits Jr.  
“Muskogee County,” Jonita Mullins  
“Works Progress Administration,” William H. Mullins

**Oklahoma School for the Deaf**

“Murray County,” Alvin O. Turner  
“Sulphur,” Dennis Muncrief

**Taft State Hospital**

“Hamlin, Albert Comstock,” Michael L. Bruce  
“Taft,” Larry O’Dell

**Western Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane**

“Bellmon, Henry Louis,” Carolyn G. Hanneman  
“Fort Supply (fort),” Bob Rea  
“Fort Supply (town),” Bob Rea  
“Guthrie, Woodrow Wilson,” Guy Logsdon  
“Nigh, George Patterson,” Bob Burke  
“Rader, Lloyd Sr.,” Larry O’Dell



*Senator Thomas P. Gore (left) of Oklahoma and Senator Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota, both blind, meet in preparation of the next session of Congress, 1931 (2012.201.B0225.0318, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*Thomas P. Gore, a blind senator from Oklahoma, presided over a Washington, DC, reception honoring Helen Keller, 1936 (2012.201.B0225.0335, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

### Film and Video Archives

The Film and Video Archives contain moving images in various formats, from 16mm film to digital files. Included are home movies, political events, World War II training videos, and footage of Oklahoma's major cities. Some of the earliest films are from the 1920s, with the bulk of the collection dating from the 1930s to the 1970s. The archives contain a large amount of news footage, which features stories up to the 1990s. Below is a listing of film and video files related to the history of disabilities in Oklahoma. Researchers can listen to audio and view historic film footage pertaining to mental hospitals, reports on progress on the treatment of individuals with mental illness in the 1950s, and more. Additional information relating to disabilities may be found in the WKY-TV Moving Image Collection, much of which is available on YouTube.

You may visit the OHS website or go directly to the YouTube channels at [youtube.com/OHSfilm](https://youtube.com/OHSfilm) and [youtube.com/KFORArchives](https://youtube.com/KFORArchives).

#### Jewell D. and Peggy R. Garrison Collection of Dr. John W. Riley 2011.288

- F2011.288.01 Electrical injuries and dissected brain, 1929
- F2011.288.02 Man walking with crutches, 1929
- F2011.288.03 Spine range of motion test, 1929
- F2011.288.06 Rehabilitation after various accidents, 1928
- F2011.288.08 Leg amputation and fall from eighteen feet, c. 1927
- F2011.288.10 Spinal injuries, 1928
- F2011.288.15 Patients recovering from spinal injuries, 1927
- F2011.288.27 Cancer of the face, c. 1928
- F2011.288.28 Arm rehabilitation, c. 1928

#### Griffin Memorial Collection 2012.238

- F2012.238.01 "Mental hospital," 1950s
- F2012.238.02 Oklahoma Report [progress achieved on the treatment of the mentally ill], 1950s
- F2012.238.03 Psychiatric hospital, 1950s

#### WKY-TV Moving Image Collection 2013.134

- F2013.134.1.00106 WKY News Can #577, 1958
- F2013.134.1.00122 WKY News Can #595, 1958
- F2013.134.1.00166 WKY News Can #645, 1958
- F2013.134.1.00130 WKY News Can #603, 1958
- F2013.134.1.00220 WKY News: May 2-3, 1959



*Students at the Oklahoma School for the Blind practice regular exercise, 1936 (22012.201.B0094.0169, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

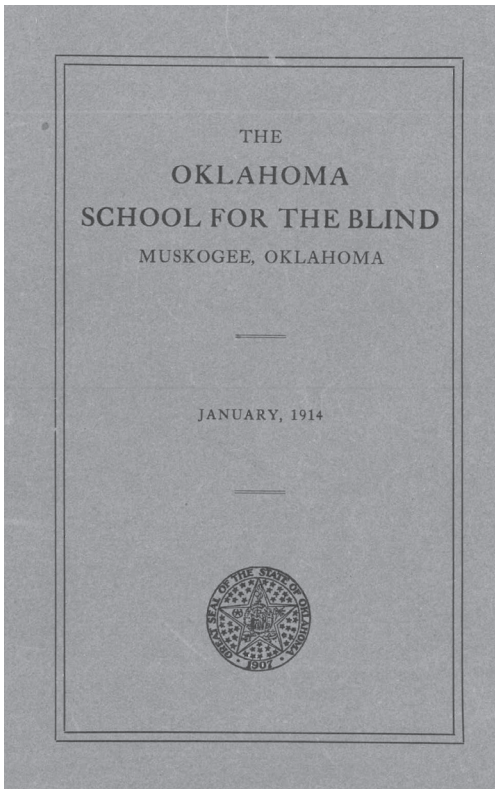
**Manuscript Archives**

The Manuscript Archives include paper items created by businesses, organizations, and individuals. Some collections contain documents of a personal nature, and some were generated from a specific business or industry. The items are letters, diaries, scrapbooks, personal memoirs, biographies, business records and ledgers, research for books and articles, and drafts of books and articles. Ephemera such as advertisements, brochures for events or organizations, and travel memorabilia are also found. Oversize collections include architectural renderings and plans, maps, posters, and certificates. The archives contain more than three thousand collections ranging in size from one item to seventy-five boxes or more. Spanning close to five thousand linear feet of shelf space, the collection contains nearly 5 million pages.

The collections listed here include various materials pertaining to state hospitals, state institutions, and persons with disabilities.

**Alvin Rucker Collection 1997.070**

Included is a booklet titled *Oklahoma's Disgrace, A Plea for an Impartial Investigation of the Intolerable Conditions That Exist at the State Deaf and Dumb School Taft, Oklahoma*, by Jacob J. Jones, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, 1928.



*This 1914 booklet from the Oklahoma School for the Blind in Muskogee was included in the Oklahoma Century Chest (Century Chest Collection, OHS).*

**Century Chest Collection 2013.133**

On April 22, 1913, a Century Chest was buried in the basement of the First English Lutheran Church (now the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City) at 1300 North Robinson in Oklahoma City. The ceremony was witnessed by a capacity crowd, including Governor Lee Cruce.

On April 22, 2013, the items from the chest were unveiled in a public ceremony. The church partnered with the Oklahoma Historical Society to preserve the artifacts from the chest for future generations. Buried within the Century Chest were materials related to the Oklahoma School for Blind: a message in Braille to the blind of 2013 (M2013.133.128c) and a postcard depicting an aerial view of the Oklahoma School for the Blind (M2013.133.128). Visit the OHS website to explore this collection online.

There was also a “prophecy” about medicine in the future written by Dr. Lea A. Riely titled “Conception of Medicine in 2013.” An excerpt from Dr. Riely’s six-page prophecy is included below.

You will have immense sanitoriums [*sic*] for nervous and mental diseases whose waiting list will be even greater than that of our smaller institutions. The specialty of nervous and mental diseases will be the most comprehensive of all and the manner of treatment of these cases will be directed more toward the administration of glandular secretions, such as thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, adrenals, splenic [*sic*], etc., as well as the lecithin preparations which are given along with some nutrient fat. Syphilis, alcohol and over indulgence in animal pleasures will play a smaller etiological role than does the mental or nervous factor in mechanical and scientific applications. So the price of your assiduous labors and brilliant developments will be paid for by a great toll on your nervous integrity.

**Currie Ballard Collection 2007.148**

This collection includes a booklet titled *Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind, and Orphans of the Colored Race at Taft, Oklahoma*, which contains information regarding the institute's opening in September 1909.

**Dove Montgomery Kull Collection 1988.031**

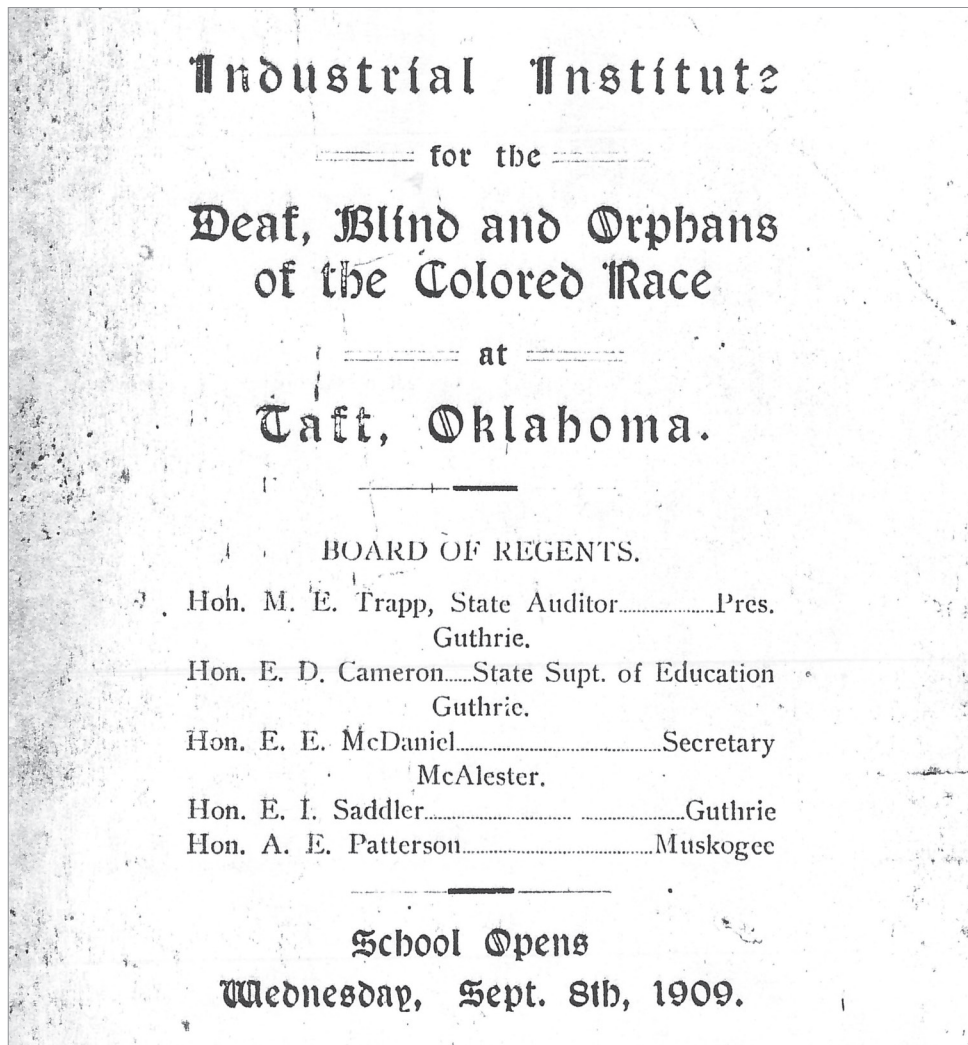
The collection contains materials related to Kull's time as a social welfare worker in Oklahoma City. Items include writings, research, and notes concerning the treatment of children in Oklahoma City; the State Division of Child Welfare Reorganization Memoranda, 1952-53; and other items concerning the welfare of children and unwed mothers in Oklahoma City.

**Dr. James L. and Lois L. Mosley Collection 2010.069**

This collection contains documents related to the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers during the 1940s and 1950s, including summarization of meetings held by the Department of Special Education of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers with the viewpoints of parents, administrators, pediatricians, and state institutions. Subjects of some panel discussions described in these documents include the education of children with special needs.

**Emma Rose Moore Collection 2008.059**

Material from Eastern State Hospital in Vinita, 1912-2000, news articles, hospital newspapers, menus,



*Document from the Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind and Orphans of the Colored Race in Taft (John Dunning Political Collection, OHS).*

requisitions, scrapbooks, and photographs are included. The requisitions of Eastern Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane document the beginning years and the material needs of the hospital as it grew.

#### **Federal Writers' Project Collection 1981.105**

The collection includes Oklahoma School for the Blind materials from the 1930s, including expenditure reports and a detailed history of the school, detailed history of the Crippled Children's Hospital from 1937, statistical reports from 1939 for various state hospitals and institutions, list of state homes for children, history of the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children, and provisions on how to care for disabled children.

#### **Frederick S. Barde Collection 1982.089**

Materials include a newspaper clipping regarding state mental hospitals, and a report of work done on the care and maintenance of patients in the Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane, Norman, Oklahoma, 1911.

#### **Grant Foreman Collection 1983.229**

An article from Fort Smith, Arkansas, contains a brief description of the International School for the Blind in Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1898.

#### **Greg and Patricia Burns Collection 2017.179**

Greg Burns was born with arthrogryposis in 1947, a muscle and joint disease that affected his arms and legs. He drew, cradling the pen in his hand, and paints with watercolors by holding the brush in his teeth. This collection contains scrapbooks, biographical information, awards, certificates, plaques, and various forms of artwork Burns created throughout his life.

#### **Griffin Memorial Hospital 2012.238**

This collection contains the business correspondence of Dr. D. W. Griffin from February 1910 to February 1916. Examples include a letter dated November 15, 1915, from the hospital superintendent to the editor of the *Daily Oklahoman*, pamphlets, calendars, newspaper clippings concerning Griffin Memorial Hospital's 100th anniversary, and an employee directory.

#### **Hayden Donahue Collection 1995.038**

The collection contains information on Hayden Donahue and his work establishing a mental health system in Oklahoma. Some examples include annual reviews for the Oklahoma Department for Mental Health, treatment plans, medical journals, state mental

health reports, and various items pertaining to Donahue's work in the mental health field.

#### **Historic Oklahoma Collection**

The collection contains ephemera, publications, and other items and is essentially a vertical file of primary source documents and historic material. The folders are filed alphabetically by subject, proper name, or geographic area. Some relevant items located within this collection include newsletters of the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children, Inc. dating from the 1960s; Oklahoma Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped quarterly newsletter and brochure related to the Travis Leon Harris Building with a biography of Travis Leon Harris; a brochure regarding Duke Sanitarium located in Guthrie; and a summary handout of the Oklahoma School for the Blind. The collection also contains various speeches by Thomas P. Gore, a state senator from Oklahoma who was blind.

#### **Ila Huff Collection 2008.026**

This collection contains personal and professional papers of Ila Huff, a member of the Oklahoma State Legislature during the 1940s. It includes a small number of papers, letters, and other documents related to Huff's career in children's welfare. Also included are letters from political figures such as Mary Alice Murray, wife of William H. Murray, and Eleanor Roosevelt.

#### **Jane Brooks School for the Deaf Collection 2007.179**

The collection contains newsletters, brochures, newspaper clippings, and some teaching notes from the school. Other materials include correspondence of the founder and director for thirty-five years, Margaret Brooks. There are also event materials, journals, and scrapbooks.

#### **John Dunning Political Collection 2006.016**

This collection includes a brochure of the 1935 Oklahoma Crippled Children's Laws, and material related to the Oklahoma County Association of Mental Health, 1952–56.

#### **Kate Barnard Collection 2013.037**

Kate Barnard was the first female to be elected as a state official, being elected in 1907 as the commissioner of charities and corrections. Barnard oversaw asylums, orphanages, and other charitable organizations. This collection includes her personal diaries and other correspondence related to her.



**Lee Cruce Collection 1995.051**

Materials include correspondence to and from Governor Lee Cruce regarding construction and funding for the Oklahoma School for the Deaf and the Oklahoma School for the Blind. Dates on correspondence range between 1911 and 1913.

**The Oklahoma Children's Home Society Collection 1995.058**

The collection contains ledger books with lists of children's names and adoptions out of Guthrie, Oklahoma. Some pages include why the child was left at the orphanage, such as having a physical impairment. Dates range from 1911 through 1927.

**Oklahoma Commission for the Adult Blind Collection 2008.061**

The collection consists of the files of the commission for 1935–37, including applications for assistance and correspondence of the commission. Application files contain family and medical information, court orders, and case reports. There are also letters from clients, craft money-making projects, and general business of the commission. The Talking Book Machine letters relate to the program of providing machines and recorded books to visually impaired individuals.

**Oklahoma Historical Sites and Markers Collection 1998.024**

Materials include the legal land descriptions of various Cherokee institutions, including Cherokee Male Seminary, Cherokee Female Seminary, Park Hill Mission, Orphan Asylum, Cherokee Insane Asylum, and Training School.

**Oklahoma School for the Deaf Collection 1998.016**

Materials include the May 31, 1940, issue of *The Deaf Oklahoman*, a semimonthly publication distributed by the Oklahoma School for the Deaf in Sulphur, Oklahoma. Also included in the collection is a 1940 graduation program.

**The Secretary of the Territory Collection 1983.016**

Includes a report on the conditions of the Fort Supply Insane Asylum, undated; correspondence between the superintendent of the Oklahoma School for the Deaf, Sulphur, Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma Legislature regarding funding for the school in the year 1923; statistical report of Oklahoma School for the Blind in Muskogee, dated March 1923; "Our Needs," a propos-

al to Governor J. B. A. Robertson requesting funds for salary, maintenance, equipment, repairs, improvements, and buildings, 1923–25; and an expenditure report for the Oklahoma School for the Blind from 1923.

**Sunbeam Family Services Collection 2016.138**

Sunbeam Family Services is Oklahoma's longest-serving social service agency. Sunbeam provides care to Oklahoma City's dependent children, including homeless and needy children. It was the first orphanage to employ a psychiatrist and is a member of the Child Welfare League of America. This collection contains minutes, agendas, merger information, and employee/board member biographical information for Sunbeam Family Services.

**Una Marie Pierce Collection 2016.119**

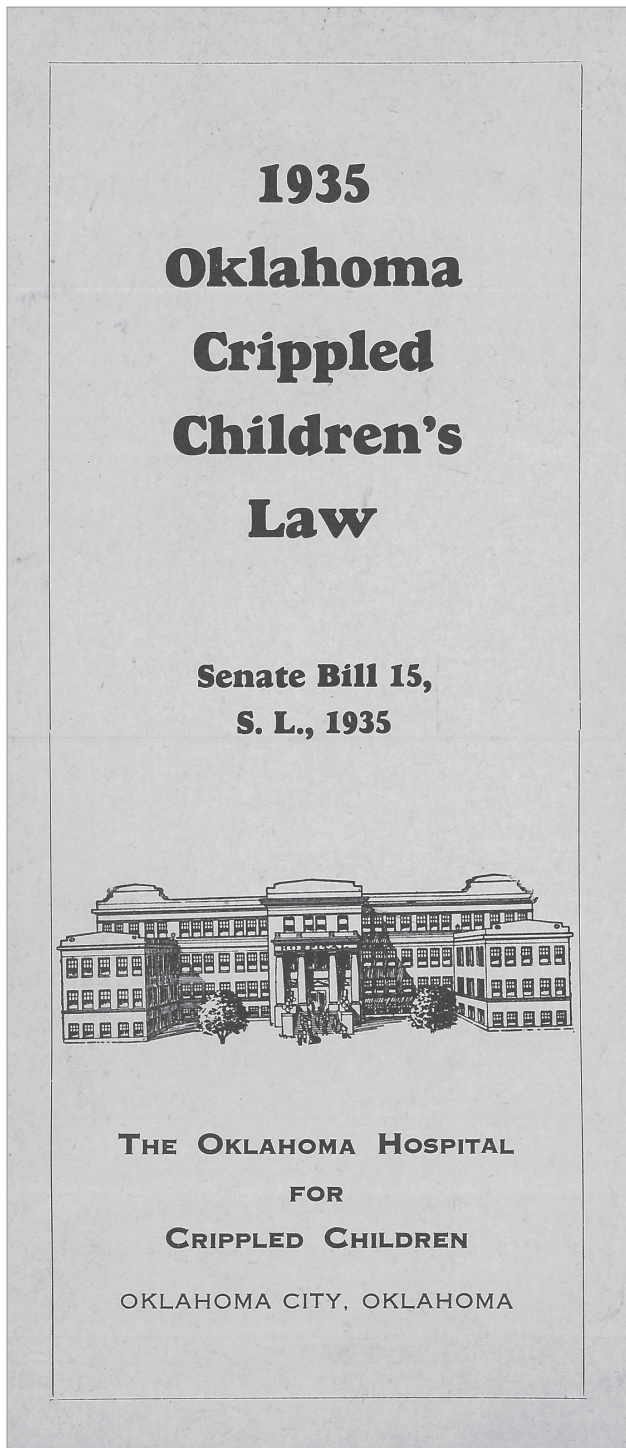
Materials include a letter written on Taft State Hospital letterhead from a patient in the State Hospital for Negro Insane in Taft, Oklahoma, 1936.

**W. P. Campbell Collection 1982.106**

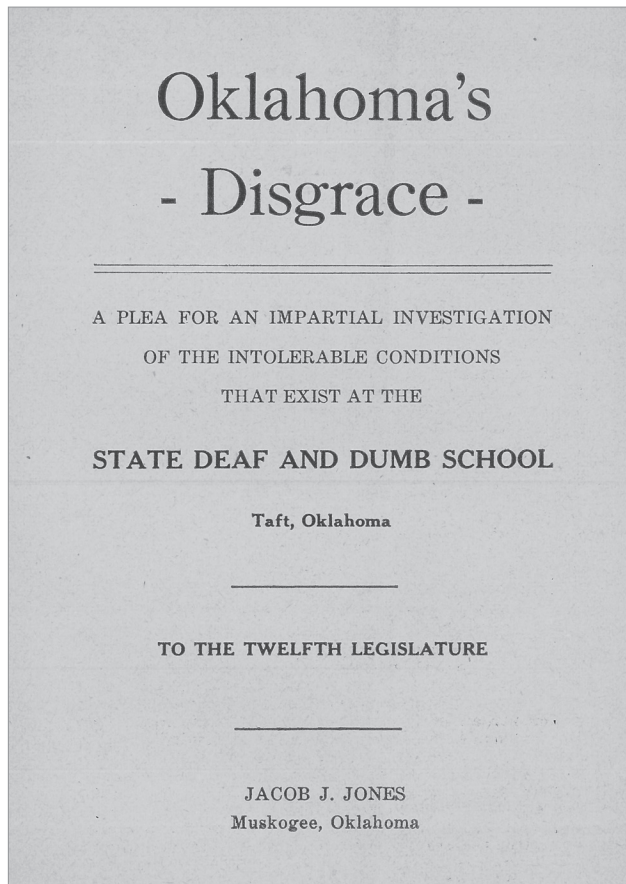
The collection offers letters from O. W. Stewart, the superintendent of Oklahoma School for the Blind, located in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Two letters dated 1916 and 1919 request that a short article be published regarding enrollment in the Oklahoma School for the Blind.

**William F. Harn Collection 1984.002**

Individual admission orders to the Central Oklahoma State Hospital for the Insane located in Norman, Oklahoma, dating from April through December 1922. These orders include names of individuals who were court-ordered to be admitted to the hospital and individuals who filed the petitions.



Front cover of Senate Bill 15, the 1935 Oklahoma Crippled Children's Law (John Dunning Political Collection, OHS).



Front cover of Oklahoma's Disgrace, a pamphlet concerning the conditions at Taft State Deaf and Dumb School, written by Jacob J. Jones, December 13, 1928 (Alvin Rucker Collection, OHS).

**Newspaper Archives**

The OHS Newspaper Archives contain more than 40 million pages on forty thousand rolls of microfilm, comprising more than 95 percent of all newspapers published in the state. The collection spans from 1844 to the present, and it continues to grow with the collection of more than ninety current titles every week. It is the oldest, largest, and most complete collection of Oklahoma newspapers available. All microfilm is available for viewing free of charge at the Research Center.

The Gateway to Oklahoma History provides free online access to more than 3 million historic newspaper pages to date. Every page is word-searchable and free to download.

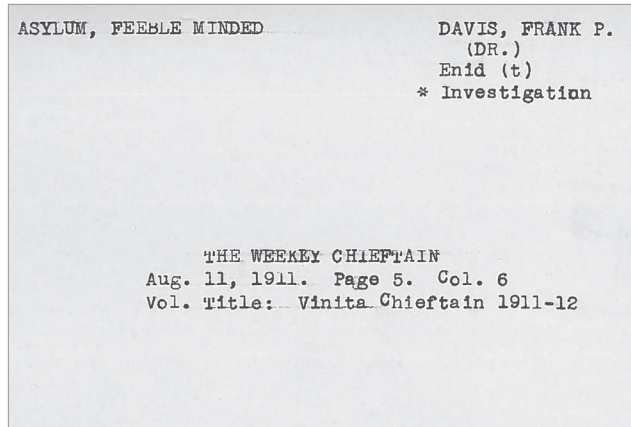
**WPA Newspaper Card File**

When searching materials prestatehood to 1939, researchers may wish to explore the Works Project Administration (WPA) Newspaper Card File.

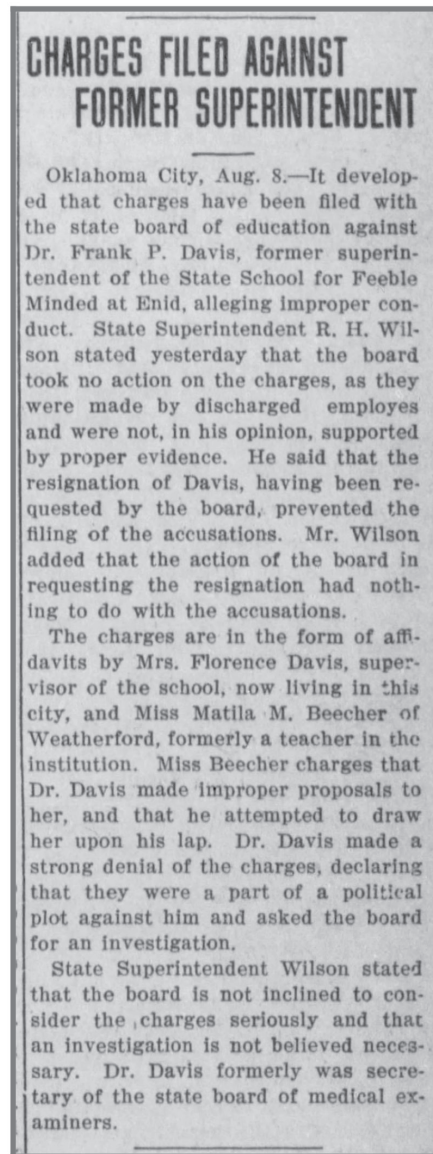
In 1937 the Works Project Administration, in a partnership with the Oklahoma Historical Society, began a project to catalog and index the newspaper collection housed at the Oklahoma Historical Society. At the time of this project, the OHS Newspaper Archives were considered "one of the finest newspaper collections in America," especially with Oklahoma being such a new state. This WPA project began as S179 and was renewed two years later in 1939 as S179A.

Near the end of 1939, approximately 368,000 cards had been filed, which covered five thousand volumes of newspapers. Of those, ninety-seven different newspapers from thirty-four towns had been identified and indexed. The goal of this project was to make the newspaper archives more accessible to the public.

The index cards are still in use and available in the OHS Research Center. OHS staff have located articles in the card file relating to the history of disabilities in Oklahoma; more than 2,500 articles have been identified for this project. An index of cards related to disabilities in Oklahoma is available on the OHS website, and researchers can view the articles in the Newspaper Archives at the OHS Research Center.



*Above: Example of a card from the WPA Newspaper Card File.  
Below: The corresponding article from the Weekly Chieftain.*



## Oral Histories

The Audio and Oral History Archives contain recordings on various formats, including reel tapes, cassettes, phonograph records, and wire recordings. The most common formats are cassette, VHS, DVD, and digital files. Recordings include radio broadcasts, music, political speeches, legislative sessions, interviews, and events. The archives include a variety of American Indian and folklife recordings. There are approximately five thousand recordings in the collections, which date from 1956 to the present. The recordings range in length from twenty minutes to eight hours, with the average being one to two hours.

The following are oral history interviews pertaining to state hospitals, state institutions, leaders in the mental health field, and persons with disabilities. Select recordings are available on the YouTube Channel at [youtube.com/OHSAudioArchives](https://www.youtube.com/OHSAudioArchives).

## Living Legends Collection

- **Hayden Donahue, LL 113, 11/1969.** Dr. Donahue discusses his time as head of the state mental health program, including the number of people institutionalized, mental health and children, and alcohol- and drug-related illnesses. He also discusses his plans for future accomplishments in the mental health field.
- **Maude Calvert, LL 300, no date.** Maude Calvert was a charter member of the board of the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children. In this interview, she discusses special education, Easter Seals money, teaching in the 1920s, and the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children.
- **Mrs. S. P. Shelburne, LL 72, 1965.** Gertrude (Pesson) Shelburne was one of the originators of the Sunbeam Home Orphanage. She tells of her experience with the Sunbeam Home, which was the first orphanage to employ a psychiatrist.
- **Roy J. Turner, LL 442, 1972/11/26.** The former governor of Oklahoma from 1947 to 1951 discusses his run for governor, education issues, the Turner Turnpike, mental hospitals, welfare programs, and the two-party system. As governor, he was able to pass a \$36 million bond issue for mental hospitals and institutions. Turner discusses getting the legislation passed and visiting all of the state institutions.

## Oklahoma Historical Society Oral History Collection

- **Dave Statton, H2007.013, 2007/01/31.** Statton discusses his time working for the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. Subjects discussed include mental health stigma and the state's various mental health hospitals.
- **Hannah Atkins, H1998.008, 1998/02/14.** Atkins was the first African American woman to be a legislator in Oklahoma. During her term as representative, she fought for child welfare, health care, tax and mental health reforms, and civil rights. In this interview, Atkins discusses her time as chair of the Department of Public and Mental Health. She talks about investigations into conditions at facilities across the state and an overhaul of the state mental health system.
- **Hayden Donahue, H1991.055, 1991/05/30, and 1991/06/17.** In this interview, Dr. Hayden Donahue, head of the Oklahoma state mental health program, discusses various topics regarding his time in the psychiatry profession and talks about the treatment of mental illnesses.
- **Orrin Palmer, H1987.080, 1979/06/01.** Palmer was born in Robinson, Illinois, in 1900. At the age of seventeen, he had an accident with dynamite caps and was blinded. He moved to Pawnee in 1939 and was elected district judge. During World War II, he organized the ration board for Pawnee County. Palmer shares his experiences as a judge and reflects on his life as a blind man.
- **Rand Baker, H2007.061, 2007/08/28.** Baker discusses early life, substance abuse issues within the public, services available to the public, and his career at the Department of Mental Health.
- **Raymond Gary, H1993.002, 1993/02/02.** Gary discusses his time as a state senator and as the fifteenth governor of Oklahoma. Subjects include mental health reform, the hiring of Hayden Donahue as new mental health director, and having ten thousand people in mental institutions while he was a senator, among other issues.
- **William Schwake, H1992.014, 1992/02/12.** Born in Bristow, Oklahoma, in 1915, Schwake started Bill and Lloyds with Lloyd Riddling. After twenty-five years in the business, he went to work for the local deaf school, teaching the students about electronics. He shares his experiences growing up in Sulphur, working in his parents' bakery, and his time at the School for the Deaf.

**Indian Pioneer Histories**

The Indian Pioneer Histories are oral histories conducted in the 1930s. The interviews offer firsthand accounts from individuals who experienced pioneer life in present-day Oklahoma. Interviews vary in length but may include information about individuals, including births and deaths, residence, burial location, and profession. The interviews were conducted during the Great Depression as part of Works Progress Administration Project S-149, sponsored by the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Historical Society. These interviews have been microfilmed and can be accessed at the OHS Research Center. An index to individuals and topics is located at the Research Center. Researchers can search a personal name index at [okhistory.org](http://okhistory.org). Interviews have also been digitized by the University of Oklahoma and can be accessed at [digital.libraries.ou.edu/whc/pioneer](http://digital.libraries.ou.edu/whc/pioneer).

Some of the topics discussed in the Indian Pioneer Histories related to disabilities are included here.

**Deaf and Dumb Institute**

- Guthrie, vol. 79, p. 263

**Hospitals**

- Central State, Norman, vol. 3, p. 570
- Eastern Oklahoma, Vinita, vol. 95, p. 416
- Eastern Oklahoma, Vinita, established, vol. 2, p. 280–81
- for insane, at Norman, vol. 73, p. 81
- for insane, at Vinita, vol. 88, p. 110–13
- Fort Supply, vol. 58, p. 210
- Fort Supply, vol. 109, p. 199
- Goodland Orphanage, vol. 84, p. 380
- Indian, tubercular annex to, vol. 84, p. 146
- Pauls Valley, vol. 52, p. 105
- Sac and Fox Indians cared for in, vol. 84, p. 484
- US veterans, Muskogee, vol. 84, p. 140
- Vinita, vol. 56, p. 38, 61, p. 105

**Insane Asylums**

- buildings used for, vol. 58, p. 195
- Central Oklahoma Hospital, Norman, former site of, vol. 3, p. 570
- Cherokee Nation, cook steward, inmates, vol. 2, p. 103
- Cherokee National, vol. 43, p. 17, 18, 41
- Cherokee, location of, vol. 108, p. 305
- Cherokee, Tahlequah, inmate, vol. 6, p. 67
- Cherokee, vol. 11, p. 575

- Eastern Oklahoma Hospital, vol. 88, p. 110–13
- Eastern Oklahoma Hospital, superintendent of, vol. 19, p. 25
- Eastern Oklahoma Hospital, Vinita, steward at, vol. 2, p. 280–81
- Indian, at Tahlequah, vol. 88, p. 110–13
- insane sent to jail, Ardmore, vol. 2, p. 116
- location of, inmates, vol. 7, p. 117
- national, superintendent of, vol. 24, p. 22
- Northeastern Hospital, vol. 56, p. 61
- where located, vol. 41, p. 274

**State Reformatory**

- construction of, Pauls Valley Reformatory, vol. 28, p. 406

**Taft**

- Colored Orphan's Home at, vol. 26, p. 351

**Vinita**

- establishment, Eastern Oklahoma Hospital at, vol. 88, p. 110
- hospital, vol. 56, p. 38, 105, 140

		Card 5
HOSPITALS:		
Indian-Pioneer History	73,	for insane, at Norman, 81;
	74,	at Ft. Reno, 18; Indian, at Lawton, 122;
	75,	at Bartlesville (1906-07), 473;
	76,	at Fort Gibson, 1; Oklahoma Methodist, Wesley, 421;
	78,	employee of, at Cordell, 150; member faculty, at Fort Supply (1872), 398;
	81,	U. S. Veteran, Muskogee, 58; John Taylor, Henryetta, 143;
	82,	U. S. Indian, Claremore, 181;

*Example of an Indian Pioneer History index card and a page from an interview.*

**STARR, JAMES H.      QUESTIONNAIRE.**

**James H. Starr, Route 1, Tonkawa, Oklahoma.  
Born, September 30, 1867, Olney, Illinois. Parents,  
Wm. H. and Mary F. Starr. White.**

**MR. STARR'S STORY:**

"I made the race in 1892, secured a claim in Kay Co which I still own and upon which I still reside  
"aside from taking an active part in the organization of the Township, and School District, building school house and churches serving on school board, and Twp. board my only other public service consisted in helping move the patients from the Hospital at Norman to the state Hospital at Supply Okla. Serv[er]d as Farm Supt, at that institution for four years, During this time I put the land in cultivation built fences and in other ways helped to make the old deserted Fort buildings habitable [sic.]"

### Photograph Archives

The Oklahoma Historical Society first began collecting photographic images in 1893; today, there are an estimated 11 million images in the Photograph Archives. Formats include glass plates, tintypes, slides, panoramas, black-and-white and color prints, and negatives. The oldest image in the archives is a daguerreotype, the first commercially successful photographic process, taken in 1843 of Dwight Mission in present-day Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. The archives provide examples of Oklahoma's cultural diversity, as well as its social, political, military, and business history.

In addition to the collections located at the OHS Research Center, hundreds of thousands of photographs from the Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection and other collections are available on The Gateway to Oklahoma History. To access photographs, researchers may visit the Research Center or search for materials online.



*Above: A men's ward bathroom at Central Oklahoma State Hospital in Norman shows the lack of privacy patients had to endure, 1962 (2012.201.OVZ001.4947, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

*Below: Many of the wards at Central Oklahoma State Hospital had only a single fan to cool the rooms, adding to the discomfort of the patients, 1960 (2012.201.OVZ001.4958, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*





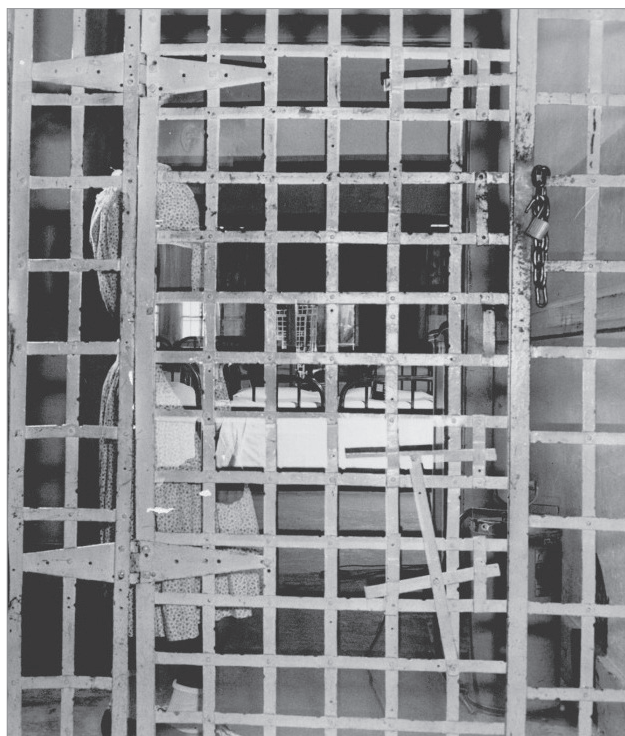
*Dr. E. P. Henry, left, superintendent, and Robert Lee, business manager of Taft State Hospital for the Negro Insane, look over the artwork created by patients, 1955 (2012.201.B0266.0332, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*A worker painting in one of the sleeping rooms at the Taft State Hospital, 1955 (2012.201.B0266.0325, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*

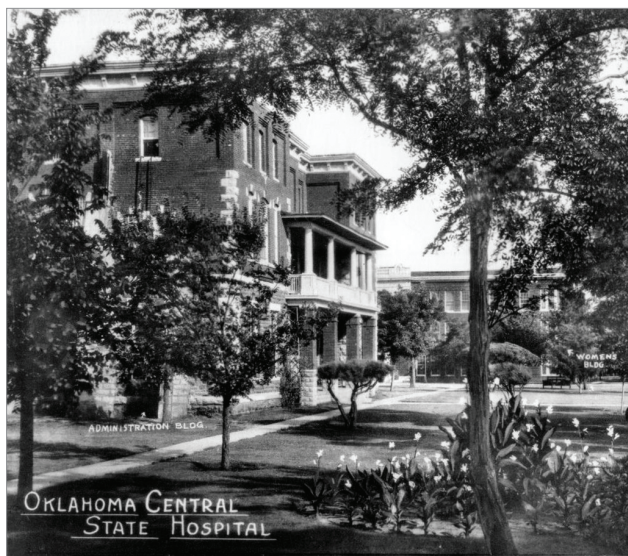


*Above: Dayroom scene at Taft State Hospital, a segregated institution located in the All-Black town of Taft, 1946 (2012.201.B0266.0316, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*Right: Locked cell doors on the dormitories at the girls training school, part of Taft Institute, 1949 (2012.201.B1048.0345, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*





*Central Oklahoma State Hospital Administration and Womens Buildings (18827.220, Albertype Collection, OHS).*



*A building at the Western Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane in Fort Supply, 1930 (2012.201.B0297B.0398, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*Early scene from one of the female wards at Norman's Central Oklahoma State Hospital shows the isolation many patients endured, 1946 (2012.201.OVZ001.4949, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*A sobering reality as the old Fort Supply military cemetery is shown overflowing with unclaimed dead from the Western Oklahoma State Hospital, 1953 (2012.201.B0297B.0416, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*Women attendants of the Western Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane, c. 1908 (2013.462.002.01, Harry C. Stallings Collection, OHS).*

### Vertical Files

The Research Center has more than ten thousand vertical files on a variety of subjects. As a general rule, vertical files do not hold original documents but rather photocopies or secondary sources such as newspaper clippings. Vertical files may contain personal correspondence, research notes, reproductions of records, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, and promotional materials. The topical files are arranged alphabetically in three sections: A to Z, Towns, and Counties.

The biographical vertical files offer information about individuals and families with Oklahoma connections. Files pertaining to a family are listed in the index under the family name—these may include brief, unbound, family histories donated by patrons. A special section includes a file for each of Oklahoma’s governors from territorial times to the present. Biographical files include information on Oklahoma artists, authors, politicians, and other notable individuals.

Vertical files are held in closed stacks, so researchers will need to ask the Research Center staff to retrieve the files.

The following vertical files provide examples and may be helpful to individuals researching persons with disabilities and institutions in Oklahoma. The OHS website provides users with a searchable index.

- Central State Hospital
- Cherokee Indians – Orphans Asylums
- Creek Indians – Asylum and Orphans
- Deaf, Blind, and Orphan Institute (Taft)
- Donahue, Hayden, Dr.
- Duke, John Williams, Dr.
- Fort Supply – Western State Hospital
- Insane – Commitment and Detention
- Oklahoma School for the Blind
- Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children
- Pauls Valley
- Sulphur
- Taft



*Students during recreation time at Oklahoma School for the Blind, 1936 (2012.201.B0094.0173, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



*Students at the Oklahoma School for the Blind in Muskogee with an American flag, 1931 (2012.201.B0094.0168, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection, OHS).*



## 3

## Oklahoma Department of Libraries

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries (ODL) can date its beginnings to Guthrie during the Territorial Era. The First Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma passed an act, effective December 9, 1890, that provided for a territorial library. The secretary of the territory had the responsibility for the care and custody of statutes, reports, documents, and miscellaneous books belonging to the library. That individual also had to provide a room for the holdings and to keep that room open for the public's benefit. The library served lawmakers as they governed the territory and prepared for statehood. This Territorial Library would also house federal government publications and make those documents accessible to Oklahoma Territory residents. Governor of Oklahoma Territory George W. Steele, serving as acting librarian, received the first book for the library on August 9, 1890. The tome was a federal document entitled *Observations Made During the Year 1884* by the US Naval Observatory.

In 1893 the library officially became a depository for federal publications printed by the US Government Printing Office. During the same year, the legislative assembly changed the name of the institution to Oklahoma Library and designated that it be located in the territorial capital at Guthrie. Following 1907 statehood, the Office of the State Librarian was established. Although no legislative act changed the name of the library, the appropriation measure for that year refers to "The Oklahoma State Library." When Oklahoma's capital was moved from Guthrie to Oklahoma City in 1910, the State Library set up temporary quarters in the Lawrence Building in downtown Oklahoma City before moving to the Capitol building in 1917.

Through the years, the library has expanded its missions and assumed new initiatives. In 1913 the legislature mandated that materials published at state expense be deposited in the State Library. Legislation in 1978 expanded this initiative to create a depository library system to retain and preserve state publications for citizens' use. At the turn of the twenty-first century, ODL's Oklahoma Publications Clearinghouse also worked to make state government information in digital format accessible to the state's citizens.

The Archives and Records Commission, coordinated by ODL, had its beginnings in legislation from 1939, 1947, and 1953. ODL assists state agencies with their records management needs, and its State Archives Division houses and preserves the important and historical documents of state government (an important

**Oklahoma Department of Libraries**

200 Northeast 18th Street  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105  
405-521-2502  
[libraries.ok.gov](http://libraries.ok.gov)

**State Records Center**

426 East Hill Street  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105  
405-524-4416

**Online Collections**

Oklahoma Digital Prairie:  
[digitalprairieok.net](http://digitalprairieok.net)

distinction from the archives at the Oklahoma Historical Society, which collects and preserves documents from various sources). Since 1978 the State Archives has been home to corner monument records filed by land surveyors from across Oklahoma. Over eighty thousand corner records are on file and made accessible by the agency. This is a unique mission for a state library and archive.

In 1953 the Oklahoma Library Commission, which was created in 1919, became the Library Extension Division of the State Library. The merger, coupled with the beginning of federal library funding in 1957, gave ODL some of its most visible missions: encouraging the establishment of new public libraries and library systems in the state, and providing improved access to information through resource sharing.

Passage of the Oklahoma Library Code in 1967 created the Oklahoma Department of Libraries as it exists today. ODL is governed by a seven-member board of directors appointed by the governor. The director of the agency, who serves as state librarian and state archivist, is appointed by the board.

Through the years, federal funds have provided public library construction dollars, a statewide interlibrary loan system, a statewide summer reading program for children, training and certification programs for librarians, and staff to assist local libraries with a variety of issues from collection development to technology matters. During the 1990s, ODL began working with Oklahoma libraries to develop a plan to help the library community benefit from new information technologies. As part of the plan, ODL uses state and federal funds to purchase online information databases for all of the state's libraries. Thus, a variety of reference sources, including millions of full-text magazine articles, are available.

At the turn of the twenty-first century, ODL was located at Oklahoma City in the Allen Wright Memorial Library Building, named in honor of the Choctaw chief who coined the name "Oklahoma." The agency's law and legislative reference division remained at the Capitol building in the Jan Eric Cartwright Memorial Library, named for Oklahoma's attorney general from 1979 to 1983. Since 1981 ODL has published the *Oklahoma Almanac*, formerly titled the *Directory of Oklahoma*.

William R. Young

## Oklahoma Department of Libraries Collections

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries serves as the official state library for Oklahoma. ODL is also the home of the Oklahoma State Archives, which preserves all permanent records from the various branches, agencies, and departments of Oklahoma's state government. The archives are divided primarily into manuscripts, photographs, and maps with records dating back to prestatehood.

The bulk of collections are minutes, annual reports, and publications from the departments and agencies of Oklahoma's state government. The following are records related to the history of disabilities in Oklahoma.

Please contact ODL archives for detailed finding aids for these collections.

### Central Oklahoma State Hospital, Norman

This record group includes various administrative and financial reports for the Central Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane in Norman. Records in this collection include biennial reports (1924–26), annual reports (1918–19, 1925–29, 1932, 1936), financial statements (1926, 1928, 1951), lists of employees with positions (1911, 1927), and other administrative records from the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. This record group contains no patient records.

### Commission for Crippled Children

Includes the First through the Thirteenth Annual Reports (1935–48), activity reports from the 1950s, assorted newsletters from the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children (1959–68), and "Crippled Children's Services in Oklahoma" pamphlet, undated.

### Department of Health

The Department of Health collection includes various documents related to public health codes, laws, rules, and regulations regarding public health in Oklahoma; financial reports; and various other administrative records. Some examples include medical inspections of institutions (1911), sanitation and hygiene reports from various institutions such as Pauls Valley State School and Pryor Orphans Home (1912), hospital directories, reports on the detention of individuals with mental illness, state plans for the construction of hospitals, mental hygiene films, and environmental health reports. Also included are biennial reports and annual reports for various years. These records have a date range between 1911 and 1976.

**Department of Mental Health**

The Department of Mental Health Collection includes various administrative documents and publications related to the treatment and care of individuals with mental illness in Oklahoma. Some examples include reports on the population of state mental institutions in 1951, annual meeting reports (various years), the Report on State Mental Health Hospitals of Oklahoma (1958), and an address titled "Today's Great Challenge" given by Lieutenant Governor Nigh (1959), among other items.

**Department of Public Welfare**

This collection contains various documents and publications related to public welfare in the state of Oklahoma. Administrative, statistical, annual, and financial reports for the department can be found. Some specific examples of records found in this collection are the report to the House of Representatives (1937), "State Mental Hospitals" (1937), "Mental Retardation in Oklahoma" (1966), "Taft State School" (1963), and "Social Welfare in Oklahoma" (1890–1972).

**Eastern Oklahoma Hospital, Vinita**

This collection includes various administrative records for the Eastern Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane located in Vinita, Oklahoma. Examples of some of the records include biennial and superintendent's reports (1916–18), biennial financial reports (1922–24), reports of expenditures and fund receipts (1922–34), reports of cash receipts and disbursements (1912–48), "Summary of Operations" (1916–17), and several miscellaneous financial reports for the agency. The collection contains no patient records.

**Eastern Oklahoma State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Talihina**

Materials include administrative records and reports from various years. Some examples include annual financial reports (1931–34, 1937, 1938), monthly patient reports from 1951, and Eastern Oklahoma Sanatorium's monthly magazine titled *Mountain Air* (1934–40, 1944–46, 1950–60).

**Governors Committee on Employment of the Handicapped**

Some records included in this collection are annual reports (1956–76), Oklahoma Community Plan for Promoting Employment of the Handicapped (1956), and newsletters (1959–66).

**Oklahoma Commission for the Adult Blind**

This record group contains correspondence regarding current expenses (1933–35), a letter to Governor E. W. Marland regarding a house bill to grant licenses to sightless operators in federal and state buildings (1937), and index cards for blind Oklahomans listing biographical information and cause of blindness (1920–23).

**Oklahoma School for the Blind, Muskogee**

Materials include annual reports (1920–24, 1928, 1932), financial reports (1914–30), and miscellaneous correspondence and brochures from various years.

**Oklahoma School for the Deaf, Sulphur**

This collection includes an almost continuous run of the school's newsletter, *The Deaf Oklahoman*, from 1909 to 1972; the school's yearbook, "The Redskin," from 1947 to 1999; annual financial reports (1920–26); and various years of expenditure reports.

**Pauls Valley State Hospital**

Materials include biennial reports (1946–48), financial reports (1913–14, 1919–20, 1927–28, 1931–32), estimates for current expenses (1933), report to the governor (1928, 1932), report to the commissioner of charities and corrections (1927–28), and other various administrative records.

**Taft Consolidated Negro Institution, Taft**

Agency records for the Taft Consolidated Negro Institution include records for all the institutions located at Taft. This includes the State Training School for Negro Girls; Industrial Institute for Colored Deaf, Blind and Orphans; and the State Hospital for Negro Insane. Some examples include financial statements of the consolidated institution (1950–52), Report of the Medical Superintendent for the Insane Hospital (1939–40), reports for current expenses (1933–34, 1936), and financial statements for the Deaf, Blind, and Orphans Institute (1909–10, 1922–23, 1925–27). The collection contains no patient records.

**Western Oklahoma Hospital, Fort Supply**

This institution was also known as Western Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane and Fort Supply State Hospital. Agency records include medical superintendent reports (1934–44), financial statements (1916–19), audit reports (1923–24, 1927–33), statements of expenditures (1936–38), and other various records. The collection contains no patient records.

**Western Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Clinton**

Records for this agency include annual reports (1937–38), budget information and survey (1938, 1940–41), quarterly expense reports (1930–36), and other administrative records. The collection contains no patient records.

**Governors Records**

Housed in the Oklahoma State Archives at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the records of the Office of the Governor contain the official papers relating to the principal and appointive powers and responsibilities of the governor of Oklahoma. These records include administrative files, legislative files, pardon and parole records, correspondence, appointment files, governors' addresses, state finance reports, reports from state agencies and institutions, press releases, photographs, and newspaper clippings.

The records here only cover the timespan of statehood through 1960 and are not a comprehensive list of all relevant records in each governor's papers. Relevant disability-related records can be found in later governors' papers, as well. This entire collection consists of biographies, finding aids, official photographs, and speeches of each governor of Oklahoma, beginning with Charles N. Haskell (1907–11) and continuing through the present administration.

For more information or help finding relevant files, please contact ODL. You can also view the Oklahoma Governors Collection finding aids on the Oklahoma Digital Prairie. Collections that contain relevant disability-related records include:

- Charles Haskell - 1910 biennial report from the Hospital for the Insane
- Lee Cruce - Administrative records from Eastern Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane, Vinita, 1910–12
- Robert L. Williams - Letter concerning an investigation into Pauls Valley State Hospital, 1915
- J. B. A. Robertson - Letters regarding revolving funds at Eastern Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane in Vinita, 1919
- Martin E. Trapp - Reports on conditions, commitments, and the revolving fund at Central Oklahoma State Hospital in Norman, 1924–26
- Ernest W. Marland - Letters regarding the transfer of patients from the penitentiary to state hospitals in Vinita and Taft, 1935
- Roy J. Turner - Correspondence regarding Mental Health Commission, 1949
- Johnston Murray - Files regarding the Governor's Joint Committee on Reorganization of State Government, which includes information on various state hospitals including Central State, Eastern State, Fort Supply, Taft, and Pauls Valley
- Raymond Gary - Administrative files regarding mental health and state hospitals, 1956
- J. Howard Edmondson - Appointments to the Mental Health Board, 1958–60

**Oklahoma Collection Vertical Files**

ODL's vertical files are a collection of newspaper clippings, brochures, association newsletters and programs, pamphlets, and other ephemera organized into two types: biographical files and subject files.

The biographical files include information about Oklahoma people. The subject files include information about places, things, and events particular to Oklahoma or of interest to state government and policy researchers. The files are housed in the Oklahoma Collection on the first floor of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries building and also in the Cartwright Library, located in the basement of the State Capitol Building.

The following files provide examples and may prove pertinent to individuals researching persons with disabilities and institutions in Oklahoma. The Oklahoma Department of Libraries website provides users with a searchable index. A complete listing of the Oklahoma Collection vertical files is available on the Oklahoma Digital Prairie.

**Biographical Files**

- Carter, Von Richard: Superintendent, Oklahoma School for the Blind
- Dalke, Norman: Teacher for the blind, See Oversized Materials
- Johnson, Miss Claudine: Blind; Transcriber for the blind
- Brooks, Margaret (Mrs.): Jane Brooks School for the Deaf, Chickasha
- Harrison, Clovis: Outstanding Disabled American Veteran Winner
- Jones, Edna May: Foundation for Disabled Adults Member
- Kirkendall, Reverend Robert N.: Founder and president - Northwest Oklahoma Handicapped Organization
- Walker, Miss Edna M.: Teacher - Handicapped Children, 1955

- Barrett, David: Attorney / Appointee - President's Committee on Mental Retardation
- Cornish, Frederick Cabell: Chairman - State Board of Mental Health
- Currie, Harry Mayor: Del City / Member - State Mental Health Board / County Commissioner - Oklahoma County
- Donahoe, Dr. Hayden: Director - Mental Health Department
- James, J. Frank: Director, State Mental Health Department
- Scruggs, Mrs. Anna T.: Superintendent, Enid State School for Mentally Retarded
- Starr, Theda: Deputy Director, Rehabilitation, Department of Mental Health
- Davis, Jackie Lee: Work with Oklahoma Association for Retarded Children

#### Counties and Cities

- Muskogee, Muskogee: School for the Blind
- Oklahoma, Oklahoma City: "Crippled Children's Society"
- Oklahoma, Oklahoma City: "Oklahoma County Council for Mentally Retarded Children, Inc."
- Grady, Chickasha: Schools - Jane Brooks School for the Deaf
- Murray, Sulphur: State School for the Deaf
- Woodward, Ft. Supply: Western Hospital
- Garfield, Enid: Schools - Enid State School
- Garfield, Enid: Hospitals - Northern Oklahoma Hospital
- Garfield, Enid
- Woodward, Ft. Supply
- Craig, Vinita: Hospitals - Eastern State Hospital
- Craig, Vinita
- Craig
- Cleveland, Norman: Hospitals - Central State Hospital - Griffin Memorial
- Cleveland, Norman
- Logan, Guthrie: Hospitals - Duke Sanitarium
- Garvin, Pauls Valley
- Garvin, Pauls Valley: Schools - Pauls Valley State School
- Muskogee, Taft
- Muskogee, Taft: Taft State Children's Home
- Muskogee, Taft: Taft State Hospital
- Oklahoma, Bethany: Hospitals - Children's Convalescent Hospital

#### Subject Files

- Blind: See Also Muskogee County, Muskogee - Schools - School for the Blind
- Oklahoma League for the Blind: Oklahoma City
- Crippled Children's Commission: 1955
- Deaf and Hearing Impaired
- Disabled Persons: Oklahoma
- Children: Mentally Handicapped
- Handicapped Persons
- Handicapped Concerns Office
- Rehabilitation Centers for the Handicapped
- Institutions: Oklahoma - Correctional, Mental, Penal, Orphan, Tuberculosis, Veterans
- Children
- Dale Rogers Training Center: Oklahoma City - Center for the Mentally Challenged
- Hissom Memorial Center for the Mentally Retarded: Sand Springs, OK
- Hospitals: Western State Mental Hospital - Ft. Supply  
Mental Health: History / Mental Hygiene / Mental Illness / Bi-State Mental Health Foundation - Ponca City, OK
- Mental Health, Department of: Oklahoma
- Mentally Challenged: Homes - Flake-Prince Home for Retarded Children - Oklahoma City
- Oklahoma Association for Mental Health
- Oklahoma Association for Children with Learning Disabilities
- Oklahoma Association for Mentally Challenged Children





## 4

## University of Oklahoma

Established in 1927 at the University of Oklahoma (OU), the Western History Collections (WHC) holds diverse research materials on the history and culture of the American West, with special emphasis on Oklahoma, the Southwest, and American Indians. WHC's primary mission is to support the research and teaching programs of the University of Oklahoma.

The collections originated in a collaboration between several Oklahoma leaders. University of Oklahoma history professor Edward E. Dale began a quest in the 1920s to collect Western historical materials to serve as a library resource for history graduate students. He enlisted the help of his friend and Oklahoma attorney Patrick J. Hurley, who later served as US ambassador to China during World War II. Hurley, in turn, gained the support of oilman Frank Phillips, founder of Phillips Petroleum Company in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. He provided the initial funding for the collection, which was established as the Frank Phillips Collection on April 5, 1927, in a contract with University of Oklahoma President William B. Bizzell. Dale acquired thousands of items for the Phillips Collection from 1927 until his retirement in 1952.

Although the Phillips Collection contained historical manuscripts, the University Libraries also gathered materials for its own Manuscripts Division, which operated independently of the Phillips Collection. This separate division began in 1948 with a grant from the Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1957 OU history professor Arrell M. Gibson accepted an appointment as curator of both the Frank Phillips Collection and the Manuscripts Division. This dual appointment allowed both collections to be managed

by a single director and led to their eventual consolidation. In 1967 the University Libraries merged the two programs into the now-familiar Western History Collections.

The Western History Collections purpose is to enhance the University Libraries general collection on the history of the American West; to support the research and teaching programs of the University of Oklahoma; and to provide opportunities for research through the acquisition, preservation, and access of materials relating to the development of the Trans-Mississippi West and Native American cultures.

The Western History Collections holds over two thousand collections and eleven thousand linear feet of primary textual materials on Oklahoma and the American West. These include diaries and journals, personal and official correspondence, literary manuscripts, business records, and scrapbooks, among other items.

Kristin Grimsley

**University of Oklahoma Libraries  
Western History Collections**

Monnet Hall  
630 Parrington Oval, Room 300  
Norman, OK 73019  
405-325-3641  
libraries.ou.edu

**Online Collections**

digital.libraries.ou.edu/WHC/

Listed here are materials pertaining to state hospitals, state institutions, and persons with disabilities. Please contact the WHC for more information and detailed finding aids.

### **Albert Pike Hospital Collection**

The collection includes records for admittance to the Albert Pike Hospital, McAlester, Oklahoma, under the Crippled Children's Assistance Fund. It includes forms used by hospitals in filing claims for services to disabled children with the following information: name of child, commitment number, name of attending physician or surgeon, date, rate per day, amount claimed, and whether approved. Other forms include commitment orders, notices of commitment, and emergency cards. The commitment orders contain case reports with the name of the child, age, sex, race, name of parent or guardian, phone number, address, occupation, family doctor, address, medical history, and consent verification. This collection contains restrictions; please check with staff at Western History Collections regarding use of this collection. 1917–48.

### **Alie Robert Bradshaw Collection**

This collection contains correspondence from Alie Robert Bradshaw, a businessman. Also included are financial ledger books of Alie Robert Bradshaw, correspondence regarding disability claims, and paperwork related to applications for disability pensions, 1916–32.

### **Burbank Murray Collection**

These materials include correspondence received by Murray from friends and relatives, including his mother, Alice, and father, William H. Murray. Also included is correspondence from Murray's brothers, Massena, Billy, and Johnston, and from his sister, Jean. This includes letters to William H. Murray from Dr. D. W. Griffin of Central Oklahoma State Mental Hospital in Norman regarding sister Jean's health. There is also correspondence of Dr. Griffin in Norman, 1931–37.

### **Cherokee Nation Papers Collection**

The collection contains correspondence of J. George Wright, US Indian inspector, to Principal Chief T. M. Buffington regarding a National Council act of appropriation for indigent children at Fort Gibson's School for the Blind, January 1900. Other correspondence from W. A. Pease to Principal Chief J. B. Mayes regarding white settlement of Cherokee lands and disability payments is included, February 1889.

### **Choctaw Nation Collection**

The collection contains a proposed act for the benefit of disabled children, and Bill No. 27, an act appropriating money to defray the expense of two blind children in school at the International School for the Blind, Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. A letter from J. George Wright to S. J. Homer advises the president's disapproval of the act entitled "An act appropriating money for deaf mutes." 1888–1901.

### **Clayton H. Hyde Collection**

The personal papers of Clayton Hyde, Oklahoma farmer, include blank copies of applications issued by the Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission (blind assistance, aid to dependent children, general relief funds), financial statements for dependent children and blind assistance, total number of applications for old age assistance approved/rejected by the Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission, and total number of dependent children and blind cases examined, 1930–46.

### **Division of Manuscripts Collection**

A letter dated July 28, 1838, to J. Ross, E. Gunter, J. Brown, E. Hicks, and others from W. Scott regarding Cherokee removal authorizes the addressed men to serve as agents of the Cherokee Nation, stating conditions upon which removal should be completed, special considerations to the more respectable heads of families, the sick, and the invalid, and monies to be given by Scott to the agents upon request and proven need. A daybook includes newspaper clippings telling of the US court's new jurisdiction over tribal civil and criminal matters; pension claims of minors, widows, and the disabled; genealogical information of Native families (John Ross family); typed copy of discharge certificates; Civil War veterans pension claims; copy of a 1915 Oklahoma bill giving pensions to Confederate soldiers; and newspaper clippings concerning the Dawes Commission.

### **Earl D. McBride Collection**

Materials include disability compensation reports, 1950–54, and a copy of *Disability Evaluation: Principles of Treatment of Compensable Injuries* by Earl D. McBride, 1948.

### **Edna Swenson Heffner Collection**

The personal and general correspondence of the Heffner family includes correspondence to various schools for the deaf regarding teaching jobs. Also included are School for the Deaf newsletters, 1936–73.

**Henry Lee Johnson Collection**

The collection includes a copy of *A Standard Practice Manual for Use in State Hospitals for Mental Disorders*, a manual written by Johnson while serving as the assistant superintendent for the Western Oklahoma Hospital, a psychiatric hospital located in Fort Supply, Oklahoma, 1945.

**Historic Oklahoma Collection**

This collection of vertical files contains information regarding Oklahoma League for the Blind, Griffin Memorial Hospital in Norman, Oklahoma School for the Blind in Muskogee, and School for the Deaf in Sulphur. No date.

**James R. Hendricks Collection**

This Cherokee Nation judge and Cherokee Insane Asylum trustee's materials contain general and family correspondence, notebooks and journals, speeches, and legal documents dealing with the Cherokee National Party, the Cherokee Nation Blind Asylum, pensions, and Cherokee Indian medicines. It also contains Cherokee Asylum materials, including the appointment of Hendricks to the board of trustees, abstracts of expenses, and general correspondence, 1859–1902.

**James Wyatt Marrs Collection**

This collection contains materials related to Marrs's time at the University of Oklahoma as a sociology professor. Includes research materials on the disabled, dislocated, and aged, 1924–37.

**Kali-Inla Coal Company Collection**

Contained in this collection is correspondence including financial reports, leases, legal reports, and general reports regarding the operation and management of the Kali-Inla Coal Company of Hartshorne, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. Special correspondence files include materials regarding labor union activity, mining accidents, disabled workers, company housing, relations with railroads, and insurance, 1903–44.

**Louis C. Kuyrkendall Collection**

Louis C. Kuyrkendall was an Oklahoma physician. His collection includes general correspondence; examination reports of injured Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Company employees; examination reports prepared for the Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare; correspondence regarding workers compensation cases; and daybooks and account ledgers from

Kuyrkendall's medical practice in McAlester, Oklahoma. There are also historiological and physical examination reports; correspondence with other physicians, hospitals, patients, and insurance companies; and disability forms filed with the Veteran's Bureau, State Insurance Fund, and US Employees' Compensation Commission, 1922–51.

**Patrick J. Hurley Collection**

Materials include correspondence, reports, and articles from Hurley's service as national attorney for the Choctaw Nation and as United States assistant secretary of war. Related documents include Hurley's requests for contributions for the disabled, 1948–56.

**Phillips Pamphlet Collection**

This collection of documents was started in 1927 by Frank Phillips, and includes pamphlets ranging from 1820 to 1978, which contain information on US government and tribal relations, and US government Indian policy. Related items include the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Blind and Insane Asylum, Cherokee Nation, 1885.

**Marcellus Martin Turlington Collection**

Ledgers in which Turlington, a physician, recorded medical services rendered and the fees charged. Two of these ledgers record accident and disability cases of workers from the nearby Seminole oil field, and the others document changing social and healthcare conditions in Indian Territory and Oklahoma during this period, 1906–37.

**Morris L. Wardell Collection**

This collection contains materials related to Wardell's service as a professor of history and an assistant to the president of the University of Oklahoma. Examples include "Teaching Needs for Handicapped Children Committee," 1939. Also included are correspondence and reports from the County Crippled Children's Club, 1942–56.

**University Archives Record Group Series**

The University of Oklahoma's Western History Collection also includes the University Archives Record Group Series containing a variety of miscellaneous correspondence spanning several years. Related correspondence in these records groups includes materials related to the Crippled Children's Hospital, Central Oklahoma State Hospital, and Readers for the Blind.

**Walter Scott Ferguson Collection**

Ferguson was a banker and son of territorial Governor Thompson B. Ferguson. Carbon copies of the official reports of the governor of the territory of Oklahoma, T. B. Ferguson, to the honorable secretary of the US Department of the Interior include separate reports and information in detail regarding the following subjects: statehood, irrigation, agricultural research, climate, railroads, highways and roads, prisons, crime, asylums, the deaf and mute, Oklahoma Historical Society, telephones and telegraphs, schools, the territorial normal schools (now Central State, Northern State, Southwestern State, and Langston Universities, as well as the Northern Oklahoma College in Tonkawa), and his histories and functions of the following territorial governing departments: Legal Department, Board of Health, Board of Pharmacy, and Board of Dental Examiners, 1902–06.

**Walter M. Harrison Collection**

The business correspondence of Walter M. Harrison, who was an editor for the *Daily Oklahoman* and owner of the *North Star*, includes signed letters from Raymond Gary, Jerry Giesler, and D. W. Griffin, MD, of Central Oklahoma State Hospital, 1931–61.



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Frank A. Balyeat, "Some Church Academies in Early Oklahoma," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* 40, no. 4 (Winter 1962–63): 339–340.

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"Central State Hospital," Vertical File, Research Center, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

"Central State Hospital: Working to Improve," *Tulsa (OK) Tribune*, September 5, 1979.

"Contract for the Care of the Insane," in *Contracts Made by the Governor of Oklahoma Territory . . .* (Guthrie, OT: State Capital Printing Company, 1899).

"Cost of Maintaining State Government," *Lexington (OK) Leader*, May 5, 1916.

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"80,000 Insane Soldiers," *Cleveland County Enterprise* (Norman, OK), January 23, 1918.

"First Patients Sent to Annex: Griffin Says Lexington Hospital to Aid Many," *Norman (OK) Transcript*, March 17, 1946.

"Five New Buildings at Sanitarium," *Daily Transcript* (Norman, OK), January 7, 1919.

Jerry L. Gill, "Thompson Benton Ferguson, Governor of Oklahoma Territory, 1901–1906" in LeRoy H. Fischer, ed., *Oklahoma's Governors, 1890–1907: Territorial Years* (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1975), 121.

"Governor's Economy Moves," *Harlow's Weekly* 44, May 18, 1935, 12.

"Griffin: A pioneer in modern psychiatric treatment," *Norman Transcript*, December 12, 1999.

"Griffin, Dr. David Wilson," Vertical File, Oklahoma Room, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City.

Griffin Memorial Hospital Collection, Manuscript 2012.238, Boxes 1 and 2, Research Center, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

Mike Hammer, "State Won't Buy City Police Cars," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), October 27, 1971.

Hayden Donahue Collection, Manuscript 1995.038, Box 1, FF 2 and 3, Research Center, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

"Insane Asylum," in *Report of the Governor of Oklahoma to the Secretary of the Interior, 1896* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1896).

"Insane – Commitment and Detention – Oklahoma," Vertical File, Research Center, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

"Insane Contract," *Daily Oklahoma State Capital* (Guthrie, OT), March 23, 1895.

"The Insane," in *Report of the Governor of Oklahoma to the Secretary of the Interior* (Washington, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1894).

"The Insane," in *Journal of the House Proceedings of the Third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma, Beginning January 8, 1895; Ending March 8, 1895* (Guthrie, OT: State Capital Printing Company, 1895).

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