

Museum Gallery Labels

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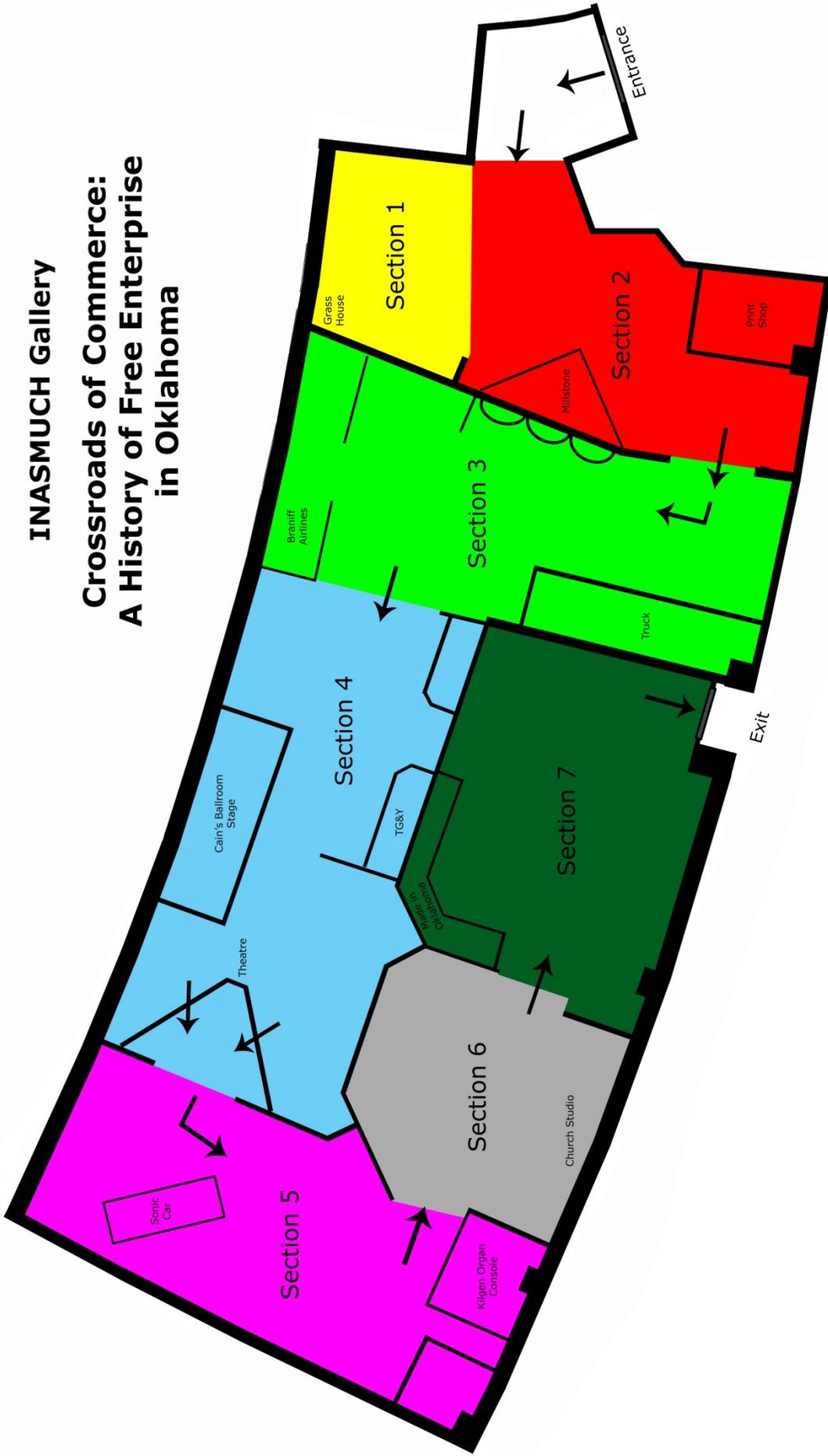
Updated 5/29/2019

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INASMUCH Gallery

Crossroads of Commerce: A History of Free Enterprise in Oklahoma



Bert Moore-J.B. Thoburn Collection: 08364.19-.24, 08379, 08388.1

Wichita Trade Complex

Pre-1719

These artifacts illustrate the reach of the Wichita trade network before European contact. The ax blade is Peoria chert found in the Ozark Mountains. The knife and hide scraper are alibates chert from the Texas Panhandle. The arrow point fragments are obsidian and found in north central New Mexico. The pipe piece is catlinite from Minnesota. The raw turquoise is from the American Southwest.

The shark tooth is black because it is fossilized and has been determined to be from a great white shark found only in the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans.

Bert Moore-J. B. Thoburn Collection: 08383.2, 08384

Constructing a Grass House

Retaining rings made from bent saplings are wrapped around cedar poles that form the framework of the house.

Elm bark strips or ties fastened the retaining rings to the poles.

The pole structure was then covered with grass bundles. The thatching needle was a cedar stick with an eye carved in one end. One person stood outside the house and one person stood inside. They pushed the needle threaded with a leather thong back and forth around the bundles to attach them to the frame of the house.

Stuart Owings Collection: 2012.121.007.1-.2, 2012.121.002

Daily Life

These objects illustrate what would have been found in a Wichita house before contact with French traders.

Corn Cob Birds

1985

These toy bird figures are made of corn cobs with small feathers attached to the sides and end. They would have been hung inside a grass house from the

rafters. The birds would move as heat rose from a central hearth. They were also hung from cradleboards.

Clay Figure

c. 1740–60

The small figure made from a rolled clay cylinder has the face of an animal as depicted by the pinched nose and eyes and the mouth of small holes.

Bert Moore-J. B. Thoburn Collection: 08373.001

Stuart Owings Collection: 2012.121.003.1-2

Food Preparation

c. 1719

The bison teeth and elk antlers on exhibit show that these animals were a central part of the diet for the Wichitas. The *manos* and *metate* would have typically been used by women in food preparation. The large stone, the *metate*, has a smooth depression worn into the surface formed by continual grinding of corn or nuts using a smooth handheld stone, the *mano*.

The wooden bowl may have been used with a small hammerstone to grind fruit to add to meat.

W. E. Salter Collection: 04352

Robert Gibson Collection: 04351

Rev. Hobert N. Ragland Collection: 07156

Bert Moore-J. B. Thoburn Collection: 08385.1-.2

Tools

c. 1740–60

The oblong stone flattened at one end is a hammerstone. It was an all-purpose tool used for pounding tipi stakes or grinding food. The groove around the middle indicates that it was secured to a handle at one time.

Bone awls were used for all types of sewing, such as clothing, moccasins, and tipis. Abraders were used to straighten and smooth arrow shafts.

Stone axes were used to chop wood or break up bison bones.

The black celt stone is made of basalt and was used in woodworking.

The flaker is made from an antler tine and was used in flint knapping.

Bert Moore-J. B. Thoburn Collection

08372, 08374, 08375, 08386

Pipes

c. 1740–60

Elbow pipes made from clay and stone. These pipes were uncovered at the Bryson-Paddock archaeological site in present day Kay County, Oklahoma.

Bert Moore-J. B. Thoburn Collection
08369.1-.3, 08530

Frontier Trade

Mochaware

c. 1830–60

First made in England in the late 1700s, mochaware was utilitarian pottery used in taverns and modest homes. It was the most affordable decorated pottery available. By the early 19th century, it was imported to the United States and was later produced here.

Fort Towson Doaksville Collection

Doaksville Archaeological Site

c. 1830–60

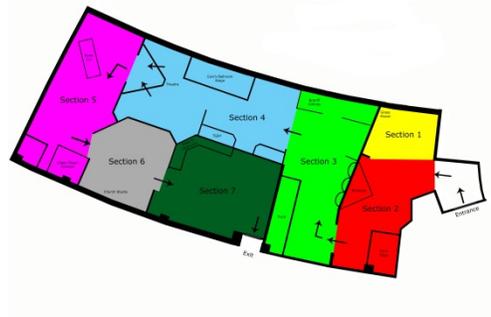
All the objects in this case were uncovered at the Doaksville archaeological site, at the present-day location of Fort Towson. The tags identify in which square meter on the site grid the items were found.

The trigger guard is from an 1816 US Army musket.

The small bottle is hand-blown glass.

Fort Towson Doaksville Collection

Section 2



Manufacturing Trade **Hildebrand-Beck's Mill Grinding Box**

This wooden housing was salvaged from Hildebrand-Beck's Mill before it collapsed several years ago. Although the date of construction is unknown, it probably dates to the 1930s. You can see it in the photographic mural. The top part is the "hopper" that held the grain or corn to be ground. It was supported by the "horse" or "chair" that supported the hopper. The "shoe" controlled the flow of grain or corn. On bottom was the "tun" that channeled the grain or corn into a chute after grinding. Two gristmill stones sat inside the tun, one stationary on the bottom and one on top that turned by a belt attached to the water wheel. In this display, a set of grinding stones are laid outside the hopper as if they are about to be retooled.

Loan courtesy of the Talbot Library and Museum, L484

Millstones

c. 1832

These granite grinding stones were brought to Oklahoma by Choctaws in 1832.

Col. W.S. Hansford Collection: 02604.001-.002

Salt Making

The process of making salt began by pulling water from the saline wells and boiling the water in kettles until only salt was left behind. Slaves moved the commodity to the salt house, where it was dried and loaded onto wagons or into bags and barrels for sale to local settlers. John Rogers also exported salt down the Arkansas River by riverboat to New Orleans. Rogers prospered in this trade until 1844 when the Cherokee Nation leased the salt works to Lewis Ross, the brother of Principal Chief John Ross. The cost of the lease was \$1,600 per year.

In 1859 Lewis Ross was digging additional saline wells when his workers hit a black, sticky substance. They quickly abandoned that well and dug in another spot. That black, sticky substance, worthless to them, was oil.

Business in the Twin Territories

Claiming the Promised Land

Drummond Family Home

c. 1900–50

These brown leather shoes, gray suede gloves, and grooming kit belonged to Fred Drummond. The Flow Blue plate was used in the family home.

Drummond Home Collection: 1981.001.108. 29. 1 -.2, 1981.001.108.33. 1 - .2, 1981.011.108.47.1, 1991.166.108

Branding Iron

This original branding iron is from the Drummond cattle ranch established by Frederick F. Drummond in the late 1800s.

Ledgers

1891–97

This cash book and individual account ledger were used in the F. B. Severs store in Muskogee.

Frederick B. Severs Collection: RD1996.045

J. J. McAlester Scrip

c. 1890

In the mid-to-late 19th century, very little banking occurred on the frontier and a majority of transactions happened through a bartering of goods. This lack of actual currency in circulation led traders such as J. J. McAlester to issue their own scrip to be used only at their stores.

Loan courtesy of Judith Pierson: RD

Spurs

The engraved silver spurs belong to Gentner F. Drummond, descendant of Frederick F. Drummond and current operator of the original Drummond cattle ranch.

Loan courtesy of Gentner and Wendy Drummond: L461

Black Ink and Boom Towns
Notice to Attend and Work Street Tax Form
c. 1910

Citizens were required to work on streets and roads in Oklahoma, and to bring tools as needed. A person could pay a street tax instead to avoid having to work on the roads.

Printing Cuts

Printers used cuts to put images onto what was being printed. The three cuts here are the State Capital Publishing Company logo, the Territorial Seal of Oklahoma Territory, and an image of the State Capital Publishing Company building in Guthrie. The Territorial Seal was designed in Frank Greer's office. He also authored the bill in the Territorial Legislature to have the design accepted as the official seal of Oklahoma Territory. The Territorial Seal is now the center of the Oklahoma State Seal.

State Capitol Publishing Museum Collection: 1987.120.270,
1986.125.584, .585, .685

Hickok Board Shear
c. 1900

The State Capital Publishing Company and Cooperative Publishing Company used this Hickok Board Shear, displayed above on the mezzanine, from 1902 until the Cooperative Publishing Company closed in 1974. Bookbinders used the board shear to cut thick book board for making covers.

Morrison Wire Stitcher

The bookbindery at both the State Capital and Cooperative Publishing Companies used wire stitchers for some of the book making process. The machine on the mezzanine is a J. L. Morrison Stitcher made in Niagara Falls, New York. The companies also used Hickok brand machines and Boston Wire Stitcher machines. The Boston Wire Stitcher company is better known today as Bostitch.

Greer Family Bowl

1896

The citizens of Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, gave this bowl to Mrs. Frank Greer for Christmas in 1896. Haviland and Company of Limoges, France, produced it.

Welch Bookbinding Tools

1906–54

Harold “Hal” Welch used these tools while working as a bookbinder with both the State Capital and Cooperative Publishing Companies. Hal and his father, W. R. Welch, were founding investors of Cooperative after State Capital went bankrupt in 1911. Hal started working in the bindery in 1906 and retired in 1954.

Helen Canfield Collection: 1992.120.001

Welch/Bignell Collection: 1987.118

Line-shaft Power Distribution

c. 1902

The State Capital and Cooperative Publishing Companies used the line-shaft power distribution system. The basement boiler powered steam engines that applied power using leather belts around pulleys. The system was common in businesses at the turn of the 20th century. The line-shaft power system was dangerous and workers occasionally got limbs caught in the belts. Cooperative replaced the line-shaft system with electric motors in the 1920s.

Chandler & Price Platen Press

c. 1904

Harrison Chandler and William Price formed the Chandler & Price Press Company in 1881 in Cleveland, Ohio. The company produced several sizes of its popular Gordon-style platen press. The company continued building presses until 1964.

Type Rack and Moveable Type

c. 1902

The State Capital and Cooperative Publishing Companies used handset type for business. A compositor placed each “sort,” or letter, into a composing stick

to create words and sentences. The assembled type then went into a galley to be proofed before going onto a printing press. Once the print job was finished the sorts were redistributed into the case to be used for the next job. Johann Gutenberg invented moveable metal type around the year 1450. Printers used moveable, handset type for more than 400 years.

***Cherokee Advocate* Type Case**

Mid-19th century

The *Cherokee Advocate* began publication on September 26, 1844, and lasted until March 4, 1906, as a weekly newspaper printed in both the Cherokee syllabary and English. The type case on the upper right of the type rack was used for printing the *Cherokee Advocate*.

OHS Collections: 03903

Cooperative Publishing Company

1913–73

Frank Greer's political attacks against the first governor of Oklahoma, Charles N. Haskell, caused the State Capital Publishing Company to lose valuable government printing contracts. Greer's *Daily State Capital* and E. K. Gaylord's *Daily Oklahoman* also battled for dominance as the top newspaper in Oklahoma, leading Greer to lose much of his advertising business. Greer closed the State Capital Publishing Company in March 1911 and filed for bankruptcy. Several of State Capital's employees eventually formed the Cooperative Publishing Company in 1913. Cooperative operated until 1973, when the last owner, Myrtle Jackson, closed the business for good.

Printer's Tools

The various tools on the steel table, or "turtle," are examples of what were needed to put together forms to be printed.

Prming the Pump

Adding Machine and Teller Window

c. 1933

This Burroughs adding machine and teller window are original fixtures from the Exchange Bank in Perry, both used at about the same time as the photograph on the wall was taken.

Chuck Hall Collection: 2015.248.001

Law Firm Ledger

c. 1890–1900

The territorial law firm of Cottingham and Bledsoe, which represented the Santa Fe Railroad in Oklahoma, tracked litigation in this ledger. Bill Ross, who was recruited to the successor law firm in 1960 by Streeter Flynn, jokingly said that the ledger proves that trains never hit or killed a cheap horse or mule.

William J. Ross Collection: 2015.258

Briefcase

1909–41

This briefcase was used by O. R. Hall. O. R. started working at Exchange Bank in 1909 and was cashier in 1933. He became president and chairman of the board of the bank in 1941.

Chuck Hall Collection: 2015.248.004

Money Bag

1910–50

Canvas money bags like this one were used by Perry businesses to make deposits at Exchange Bank after business hours.

Chuck Hall Collection: 2015.248.010

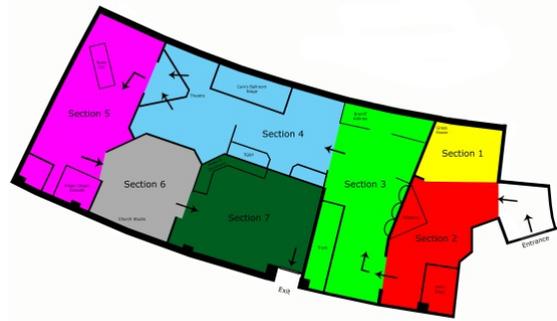
Condition of Bank Card

1962

Every year, Exchange Bank published a list of its financial resources and liabilities as a matter of public record.

Chuck Hall Collection: 2015.248.014

Section 3



Adding Value **Kamp's Grocery**

Henry Herman Kamp was a German immigrant who arrived in Oklahoma City on April 22, 1910. He opened Kamp's Grocery Store and employed a succession of family members. His brother William became the butcher and son Alfred became the baker. As chain grocery stores ramped up competition, the Kamp family responded with higher quality products such as premium meats and baked goods. Although the grocery store at 25th St. and Classen Blvd. closed in 1996, Henry Kamp's grandsons did not give up. Rick Kamp became a chef and worked with John Bennett at the Cellar. After becoming an attorney, Randy Kamp opened a Johnny Carino's Country Italian Restaurant and Kamp's 1910. Another grandson opened Bill Kamp's Meat Market on N. Western. The legacy of Kamp's is still driving the wheels of commerce.

Loan courtesy of William Kamp: L485

Schwab & Co.

Schwab & Co. is the oldest fresh and cured meat supplier in Oklahoma. George Peter Schwab, a native of Germany who landed at Ellis Island in 1890, brought his Old World German sausage recipes to Oklahoma City and opened his first plant in 1912. It has remained a family operation for five generations. A key to its success has been retention of the original recipes and smoking process. In 2007 the family invested \$2 million in an expansion that included two 600-foot smokehouses where they could smoke hot dogs for 2 1/2 hours, turkeys for 10 hours, and hams for 12 hours. Of more than 150 different products, the most unusual specialty item has been smoked turkey legs. During the State Fair of Oklahoma in 2007, more than 100,000 turkey legs were sold.

Loan courtesy of Jim Barnett: L459

Wilson Certified Foods

Wilson Certified Foods was a meat packing operation founded in 1853. For much of its history, Wilson focused on buying and slaughtering livestock and

processing and marketing foods, including fresh and frozen meats. It also engaged in the poultry business by raising breeder flocks, growing broilers, and operating feed mills, hatcheries, and processing plants. During the company's rich history they created a subsidiary that manufactured products from agricultural byproducts. End products included surgical sutures, tennis racquets, and baseballs. In 1935 this subsidiary changed its name to Wilson Sporting Goods.

Wilson Certified Foods corporate headquarters was located in Oklahoma City until 1999.

Wilson Foods Collection: 2012.117.001, .012, .022, .138, .140, .143, .146-.149, .157, .163-.165, .170, .173, .175, .177, .178, .184, .189, .190, .193 - .196

Harris Meat Packing Co.

Harris Meat Packing Company was founded in 1914 by Roy and Katie Schwab Harris. As the family grew, each son assumed his role in the business. The company flourished and became known and widely acclaimed throughout the industry for setting the standard for modern technology and cleanliness. The stock whip seen here was used to move cattle at the meat packing plant.

Jeff Briley Collection: 2003.161.001-.004

Sledgehammer

1911

This steel sledgehammer was used by J. E. Love, chairman of the State Corporation Commission, to kill the first steer at the opening of the Sulzberger and Sons plant in Oklahoma City on October 9, 1911.

Corporation Commission Collection: 05025

King Cotton

Round House Jeans and Overalls

During the early 20th century, the high demand for railroads and workers created a high demand for work wear, and the productivity of the cotton industry made affordable textiles possible. The Round House manufacturing company met this need by producing reasonably priced clothing made from the cotton in Oklahoma. As other companies increasingly manufactured their products in other countries, this American-made Round House tradition built pride in the local and national market.

The cardboard overall patterns seen here were used in the 1960s, but the pattern style has not changed since the 1940s. The wall thermometer was used at the Shawnee factory in the 1940s.

Loan courtesy of David Antosh: L465
Oklahoma State University Collection: 2001.148.2054

Local Exchanges to Long Distance **Local Exchanges**

In 1907, when Oklahoma became a state, 63 incorporated telephone companies served Oklahomans and there were 715 independent exchanges. By 1935 these companies and small exchanges consolidated into fewer than 200 telephone companies.

In the early 20th century telephone companies used glass telephone insulators to keep telephone wires shielded from the wooden telephone poles. If insulators were not used the transmission would leak into the pole and then the earth.

On display are tools used by early 20th-century Pioneer and AT&T telephone workers, including wire snips, spikes to drill into the pole and climb, pole climbers, and a tool belt.

Loan courtesy of the Oklahoma Museum of Telephone History: L477

Patch 1990

The Telephone Pioneers of America is a volunteer organization and service club made up of US and Canadian telecommunications industry employees and retirees.

Telephone Pioneers of Oklahoma Collection: 2010.010.014

Pioneer Telephone

In 1897 the Arkansas Valley Telephone Company began connecting Oklahoma towns and cities. In 1902 the name changed to the Pioneer Telephone Company, and in 1904 to the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company.

G.A.R. Collection: 1990.003.198

Western Electric Model D1

c. 1930

The Model D1 was introduced in 1930 with a new oval base for stability while dialing. The handset combined the receiver and transmitter into one device and the base consisted of the cradle, switch and rotary dial. The electronics and bell were mounted in a separate box nearby, typically on a wall or the side of a desk where the phone rested.

Hocker Family Collection

2007.070.001

Kellogg Desk Phone

1905-26

Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company was a major manufacturer of telephone exchange equipment. This model was called a “candlestick” phone.

Lillian Larwig Collection: 2005.119.016

Hand Crank Wall Phone

1910

The mouthpiece on this hand crank wall phone is adjustable. The crank on the side rings the operator to place an outgoing call.

James Hocker Collection: 2007.070.088.1-.2

OSCPA 100th Anniversary

Cash Register

c. Early 1900s

Model 50 ¼ cash register from the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Photograph

April, 1986

Photograph of the official ceremony of Governor George Nigh signing legislation amending the Oklahoma Accountancy Act.

Left to Right: Retha Duggan (Executive Directory of OSCP), Walter Webb (President of OSCP), Odie Anne Carr (OSCP Lobbyist), J. Edd New (OSCP Legislative Affairs Chairman), Governor George Nigh, Donald Miller (OSCP)

President-Elect), Diana Collingsworth (Executive Director of Oklahoma Accountancy Board), and the Co-Author of the Legislation (name unknown)

Membership Directory

July, 1956

Oklahoma Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Loans courtesy of the OSCP

Enrolled Senate Bill No. 562

July 1, 1992

State Board of Oklahoma Accountancy was recreated to administer the provisions of the Oklahoma Accountancy Act for the protection of the public. All members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Most members serve for five year terms.

Booklet

1968

Public Accountancy Act of 1968 and Rules of General Application.

Book

1906

Ropp's New Calculator by Christian Ropp for commercial calculations and short-cut arithmetic.

Loans courtesy of the OSCP

Farm to Market

Shawnee Mills Hat

1960s

This is an original hat worn by workers at Shawnee Milling Company in the 1960s.

Shawnee Milling Co. Collection: 2015.236.005

100th Anniversary

2006

In 2006 Shawnee Milling Company celebrated its 100th birthday. The two recipe booklets are reprints from 1944 that were found inside Shawnee Milling Company products. The feed bag harkens back to the day when the mill produced poultry feed. The book commemorating the

anniversary of the city of Shawnee was reprinted by the Shawnee Milling Company in honor of the 1908 founding of the city.

Shawnee Milling Co. Collection: 2015.236.001-.004

Buttons

1900-06

The Plansifter Milling Company and the Mill Elevator Company were early-day Oklahoma City flour and feed mills.

G.A.R. Collection: 1990.003.194, .226

Corn Husking Tools

1884-1900

This handheld leather and metal tool slips over the user's fingers and for the quick removal of the kernels from an ear of corn.

The studded leather gloves were used in corn harvesting.

Phyllis Peoples Collection: 1996.089.012

Joe S. McGuire Collection: 08678.1-.2

Feed Sack Needle

c. 1900

This handheld stitcher was used to sew the tops of flour and feed sacks.

The wood sections slid back and forth to allow the needle to move up and down to make stitches.

FIC Collection: 2014.024.096

Seed Bag

2014

The Johnston Seed Company in Enid has been family owned since 1893. This modern-day shipping bag contained seed for red hard winter wheat, the same basic type that has been grown in northwest Oklahoma since early pioneer days.

The phrase "Good as Gold" has been used since the founding of the company.

Johnston Seed Co. Collection: 2015.246.001

Millers' Tools

c. 1985

Tools like these have been used by flour millers for centuries.

The flour slick was a thin, metal paddle used to test the whiteness of flour. A miller passed the slick through some flour in his palm and looks for dark specks.

The sifter screen tester was used to make certain that the correct gauge of cloth was being used in a particular sifter.

The large needle was used to close the tops of flour sacks.

Shawnee Milling Co. Collection: 2015.236.006-.008

Superior Feed Mills, Inc.

B. D. Eddie and his brother Kamil operated Superior Feed Mills in Oklahoma City from 1919 through the 1960s. In one of the few biological analytical laboratories west of the Mississippi, Superior's scientists developed specific feeds for livestock, primarily poultry, cattle, hogs, and pigs.

The button and bracelet were promotional items given to customers.

The business cards belonged to Kamil Eddie, chairman of the board.

Jeaneen Naifeh Collection: 2014.115.002-.005

Progress Beer

In 1933 John Francis Kroutil, the owner of Yukon Mill and Grain Company, and Gustave F. Streich started the Progress Brewing Company in Oklahoma City. Progress received one of only three post-Prohibition brewing licenses issued in Oklahoma, and the longest lived. The brewery was sold to Lone Star Beer in 1959.

Mary Ellen Davis Collection: 2004.106.034

A&M Feeds Hat

1990–2000

The predecessor of the Stillwater Milling Company was the Thomas and Plummer Perfection Mills, established in 1891 to make wheat flour and corn meal for home baking.

Due to decreased demand, flour production was ceased in 1957 and the company concentrated on multiple lines of animal feeds called A&M Feeds. Operations have expanded all over Oklahoma and into adjoining states.

Joseph M. Reed Collection: 2001.238.007

Yukon Mill and Grain Company

c. 1930–70

The Yukon Mill and Grain Company began as a small elevator in 1893. The company expanded rapidly and by 1915 was exporting grain overseas. The mill produced flour under the name of Yukon's Best Flour and printed recipes using their products.

Jill Holt Collection: 2004.019.002

John Knuppel Collection: 2015.226.001, .004, .006

Getting From Here to There

Wiley Post

Wiley Post Hangar Truss

c. 1928

This section of a roof truss was salvaged from the original hangar built by the Curtis Wright Company and used by Wiley Post and Paul Braniff. It was located on N. May Ave. in Oklahoma City, adjacent to the new housing addition called Nichols Hills. Because of space limitations, the truss section is mounted vertically here, whereas it would have been horizontal in the actual hangar. You can see a photograph of the hangar in the mural to your left.

Wiley Post

c. 1930-1933

Mailing tube addressed to Wiley Post from the National Aeronautical Association and fragment pieces of the original Winnie Mae.

Shoes

c.1930-1940

Shoes worn by Wiley Post on his flight around the world in 1933.

Nettleton Shoe Co. Collection: 08563.001-.002

Stamp Album

November 20, 1979

Stamp album presented to the Oklahoma Historical Society on the first day that the Wiley Post Airmail Stamp was issued. The stamps honor Wiley Post, showcasing his plane, the Winnie Mae and his famous pressure suit.

U. S. Postal Service Collection: 1979.156.001

Suitcase

c.1935

Wiley Post's suitcase, found at the site of Wiley Post and Will Rogers' plane crash.

Wiley Post Collection: 1972.008.014.1

Flight Helmet

c.1934

This helmet is a replica of the experimental flight helmet designed by Oklahoma aviator Wiley Post. With the help of the B.F. Goodrich Company, Post developed and produced the first pressure suit and helmet for high altitude flight.

Eye Patch

c.1925

He started out as a parachute jumper. Later, he learned how to fly. In October 1926, he was injured in an oil rig accident when a piece of metal struck him in the left eye. The resulting infection blinded the injured eye, which he covered

with a patch, an item that would become world famous in the next decade. Partial loss of vision did not prevent him from flying.

Wiley Post Collection

1972.111.012

Wristwatch

c.1925-1935

When Wiley Post's plane crashed in Barrow Alaska on August 15, 1935, he was wearing this watch. The time is stopped at 8:18.

Wiley Post Collection: 1971.147.027

Braniff International Airways

Braniff International Airways made more of an impression on the modern evolution of air travel than any other American or foreign carrier flying in the world today.

The Braniff items seen here are a colorful reminder of the glory days of air travel.

T. L. Curren Collection: 1990.071.014

Garner C. Collums Collection: 1990.125.010.1-.2

Kirkpatrick Air & Space Museum Collection: 2004.092.050-.052, .201-.202

Jeff Briley Collection: 2005.231.001

Carolyn Demaree Collection: 2007.132.019

Jay Dee Chase Collection: 2008.062.003, .004

Michael S. Braniff Collection: 2011.041.001, .011

OHS Research Division Collection: RD2007.190

Historic Oklahoma Collection

Aero Commander

The stainless steel cigarette lighter seen here was a product advertisement for Aero Commander airplanes manufactured by Rockwell-Standard. The Shrike Commander was the piston-engine version of the Aero Commander 520 manufactured after 1967.

Ida Blackburn Collection: 2003.133.002

David Hall Collection: RD2007.239

Aero Commander and the Amis Construction Company

By the late 1940s the Amis Construction Company had enough business building highways that the owners could afford to invest in a new start-up firm called Aero Commander. Aero Commander created thousands of jobs and drew the attention of the aviation industry to Oklahoma City for more than 30 years.

Spartan College of Aeronautics

In 1928 Spartan founder W. G. Skelly was convinced that air transportation would come of age and bring with it a need for skilled aircraft technicians and pilots. The Spartan aviation school quickly became a leader in aviation education.

British cadets were trained at the Miami, Oklahoma, Spartan location during World War II.

Spartan College of Aeronautics and Technology has trained more than 90,000 technicians and pilots including the military, customized and traditional education programs. Through the performance of its graduates, Spartan College has a significant influence on world aviation.

Bill Moore Collection: 2001.070.004

Kirkpatrick Air & Space Collection: 2004.092.029, .121, .122, .127

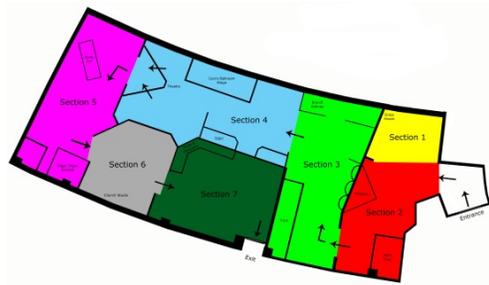
Stock Exchange Bank

In 1912 a young man from Arkansas was named cashier and manager of a country bank in Fargo, Oklahoma. The start-up financial institution was the Stock Exchange Bank and the young man's name was A. M. Benbrook. A decade later he bought the bank and served the first generation of farmers and ranchers on the land. In 1939, after surviving the financial meltdown of the Great Depression, Benbrook merged with a bank in Sharon and moved the Stock Exchange Bank to Woodward. His son, Temple Benbrook, became president of the bank in 1965, followed by his son, Bruce Benbrook, who became president in 1981. Under family leadership, the Stock Exchange Bank was the only local bank to survive the banking crisis of the 1980s and has since grown through a commitment to community service.

The bank sign is a symbol of perseverance. It was installed at the bank in 1947 after a deadly tornado killed more than 200 people and destroyed much of the

commercial district in Woodward. Bruce Benbrook donated the sign to the Oklahoma Historical Society in 2002.

Section 4



Mobility and Money Oklahoma Department of Transportation

Oklahoma's founding fathers recognized the importance of roads when they included a highway department in the state constitution. A major turning point was reached in 1923 when the legislature created a one-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline sold and used the revenue to match federal grants for road and bridge construction. The first interstate highway system, including Route 66, quickly generated a boost to economic development.

Early companies such as Amis Construction and latter companies such as Manhattan Road and Bridge created thousands of jobs as they won bids for roads and bridges. CMI, a company founded by Bill Swisher in Oklahoma City, invented and manufactured equipment that worked faster and stretched public funds. Companies such as Dolese and Kerr-McGee responded to the growing demand for concrete and asphalt. The Oklahoma Department of Transportation hired a growing work force to coordinate the design, construction, and maintenance of highways. The objects in this case illustrate the pervasive impact of highway transportation on the economy.

Survey Transit

When Route 66 was plotted in the 1920s, highway department crews used this Dietzgen Transit to survey direction and level. After 1998 the Leica Geosystem Total Station used the technology of lasers and satellite tracking to survey roads.

Loan courtesy of Oklahoma Department of Transportation: L503

Highway Signs

When Interstate Highways 40 and 44 were built through Oklahoma from the 1950s to the 1970s, sections of old Route 66 were designated as "Business" on highway markers.

Loan courtesy of Oklahoma Department of Transportation: L503

Construction Plans

1935

This sheet of highway construction plans from November 1935 provided details for a section of US Highway 59 south of Sallisaw in Sequoyah County.

Loan courtesy of Oklahoma Department of Transportation: L503

Safety Vest

Brightly colored safety vests, combined with slower driving speeds in construction zones, help protect highway construction and maintenance workers.

Loan courtesy of Oklahoma Department of Transportation: L503

Shovel

1950

This t-handle military shovel was used to turn the first spade of dirt at the groundbreaking for construction of the Turner Turnpike on December 20, 1950.

Mrs. Roy J. Turner Collection: 1975.159.016

Smudge Pot

c. 1913

Prior to the development of battery-powered safety blinkers on sawhorses, many highway departments used small, oil-burning safety pot markers to denote work zones.

Tim Potts Collection: 2006.231

1) Asphalt Core

Most roads in Oklahoma have been paved with an asphalt mixture that is 95 percent aggregate rock and 5 percent asphalt cement. Approximately 95 asphalt plants were serving Oklahoma's highway construction industry in 2015. This sample is from road work being done by Haskell-Lemon Construction Company.

2) Concrete Core

A mixture of rock and sand aggregate is mixed with Portland cement to pave roads and structures such as bridges. In 2015 more than 250 concrete plants were operating in Oklahoma, many run by Dolese Brothers Company, which provided this core sample.

3) Crushed Aggregate

In 2015 approximately 140 companies excavated, crushed, and sized rock for use in Oklahoma road construction. This sample is from the Dolese quarry at Richard Spur in Comanche County.

4) Portland Cement

Portland cement, used as the mortar to bind aggregate together in concrete, was manufactured at three plants in Oklahoma in 2015. This sample, made by Central Plains Cement, was formed into a bar and tested in a lab.

Loan courtesy of Oklahoma Department of Transportation: L503

5) Rebar

Reinforcing steel rebar has long been used in highway and bridge construction. The green epoxy coating is applied to prevent rust, greatly increasing the life of bridges. This sample was created by an epoxy coating facility in Muskogee.

6) Barbed Wire

Thousands of miles of highway right-of-way in rural Oklahoma is protected by barbed wire fencing. This sample is from Oklahoma Steel and Wire.

7) Fused Bead of Portland Cement

To be tested for compliance with specifications, Portland cement is fused into pellets and scanned by x-ray fluorescent lab equipment. In 2015 there were more than 75 labs in Oklahoma serving the highway industry.

8) Safety Sign Sheeting

Highway reflective material has long been used to make road signs more visible at night. This sample is from Action Safety Supply Company.

Loan courtesy of Oklahoma Department of Transportation: L503

Lee Way Motor Freight

Whit Lee, another entrepreneur from western Oklahoma, started a bus line in 1932 along Route 66 traveling each way from his home in Clinton. He quickly

expanded to trucking and acquired enough permits after World War II to create one of the nation's largest over-the-road freight lines. His sons, Bob and Stanley, ran the transportation giant until 1976, when they sold to Pepsico. During their last year of management, the company generated revenue of \$115 million.

Lee Way Museum Collection: 2001.075.006, .009, .028, .032

Frank Swindle Collection: 2005.028.009

Frank Swindle Collection: 2006.149.001.2-.3

Loan courtesy of Barbara Jirous: L478

Groendyke Transport

Harold C. Groendyke, whose parents had homesteaded land in the Oklahoma Panhandle, took advantage of a growing highway system in 1932 when he started hauling gasoline with one truck. The original headquarters office was in Beaver, but he moved to Enid to be closer to refineries. His son, John D. Groendyke, expanded the business from coast to coast. In 2014 his truck drivers hauled 420,000 loads for manufacturers of chemical, petroleum, and bulk producers.

Loan courtesy of John Groendyke: L501

Bob Blackburn Collection: 2008.017.002.1

Cash and Carry

OTASCO

Brothers Sam, Maurice, and Herman Sanditen, Lithuanian Jewish immigrants, founded Oklahoma Tire and Supply Company (OTASCO) to operate a garage and sell automobile supplies. Their first store opened in Okmulgee in 1918, followed soon by stores in Henryetta and Tulsa, where they established the company's headquarters. Initially they specialized in selling gasoline, tires, and automotive accessories, but out of necessity expanded to consumer products such as vacuum cleaners, radios, appliances, and toys during the 1930s. They also franchised the OTASCO brand to independent owners and served as the exclusive wholesaler. OTASCO was sold to McCrory Corporation in 1960 and by 1962 the company operated more than 600 stores in 11 states.

Loan courtesy of Michael J. Sanditen: L472

Loan courtesy of Wilfred Sanditen: L473

OHS Collections: 2015.199, 2015.200

Sharpe Dry Goods

Fan

Long before central air conditioning, hand-held fans were popular advertising tools for businesses.

Sewing Supplies Case

To use this sewing notions case, turn the center dial to make your selection, open the door, and “voila!” this unique dispenser makes your purchase effortless.

Loan courtesy of Donna and Logan Sharpe: L480

TG&Y

TG&Y put their brand name on hundreds of products, including everything from televisions to toys, sewing notions to office supplies.

Loan courtesy of Chisholm Trail Museum: L469

Jeff Briley Collection: 2001.004.004.2

Terry White Collection: 2010.051

OHS Collections: 2015.198

OHS Collections: 2015.202

Shopping Cart

1937

Sylvan Goldman introduced the grocery shopping cart in 1937 at his Humpty Dumpty supermarket chain in Oklahoma City.

Goldman constructed the first shopping cart, basing his design on that of a wooden folding chair. He later manufactured the carts at the Folding Carrier Company.

The invention did not catch on immediately. After hiring models to push his new invention around his store and demonstrate its utility, his folding-style shopping carts became extremely popular.

S. N. Goldman Collection: 1973.080.001

Parking Meter

1935

The world's first parking meter, Park-O-Meter No. 1, was installed on the southeast corner of First St. and Robinson Ave. in Oklahoma City on July 16, 1935.

The brainchild of Carl C. Magee, owner of the *Oklahoma News*, his invention was in response to a chamber of commerce request to address a lack of sufficient parking for the rapidly increasing number of automobiles crowding into the downtown business district each day.

Magee came up with the Park-o-Meter. It was manufactured and installed by Oklahoma City's Dual Parking Meter Company.

Dual Parking Meter Company Collection: 04577

B. C. Clark's Watch Inspector

From humble beginnings as "The Big Watch Jeweler" in Purcell, Indian Territory, B. C. Clark has grown to become Oklahoma's oldest and most successful purveyor of fine jewelry.

Starting with his first shop in Purcell and continuing after the move to Oklahoma City, B. C. Clark carefully nurtured his business relationship with the railroad companies for the sale and inspection of watches. Railroad workers would buy a watch on an installment plan, but the payments were withheld from paychecks and sent to the store by the railroad company. Additional revenue was generated on a predetermined schedule as the workers had the watches checked for accuracy.

Included here is a watch sold by B. C. Clark, a copy of Clark's original business card, check stubs tracking payments, inspection forms collected by the railroad companies, and rail passes issued to Clark.

Loan courtesy of the Clark Family: L482

KTVY Collection: 1989.066.021

C. R. Anthony's Accessories

Specialized accessories for C. R. Anthony's employees included branded jackets, neckties, and suspenders.

Bob Anthony Collection: 2001.237.047, .052, .058

FastBak Brand

FastBak shoes were an exclusive C. R. Anthony's brand.

Bob Anthony Collection: 2001.237.002, .003

Stock Certificate

1934

Stock certificate from the early days of the C. R. Anthony Company.

Bob Anthony Collection : 2001.237.089

Map

1986

This map was used by the C. R. Anthony Company to identify store locations and area managers, which are represented by the different colored pins.

Bob Anthony Collection : 2001.237.002

License Plate

1973

This specialty license plate celebrates the 51st anniversary of the C. R. Anthony Company.

Loan courtesy of Bob Anthony: L454

Calculator and Mirror

1980s

This solar powered calculator is a replica of the Anthony's credit card. It and the purse mirror are small but powerful advertising tools given to C. R. Anthony's customers.

Bob Anthony Collection: 2001.237.064, .065

Boy Scout Uniform Ad

1935

C. R. Anthony's was an official outfitter for Boy Scout uniforms.

Charles Wilson Collection: 201.185

Zebco Fishing Equipment

1950-90

Zebco manufactures a wide variety of fishing reels and poles, as seen here. The "De-Liar" fish scale is a must for every honest fisherman.

Zebco Corporation Collection: 1993.068.001

OHS Collections: 2007.119

Karl White Collection: 2008.059.010-.012, .055

Starr Lumber Sign

1909-44

This sign is from the original Starr Lumber, started by W. W. Starr in Alva in 1909.

Loan courtesy of Richard Ryerson: L491

Starr Lumber Advertising

The bank, bottle caps, and memo books were advertising giveaways for customers of Starr Lumber.

Loan courtesy of Richard Ryerson: L491

Hotel Bell

Restoring the historic Hotel Bell in Alva was a labor of love for the descendants of W. W. Starr.

Loan courtesy of Richard Ryerson: L491

Ozarka Water Dispensers

1910-40

Ozarka traces its roots in Oklahoma City back to 1907.

The tall water cooler on display has a middle compartment that held ice to cool the water.

The large glass jug in the wooden crate is called a tilter. Rather than having to lift the jug to dispense water, the whole assembly tilts on the metal frame.

Loan courtesy of Eureka Water: L467

Cain's Ballroom

Little Wing Productions

1977–84

Larry Shaeffer, owner of Little Wing Productions, purchased Cain's Ballroom in 1978. After a year of renovations, it reopened with Elvin Bishop as the headliner, signaling a new direction for the venue.

Loan courtesy of Scott Munz: RD

Rick Alan West Collection: 2009.074.041, .042

Bob Wills and his Texas Playboys

Bob Wills and his Texas Playboys were regular performers at Cain's Ballroom in Tulsa. The photo shows the band with its new touring bus in front of Cain's. Bob Wills was awarded the Grammy for Lifetime Achievement in 2007.

Bob Wills Collection: 2011.024.003, .011, .012, .116, .125, .189

Floor Board

1924

The signature maple dance floor of the Cain's Dance Academy, now the Cain's Ballroom, is said to be spring-loaded, giving dancers the sensation of "rocking and rolling" with the beat.

Cain's Ballroom Collection: 2009.033

Brady Theater Tickets

2003–06

Completed in 1914, the Brady Theater was originally designed as a municipal auditorium and convention hall.

It has undergone many renovations over the decades and has showcased famous performers from all genres.

The venue has been given several nicknames by locals, including "Old Lady of Brady."

Rick Alan West Collection: 2009.074.043, .046

Bob Wills Gear

1950–75

The famous white cowboy hat worn by Bob Wills was purchased at the Johnnie Lee Wills Western Shop in Tulsa.

The boots are black crocodile leather with white stitching.

Bob Wills Collection: 2011.024.001, .056, .078, .125, .186

Sex Pistols

1978

In January 1978 the British band the Sex Pistols conducted an infamous and brief tour of America, mostly playing venues in the South. Tulsa's Cain's Ballroom was one of the seven venues that the group played. During that visit Sid Vicious punched a hole in the backstage wall, a story that has become part of Cain's lore. The Sex Pistols broke up after these American concerts, which adds to the mystique of these often chaotic shows.

Loan courtesy of Scott Munz: RD

Emerging Markets

Unicycle

1950–60

Kinzie Industries manufactured and sold 20-inch and 24-inch unicycles. During local parades in the 1950s and 1960s Wayne Kinzie often rode a seven-foot unicycle that he made.

Loan courtesy of Wayne and Beverly Kinzie: L479

Parts and Services Catalog

Kinzie Industries printed its own brochures and parts catalogs. The Kinzie family, including Wayne and Beverly and their children, Paul, Mark, Tim, and

Teresa, worked to assemble the catalogs. Located in the university town of Alva, the company was a major employer of college students. The company sent out monthly mailings to customers with a special of some sort. On display is a company catalog for parts and services for helicopters.

Loan courtesy of Wayne and Beverly Kinzie: L479

Shipping Crate Panel

Kinzie Industries and its plastics division, Plane Plastics, developed a national and international clientele. The company provided parts and made repairs for customers in all 50 states and in 23 foreign countries. This wooden shipping crate panel illustrates the international scope of the company's business. The return address shows this customer was from the South Pacific island country of Palau.

Loan courtesy of Wayne and Beverly Kinzie: L479

Tractor Radio Assembly

1950s

Wayne Kinzie spent hundreds of hours as a young man driving tractors for area farmers. This was monotonous work, so he listened to the radio. Because none were available to buy, he designed a case for mounting a car radio on the tractor's back wheel fender. By the mid-1950s Wayne was building radio cases, fitting them with used car radios, and selling them to farmers for their tractors and other farm machinery. The income from this enterprise contributed to the initial start of Kinzie Industries.

Loan courtesy of Wayne and Beverly Kinzie: L479

Cousteau Helicopter Tail Boom Section

1980s

Jacques Cousteau, the internationally acclaimed underwater explorer, was a client of Kinzie Industries during the 1980s. He shipped his helicopter to Kinzie headquarters in Alva for repairs that included restoration of a damaged tail boom. Here is a section of the damaged Cousteau helicopter tail boom that was replaced.

Loan courtesy of Wayne and Beverly Kinzie: L479

Helicopter Oil Filler Kit

1960s

During the 1960s Kinzie Industries developed this Hughes helicopter oil filler kit to solve a problem. As Wayne Kinzie said, "You had to be a contortionist to add oil for the helicopter's engine." His company devised a customized system that attached to the side of the helicopter by the cockpit door, making it much easier to add oil for the engine.

Loan courtesy of Wayne and Beverly Kinzie: L479

Plastic and Aluminum Manufactured Parts

Kinzie Industries began manufacturing Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)-approved plastic and aluminum replacement parts for airplanes and helicopters in 1976, eventually producing more than 3,000 different items. The company focused on making parts that were overpriced, rarely available, or older-model, thus hard to get from the manufacturer. Customers could talk directly to company personnel and get direct answers. Parts on display are:

- 1) Air Vent Fairing
- 2) Door Fairing
- 3) Floor Heat Vent
- 4) Tail Boom Saddle
- 5) Tail Boom Attach Fitting
- 6) Horizontal Stabilizer

Some of these parts had a service life established by the FAA. When the service life expired, the part had to be replaced.

Loan courtesy of Wayne and Beverly Kinzie: L479

Manhattan Construction

The E Pennant hanging above was presented to Manhattan Construction Company for outstanding service to the nation during World War II. A page of the blueprints saved by Manhattan illustrates the details used to build more than a thousand structures at Camp Gruber.

The hard hat and badge were used by a Manhattan supervisor when the firm constructed AT&T Stadium, home of the Dallas Cowboys.

Loan courtesy of Manhattan Construction: L489
Mrs. Reuben W. McVey Collection: 2001.057.009

Camp Gruber

c. 1940s

The outbreak of World War II in Europe in September 1939 prompted President Franklin Roosevelt to declare a limited national emergency and step up military preparedness efforts.

Camp Gruber played a big part in that effort. During the course of World War II, Camp Gruber provided training to infantry, field artillery, and tank destroyer units that went on to fight in Europe.

The objects on display here are examples of equipment that would have been used by soldiers training at Camp Gruber.

Johnston Murray Collection: 1993.020.010

OHS Collections: 1994.100.007

Department of Defense Collection: 1995.191.006

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.123.1.1

Richard and Mary Houston Collection: 2014.040.019.1

Kimray Recording Equipment

1960–90

Garman Kimmell worked with A. P. Van Master to create state-of-the-art recording devices to tape, edit, and produce recordings of the Oklahoma City Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestras, using only his own resources.

Loan courtesy of Kimray, Inc.: L471

Meyer Moran

Meyer Moran was a successful independent oilman in 1945 when he purchased this valise. He used it for 34 years until his death in 1979.

The Louis Jacob lease in Hughes County was drilled in 1920. The lease was acquired by the Meyer Moran Oil Company around 1940.

These gold oil pump cuff links were worn with pride by Meyer Moran who arrived in Oklahoma in 1918 as an Eastern European Jewish immigrant who could not speak English, then became a highly respected independent oilman.

Loan courtesy of Melvin Moran: L490

Name Plate

Garman Kimmell, Kimray's self-coined "chief developer," began his creative process with a simple idea that he then translated into sketches. Next came a wooden model, a metal prototype, and then the final product.

Loan courtesy of Kimray, Inc.: L471

Glycol Pump

1957

The Glycol Pump is a device created by Garman Kimmell that eliminates the leakage of glycol oil. This was the first and only device of its kind and changed the way the industry dehydrated natural gas.

Loan courtesy of Kimray, Inc.: L471

Back Pressure Regulator

1951

The three-inch SGT-Back Pressure Regulator revolutionized the oil and gas industry. It provides an improved pilot control assembly for pressure regulating devices that is adjustable, compensating for variations in the manufactured parts.

Loan courtesy of Kimray, Inc.: L471

Low Pressure Release Valve

1953

Also known as the Treater Valve, it was created for emulsion treaters, water knockouts, and gun barrels. It also can be used for pressure, atmospheric, or vacuum operation.

Loan courtesy of Kimray, Inc.: L471

Slant Nose Bit

1988

The Ditch Witch slant nose bit became the first device to effectively install pipe and cable in small-scale, fluid-assisted boring applications underground.

The technology breakthrough was recognized by a US patent in 1988 and inaugurated the era of horizontal, directional drilling that allows operators to dig underneath driveways, sidewalks, and other surface structures with improved guidance, control, and aim over long distances.

Ditch Witch Collection: 2015.264

Ditch Witch Trencher Gear Box
1951

Ed Malzahn, founder of Ditch Witch, invented a planetary gear box for small trenchers that could move a trencher at one speed and power the digging chain at another speed. The design consisted of two “sun gears” combined with three “planet gears” that could easily fit within a compact trencher. Malzahn also designed a shift plate that allowed the gear box to become a direct drive, a design that has not been modified significantly since its invention. From 1957 to 1981 the patented gear box was used on M-series trenchers, which, according to Malzahn, built his company.

Russ Sadler Collection: 1976.166

Dividends of Cowboy Culture
Movie Tickets
c. 1950s

The roll of movie tickets is from the Jewel Theater that operated in Oklahoma City from 1931 to the late 1970s.

Program
1960

The world premiere for the movie *Cimarron*, based on a novel by Edna Ferber, was held in December 1960 at the Midwest Theatre in Oklahoma City.

Lobby Cards
1948–56

These original lobby cards advertise movies with Oklahoma themes or actors.

Jewel Theater Collection: 2003.015.003
OHS Museum Collection: 2004.068.001.4, .002.5, .003.6
Steely Family Collection: RD2011.322.1.4.1

Revolver

1913

This revolver was used by Tom Mix, the iconic cowboy actor from Oklahoma.

Holster

1950

The hand-tooled leather holster was used by actor and country music vocalist Jimmy Wakely, one of the last singing cowboys.

Tom Mix Collection: 1977.097.205

Inez Wakely Collection: 1992.204.003

Chaps

1960–80

These are “rodeo pick-up man” chaps used by Beutler and Son Rodeo Company. It is the pick-up man’s responsibility to make sure rodeo animals are safely guided out of the arena after the cowboy’s ride. As the largest rodeo stock contractors in the world, headquartered in Elk City, Beutler and Son provided livestock for rodeos all over the country. They also provided entertainment, such as rodeo clowns.

Loan courtesy of Randy Beutler: L493

Bareback Rigging

c. 1940s–50s

Charley Beals of Veach Saddlery in Tulsa made this custom bareback rigging used in rodeo competitions. The rigging is stamped with the FR brand on one side and the Rocking N brand on the other.

Belt Buckle

1977

Designed by Charley Beals of Veach Saddlery. It is solid brass with a design of tooled leather with a roped edging.

Veach Saddlery Collection: 2006.064.004, .005, .006

Business Cards

1946–85

Business cards from Veach Saddlery located in Tulsa.

Book

1994

Imogene Veach Beals, daughter of company founder Monroe Veach, wrote this history of Veach Saddlery entitled *Boots and Saddles*.

Veach Saddlery Collection: 2006.064.002, .003

Oklahoma Centennial Saddle

2007

The Oklahoma Centennial Saddle was crafted by renowned Oklahoma saddle maker John D. Rule. Rule developed a reputation for building custom saddles for rodeo competitors, and from 1990 to 1999 he built the World Champion trophy saddles for the Professional Cowboy Rodeo Association.

The Centennial Saddle is inscribed with “Oklahoma Centennial 07” on both sides, commemorating Oklahoma’s 100th birthday in 2007.

Josephine Freede Collection: 2007.146.001

Leather Embosser

1945–49

This leather embosser was used to make leather belts by Trego’s Westwear in Woodward.

Loan courtesy of Terry Trego: L488

White Leather Coat

1950s

This white leather coat with cowhide trim was worn by Lovilla Trego.

Child's Coat, Cowhide Beret

1940–59

This child's fringed coat and smart cowhide beret are examples of the diversity of quality western wear produced by Trego's Westwear.

Loan courtesy of Terry Trego: L488

101 Ranch Vest and Chaps

1932

When 8-year-old C. D. Luke visited the 101 Ranch in 1932, his father ordered this vest and chaps set for him. The leather came from cattle raised on the 101, where the hide was tanned onsite and manufactured into saddles, tack, and tourist souvenirs like this.

C. D. Luke Collection: 1997.084.001-.002

Pawhuska Roundup Club Shirt

1950

Every town of any size had a local rodeo, and by the late 1930s the sport's tremendous popularity prompted the establishment of numerous round-up clubs. These organizations provided grassroots support for amateur rodeos and developed a host of riding and roping contests from which sprang numerous Oklahoma rodeo champions. Perhaps the most famous of these contests is the International Cavalcade. Held at Pawhuska each year since 1947, it attracts as many as 75 round-up clubs and thousands of spectators to its amateur rodeo.

Luann Sewell Waters Collection: 2009.031

OHS Research Division

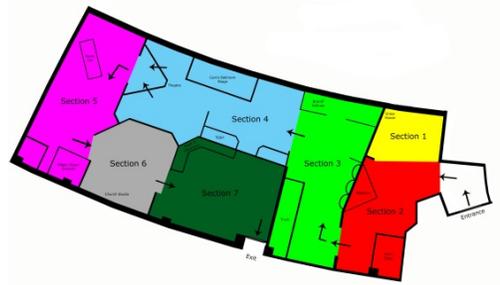
The Oklahoma Roundup Magazine

1946

The Oklahoma Roundup magazine was published monthly "in the interest of rodeo and roundup club activities in Oklahoma and neighboring states." Editors Bill Hoge and George Ketcham considered amateur round-up clubs an efficient method to curb juvenile delinquency.

OHS Research Division

Section 5



Chasing Consumers Root Beer Dispenser

c. 1960

Triple AAA Root Beer not only sold root beer by the bottle or mug, but they also made and sold root beer concentrate and the equipment for dispensing it. This dispenser, sitting atop a cooling unit, was manufactured by Triple AAA Root Beer.

OHS Collections: 2013.035

Triple AAA Root Beer Tray c. 1960

Triple AAA Root Beer's iconic "thirst station" in the shape of a barrel is displayed on this serving tray.

Roy Rochau Collection: 2006.139.010, .004

Triple AAA Root Beer Collection: 2010.082.001, .003

Dairy Boy Ledger and Checkbook c. 1958

This ledger and checkbook were used at Marvin Jirous' first restaurant, Dairy Boy, located in Fairview.

Loan courtesy of Barbara Jirous: L478

Beverly's Chicken in the Rough c. 1960-80

The iconic Chicken in the Rough rooster is emblazoned on the dishes, menus, and napkins that are sought-after collectibles today. The finger bowls, matchbooks, and postcards seen below are especially popular with collectors.

OHS Collections: 1999.039.012, .016, .017

Lillian Larwig Collection: 2005.119.021

Billie Loshbaugh Collection: 2006.029.008, .010

Archie Napier Collection: 2012.002

OHS Collections: 2015.007.003, .004, .006

DeAnn Parham Collection: 2015.241.001-.010

Sonic Pants and Jacket

1973

These unusual pants list the names of the members of the board of directors of Sonic, Inc., in 1973.

The jacket was worn by Sonic carhops in the 1970s.

Loan courtesy of Barbara Jirous: L478

Skates

c. 1990s

Every year, Sonic employees are invited to participate in the Sonic Skate-Off, a national contest to showcase their skating skills.

Loan courtesy of Sonic Corporation: L481

Kids Meal Packaging

c. 1980

These examples of packaging for Sonic Kids Meals were issued before the Wacky Pack Kids campaign.

Loan courtesy of Sonic Corporation: L481

Wacky Pack Kids

c. 1995

Meet the Wacky Pack Kids: Cherrie, Molly, Pete, and Junior.

Tot Toy

2007

The Silver Plush Tot was issued for the state centennial in 2007 and was available only at Oklahoma Sonics.

Loan courtesy of Sonic Corporation: L481

Peppermint Tot

2007

The Peppermint Plush Tot was part of Sonic's Tots on Parade line of toys for kids.

Loan courtesy of Sonic Corporation: L481

Train

1997

This train is the second in a series of fourteen issued by Sonic at Thanksgiving and Christmas time every year from 1996 to 2008.

Loan courtesy of Sonic Corporation: L481

Sonic Sandwich Bag

To reduce overhead while generating income through franchising, Troy Smith and Charlie Pappé worked with Cardinal Paper Company to print, distribute, and track sandwich bags for the growing chain of Sonics in the 1960s and 1970s. After counting the number of bags used each month, Cardinal billed the franchisees, combined all of the revenue, and forwarded a check to Smith. Originally, each sandwich sold generated two cents in royalties.

Loan courtesy of Sonic Corporation: L478

Sonic Intercoms

When Charlie Pappé furnished the equipment for his new franchisee Marvin Jirous, he provided this intercom that had been salvaged from a nurses' station in Oklahoma City's Baptist Hospital. Notice the well-worn wood insert on the left that was used to clear the board. Like his mentor, Jirous stretched every penny and replaced the original plastic insert several times. A later version of the time-saving intercom is displayed above.

Loan courtesy of Barbara Jirous: L478

OHS Collections: 2005.019

Sonic Celebrates

1995–2003

Sonic celebrated its 25th and 50th anniversaries with creative and fun giveaways.

Loan courtesy of Barbara Jirous: L478

Loan courtesy of Sonic Corporation: L481

Marvin Jirous Collection: 2005.100.020, .027, .019

Clock Sign

This sign was used at the Alva Sonic.

Loan courtesy of Barbara Jirous : L478

Marvin Jirous Nametag

1970–80

In 1967 Marvin Jirous was recruited by Sonic founder Troy Smith to head his supply division. Jirous became president of the company in 1973 and guided Sonic through a period of explosive growth until 1980.

Marvin Jirous Collection: 2005.100.029

Dodson's Cafeteria

1952–2000

Dodson's Cafeteria was a home away from home for many Oklahoma City residents in its 48 years of business—40 of those in the same location.

It was not unusual for the cafeteria to host a couple's engagement party and then, 25 years later, host their anniversary celebration. The Rotary Club met there every Friday for 48 years.

The coin changer, matchbook, ashtray, and pin are fond reminders of the good meals and good friends found at Dodson's.

Loan courtesy of Charles Dodson: L486

Love's Country Store Sign

1973

In 1973, just as outdoor advertising was changing from neon lighting to backlit fluorescent, the Arrow Sign Company in Lawton designed, fabricated, and installed a new sign for one of Tom Love's growing chain of Country Stores. Many more signs followed quickly, including larger signs for the interstate travel stops. For this exhibit, Arrow Sign pulled out the archived plans and made a new sign identical to the original. Arrow Sign, created in 1955, is now managed by the second generation and is active in southwest Oklahoma and north Texas.

The Tulsa Mountains

1979

The Tulsa Mountains became a "theater of the mind" for listeners to John Erling—Erling in the Morning—on 740 KRMG in Tulsa. John referred to the Oklahoma hills as the Tulsa Mountains, a name that led to some fun controversy. Part of the audience understood the satire, while other listeners were in serious disbelief that Tulsa had mountains. Two local musicians added to the lore by composing and recording the song "The Tulsa Mountains," leading some listeners to believe that perhaps there really were mountains in Tulsa!

John Erling Collection: 2015.244.001-.002

Claussen's Cafeteria Menu and Bell

1930s

Claussen's Dinner Bell Cafeteria was located in downtown Oklahoma City in the heyday of cafeteria dining that started in the 1920s.

Jack R. Williams Collection: 1989.265.007

OHS Collections: 2015.021.107

Lady Classen Cafeteria Plate

1970

Lady Classen Cafeteria diners ate in style on dishes of Wedgewood bone china made in England.

Carl Sadler Collection: 1996.099.015

Love's Sign Drawing

1981

This is the original drawing of a sign designed for Love's Country Stores by Arrow Sign Company.

Loan courtesy of Arrow Sign Company: L468

Memo Pad

c. 1960

This memo pad is from Cherry's Cafeteria, a popular local eatery located in northeast Oklahoma City in the 1950s and '60s.

OHS Collections: 2014.024.198

Visor

c. 1980

This visor is from Hollie's '50s & '60s Club & Diner in Oklahoma City. The diner's mascot was a six-foot-tall pink pig wearing blue overalls.

OHS Collections: 2015.007.001

Liebmann Ice Picks and Bags

c. 1960-80

The Liebmanns were Oklahoma's ice pioneers, building the territory's first ice-making plant in Sulphur in 1902.

Guy Liebmann Collection: 2006.011.001-.004

Michael's Cafeteria Postcard

c. 1950

Michael's Cafeteria was a popular stop along Route 66 in Tulsa.

Mahala Baxter Collection: 2012.100.171

Frontiers of Health Care **Nazih Zuhdi Transplant Institute**

Dr. Zuhdi founded the Integris Baptist Medical Center Oklahoma Transplant Institute in 1984. Renamed the Nazih Zuhdi Transplant Institute in his honor in 1999, its ground-breaking work is ongoing.

In 1963 Dr. Zuhdi performed the first open heart surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass at Baptist Hospital. Some selected innovations from 1963–96 include:

- First aortic replacement in Oklahoma
- First stabilized porcine valve in a human in the United States
- First human to human heart transplant in Oklahoma
- First human to human heart-lung transplant in Oklahoma
- First human to human lung transplant in Oklahoma
- First piggyback, two heart transplant

“We were the first [community hospital in the world] to do open heart surgery, the first hospital [in the world] to cool internally with the Zuhdi heat exchanger, and the first [in the world] to use a non-hemic prime in our heart-lung machine, producing total hemodilution. On top of that we produced an artificial heart and several other experiments . . . but I knew what was going on was revolutionary. Visitors from all over the world were coming to Mercy [hospital].”

-Sister Mary Alvera, quoted in
Mercy Hospital by Jane Fried

Total Intentional Hemodilution and the Double Helix

One of Dr. Zuhdi’s most important discoveries was the process of total intentional hemodilution. He modified the Dewall-Lillehei Heart Lung machine by introducing Zuhdi’s Inner Helix, named Zuhdi’s Double Vision by Dr. Richard Dewall, for the purpose of introducing temperature-controlled water to change and regulate the temperature of blood used during open heart surgery.

This innovation greatly reduced the amount of blood required. When combined with the process of priming the heart-lung machine with sugar water, the result was total intentional hemodilution to perform open heart surgeries and heart and lung transplant surgeries. Total intentional hemodilution dramatically increased the accessibility and success of open heart surgery and heart-lung transplants. The first operation to use this process occurred on February 25, 1960, at Mercy Hospital in Oklahoma City.

Dr. Nazih Zuhdi and his two colleagues, Dr. Allen Greer and Dr. John Carey, operated on Terry Gene Nix, a seven-year-old from Broken Bow, Oklahoma, whose heart was failing him.

The use of total intentional hemodilution spread around the world, impacting millions of people worldwide. This process is estimated to be used at least 2,000 times per day around the world.

“Zuhdi Machine” Replica

2005 replica of 1959–60 machines

This replica of the “Zuhdi Machine” was produced in 2005 by Mercy Hospital engineers Dwight Shrum and Charles Hawkins from the original papers of Dr. Nazih Zuhdi. The replica was blessed by Sister Rose E. Power and Sister Fran Schaapveld.

Zuhdi-Richie Bypass Heart

1963–64

This artificial bypass heart is the only surviving example of its type in the world.

In 1963 and 1964, Mercy hospital supported the work of Dr. Zuhdi and his team in the development of a ground-breaking mechanical bypass heart. Engineer and colleague Lt. Commander Clark Richie, USN (retired) worked closely with Dr. Zuhdi in developing the engineering aspects of this successful bypass heart now known as the Zuhdi-Richie Bypass Heart.

Dr. Nazih Zuhdi Collection: 2004.109.001

Nazih Zuhdi: Private Papers and Personal Portraits; Volume 1 1950-1965

By Brooks Barr, Ph.D.

Editor: Gini Moore Campbell

Associate Editor: Annette McMichael Zuhdi

Editorial Assistance: Rose Lane

Published by the Oklahoma Heritage Association; 2014

The Life of Nazih Zuhdi: Uncharted Voyage of a Heart

By: Brooks Barr Ph.D.

Editor: Gini Moore Campbell

Associate Editor: Annette McMichael Zuhdi

Published by: The Oklahoma Heritage Society; 2005

World Who's Who in Science: A biographical Dictionary of Notable Scientists from Antiquity to the Present

Editor: Allen G. Debus

Associate Editors: Ronald S. Calinger and Edward J. Collins

Managing Editor: Stephen J. Kennedy

1968

This volume of the world's most notable scientists features world changing figures including Dr. Nazih Zuhdi, Sir Isaac Newton, and Galileo.

Stabilized porcine aortic valve

1988-1990

Dr. Nazih Zuhdi Collection

2015.286

"We were the first [community hospital in the world] to do open heart surgery, the first hospital [in the world] to cool internally with the Zuhdi heat exchanger, and the first [in the world] to use a non-hemic prime in our heart-lung machine, producing total hemodilution. On top of that we produced an artificial heart and several other experiments . . . but I knew what was going on was revolutionary. Visitors from all over the world were coming to Mercy [hospital]."

-Sister Mary Alvera, quoted in
Mercy Hospital by Jane Fried

Total Intentional Hemodilution and the Double Helix

One of Dr. Zuhdi's most important discoveries was the process of total intentional hemodilution. He chose to use and modify the Dewall-Lillehei Heart Lung Machine partially due to its flexibility and ease of modification. He modified the Dewall-Lillehei Heart Lung machine by introducing Zuhdi's Inner Helix, named Zuhdi's Double Vision by Dr. Richard Dewall, for the purpose of introducing temperature-controlled water to change and regulate the temperature of blood used during open heart surgery.

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The use of total intentional hemodilution spread around the world, impacting millions of people worldwide. This process is estimated to be used at least 2,000 times per day around the world.

Stabilized Porcine Replacement Heart Valve

Medical science in Europe, the United States, and around the world worked for many years to discover or create a satisfactory replacement heart valve for implantation in human hearts. Many possible solutions were considered ranging from mechanical valves to the use of various animal heart valves – none provided a consistent long term solution. Tissue compatibility problems, premature failures and transplant rejections persisted.

In 1968 Dr. Zuhdi began a ground breaking collaboration with scientist Warren Hancock, ultimately leading to a process to create a viable *stabilized* pig valve (stabilized glutaraldehyde porcine aortic valve) as a heart valve replacement. This new process offered a promising solution to the complicated problem. On March 20, 1970, using a valve manufactured by Mr. Hancock, Dr. Zuhdi, assisted by Dr. Greer and Dr. Carey implanted the first stabilized porcine aortic valve in the world at Baptist Medical Center in Oklahoma City. The implant functioned successfully in a patient for several years, a dramatic improvement over other valve replacement attempts at that time.

Since that time, tens of thousands of stabilized porcine valves have been successfully used in patients around the world. This type of valve replacement is still considered the preferred choice, particularly for older patients whose systems cannot tolerate more dramatic or invasive treatments.

Dr. Zuhdi's original modifications to the Dewall-Lillehei Heart Lung Machine occurred at 13th Street Mercy Hospital in Oklahoma City.

2005 replica of 1959–60 machine

Mercy Hospital on Memorial Road in OKC

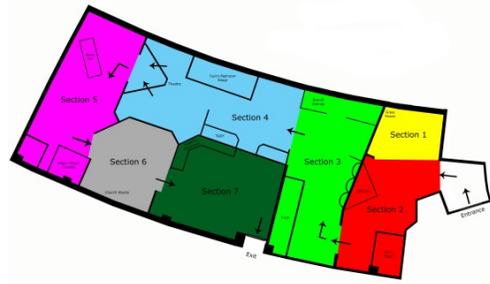
This replica of the “Zuhdi Machine” was produced in 2005 by Mercy Hospital engineers Dwight Shrum and Charles Hawkins from the original papers of Dr. Nazih Zuhdi. The replica was blessed by Sister Rose E. Power and Sister Fran Schaapveld.

Section 6

The Voice of Mass Communication

Cameras and Tower

1954–2014



E. K. Gaylord was known for having the “best toys” in his broadcast stations. This WKY color camera, manufactured by RCA, was purchased in 1954 and used on the country music show featuring Hank Thompson. The black and white KOCO camera, purchased by Cimarron Broadcasting in Enid, was used on the stage floor for *Romper Room* and the *Ida B Show*.

In 1954 KWTW-founder John Griffin installed what at that time was the world’s tallest man-made structure for his broadcast antennae north of Oklahoma City. In 2015, when the tower was taken down for safety reasons, John’s son David donated the top 10 feet of the tower with the beacon and CBS “eye” to the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Mrs. John L. Powell Collection: 1971.129

Leon Smith Collection: 2013.037.004, .006

KWTW Collection: 2015.033

Pokey and Ho-Ho’s Mailbox

1960–75

Pokey the hand puppet was used by Bill Howard on KOCO-TV’s *Ho-Ho the Clown* show. Howard used several versions of Pokey over the years. The mailbox was a set prop used on the show.

William Howard Collection: 2005.170.002

William Howard Collection: 2008.110.001

Birchall Family Collection: 2005.168.019

Briefcase

1960–75

This briefcase was part of the costume that turned Ed Birchall into Ho-Ho the Clown. An avid supporter of the Oklahoma City Zoo, Birchall often featured zoo animals on the show.

Bob Birchall Collection: 2012.044.015

Milk Carton

1960–80

Ho-Ho the Clown is seen on this school lunch milk carton saying, “Don’t clown around with drugs.”

Bob Birchall Collection: 2012.044.003

Record Player

c. 1950s

This record player belonged to WKY farm broadcasting pioneer Russell Pierson. He began his career as a county agricultural agent, and later established the largest producing certified okra seed company, Pierson Seed Farms, Inc. He also served as marketing director for the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, and that is why WKY called in the 1950s.

Pierson was the first voice on WKY radio. He started his 30-minute program with information about local goods and prices, then took calls from other markets from around the state. Pierson ended his program with local and national agricultural news, and a poem he had written himself.

He died at the age of 103 in 2015.

Loan courtesy of Eric Yandell: L512

Name Badge

1953–71

This name badge is from WKY’s *Circle 4 Ranch* show.

Mrs. William Hines Collection: 2000.113.016

Gene Allen Collection: 2015.173

WKY-TV Collection: RD1988.005

Clown Noses and Necktie

1960–80

Ed Birchall used several different types of red noses in his career as Ho-Ho the Clown.

His neckties were always colorful and different. This tie has an elastic band in the knot to make costume changes speedy.

Bob Birchall Collection: 2012.044.018
Birchall Family Collection: 2005.168.001, .003

Microphone

1930s

This microphone and call letters attachment are from WKY's early broadcast days in radio. It was the 87th licensed station in the United States and went on the air in 1922.

Foreman Scotty

1953-71

This hat and neckerchief were part of the costume worn by actor Steve Powell, who portrayed Foreman Scotty on WKY's *Circle 4 Ranch* children's show. The golden horseshoe was awarded to the lucky child who had the magic lasso land on him after the audience yelled the secret password, "Nix-o-Billy!"

Glenda Powell Collection: 2000.038.001, .004, .008, .009

Woody the Birthday Horse

1953-71

To most Oklahoma children of the 1960s, Woody the Birthday Horse was the most famous horse in the state.

Children celebrating their birthday on the *Circle 4 Ranch* show were given a special seat on Woody's back. It was the most coveted seat on the show and many Baby Boomers in Oklahoma today can claim to have once sat on Woody.

KTVY Collection: 1989.066.028

Mary Kay Place

1977

Tulsan Mary Kay Place first earned fame in the nighttime soap opera *Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman* as Loretta Haggars, an aspiring country music star. She wore this outfit on the show and for the photograph used on her first album cover.

In 1977 she won an Emmy for her performance. The Recording Academy nominated her album, *Tonite! At the Capri Lounge Loretta Haggars*, for a Grammy.

As a writer, director, musician, and actor, she continues to be one of the busiest entertainers in Hollywood with more than 130 television and movie credits through 2015.

Mary Kay Place Collection: 2004.088.003.1-.8

The Flying Chair

1960s

Danny Williams, usually joined by a professional wrestling announcer, hosted *Saturday Night Wrestling* on WKY-TV in the 1960s. After one rowdy incident when a wrestler threw a folding chair across the studio, Danny came up with a recurring sign-off to the show: "Watch out for flying chairs!" The folding chair hanging above is one of three that have survived from that studio set.

Loan courtesy of KFOR-TV: L492

3-D Danny Costume

1953-59

Danny Williams wore this costume on his WKY children's show while portraying 3-D Danny, superintendent of the Space Science Center and friend to Bazark the Robot.

Danny Williams Collection: 2006.037.001-.006

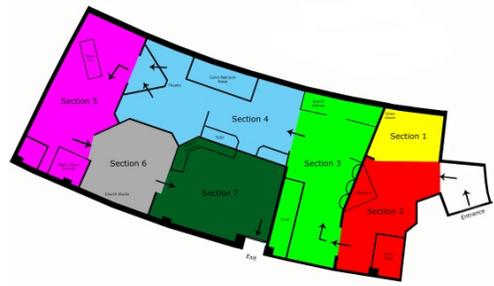
Bazark

1953-59

Bazark the Robot was a loyal friend to Dan D. Dynamo on WKY's *The Adventures of 3-D Danny*. This is a replica of the original suit worn by John Ferguson.

Section 7

Made in Oklahoma **Cleora's Kitchens** 1986



In 1986 Frank Hightower's son, Michael, published this book about food and culture through his company, Council Oak Books. Frank, who cooked several of the dishes for an author's party, kept this copy in his personal library.

Loan courtesy of Michael Hightower: L500

Michelin Man 2015

In 1969, just as radial tires were capturing a growing market share in the United States, the French company Michelin built a plant in Ardmore to make car tires. In 2015 it was one of the largest privately owned manufacturing plants in the state. Michelin's presence in Oklahoma can be seen as a continuation of French investment that began in the 1700s. Other French-owned companies that operate in Oklahoma today include:

Derichebourg Recycling (Oklahoma City); Red Roof Inn (multiple Oklahoma locations); Essilor International (Lawton); LaFarge Building Materials (Oklahoma City); Schneider Electric Square D (Oklahoma City and Tulsa); Sodexo Alliance (multiple Oklahoma locations); Air Liquide (multiple Oklahoma locations); L'Occitane Provence (Oklahoma City and Tulsa); Technogenia-Lasercarb (Oklahoma City); Bank of the West (multiple Oklahoma locations).

OHS Collections: 2015.256

Going National with Nocona Boots

In 1979 the advertising firm of Ackerman-McQueen was trying to grow beyond its local and regional footprint. Angus McQueen, who had joined the firm in 1973, pitched a bold new advertising campaign to Miss Enid Justin, owner of the Nocona Boot Company. Instead of staying with his successful regional campaign based on "Let's Rodeo," he suggested going after the urban and international markets with the image of a cowboy standing on the neck of a rattlesnake coiled around his boot. The message was "Nocona boots step on

tough customers.” After continuing with 12 prints in the series and placing the art in *Playboy* magazine, sales boomed and Miss Enid had to build a second factory to keep up with demand. Ackerman-McQueen, founded in 1939, soon had offices in San Francisco, London, Brussels, and Madrid serving customers such as Sheraton Hotels, Pizza Hut, and the government agency promoting French wine and food products.

Loan courtesy of Ackerman-McQueen: L482

The Cellar Restaurant

c. 1980

In 1964 Frank Hightower’s dream was to own the first fine dining restaurant in Oklahoma City, which at that time was known as the cafeteria capital of the country. Using the basement of his office building, he established the Cellar Restaurant and hired a young, ambitious chef named John Bennett. Hightower created an elegant setting with crystal, serving dishes, and silver, all branded with his crest, and furnishings that looked like a scene in New York. Together, Hightower and Bennett helped change the food culture of Oklahoma City.

Bennett’s chef’s jacket seen here was painted by artist Leroy Niemann. The omelet pan was the first one designed by Julia Child and was used by Bennett at the Cellar.

Loan courtesy of John Bennett: L460

Loan courtesy of the Hightower Family: L500

Dale Rogers Training Center

The DRTC began in 1953 as a school for children with developmental disabilities and has since become the largest vocational training and employment center for people with disabilities in Oklahoma. The center was named in honor of celebrity Dale Evans Rogers whose book, *Angel Unaware*, about the short life of her daughter Robin who was born with Down syndrome, brought awareness and sympathy to the plight of the disabled. The Rogers family donated Robin’s things to the DRTC, including her baby shoes.

Loan courtesy of Dale Rogers Training Center: L470

Salt Block

2015

In 1988 Cargill Corporation began salt production on the site of the old Blackmon Salt Company near Freedom. Using the sun and wind to dry the naturally available salt brine, Cargill makes salt for water softening, industrial use, and cattle nutrients. In 2014 the Freedom facility produced 185,000 tons of finished products.

OHS Collections: EP

Sabolich Prosthesis

2010–15

This below-knee prosthesis made by Scott Sabolich Prosthetics and Research features Re-Flex Shock with EVO. The composite spring in this prosthetic foot provides optimal shock absorption that reduces impact, thus enhancing control and comfort for the wearer. The top of the prosthesis is customizable to reflect the personality of the user. This model features a world map with a star over Oklahoma with rays extending to Sabolich service locations.

Scott Sabolich Prosthetics and Research Collection: 2015.227

McBride Artificial Hip Joint

1951

This prototype metallic femoral head prosthesis for the hip joint was created and patented by pioneer orthopedic surgeon Dr. Earl D. McBride in 1951. The design, with updated materials, remains in use today.

Loan courtesy of Dr. Brock Schnebel: L474

Pente Game

1970s

Pente, a revised version of the Japanese game *ninuki-renju*, was created by Hideaway employee and Oklahoma State University student Gary Gabrel. Gabrel began his own marketing company that sold several million sets of the game. He sold Pente to Parker Brothers in 1984.

Gary Gabrel Collection: 2004.093.001.1-10

Big League City

Allie Reynolds' New York Yankees Uniform

c. 1947–54

Allie Reynolds pitched 13 years in Major League Baseball, winning 182 games and seven World Series. After he retired from the sport, he became a successful Oklahoma City businessman, founding the Atlas Mud Company and Reynolds Petroleum. In 1978 he saved the minor league Oklahoma City 89ers from relocating to Illinois when he helped purchase the team and became its president. Reynolds also played a major role in the creation of Red Earth, Inc., and the festival.

Loan courtesy of the Oklahoma Sports Hall of Fame: L494

Oklahoma City Dodgers

2015

The Oklahoma City Dodgers are the minor league, Triple-A affiliate of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

The team was originally known as the Oklahoma City 89ers from 1962 to 1997 and the Oklahoma City RedHawks from 1998 to 2014.

The Dodgers bought the team after the 2014 season and renamed it the Oklahoma City Dodgers

OKC Dodgers Collection: 2015.197

Oklahoma City 89ers and RedHawks

1997–98

Oklahoma City went five years without a minor league baseball team until Houston established their minor league team in the community in 1962. The Oklahoma City 89ers, named to honor the 1889 Land Run during which the city was founded, played under that name until 1997, when they changed to the Oklahoma RedHawks. During the era of the 89ers, the parent clubs of the Triple-A team included the Houston Colt .45s, Cleveland Indians, Philadelphia Phillies, and the Texas Rangers.

Oklahoma RedHawks Collection: 1997.171.001, .002, .013

Oklahoma City Blazers

1996–2009

The Oklahoma City Blazers formed under the Central Hockey League in 1992. For the next 17 years the Blazers would lead the league in attendance, averaging 9,200 spectators per game.

Bob Funk, founder of Express Employment Professionals, owned the Blazers through a subsidiary called Express Sports. In 2009 the Blazers ceased operations and the Oklahoma City Barons were established in the American Hockey League. In 2015, the Barons relocated to California under a new name.

Tom Hedglen Collection: 2010.024.001

Century Martial Arts

1985–2013

Century Martial Arts Supply transformed the martial arts industry forever. The idea of taking quality materials and creating affordable equipment was imperative for the growth of the industry.

The Body Opponent Bag (B.O.B.), trademarked in 1996, was a landmark product for Century.

The Brazilian Jujitsu uniform is called a Spider Monkey, used specifically in grappling martial arts.

Loan courtesy of Century Martial Arts: L496

Tulsa Oilers Hat

1998

The Tulsa Oilers are a professional ice hockey team based in Tulsa.

Tulsa has previously had several other hockey teams named the Oilers. The original Oilers joined the five-team American Hockey Association as an expansion team in 1928. Their first home game was January 1, 1929, against the Duluth Hornets.

This hat is a reproduction of the one worn during the 1972–76 seasons.

Wayne McCombs Collection: 1998.085.003

Commemorative Brick

1995

This brick is from the groundbreaking for the Oklahoma City 89ers stadium, now known as the Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark. The new stadium replaced the long-standing home of the team, All Sports Stadium at the Oklahoma City Fairgrounds, which was closed in 1997 and demolished in 2005.

Rick Moore Collection: 2014.168.005

Television Ad Cards

1959–60

During the 1959–60 Oklahoma City 89ers season, the team advertised on KOCO television. During live shows, producers would hold these cards in front of the camera to sell tickets to the baseball games.

Louise Howard Collection: RD2015.225

Tulsa Drillers Radio

c. 1986

In 1977, after the Tulsa Oilers baseball team relocated to New Orleans, the Lafayette Drillers were moved to Tulsa. The Texas Rangers served as the parent club to the Tulsa Drillers until 2002. From 2003 until 2014 the Drillers were a Double-A affiliate with the Colorado Rockies. Presently the team plays under the umbrella of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Loan courtesy of Elizabeth Bass: L506

Whitewater Kayak

2015

The Oklahoma Boathouse District is a success story for public-private partnerships. Following the revitalization of the Oklahoma River through the original MAPS, private investment built on that initial investment. The district now boasts numerous boathouses that serve local university crew teams, a trail system for recreational use, and is home to the Oklahoma City High Performance Training Facility. When MAPS 3 was approved by voters in 2008, the \$777 million dollar civic project dedicated \$60 million for improvements

to the Oklahoma River. These improvements include permanent lights for evening races, wind screens, and a \$45.2 million whitewater rafting and kayaking center. Oklahoma City's new RIVERSPORT Rapids will open in spring 2016. The center will have whitewater rafting for both recreational and competitive levels and will feature a public viewing area and restaurant.

Loan courtesy of the OKC Boathouse Foundation: L505

Norick Brothers Printing Company

c. 1960s

In 1992, after his family-owned business Norick Brothers Printing Company was purchased by a national competitor, Ron Norick was convinced to run for mayor of Oklahoma City, as his father had done three decades earlier. With his skill set as a businessman and his heritage in civic leadership, Norick orchestrated the community-based conversation that led to MAPS.

Loan courtesy of Norick Investments: L464

Nonna's in Bricktown

Avis Scaramucci, a native of Altus who had nurtured a successful restaurant and gift shop in the suburbs of Oklahoma City, was drawn to the rising potential of Bricktown in 2001, only three years after the baseball stadium was completed. Willing to take a risk, she purchased an old brick building, hired her son Wade for conceptual design, and created a landmark business with fine dining, a bakery, one of the most unique bars in town, a rooftop patio, and a gift shop. A parallel investment was a greenhouse operation where she grew fresh, organic vegetables for use in the kitchen. The pasta cooker in this case shows the hours it sat on the fire so cooks could prepare individual servings as needed. The tableware and menus reflect the care given to service and quality.

Loan courtesy of Avis Scaramucci: L487

Harkins Theater Film Reel

c. 2000

With MAPS projects opening doors of opportunity for other investors, local real estate developer Randy Hogan worked with Harkins Theaters of Phoenix, Arizona, to build the first movie theater in downtown Oklahoma City since

1947. After converting to digital formats, Harkins donated these reels once used to show film to the OHS.

Melissa Rich Collection: 2012.126

Thunder Up

2008

After arriving in Oklahoma City, the Thunder organization quickly had a sense of the moment's historic importance. At the end of the first season, the Thunder donated a variety of items to the Oklahoma History Center, including the objects in this case. Since that time, Thunder managers have hosted several events here and continue to preserve their history through documents and artifacts

Oklahoma City Thunder Collection: 2009.087.002, .003, .006, .008, .014-.016

Dobson Communications

Everett Dobson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dobson, founded Dobson Telephone Company in 1936 to serve rural Oklahoma communities. The company prospered, and led by Everett Dobson advanced from the technology represented by this telephone used by the company in the 1930s to the use of sophisticated wireless and fiber optic technologies. Dobson's success as an entrepreneur enabled him to invest in and become part owner of the Oklahoma City Thunder.

Loan courtesy of Dobson Technologies: L475

Embracing Diversity

Cherokee Nation Tote Bag

2015

This tote bag features the seal of the Cherokee Nation. The seven-pointed star symbolizes the seven age-old clans of the Cherokees and the seven characters of Sequoyah's syllabary meaning "Cherokee Nation." The wreath of oak leaves symbolizes the sacred fire that, from time immemorial, the Cherokees kept burning in their land. The margin wording proclaims the authority of the seal in both English and Cherokee, and records the 1839 date of the adoption of the constitution of the Cherokee Nation West.

Cherokee Nation Collection: 2015.260.005

Artwork by Bill Glass

The Healer, a ceramic medallion by Cherokee artist Bill Glass won Best of Show at the Cherokee Art Market in 2010. Revenues from tribal enterprises support the Art Market and fund the tribal mandate that 1 percent of all construction funds be used to purchase public art.

Loan courtesy of Cherokee Nation Businesses: L504

Cherokee Firefighter's Gear

The Cherokee Nation Fire Dancers/Oklahoma Native American Forest Firefighter organization works to suppress wildfires across the country. In 15 years of firefighting, Cherokee Fire Dancers have earned an outstanding reputation and the respect of wildland management agencies throughout the United States.

Cherokee Nation Collection: 2015.260.001-.003, .006

Modoc, Wyandotte, and Quapaw Tribal Enterprises

As traditional environmentalists, the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma established a recycling service in Miami in 1996. The tribe also opened the Clubhouse Restaurant in September 1998.

The Wyandotte Nation opened the Bearskin Diner in the early 1990s. It is located on Highway 60 in Wyandotte.

The Jackpot Grill is located in the Quapaw Tribe casino. The tribe offers native language education and a fitness center to its members.

Loan courtesy of the Modoc Tribe: L507

Quapaw Tribe Collection: 2015.261.001-.006

Wyandotte Nation Collection: 2015.263.001-.002

Bricks from the Cherokee National Capitol

With revenue from tribal enterprises, the Cherokee Nation matched a federal grant to rehabilitate their Capitol Building in 2013. The structure was built in 1869. These bricks were replaced during construction.

Cherokee Nation Collection: 2015.260.007.1-.3

Osage Tot Bag

2015

The Osage Nation has one advantage not shared by other tribes as they generate income to provide services to their people. In 1907, when the surface rights to land were transferred from communal ownership to individual allotments, the Osages kept their mineral rights intact. Since then, income from oil and gas has been collected by the tribe and distributed through head rights and internal improvements. The Osage Mineral Council hosts meetings every year to strengthen the partnership between tribal members and the oil and gas companies doing business in Osage County.

OHS Collection: EP

Imaiahi Beka

“Semper Fi, Always Faithful”

Robert Greenwood, a Vietnam War veteran, told his story of survival during the war and how it continues to shape his life today. His story greatly impacted the listeners present at the interview.

Loan courtesy of the Chickasaw Nation: L498

Chilocco holissaapisa’

“Chilocco”

Lorena Wooley told moving stories of the children of Chilocco Indian Boarding School in Oklahoma, which led to the title of her painting. When she brought out the beautiful quilt she had made, the artist immediately envisioned her painting.

Loan courtesy of the Chickasaw Nation: L498

Nanna sipokni’ ishi

“Keeper of History”

Great period maps of history hung on the walls surrounding Luther John as he intrigued the Larsens with historic Chickasaw tales. Luther is also a fluent speaker and teacher of the Chickasaw language.

Loan courtesy of the Chickasaw Nation: L498

Mike and Martha Larsen

In 2004 two businesses came together at a crossroads of commerce. One was the Chickasaw Nation, which was generating enough revenue to invest in cultural preservation projects. The other was the partnership of Mike Larsen, an award-winning painter and sculptor, and Martha Larsen, his wife and collaborator. At their crossroads meeting, they launched an oral history and painting project to honor and learn from Chickasaw elders.

Loan courtesy of Mike Larsen: L499

Loan courtesy of the Chickasaw Nation: L498

Artesian Robe and Water

2015

Inspired by the historic Artesian Hotel built in 1906, the Chickasaw Nation invested in a new Artesian, a first-class hotel in Sulphur. It opened in 2013.

Chickasaw Nation Collection: 2015.253.019, .021- .024

Remington Park Jockey Colors

2010

In 2010 the Chickasaw Nation purchased the struggling Remington Park racetrack and converted it to a multipurpose event center that includes horse racing, gaming, restaurants, and meeting space. One racing federation recently ranked Remington Park as the third best track in the nation.

Chickasaw Nation Collection: 2015.253.017

WinStar Bowling Pins

The WinStar World Casino and Resort includes a three-tower hotel, fine dining, a golf course, an event center that can seat 2,500 people, and a casino with more than 500,000 square feet of gaming floor. The bowling alley is one of the many amenities generating revenue the Chickasaw Nation uses to provide services to its people and the larger community.

Chickasaw Nation Collection: 2015.253.015

Chickasaw Press

2015

The Chickasaws created the first and only tribally owned book publishing business in the country. In addition to generating revenues and creating jobs, the press encourages scholars and artists to explore Chickasaw heritage.

Chickasaw Nation Collection: 2015.253.030

Jerod Impichchaachaaha Tate

Chickasaw Artist and Businessman

2015

The composition notebook, rattles, and flute belong to Jerod Tate, an Emmy-award-winning musician whose career has paralleled the development of tribal enterprise. After completing his music degrees at Northwestern University in Chicago and the Cleveland Institute of Music, Tate was emerging as a prominent young composer and performer when Chickasaw Governor Bill Anoatubby signed him to be the composer-in-residence at the Chickasaw Summer Arts Academy in 2004. Their partnership continued with Tate's appointment as artistic director of the Chickasaw Music Festival and the recording of one of Tate's compositions by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. By infusing classical music with American Indian influences, Tate and Anoatubby are preserving Chickasaw heritage for future generations.

Loan courtesy of Jerod Tate: L 508

Bedré Chocolates

2015

The Chickasaw Nation owns and operates a 34,600-square-foot factory in Davis where they produce fine chocolates under the brand name Bedré. Their products have been featured in Neiman-Marcus and Bloomingdales stores.

Chickasaw Nation Collection: 2015.253.012-.014

Chickasaw Travel Stop

2015

To complement their investments in heritage tourism, the Chickasaw Nation has built a travel stop that generates revenue and creates jobs.

Chickasaw Nation Collection: 2015.253.003

Sovereign Medical Solutions

2015

In 2010 officials with the Chickasaw Nation dedicated efforts to realizing a long-sought goal: to serve hardworking and dedicated non-Chickasaw employees by providing quality health care for both employees and employees' immediate families at conveniently located medical clinics. That goal is being realized with the opening of two clinics located in Ada and Norman.

Chickasaw Nation Collection: 2015.253.008-.009

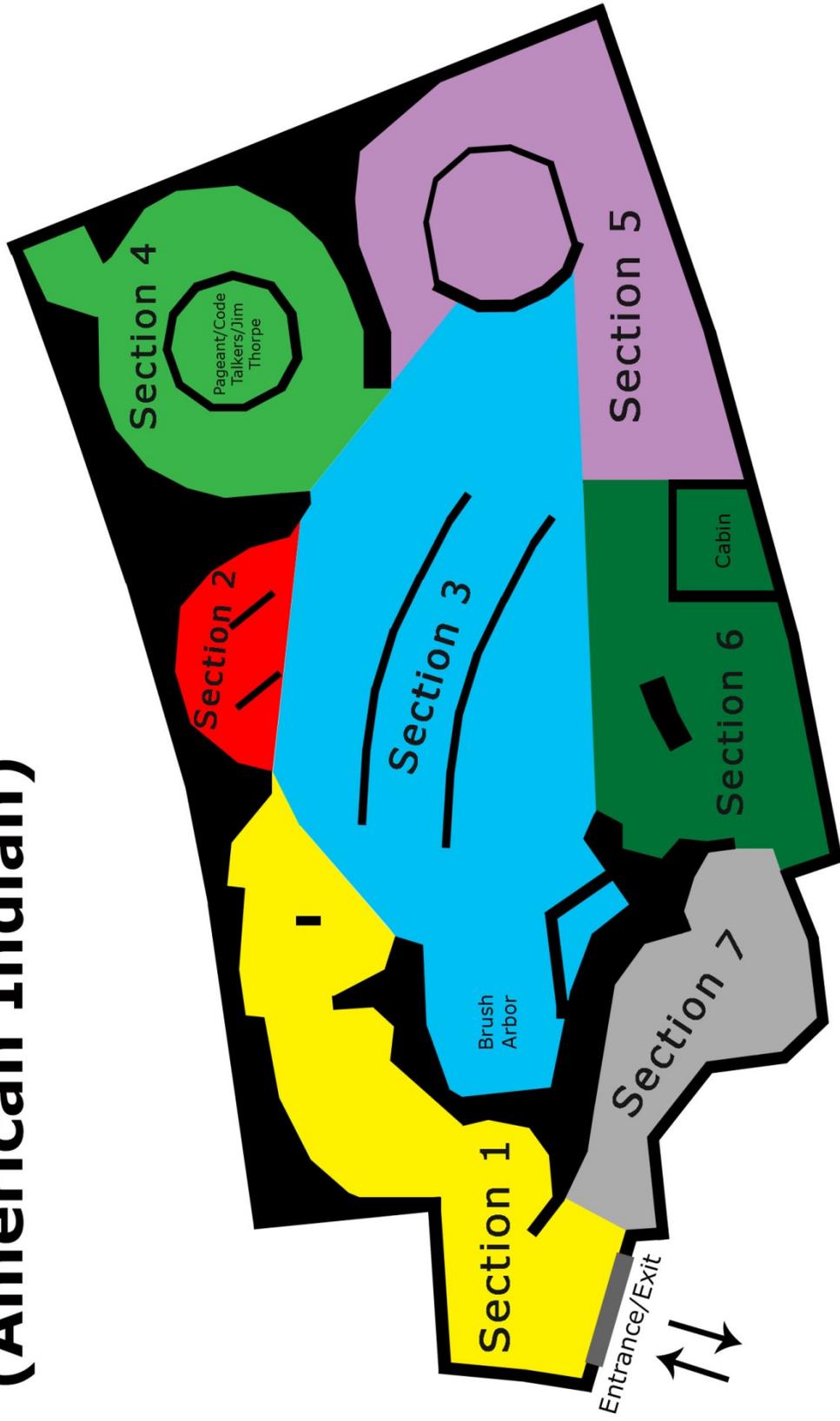
Devon Tower Model

2009-12

This model was on display throughout the construction of the Devon Tower from 2009 to 2012. Complementing the 844-foot tower is the awe-inspiring atrium that creates a unique interior space accessible to the surrounding neighborhood.

Loan courtesy of Devon Energy: L502

ONEOK Gallery (American Indian)



ONEOK Gallery Labels

(We are Who We Were: American Indians in Oklahoma)

Section 1

Origins

Hide Bag

c. 6,000 BCE – 8,000 BCE

This bag is made of deer or antelope and contains pumpkin seeds. How do we know they are pumpkin seeds? The size of these seeds corresponds to current day pumpkins and is larger than other squash seeds.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 05121

Prairie Dog Bag

c. 6,000 BCE – 8,000 BCE

The people living around Black Mesa turned this prairie dog skin into a bag. The bag holds corn to be used as seed.

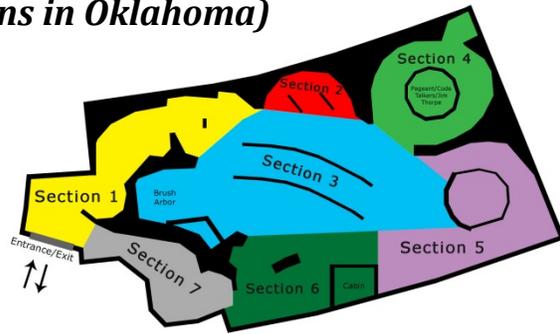
Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 05112

Buffalo Moccasin and Sandals

c. 8,000 BCE – 1268 CE

These sandals and moccasins represent the role of the Black Mesa region as an intersection of ideas and goods. Each is unique and cannot be found anywhere else in North America. The oldest sandal, on top, shows design influence from the Colorado Plateau (Four Corners area). People living around Black Mesa probably made the sandal on the bottom about 4,000 years later. It contains characteristics of footwear from the Mogollon cultures of southern New Mexico/Arizona and northern Mexico. The newest shoe, the buffalo hide moccasin, shows the influence of the buffalo culture of the southern plains. Do you think that Native people travelled thousands of miles to trade goods and ideas?

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 05048.1-.3, 05119



Trade Beads

c. 1740

These beads were discovered during an archaeological dig at a Wichita Village site on the Arkansas River in north central Oklahoma.

Bert Moore-J.B. Thoburn Collection: 08388.001-.002

Gun Barrel Hide Scraper

Late Eighteenth to Early Nineteenth Century

As a way of recycling broken guns, the Wichitas would heat the muzzle end of the gun barrel in the coals of a fire pit and pound it flat to make a hide scraper. This scraper was made from the barrel of a flintlock pistol.

Oscar Kriewald Collection: 1995.200

Horse Bits

Wichita, c.1720

These three pieces are what is left of Spanish horse bits repurposed for their iron. They perhaps mark the arrival of some of the first horses in Oklahoma. Spanish authorities outlawed the trade or sale of firearms and horses to indigenous people. In 1680 a revolt in New Mexico drove 4,000 Spanish settlers out of the area. The Pueblo people later traded the horses left behind to Native people across the southern plains. Could these bits have come from New Mexico?

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 08380.1, 08380.2, 2006.256.024

Hide Scraper

Wichita, c. 1720

This tool is designed to remove the flesh from animal hides. It is made from the barrel of a French trade musket. This scraper incorporates new materials into a pre-existing concept. It is similar in function and design to the hafted flint scrapers.

Bert Moore-J.B. Thoburn Collection: 08523

Frizzen

Wichita, c.1720

This “L” shaped piece of metal is called a Frizzen. It is the striking plate from a flintlock firearm. This particular style, distinguished by its square design, comes from a Spanish escopeta. This carbine style weapon was common in the Spanish colonies and outlawed from sale or trade to Indian people. Do you think it traveled from New Mexico like the horse bits?

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2006.020.003

Bone Scraper

Wichita, c. 1720

The leg bone you see here is used in the same manner as the gun barrel and hafted chert scrapers. Do you see the similarity between the gun barrel scraper behind you and this artifact?

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2006.020.038

Chert Scrapers

Wichita, c. 1720

This piece of chert or flint comes from a quarry in northern Kay County, Oklahoma. It might have been hafted into the leg bone of a buffalo producing the same sort of tool as the gun barrel scraper.

J.B. Thoburn Collection: 05170.166, 05170.026

The Indian Removal Act sought to separate all Indian people from any state or formal territory of the United States. The photographs on display in this case are of individuals who were forced out of their homes and traveled hundreds of miles to what would become Oklahoma. When you read President Jackson’s words on the wall above the case and look at these people, what do you think about Indian Removal? Are these people ‘savages’?

Wagon Wheel

c. 1830

This wagon wheel came from a wagon brought from Mississippi by Choctaws during their forced removal to Indian Territory.

Mrs. H.C. Nash Collection: 01364

Reverend Cyrus Kingsbury

Missionary, c.1846

Daguerreotype

Reverend Kingsbury founded Brainerd Mission in the old Cherokee Nation. When he was removed along with the Choctaw people, he founded Spencer and Armstrong academies in 1844 in the new Choctaw Nation.

Sally Carr Collection: 02370

James Cheadle

Choctaw, c.1850

Ambrotype

Lucy Harkins Cheadle Collection: 02507

Moncrief Sisters

Choctaw, c.1855

Ambrotype

Lula Kelly Collection: 02420

Bloomfield Academy Teacher and Pupils

Chickasaw, c.1853

Daguerreotype

Elvira Hoyt, Emily Allen, Ms. Susan Johnson and Mary Ann Colbert.

Lula Kelly Collection: 02372

Theodore Folsom

Choctaw, c.1855

Ambrotype

A.M. Colbert Collection: 02229

Ellen J. Downs

Chickasaw Missionary, c.1856

Daguerreotype

Sally Carr Collection: 02375

Bloomfield Academy, Chickasaw Nation

c.1848

Daguerreotype

Sally Carr Collection: 02371

Susan Colbert

Chickasaw, c.1848

Daguerreotype

Lucy Cheadle Collection: 02503

John Shepherd Vann

Cherokee, c.1860

Daguerreotype

Unknown Collection: 01187

Mrs. Pitchlynn and Family

Choctaw, c.1852

Daguerreotype

Coosie Bates Collection: 02418

Jonathan Nail

Choctaw, c.1855

Daguerreotype

Joel Nail Collection: 01649

William Bryant

Choctaw, c. 1840

Daguerreotype

Robert L. Williams Collection: 06479

Unknown

Cherokee, c.1850

Daguerreotype

Helen Adair Bohrer Collection: 23268.CP.D.I

Woman's Basket Hat

Nez Perce, c. 1878

Nez Perce women wove hemp wrapped with grass to make these hats that are still a traditional part of women's clothing among the Plateau tribes.

P.W. Danielson Collection: 04046.002

Woman's Basket Hat

Modoc, c. 1870

Made from tulle reeds and dyed wool, this blanket was brought by Modocs to Indian Territory during their removal from the California-Oregon border area in 1873.

P.W. Danielson Collection: 04042

Twined Cylinder Basket

Nez Perce, c. 1880

The Nez Perce wove these flexible bags and used them to hold roots, such as camas and wild onions. This bag was brought to Indian Territory when Chief Joseph and the non-treaty bands of the Nez Perce were forcibly removed from Washington State to Indian Territory in 1878.

P.W. Danielson Collection: 04048

Spirituality

Shell Shakers

c.1900-1945

These "shell shakers" are used in social dances among the Cherokee, Muskogee, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw peoples. Only women wear these. Older style shell shakers are made from the female shell of box turtles. Shell shakers in the 20th century commonly utilize manufactured materials. The pair in this case uses US Army leggings from post WWII and condensed milk cans. This type of shell shaker is not allowed on Cherokee stomp dance grounds.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00460.1, 1985.108.001

Coconut Rattle

Seminole, 1800s

Southeastern rattles can be made from various materials, such as gourds, turtle shells, or coconut shells. This rattle is made from a coconut shell containing small stones.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 1985.142.002

Snapping Turtle Rattle

Seneca, Pre-1900

Made from a snapping turtle shell and filled with corn kernels, these rattles are used during traditional ceremonies.

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00052

Hand Drum

Attributed to Cheyenne, c. 1870

Drums are used during many ceremonies and dances. An individual plays a hand drum.

El Reno Carnegie Library Collection: 2002.191.001

Native American Church Fans

Lola O. Lawrence Estate Collection: 2005.076.001

W.P. Wickmiller Collection: 04035

Stacy Riggs Collection: 02228

Mrs. Reese Kincaid Collection: 07505

U.S. Dept. of Interior Collection: 1989.088.001

Charlie and Elisa Mays Collection: 1992.011.001

Native American Church Box

Shawnee, c. 1940

Made to keep and carry fans, rattles, drumsticks, and other objects used in peyote ceremonies. Some old-timers referred to these boxes as "grips."

Hazel Bentley Collection: 1983.124.018.1

Silver Earrings

By Julius Caesar, Pawnee, c. 1980

The tipi is one of the places of worship for members of the Native American Church. Jewelry and beadwork patterns often incorporate spiritual symbols such as tipis, fans, waterbirds, moons, and peyote buttons.

Oklahoma Indian Arts Co-op Collection: 1983.153.002.1-.2

Waterbird and Sunburst Pin

Made by Thomas Tointigh, Kiowa, c. 1980

Oklahoma Indian Arts Co-Op Collection: 1983.153.005

Altar Cloth

Shawnee, c. 1941

Hazel Bentley Collection: 1983.124.002

Necktie and Waterbird Pin

Owned by Collins Panther, Shawnee, c. 1940

The Anhinga-anhinga, water turkey or waterbird, is called “first bird of the morning” and symbolizes early prayers. Water turkeys live in wetland areas throughout the southeastern United States and, periodically, parts of Oklahoma.

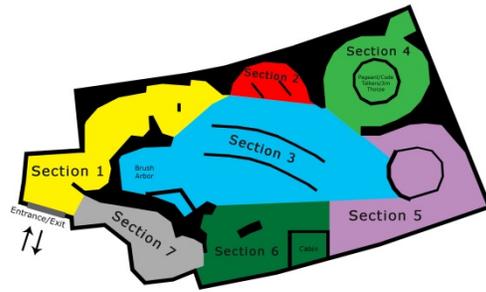
Collins Panther Collection: 04511

Stomp Dance

Painting by Jerome Tiger, Creek-Seminole, 1967

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 1983.058.002

Section 2



Languages

Tsa-La-Gi Syllabary

The Cherokee syllabary may have roots in the symbols used by traditional Tsa-la-gi or Cherokee healers. Sequoyah, a descendent from a family of healers, added to those symbols and composed the Cherokee syllabary in the first decade of the 19th century. By 1824, the spread and ease of use of syllabary enabled 96% of the Cherokee Nation to become literate. Cherokee literacy took a severe blow with the statehood of Oklahoma. Literacy rates among the Cherokee fell far below non-Indian levels. Currently, there are 8,000 fluent and 200 literate Cherokee people. In 2010, Apple introduced the Cherokee syllabary to its iPhone users and making the Cherokee language viable to young tribal members.

House Made of Dawn

By N. Scott Momaday, Kiowa-Cherokee, 1968

In his Pulitzer Prize-winning first novel, N. Scott Momaday explores the dilemmas that face young American Indians in the modern age.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2005.261

Nté-ish

Modoc, c.1900

Nté-ish is the Klamath-Modoc word for bow. The language was shared by both the Klamath and Modoc people, each speaking a slightly different dialect. In 1873 the US government shipped 155 Modoc men, women, and children to the Quapaw Agency in Indian Territory. In 1998 only one man spoke fluent Klamath-Modoc in the United States. As of today there are not any fluent speakers of Klamath-Modoc.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 01888, 05565, TIC00782, 00478

Zis

Apache, c. 1910

“Bag”

This type of bag is usually carried by women and used for utilitarian purposes or personal adornment. It is beaded on both sides with different patterns and accented with long strands of glass beads along the base of the bag.

A.N. Leecraft Collection: 04727

Wi'-phu-i'ne Hakuje

Otoe-Missouria, c. 1880

“Beaded Shoe”

H.M. Dorman Collection: 00316.001-.002

KITAAPAT PAHRIKSTAREEPIIRU

Pawnee, c. 1950

“Otterskin tied around throat”

Martha Blaine Collection: 2012.066.018

Mah-Tsay

Kiowa, c. 1890

“Put On Their Back”

C.P. Wickmiller Collection: 03941

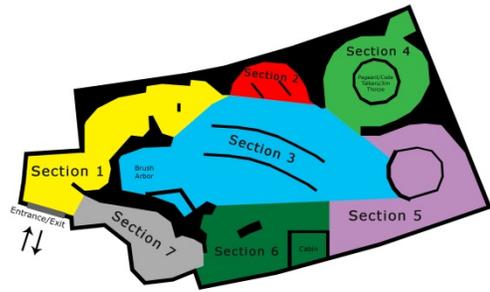
Tonohenestotse

Cheyenne, c. 1920

“Fan”

C.P. Wickmiller Collection: 03941

Section 3



Dwellings and Living Ways

Start at Bridge nearest Travois

Woman's Shawl

Made by Josephine Parker, Wichita, 1989

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 1986.041.001

Rattle

Wichita, 1900

Stuart Owings Collection: 2006.195.002

Gourd Rattle

Wichita, 1900

Stuart Owings Collection: 2006.195.003

Tobacco Bag

Wichita, 1910

A Wichita Tobacco Keeper used this bag for many years in the Pawnee-Wichita Kuskahaaru, or Visitation. The Kuskahaaru between these two tribes has continued for so long that no one knows when it began. In all likelihood, this ceremonial visitation of one tribe to the other began long before Europeans came to the Western Hemisphere.

Stuart Owings Collection: 2006.195.001

Pottery Sherds

Wichita, 1719

Archeologists excavated these broken pieces of pottery from a trash midden in Kay County. This Wichita village site, part of a larger complex that stretched northward into Kansas, provides valuable insight into the economic and political landscape of Oklahoma from 1600-1763. Pieces from this collection demonstrate the large trading system that Wichitas established hundreds of

years ago. Pieces from this village can be found throughout the museum in other exhibits.

Bert Moore – J.B. Thoburn Collection: 2006.256.1171-1178

Moccasins

Otoe or Iowa, c. 1880

Mrs. Homeratha Collection: 01789

Moccasins

Sac and Fox, c. 1900

Mrs. J.R. Cottingham Collection: 00425.001-.002

Women's Leggings

Cheyenne, c. 1900

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00143.001-.002

Moccasins

Cheyenne made in an Osage style, c. 1920

E. Fiel Collection: 01569

Moccasins

Caddo, c. 1890

Joseph O. & Millar W. Hickox Collection: 07921.001-.002

Moccasins

Kiowa, c. 1910

Eli Mitchell Collection: 02125.001-.002

Moccasins

Delaware, c. 1860

Mrs. J.R. Cottingham Collection: 00421.001-.002

Moccasins

Arapaho, c. 1890

FIC Collection: 1993.090.001-.002

Moccasins

Kiowa, c. 1890

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00085.001-.002

Moccasins

Cheyenne, c. 1920

E. Fiel Collection: 01567.001-.002

Moccasins

Plains Apache, c. 1880

LaFayette B. Nall Collection: 01824

Moccasins

Ponca, c. 1870

P.W. Danielson Collection: 04051.001-.002

Moccasins

Possibly Kaw, c. 1870

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00181.001-.002

Moccasins

Osage, c. 1870

T.R. Roddy Collection: 01778

Moccasins

Traditional style Pawnee moccasins, 2005

Joseph M. Reed Collection: 2005.263.001-.002

Beaded Bag

Apache, c. 1910

As Christian missionaries made contact with different tribes, Christian symbols such as crosses began to be incorporated in the decoration of clothing, bags, and other items.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00527

Ckuhkakus

Pawnee, 1960

The Ckuhkakus, or roach, is a headdress worn by Pawnee men during dances. Historically, a boy earned this headdress when he participated in war for the first time. In times past, the Ckuhkakus was made of red deer hair and black turkey beads. With the growing popularity of powwows and the outside fashion influences from other tribes, the roach is commonly made of any color deer hair and porcupine guard hair. Garland Blaine wore this roach and the accompanying articles when he participated in powwows and ceremonial dances in Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Martha Blaine Collection: 2012.066.003.14.1-2

Piiracareepiiru'

Pawnee, 1960

These Piiracareepiiru', or armbands, are made of German silver and feature an engraved star. The star design is prominent in Pawnee material culture and reflects back to their origin story and their connection to Morning Star. These Piiracareepiiru' are worn over the sleeves of a ribbon-shirt as part of a Pawnee man's traditional dance regalia.

Martha Blaine Collection: 2012.066.004.5.1-2

Kiictáreepiiru' and Pickahuuru'

Pawnee, 1960

The Kiictáreepiiru' and Pickahuuru', or neckerchief and scarf slide, are part of traditional men's dance regalia. The Pickahuuru' is made of German silver and is designed to reflect the prominent role of the Plains Grizzly in a Pawnee warrior's attire. In tribal tradition, the Grizzly taught Pawnee men how to care for wounds received in warfare.

Martha Blaine Collection: 2012.066.004.17

Kiiskuhkawi'u'

Pawnee, 1960

Kiiskuhkawi'u', or scalp feathers, are decorated feathers that are attached to the single braid worn on the top of the head of Pawnee male dancers. This braid is inserted into a hole in the roach. A small stick is then pushed through the braid, fixing the roach firmly to the top of the dancer's head. If the dancer does not have a braid, the roach has to be tied on similarly to what you see in this display case. The scalp feathers are then inserted onto the ties that descend from the roach onto the dancer's head.

Martha Blaine Collection: 2012.066.017.3

Apache Lariat

C.F. Colcord Collection: 00343

Apache Olla

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 2007.042.012

Fort Sill Apache Olla

This Olla, a term that refers to the shape, which is as tall as it is wide, is also made similar to the winnowing tray. This basket is covered with pin pitch to make it water-tight. This is how we know that it transported water.

Mrs. W.I. Goit Collection: 04316

Fort Sill Apache Olla

This Olla was collected from the Fort Sill area in 1937 and as an Apache product. However, cultural informants have identified this as possibly Ute in construction. Can you see the difference in the weaving method by examining the areas where the pitch is missing? What does this tell you about trade between cultures?

Mrs. Morris F. Simpson Collection: 04513

Fort Sill Apache Watch Fob

Someone gave this beaded watch fob to Cherokee Chief Joel Bryan Mayes between 1887 and 1891 when he held that office. While the name "Geronimo" is inscribed on this fob, it may not have been made by him. Goyathlay, or Geronimo, was very aware of celebrity status among non-Indians and often would sell pieces such as canes and watch fobs for other American Indians in the Lawton area knowing that his name commanded higher prices.

Joel Bryan Mayes Collection: TIC1175

Chiricahua Winnowing Tray

Chiricahua women used this coiled shallow basket to separate the chaff from grain during food processing. Weavers created this tray using three willow rods that covered with willow shoots for the light background and cat's claw or devil's claw for the dark designs. New baskets are lighter colored and will darken with age.

Helen Hurd Schafer Collection: 2010.021.003

Cradleboard

Apache, c. 1900

T.R. Roddy Collection: 05664

Sauk and Fox Buffalo Horn Spoon

G.W. Cooper Collection: 00517

Sauk and Fox Moccasins

Susan A. Holland Collection: 00517

Sauk and Fox Choker

The manufacturer of this necklace created it through the bias weaving beads strung on horsehair.

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 1985.153.002

Cradleboard

Sac and Fox, c. 1890

Lola O. Lawrence Estate Collection: 2005.076.002

Cradleboard

Pawnee, c. 1900

Atias Tirawa wanted the stars, sun, and the moon to create people to place on earth. Morning Star wanted to have children with Evening Star, but she and the Moon placed many obstacles in his way. Evening Star told him that before they had a child, he would have to bring her a cradleboard made of cottonwood. Morning Star went out and made the cradleboard and brought it to her. Evening Star then told him she needed a soft bed for the baby to lie on. So Morning Star went out and made a robe from a young buffalo calf. They covered the baby in a robe made from a wildcat, the spots representing the stars. The shape of the willow bow on the cradleboard represents storms and water. The baby was bound to the board with strips of otter, representing water and life. After Morning Star did all of this, he and the Evening Star gave birth to the first Pawnee, a woman. Then the Sun and Moon gave birth to the first Pawnee man. On this particular cradleboard, the beadwork has replaced the wildcat skin. Finger woven sashes replaced the otter strips. All of the colors and designs come from the instructions given to Morning Star by Evening Star.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 01806.001

Silver Trade Cross

Made by Pierre Heguet dit Latour, c. 1800

Engraved silver items produced by silversmiths in Canada and New England during the 1700s were traded and presented to tribes throughout North America. This cross was given to a Chickasaw chief by Catholic missionaries and brought to Indian Territory by the Kemp family in 1836.

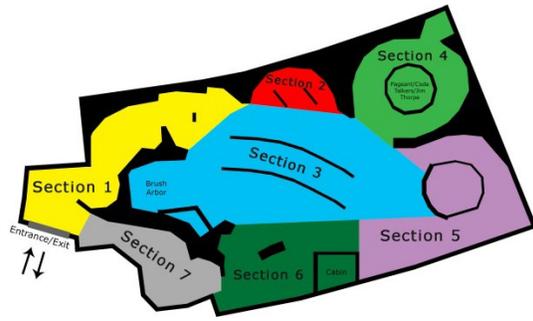
Kemp, Roberson Collection: 02217

Missionaries

c.1775-1900

The influence of Christian missionaries had both negative and positive influences on Native people across North America. Some of these influences can be seen in this case. The trade silver cross, made by Pierre Heguet dit Latour of Montreal in the 18th century, was gifted to a Chickasaw chief by Catholic missionaries. The Kemp family brought the cross to Indian Territory during their forced removal from Mississippi. The books within this case were all printed on presses operated at missions in the Cherokee and Choctaw nations. Each is printed in that tribe's language to educate the children at mission schools funded by each tribe.

Section 4



Indian Lives

Beaded Purse

Possibly Apache, c. 1935

Lois M. Berney Collection: 1994.149

Basket

Kickapoo, c. 1990

This cattail basket was made by Margarita Salazar, a Kickapoo elder.

Jeff Briley Collection: 1992.208

Pipe

Kaw, c. 1890

This pipe belonged to Washunga, an elder and chief of the Kaw Nation.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00067.002

Woman's Brooch

Osage, c. 1890

H.M. Dorman Collection: 00318

Bolo Tie

Cherokee, c. 1980

Jack Montgomery Collection: 2005.123.016.1

WA THO HUCK

Jim Thorpe, a Sauk and Fox tribal member, won gold medals in the 1912 Olympic Pentathlon and Decathlon. The Olympic Committee revoked these in 1913 for violating his amateur status by playing two seasons in semi-pro

baseball. Jim Thorpe later went on to play pro baseball and football, and eventually became the first president of the National Football League.

Gold Medals

Jim Thorpe, a Sauk and Fox tribal member born Wa-Tho-Huk (translates to “Bright Path”), participated in the 1912 Olympics. These two gold Olympic medals are the replacements given to Jim Thorpe’s family in 1982. The original medals for winning the pentathlon and the decathlon were revoked in 1913 for playing two seasons in semi-professional baseball. Jim Thorpe later went on to play professional baseball and football and eventually became the first president of the National Football League.

Oklahoma Museum of History: 1992.068

During the Olympic competition Jim Thorpe’s shoes disappeared and forced him to compete in mismatched, borrowed shoes. Thorpe still managed to win gold medals in both the pentathlon and the decathlon.

Occurring on a single day, the Pentathlon includes competition in the long jump, javelin, 200 meter run, discus, and 1500 meter run. Thorpe finished the 1500 meter run five seconds ahead of the second place competitor.

How good was Jim Thorpe? When he competed for a place on the 1912 US Olympic team, Thorpe had never thrown a javelin nor had he pole-vaulted. He did not know that an athlete could use a running start in throwing the javelin. He threw it from a standing position and won second place.

CWY Firedancers

c.2000

“Since 1988 the Cherokee Nation Firedancers/OK SA Forest Firefighter organization has provided a valuable service in the suppression of wildfire nation-wide. In 14 years of firefighting, Cherokee Firedancers have earned outstanding reputations and the respect of all wildland fire management agencies throughout the United States.”

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2006.218

Boxing Robe

Worn by Alvin Williams, Caddo, c. 1940

Stacey Halfmoon Collection: 2001.065.014

Bacone College Letter Jacket

Owned by Jack Montgomery, Cherokee,
c. 1940

This jacket was worn by Jack Montgomery, Cherokee, while attending Bacone College in the 1940s. Jack Montgomery received the Congressional Medal of Honor during World War II.

Jack Montgomery Collection: 2005.123.023

Boxing Trunks

Worn by Alvin Williams, Caddo, c. 1940

Stacey Halfmoon Collection: 2001.065.015

Shawl

Cheyenne, c. 1980

When a woman dances, whether she is dressed in regalia or not, she is expected to have a shawl. When in regalia, such as this buckskin dress, the shawl is carried over the right arm as displayed here. If she is not in regalia, she wears the shawl over her shoulders while dancing. Each shawl is handmade and requires each piece of fringe to be tied by hand. How long would it take you to make a shawl such as this? When you wear your best clothes, are they handmade?

Barbara Longley Bivins Collection: 2000.161.005

Flat Fan

Cheyenne, c. 1940

This fan is made from the tail feathers of a mature Bald Eagle. We know this because of the solid white color of each feather. Only women use fans made from solid white eagle feathers. The old way of making a fan of this style was to use the entire tail including the flesh. The tail is dried and the bottom is covered in leather or wool for the handle. Another way to make a flat fan is to set individual tail feathers into a wooden handle, which is then covered with leather or wool. It is unknown which method the maker of this fan used.

CSRHC Transfer Collection: 2007.042.030

Buckskin Dress

Cheyenne, c. 1920

This type of dress is the antecedent to contemporary powwow Buckskin Dress regalia. A woman wearing this type of dress typically has a belt, shawl, fan, beaded bag, necklace, and hair ties. The fan shown here is made of mature Bald Eagle tail feathers, denoting that it belongs to a woman. Where are the missing pieces to this set of clothes?

Mary Catherine Kagona Trust Collection: 2010.113.001-.003

Flutes

Osage, Plains, & Cheyenne

E. Fiel Collection: 01538

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00033

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00080

Choctaw Code Talkers

During World War I, the army used Choctaw soldiers to communicate on the battlefield. The enemy could hear the Choctaw communications but could not translate them.

Choctaw Code Talkers of World War I:

Albert Billy, Mitchell Bob, Victor Brown, Ben Carterby, James Edwards, Tobias Frazer, Benjamin Hampton, Solomon Lewis, Pete Maytubby, Jeff Nelson, Joseph Oklahombi, Robert Taylor, Walter Veach, Calvin Wilson.

World War I Mess Kit

Osage, c. 1870

Joseph Oklahombi Collection: 02155

Uruu Watsi Tukitu Numi Kwutukuru

“The one that’s hiding, that’s shooting us”
Comanche code word for a sniper

German ZF-41 riflescope and K98K Mauser rifle used by German snipers during World War II.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.034.364
Rosa Lee Lunnon: 1999.030.001

Taa Wohonuu

“Our Enemy”

Comanche code word for the Germans

Heer M43 Enlisted Field Cap (Einheitsfeldmutze)

TIC Collection: TIC0652

Other Comanche Code Words

Posa Taibo – “Crazy White Man”

Comanche Code Word for Adolf Hitler

Pia Nawo?i – “Big Gun”

Comanche Code Word for a Bazooka

Puhitchwaru Nakaru – “Using a Telephone”

Comanche Code Word for Radio

Taa Wohonenuu Kwuhu?etu – “You caught them”

Comanche Code Word for Prisoners

Nabitukunu – “We are at war”

Comanche Code Word for Combat

Wakaree – “Turtle”

Comanche Code Word for a Tank

Wana Tsiyaa

“Our Flag”

Comanche code word for the American flag

Alice B. Raupt Collection: 06571

Tumaku Swutuku?etu

“The gun that shoots a lot and fast”

Comanche code word for machine gun

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.533

Jack Montgomery Honor Gifts

Cherokee, c. 1970 to 2000

Jack C. Montgomery, Cherokee, received a Medal of Honor for heroism during World War II. His status among veterans and the pride associated with being part of the 45th Infantry division resulted in many guest appearances across the state and nation. The 45th Infantry Division, or “Thunderbird” Division, had many Indian members during World War II and the Korean Conflict. Many Indian veterans wear their medals doing dances or events and often unit patches become prominent designs incorporated into regalia. Gifts are frequently presented to warrior in appreciation of their service to the tribe and their country.

Jack Montgomery Collection: 2005.123

Dance Shield

Made by Bob Greenwood, Chickasaw, c. 2002

Personal shield used in dances by Vietnam veteran Bob Greenwood.

Robert Greenwood Collection: 2005.174

1865 Spencer Carbine

Military weapon obtained by Plains tribes through battle and trade.

FIC Collection: 1997.012

War Shield

Comanche, c. 1875

Shields made from buffalo rawhide were strong enough to protect the owner from arrows. The symbols and decorations represent imagery that was spiritually important to the owner.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00166

Tomahawk

Osage, c. 1860-1880

This weapon was known as a Missouri River style tomahawk due to its popularity among Prairie tribes.

E.Fiel Collection: 01522

Breechcloth

Iowa, c. 1860-1890

Breechcloth with a floral pattern beadwork design. This style became popular with the spread of the War Dance complex to tribes throughout Indian Territory.

C.P. Wickmiller Collection: 03951

Silver Armband

Made by Joseph Richardson, Philadelphia, c. 1796

Both Indians and Europeans viewed the eagle as a military symbol. Sterling silver armbands were early trade items and were worn by men in many tribes.

Ora Williams Collection: 06510

Club

Comanche, c. 1870

M.L. Andrews Collection: 02081

Stickball Breechcloth

Creek, c. 1890

Minnie Posey Collection: 01065.001-.002

Stickball Sash

Creek, c. 1890

This is an example of a finger woven sash worn by stickball players.

Minnie Posey Collection: 01060

Hide Painting

Made by Naiche, Chiricahua Apache, c. 1900

This hide painting depicts a puberty ceremony of an Apache girl.

Mrs. Roe Collection: 03893

Rodeo Queen Regalia

This dress, cowboy hat, and boots were worn by Tahnee Marie Harjo, Creek-Kiowa, Miss Indian Rodeo America, 2002.

Tahnee Marie Harjo Collection: 2003.058.001-.003

Miss Indian Rodeo America, 2002

Tahnee Marie Harjo, Creek-Kiowa

Tahnee Marie Harjo Collection: 2003.058.004

Miss Indian Oklahoma Crown

Made by Dwight Chavez, c. 1974

The Miss Indian Oklahoma crown was donated to the Oklahoma Federation of Indian Women in 1974 by Bacone College. Designed by Sharon Ahtone Harjo, this crown served as the official Miss Indian Oklahoma crown from 1974 to 1989.

Oklahoma Federation of Indian Women Collection: 1989.246.001

Girl's Dress

Cheyenne, c. 1915

This dress was made for Vida Roman Nose by her grandmother Bear Woman.

Bert and Iva Odell Family Collection: 2004.089

Red Tail Hawk Fan

Child's, c. 1960

Linda Kacmarcik Collection: 1998.035.002

Girl's Leggings

Cheyenne or Arapaho, c. 1900

E. Fiel Collection: 01536

Toy Cradleboard

Osage, c. 1890s

M.L. Andrews Collection: 01784

Female Doll

Nez Perce, c. 1880

P.W. Danielson Collection: 04047

Doll

Cheyenne, c. 1890

C.F. Colcord Collection: 00356

Dusters

Comanche, c. 1900

This style of moccasins is sometimes called dusters.

Kate McClendon Collection: 02730.001-.002

Cradleboard

Kiowa cover on a Comanche board, c. 1890

Oftentimes beadwork was re-used due to the geographic location of tribes during the reservation period. This allowed for the cultural exchange of patterns and designs between tribes. This cradleboard has a beaded cover attributed to Kiowa while the structure or board is attributed to Comanche.

Letitia O. Shankle Estate Collection: 1978.101.001

Toy Cradleboard

Apache, c. 1890s

E. Fiel Collection: 01543

Male Doll

Caddo, c. 1940

TIC Collection: TIC2129

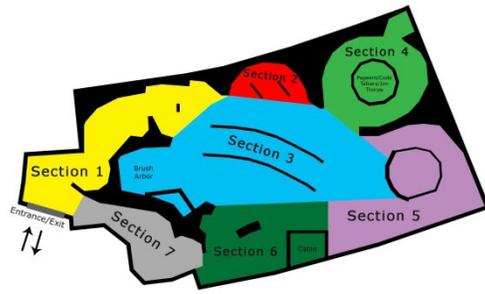
Female Doll

Seminole, c. 1960

This doll was made from the fiber of the Cabbage Palm or Sabal Palm in Florida. Dressed in Seminole women's regalia, dolls of this type are made for tourist trade.

Mary Ruth Tener Collection: 08508

Section 5



Dwellings

Willow Backrest

Cheyenne or Arapaho, c. 1900

Type of chair used by plains tribes who lived in tipis.

C.F. Colcord Collection: 00742

Tipi Door

Cheyenne or Arapaho, c. 1880

Mrs. Roe Collection: 03891

Rawhide Bowl

c.1870

This rawhide bowl was used to mix native fruit with meat for feasts. The bowl may have come from the Iowa or Ponca nations.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00006

Club

c.1865

This beaded and quilled club comes from the Cheyenne people.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00416

Pipe Bag

Kiowa or Plains Apache, 1890

T. R. Roddy Collection: 00058

Leggings

c.1900

This is a pair of women's leggings designed to be worn attached to a pair of moccasins.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00144.1-.2

Parfleche Bag

Cheyenne, c. 1890

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00026

Parfleche

Cheyenne, c. 1890

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00025

Moccasins

c.1900

This pair of women's moccasins with leggings features a beaded design along the bottom. This design is used only on women's moccasins and represents the hills around Bear Butte in South Dakota.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00400.1-.2

TSÊHÉSTOESTA'

(Dress), c.1870

The provenance for this dress says that it belonged to the wife of Blind Chief. Do you think this dress belonged to her when she was a young girl?

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00138

Saddle and Saddle Blanket

Cheyenne, c. 1880

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00041

Kate Hawkins Collection: 02415

Horse Bridle

Cheyenne, c. 1880

Isaac Kirby Collection: 01878

Kàhkoeóeseo'o

Cheyenne, c.1890

We do not know who wore or made the headdress that you see here. It was acquired by J. O. Hickox, the operator of two trader's stores on the Darlington Agency north of Fort Reno. We can determine the tribal manufacture of this headdress based upon the beadwork pattern on the brow band. The "triangle" pattern that you see here is a unique pattern for the Cheyennes and is a way of artistically representing stories from the traditional religion.

Joseph O. and Millar W. Hickox Collection: 07917

Bonnet Case

c.1870

The rawhide bonnet case is designed to hold a headdress similar to those in this case. The trailer is rolled around the cap and then placed inside a case similar to this.

This bonnet case belonged to John Otterby.

Mr. Otterby was born near Fort Laramie, Wyoming. He served on the Indian Police at Fort Reno and translated for Generals Sheridan and Miles. He married Wolf Belly Woman the daughter of Whirlwind.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 01513

Whetstone Case

c.1900

This small case held a whetstone for sharpening knives and needles. It is just one of many personal items of women.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00545

Pillow

c.1870

This beaded pillow is stuffed with deer hair and is made of brain-tanned leather.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 1995.190

Tipi Bags

c.1900

These two bags are used like modern suitcases. The beaded strips are designed to appear as a continuous line. However, they are actually three separate pieces which appear continuous when the bag is closed.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2007.042.010-.011

PÉNOVÉSÊHESTÔTSE

(Hairbrush), c.1900

These two Pénovésêhestôtse, or hairbrushes, are made from the tails of porcupines. The brush is used on-end.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 03935, 07507

Headdress

c.1870

This headdress belonged to Hevovetäso éameohe (A Tornado is Going Along) or Whirlwind. Hevovetäso éameohe was the nephew of Black Kettle. In 1897, Whirlwind gave a portion of his allotment to the Episcopal church for the construction of a children's school. This school came to be called Whirlwind Mission.

One of his daughters, Wolf Belly Woman, married John Otterby.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00192

Moccasins

c.1915

Although purchased from a traders store in Pawhuska, OK, a member of the Assiniboine or Gros Ventre tribes made these moccasins. Although it appears

more intricate, the quillwork uses the same method seen in most of the pieces within this case. This is a single quill applied diagonally around two threads stitched to the leather.

M. L. Andrews Collection: 00176

Moccasins

c.1900

These moccasins originated among the Assiniboine or Gros Ventre people. Through trade, sell, or as a gift, these moccasins made their way to Oklahoma. They are decorated with quillwork using a single quill wrapped around two stitches in a diagonal pattern.

C.F. Colcord Collection: 00348

Tipi Bag

c.1915

This tipi bag, purchased by the museum in Pawhuska, originated on the northern plains. It is decorated with basic quillwork using a single quill wrapped, diagonally, across two threads stitched to the hide.

T. R. Roddy Collection: 00015

Pipe Bag

c.1900

The museum purchased this northern plains style pipe bag from a trader in Pawhuska, Oklahoma. It is decorated by wrapping the quills over the top of each thread. The resulting triangle shaped pattern is what gives the quillwork a tighter and more refined appearance than the other examples seen here.

T. R. Roddy or M. L. Andrews Collection: 00056

Buffalo Robe

c.1875

This is a child's robe made from a buffalo calf. The lanes of quillwork are created by wrapping a single quill, diagonally over two threads stitched to the hide. The dangles are quilled by wrapping a single quill around a leather thong.

Lola O. Lawrence Estate Collection: 2005.076.046

Dye Bag and Quills

c.1933

This bag is made from a buffalo or beef bladder. The bladder is an impermeable membrane that serves as a good container for keeping things wet or dry. This bag is used to dye porcupine quills. Dye, a bit of water, and quills are placed into the bag. The bag and contents can then be placed near a heat source which will assist in setting the dye into the quills.

C. P. Wickmiller Collection: 03940

Tipi Bag

c.1915

The museum purchased this Cheyenne tipi bag from a trader in Pawhuska, Oklahoma. It is decorated with single quill stitching created by wrapping the quill across over and under two threads sewn to the bag. The dangles were quilled by simply wrapping the thong with a single quill.

T. R. Roddy Collection: 00026

Tipi Ornament

c.1870

This quilled design is a decoration put on a tipi cover, most likely on the back to mark the location of the 'lift pole'. It is made of buffalo hide and uses a single quill folded around two threads in a diagonal pattern. Buffalo on the southern plains of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas were hunted to near extinction by 1879. This helps date the ornament that you see here.

Joseph O. & Millar W. Hickox Collection: 07919

Armbands

c.1915

The museum purchased these Oglalla Sioux armbands from a traders store in Pawhuska, Oklahoma in 1915. They are decorated with red dyed quills wrapped around rawhide strips.

T. R. Roddy Collection: 00767

Pipestem

c.1918

This pipestem was made by John Otterby, a member of the Cheyenne tribe. He then placed this pipestem into an auction in 1918 to help raise money to give to soldiers leaving for France in World War I. The winning bidder then donated the pipestem to the museum. The quillwork seen on this pipestem is created by wrapping a single quill, diagonally, over the tops of two threads, which is then wrapped around the pipestem.

I. V. Smith Collection: 02225

Hair Ornament

c.1928

This ornament, probably created on the northern plains, is worn on the back of a man's head. It has quillwork created by wrapping quills around rawhide strips and buckskins cords.

C.F. Colcord Collection: 00364

Hair Ornament

c.1900

This hair ornament, also from the northern plains, features quill wrapped, buckskin dangles, single quill wrapped straight across two thread stitching, and a single quill wrapped diagonally across two threads.

Black Kettle Museum Transfer Collection: 2001.062.038

Pipe Bag

c.1932

This Cheyenne pipe bag, purchased from Oklahoma trader Reese Kincaid, features a buffalo head design in orange dyed quills. The fringes are decorated by wrapping single quills around them. The damage you see to the quillwork is from insects eating through the scaly surface of the quills to obtain the protein contained within.

Mrs. Roe Collection: 03889

Pipe Bag

Cheyenne, c. 1890

This blue and white military stripe design is characteristic of Cheyenne beadwork.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00062

Leggings with Attached Moccasins

Arapaho, c. 1910

C.F. Colcord Collection: 00381

Whetstone and Case

Cheyenne, c. 1870

This unusual whetstone is made from a piece of pipestone or Catlinite, commonly used to make pipes. Whetstones were used to sharpen knives and other tools.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00110.001-.002

Parfleche Case

Kiowa, c. 1890

Parfleche is a word derived from the French language that means, "to deflect an arrow." This is a reference to the rawhide used to make American Indian shields. Hides were stretched and scraped to produce a durable material that could be cut, folded, and painted. Parfleche has become a general term to all things made from rawhide, specifically bags and pouches.

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00207

Beaded Ration Bag

Comanche, c. 1880

Many plains tribes used scrap pieces of harness leather to make bags, belts, and cases.

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00524

Buckskin Shirt

Cheyenne, c. 1890

Joseph O. & Millar W. Hickox Collection: 07943

Hairpipe Breastplate

Cheyenne, c. 1890

In North America, bone and shell beads have been used for decoration for thousands of years. When European traders arrived, they realized that mass-produced beads would be a profitable trade item. Hairpipes were tapered and drilled tubed made from shell, bone, and even glass. They would be made into ear bobs, chokers, necklaces, and in this case, a breastplate.

OHS Collection; 2005.282

Noⁿ'be Uthixtha, AQíbe, and Pehiⁿ Ithshna

1880

These brass rings, bracelets, and hair pluckers were placed into the cornerstone of the school at the Ponca Indian Agency in White Eagle, Oklahoma during its dedication on October 20, 1880.

P.W. Danielson: 04049.1-.20, 04050, 04059

Wógrañe

c.1880

Turbans, among “prairie” tribes, are usually made of otter and are often connected to a leadership position among his clan, band, or tribe. This Otoe-Missouria wógrañe, or cap, is made from coyote or red wolf. The silver ornament added to the bottom reflects an art deco style and was more than likely added in the 1920s.

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 00142

Xrá ŠÁge wanÁnp^{^i}n

c.1880

This Xrá ŠÁge Wanánp^{^i}n, or eagle claw necklace, belonged to John Pettit of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe. Mr. Pettit was born in 1865 on the Otoe-Missouria reservation along the Big Blue River on the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 01499

Kipaasi'u'

c.1970

The kipaasi'u', or fan, that you see in this case is a woman's flat fan made from the tail feathers of a Ferruginous Hawk. The colored hackles are commercially available from domestic fowl. The handle can be removed from the fan for storage and is beaded in a gourd stitch style. The tassels are made by rolling strands of buckskin leather back upon themselves.

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 2012.066.008

Otoe Pendleton Blanket

Before European contact, American Indians used painted hides, feather cloaks, and bark cloth as items of trade and ceremonial adornment. The introduction of wool cloth and blankets gradually replaced these Native products. Native people across the west traded wool blankets produced by Navajo weavers. This nearly stopped altogether with the advent of reservations and the limited travel of American Indians. The loosening of these travel restrictions coincided with the founding of the Pendleton Woolen Mills in Oregon. Quickly, the colorful native inspired designs of Pendleton blankets spread across Indian communities. Today, Indigenous people continue to gift these types of blankets as a way of honoring people with tribal communities. The Pendleton company has become the essential source of these colorful blankets.

Cherokee Strip Historical Society Collection: 1975.178.094

Otoe Beaded Vest

The front of this beaded vest displays designs more characteristic of the northern plains region. This was probably the only original design appearing on the vest when it was gifted to a member of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe. That person, or a relative of that person, beaded the back of the vest using designs more typical of their tribal culture. Can you see the difference?

Cherokee Strip Historical Society Collection: 1975.178.373

Otoe Moccasins

Cherokee Strip Historical Society Collection: 1975.178.376.001

Otoe Game Ball

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 2008.124.036

Sauk and Fox Beaded Breechcloth

Col. Horace Speed, Jr. Collection: 07233

Sauk and Fox Ribbonwork

Ribbonwork is not unique to any particular tribe but it is predominant among tribes from the Great Lakes and Midwest. While the technique crosses over into many cultures, the designs utilized do begin to become more tribally specific. Curvilinear designs such as this usually identify the wearer as a member of the Sauk and Fox Tribe, but not always. Several other cultures use very similar designs. The ribbonwork pattern that you see here is created by layering ribbons and then cutting/folding the upper layers to reveal different colors beneath.

Mrs. R.W. Duncan Collection: 02344

Potawatomie Loom Beaded Garters

Emma D. Goulette Collection: 07498.001-.002

Feast Bowls and Ladles

c.1870

These bowls and ladles, carved from wood, represent an important part of ceremonial life. Many ceremonies have a traditional feast component in which participants dine on copious amounts of food often provided by a host family or organization. This tradition continues on in many tribes. Modern utensils have replaced the older style of bowls and ladles due to ease of access. These artifacts are from the Sauk, Fox, and Wyandotte nations.

Lola O. Lawrence Estate Collection: 2005.076.003

OHS Purchase Collection: 1985.153.003

Jennie Meeks Collection: 02329, 02338

B.N.O. Walker: 01712, 01713

Hunting Frock Coat

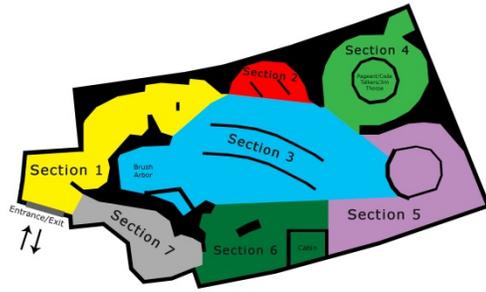
c.1830

This coat is a brain tanned hunter's frock used by a Cherokee man sometime between 1830 and 1850. This coat features embroidered designs in a traditional Cherokee style. These include the bird, seen on the upper right breast area, and the stylized floral designs. The leather is made from brain tanned deer hide, a commodity that grew in scarcity as the 19th century progressed. Originally the coat would have been held closed with only a finger woven sash such as the one seen in this case. At some point during the life of this coat, someone added the brass hook and eyes.

Frank C. Orner Collection: 03312

Mary Strange Collection: 01325

Section 6



Living Ways

Spoon

Chickasaw, c. 1880

Reverend A.B. Johnson Collection: 05016

Spoon

Choctaw, c. 1890

Mrs. Pate Jones Collection: 03469

Wooden Hook

Plains, c. 1870

A tool like this could be used for hanging cooking kettles over a fire.

E. Fiel Collection: 01537

Spoon

Seminole, c. 1880

Alice Davis Collection: 02522

Dipper

Creek, c. 1870

Alice Robertson Collection: 00473

Elk Shoulder Blade

Possibly Osage, 19th century

This shoulder blade from an elk or buffalo could be made into a hoe or shovel.

J.B. Thoburn Collection: 05056

Plowshare

Owned by Sequoyah, Cherokee, c. 1830

This part of a plowshare was uncovered at Sequoyah's cabin in eastern Oklahoma.

Pearl Mathison Collection: 04038

Bark Basket

Seneca, c. 1870

M.C. Murdock Collection: 01629

Mortar

Choctaw, 1875

TIC Collection: TIC1571

Bag

Western Apache, c. 1910

This type of bag is used for utilitarian purposes or personal adornment. This bag is adorned with glass beadwork with distinctive patterns on either side. Leather fringes adorn the outer edges of the bag.

W.P. Campbell Collection: 05633

Cane

Apache, c. 1900

Wooden cane adorned with Apache beadwork designs along the lower half of the cane. The middle and upper portion of the cane is adorned with a snake motif, wrapped around the cane. According to the file, this piece is labeled as "Geronimo's cane." Facing starvation, Geronimo and his people surrendered to the U.S. Army after a long resistance. They remained prisoners of war for 27 years. The Apache prisoners of war were faced with disease, starvation, and unsanitary living conditions. To earn income for their families, they made Apache material cultural items and sold them to tourists. Geronimo had earned quite a reputation in the Anglo press, so Apaches would use his name to sell their wares. This cane was likely not made by Geronimo.

Mrs. Roe Collection: 03892

Water Jug

Apache, c. 1880

Water is an essential resource needed by all creatures. Apache people historically lived in a harsh, arid, desert environment, ranging between mountains and plains. The jug itself is woven from willow and tightly coiled. Pitch, a waterproofing agent, was then warmed and applied to both the inside and the outside of the water jug. Thus, you have a waterproof container, which was ideal, especially in a desert environment where water is scarce. Women usually made these water jugs, along with the rest of the material culture items. Allan Houser depicted women with these water jugs in his bronze work.

Sarah Jane Berry Rodgers Collection: 1984.059.003

Quiver

Chiricahua Apache, c. 1886

The Chiricahua Apaches commonly made this type of quiver with the bow case attached and soon other bands adopted this style made of brain tanned hide and adorned with Apache style beadwork of seed and glass beads. The quiver was worn slung on the back with the shoulder strap going over the right shoulder and under the left arm, which made it easy to reach over the right shoulder to draw an arrow out. Constructed prior to the Chiricahua Apaches' forced removal to Florida as prisoners of war.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 05568.001

Bag

Western Apache, c. 1900

This type of bag is usually carried by women and serves a dual purpose of function and style. It is beaded on both sides with distinguishing patterns and accented with long strands of glass beads located along the base of the bag.

William P. Switzer Collection: 2000.145.002

Askicpaku

(UH-SKEECH-PUH-KOO)

Pawnee Quirt, c. 1900

This quirt, or whip, is made from a young sapling. The twisted shape occurred when a grapevine grew around a tree as it matured.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00109

Tatkatakusu

(TUT-KUH-TUH-KOO-SOO)

Pawnee Ribbonwork Saddle Blanket, c. 1900

This is a saddle blanket made from red trade wool and decorated with ribbon applique. The 'ribbons' are made from strips of cotton cloth. The design is created by layering strips, cutting, and then folding to expose the underlying colors.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 01912

Saddle

Southern Plains style, c. 1875

Craftsmen made this type of saddle by connecting two deer antlers to cottonwood boards and then covering it with a single piece of rawhide.

Norton Keys Collection: 04251

Arai, Tupe Tsa?nika, Narumuhku

Comanche Headstall, Bit, and Reins, c. 1880

This horse equipment was used by Louisa Farwell and was made by an unknown Comanche relative. Louisa was the daughter of Francesca Medrano, an indigenous Mexican raised as a member of the Comanche Nation after being captured as a child.

Frank and Louisa Farwell Collection: 2009.072.005

Buckskin Dress

c. 1900

This dress, of unknown origin, is made of brain tanned deer hide. It is usually referred to as a "three-hide dress." The shoulders are covered with one hide and the front and back are composed of one hide each. The fully beaded shoulder area is usually a design element associated with tribes in the northern plains area. This dress may have come from a Cheyenne dress maker influenced by designs outside of Oklahoma. How long do you think it would take to prepare the hides and the additional beadwork on this dress?

Courtesy of the Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center

Certificate of Friendship to Įswe xAĵe

Otoe, 1804

This certificate was presented to Įswe xAĵe, or Big Axe, an Otoe warrior on August 19, 1804. Both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark signed the document and attached their seals with wax on silk ribbon. Big Axe, Big Horse, and six other leading men and leaders from both the Otoe and Missouri nations camped with the Lewis and Clark Expedition for three days along the Missouri River.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 02352.001-.002

Peace Medals

c.1804

These three Peace Medals represent two of the five types of medals carried by Lewis and Clark Expedition as they traveled up the Missouri River. The two large medals seen here represent the largest size carried on the trip. The third medal represents the smallest size category that featured the bust of President Thomas Jefferson. Two other categories of medals were smaller and did not feature the bust of the President at all.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 07010, 07924, & 03001

Letter from President Thomas Jefferson

1806

This letter, written in French, is the introduction delivered by President Thomas Jefferson to dignitaries from the Otoe, Missouri, Pawnee, Kaw, Iowa, Osage, and Sioux nations. These men, at the request of the Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, were the first envoys from their nations to the United States. This particular letter was gifted to Shōn gō tōn gō, or Big Horse, the Otoe warrior who met the expedition in 1804. His grandson can be seen in the framed photograph in this case. The letter was donated to the OHS by his great-great grandson, Richard Shunatona. His great-great-great-great grandson Bat Shunatona served as a cultural advisor during the construction of this museum.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 02219

“These papers are kept between flat pieces of wood, tied together with buckskin strings. Their preservation for so long a time shows that they are regarded by the Indians as of great importance, and have been guarded with the most scrupulous care.”

-People’s Press, Nebraska City, Nebraska

November 21, 1860

Otoe Moccasins

Madge Dent, the wife of Hoke Dent, made these moccasins in 1920 for a school teacher near Perry, Oklahoma. The teacher, Esther Isham Clark, often went to the Dent home to pick up their son and take him to his school on her way to work at another school. They travelled this daily trip in a two wheeled cart and horse which always delighted the children. The moccasins were a gift to Ms. Clark for doing this.

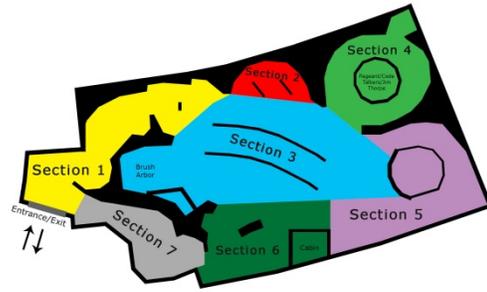
Esther Isham Clark Collection: 1976.227.001-.002

Section 7

Tribes

Wa'-woⁿ

Osage, c.1900



These two wa'-woⁿ, or Calumets, were the focal instruments used in a multi-day ceremony to establish close relationships between unrelated individuals, families, tribes, and nations. Though this pair came to the museum as Osage, evidence in their construction points to a Pawnee, Otoe, or Ponca origin. In all likelihood, these wa'-woⁿ were used to adopt an Osage tribal member into a family from one of those tribes.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 00077.001-.002

The **Pipe Dance** is known by many tribes with names unique to each of them. Despite a great amount of similarity, each tribe's "calumets" and the associated ceremony have subtle differences. Generally the ceremony extends over several days and includes two groups of participants. Throughout the ceremony one of these groups is referred to as the "father" and the other group as the "children." These terms establish a relationship between the two that is expected to last in perpetuity.

By assuming the roles, each party assumes responsibilities and duties. The "father" is expected to feed and clothe the "children," to demonstrate care, respect, high regard, and honor. The "children" reciprocate with gifts to show their respect for their "father." When the ceremony was performed between two tribes, the calumets essentially became physical embodiment of treaties between two nations. Thereafter, the tribe holding the role of "father" had the responsibility to always care for their "children."

Inno'chi' (gorget)

Made by Johnny Bobb, Choctaw-Chickasaw, 2007

Metal gorgets were important trade items in the eighteenth century southeast. Originally, Chickasaw gorgets were made of shell and stone.

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Asonnak ilbak apakfota (armbands)

Made by Johnny Bobb, Choctaw-Chickasaw, 2007

Prior to contact, armbands and leg bands were made of woven plant and animal fibers. Silver, copper, and brass armbands were introduced by European traders.

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Yaalhipa yancha yaatala (hat with hatband and roach)

Made by Randy Shackelford, Chickasaw, 2007

Chickasaw stomp dance leaders add beadwork and yaatala (feather hair or hat ornaments) to commercial cowboy hats to wear at stomp dances and other occasions.

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Chikashsha inno'chi' (Chickasaw collar)

Made by Glenda Galvan, Chickasaw, 2007

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Hashintak tali'tohbi' (silver comb)

Made by Johnny Bobb, Choctaw-Chickasaw, 2007

Chickasaw hair ornaments were made with feathers, beads, and natural fibers. Silver combs from the Spanish, English, and French gradually replaced the ancient hair ornaments beginning in the eighteenth century.

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Chikashsha inaafka lobo' (Chickasaw ribbon shirt)

Made by Rena Duncan, Chickasaw-Choctaw, 2007

The modern Chickasaw ribbon shirt is an adaptation of the eighteenth century great shirt, adopted from Euro-Americans. Tribes across the United States make ribbon shirts as a part of their tribal regalia.

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Chikashasha inaafokha yancha itikba-tikaali' (Chickasaw dress and apron)

Made by Rena Duncan, Chickasaw-Choctaw, 2007

The Chickasaw traditional dress is based on the eighteenth and nineteenth century Euro-American prairie dress adopted by the Chickasaw.

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Askoffa' (yarn belt)

Made by Amy VonTungeln, Chickasaw, 2007

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Askoffa' (yarn belt)

Made by Kelley Lunsford, Chickasaw-Cherokee, 2007

Finger woven belts were originally made from natural plant and animal fibers. Today dancers wear finger woven and loom woven yarn belts during all-night stomp dances.

OHS Collection:

Sholosh (moccasins)

Made by Jerry Underwood, Chickasaw, 2007

Chickasaw sholosh (moccasins), like all southeastern moccasins, are made from a single piece of leather with a center stitched seam. This type of moccasin is often referred to as "pucker-toe."

Chickasaw Council House Museum Permanent Collection

Oksifa

Chickasaw, 1838

Judge Ben Kemp owned this Oksifa, or pipe-tomahawk. The Kemp family brought the tomahawk with them when the Chickasaw Nation moved from their homelands to Indian Territory in 1832. Unlike many pipe-tomahawks, this one was used as a pipe.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 02707.001-.002

Kapochcha' toli' yancha to'wa'

Chickasaw, 1926

Kapochcha' or itti' toli' (stickball sticks) and to'wa' (stickball ball) like these have been made by Chickasaw men for as long as kopochcha'toli' has been played. Two kinds of kapochcha' games are played today by Chickasaw people, a social game played by men and women around a single pole and the east-west game, played only by men, with two goal posts. These stickball sticks were brought to Oklahoma from Mississippi in 1832.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 02352.001-.002

Loksi' chalha'chi'

Chickasaw, c.1900

Loksi' chalha'chi', or turtle shell shakers, like this example have been worn by Chickasaw women for as long as Chickasaw people can remember. The turtle shells, filled with pebbles, provide the rhythmic accompaniment to Chickasaw stomp dance and social songs. Today some Chickasaw women wear shakers made of condensed milk cans filled with pebbles. Loksi' chalha'chi means "rattling turtles" in Chikashshanompa. An older word for turtle shell shakers is loksi' shalli', which means roughly "turtles worn (on the body)."

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: TIC1330

Asataka

Pawnee Scout, 1868

Photograph Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution

Horse Collar

Attributed to Pawnee, c. 1880

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00111

Tirawahutresaru

Pawnee Scout, 1868

Photograph Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution

Chaticks Si Chaticks Kirikerisu

Group of Pawnee Scouts, 1868

Pictured left to right: Rarurasharukosh, Rarurutkaharasaru, Rasarusiriteriku or Baptiste Bayhulle, Tikisaaraahki, and Tirawahutrasaru.

Photograph courtesy of the Smithsonian Institute

Leggings

Pawnee, c. 1880

The garter and bear paw design is characteristic of Pawnee culture.

M.L. Andrews Collection: 00151

Rahiktaharasaru

Pawnee, 1858

Photograph Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution

Side Stitched Choker

Pawnee, c. 1890

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00533

Pectoral

Pawnee, c. 1870

M.L. Andrews Collection: 02030

Mirror Board

Pawnee, c. 1880

Mirror board with horse head design.

T. R. Roddy Colelction: 00002

Garters

Pawnee, c. 1870

These garters are loom beaded with star designs.

H.M. Dorman Collection: 00331.1-.2

The history of the Osage wedding coat dates back to the 18th century when the Osages had contact with various Europeans including the Spanish, French, British, as well as the Americans. These coats were initially acquired by Osage chiefs and warriors through various diplomatic alliances and military campaigns. The coats signified rank and were also a way for European military to identify the Osages as allies during these military campaigns.

Because Osage men were well over six feet tall and broader than the average European, the Osages put these 'coats' on their women. This is the beginning of the Osage wedding coat linked with the giving away of Osage brides. An Osage bride would have worn the wedding coat over her traditional Osage regalia with a fingerwoven belt tied around the waist of the coat. She carried the top hat adorned with feathers. Osage marriages were arranged with the bride and groom being from different clans. The last traditional Osage wedding took place in the early 20th century.

Today, the use the wedding coat worn by the Osage women is largely ceremonial. The women or 'brides' wear the wedding coat when a new Drum Keeper pays for the drum at the Osage Elonshka ceremonials. The ceremony for paying for the drum involves elaborate gifts of horses, blankets, shawls, and complete wedding coats and regalia, to be given away to the previous Drum Keeper, his family, and the new War Dance Committee.

War Shield

Osage, c. 1860

Frank Harrah Collection: 03618

Gunstock War Club

Osage, c. 1870

T.R. Roddy Collection: 00040

Chert Points

Dr. Forest Clements excavated these points during a joint Oklahoma Historical Society/University of Oklahoma project in the 1930s.

They were uncovered in 'Craig Mound' at Spiro Mounds in eastern Oklahoma. The materials used in manufacturing them come from several different sources.

The pink chert that you see is the result of heat tempering of Florence Chert from Kay County, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 06313

Choker

Caddo

Choker made of white wampum beads.

T. R. Roddy Collection

00124

Bottle

c. 2005

Caddo style bottle with a Spiro engraved design made by Jereldine Redcorn.

Jereldine Redcorn Collection

2005.282

Moccasins

Caddo

Pair of women's moccasins.

Doreen Quinn Collection

2014.018.003.1-.2

Spiro Vessel

This vessel came from the 'Craig Mound' at the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma. The Pacola Mining Company extensively looted this site in the 1930s despite the area being sacred to the Caddo people.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 06415

Documents and Pouch

The Caddo Business Committee donated this red leather pouch to the OHS in 1929. At the time of the donation, this pouch held the documents that you see beside it.

These documents are examples of the unique relationship that exists not only between the peoples of the Caddo Nation and the United States, but also with each Indian nation within the borders of the United States.

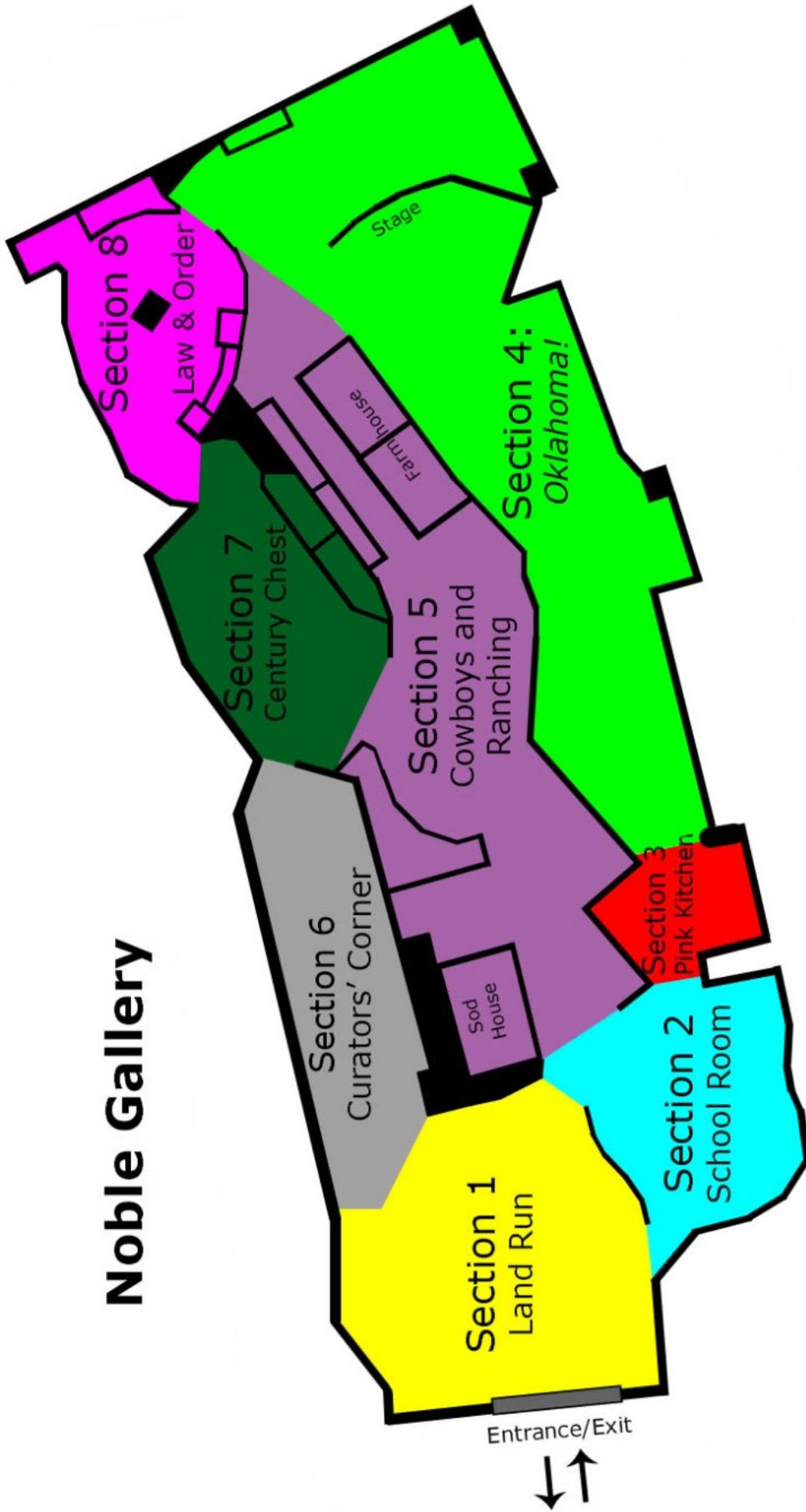
Caddo Nation Collection: 03224

Drum and Sticks

The images on this drum are sacred images found on conch shells and other items from 'Craig Mound' at the Spiro site. They depict important imagery from a Caddo way of life, such as the raccoon image seen in the mirror. Tribal elders remember the 'Coon Dance' being danced among the Caddo people. The other images come from different artifacts found among the Caddo archeological sites lying across the aboriginal homelands of the Caddo people.

Loan Courtesy of Ed Spaulding

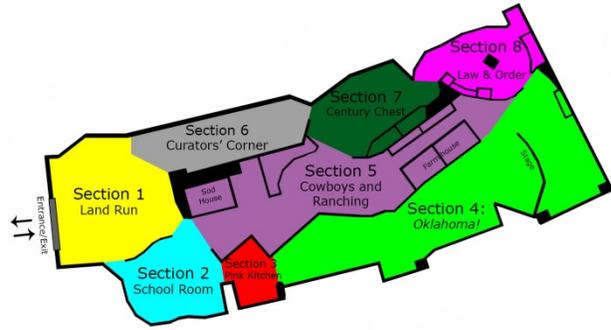
Noble Gallery



Noble Gallery Labels

Section 1

Oklahoma Land Runs **Claim and Deed to Land** 1892



Frank C. Orner filed a land claim at the Guthrie land office in 1892 for a homestead in Payne County, Oklahoma. After full payment, Mr. Orner received his deed or patent to land on December 9, 1892. Although thousands of settlers rushed into this area of central Oklahoma during the Land Run of 1889, others came a few years after the initial run, such as Frank Orner.

OHS Research Division: UP9335A, UP9335B

Postmaster's Stamp 1889

Used by the postmaster to cancel postage stamps. This example from Oklahoma, Indian Territory is dated April 21, 1889, the day before the Land Run.

James McGranahan Collection : 04319

Letter Written by George Beidler 1889

“As for the letters, we had the men and women form into lines, that stretched out several blocks in length, then we would take turn about, and call out names to the crowd... A month later, I had built a two story double front store... had some letter boxes shipped me from the north and with other improvements I then had provided a very fair, and satisfactory Post Office room.”

- George Beidler was the first postmaster at Oklahoma Station, 1889.

OHS Research Division Collection: 1989.003

Surveyor's Compass

c. 1865-1875

This compass was originally owned and used by Surveyor General, Theodore H. Barrett. Barrett was responsible for initial surveys of Indian Territory from 1871-1873.

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 2003.142.001.1-.7

Machete

c. 1865-1885

Survey crews used machetes to clear land and mark lots. Civil Engineer surveyors, prior to the construction of the Frisco railway in the 1870s, used this machete in Oklahoma.

89er Collection: 06544

Business Card

c. 1880s

For David L. Payne as President of Payne Oklahoma Colony, Indian Territory.

Colonel Crocker Collection: 05845.005

Commemorative Buttons

Remembering David L. Payne, 1905

Ira R. Brown Collection: 08460.001

William E. Cooper Collection: 08038

Trunk

c. 1880-1890

This trunk belonged to the wife of David L. Payne, Rachel A. Haines. When donated to the Historical Society, the trunk had been used to keep Payne's personal effects.

Colonel Crocker Collection: 05838

Lecture Ticket

c. 1880s

Ticket for a lecture given by David L. Payne.

Colonel Crocker Collection: 05846.063

Claim Flag

1893

Souvenir claim flag sold at the opening of the Cherokee Outlet on September 16, 1893.

Mrs. C.J. Wolaver Collection: 05429

David L. Payne

b. December 30, 1836 – d. November 28, 1884

David L. Payne was born in Indiana and raised on his father's farm. In 1867, and again in 1868, Payne was in the field during the Indian wars on the Plains, each time as the captain of a troop of cavalry.

Payne began to lead the *Boomer* movement in 1879, as growing pressures to settle the Unassigned Lands in Indian Territory increased. He organized and led several expeditions into the territory. Payne and the settlers were never successful in establishing a colony in the area; however, his actions are credited for the eventual opening of Indian lands for settlement.

In 1995, Payne's family had his remains moved from Kansas to Oklahoma. A monument was dedicated at his final resting place, overlooking Boomer Lake in Stillwater, Payne County, Oklahoma.

Payne Colony Certificate

1883

Certificate of membership for Mr. Lawson H. Wilkenson in the Payne Oklahoma Colony, Indian Territory. Signed and dated, January 15, 1883, by David L. Payne, President.

Dorothy Shelton Collection: 1979.025

Double-Barrel Shotgun

c. 1880s

Carried by David L. Payne

Mrs. H.A. Dever: 04983

Cotton Shirt

1874

Worn by David L. Payne

Colonel Crocker Collection: 05839

Lapel Pin

c. 1860-1884

Worn by David L. Payne

Colonel Crocker Collection: 05844

'Sooners' List

c. 1880s

List compiled by captains of the 5th Cavalry of Sooners caught in Indian Territory.

OHS Research Division, Ham Collection: 8402

Frying Pan

c. 1880-1900

Brought to Oklahoma by the Carrolls for both the 1889 and 1893 Oklahoma Land Runs and later used on their claim near Newkirk, Oklahoma Territory.

Lew Carroll Collection: 04575

Diary of Lew Carroll

1889-1890

Monday 22..."at twelve sharp they started those on horseback ahead, light rigs next then heavy wagons, last some with oxen following the rear. Drove up the

river and found good claims all taken, then went across to the deep fork and along it all the best were taken..."

- Written April 22, 1889 by Lew Carroll

OHS Research Division Collection: 1981.107

Compass

1889-1893

Compass used by Lew Carroll for the Land Runs of 1889 and 1893.

Lew Carroll Collection: 04553

Pocket Watch

1889-1893

Lew Carroll's pocket watch, used to await the start of the 1889 Land Run to settle Oklahoma Territory.

Lew Carroll Collection: 04552

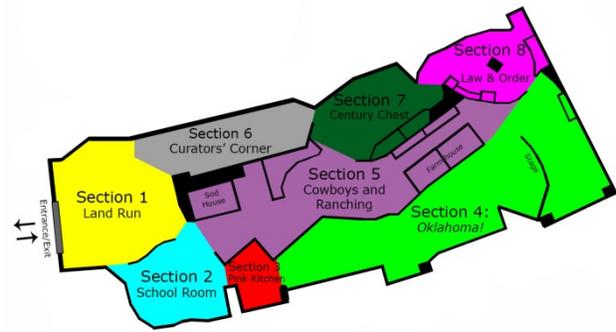
Smith and Wesson Revolver

1889-1893

Lew Carroll carried this revolver in the 1889 and 1893 Land Runs. Carroll and his wife were successful in staking a claim in the 1893 opening of the Cherokee Outlet and homesteaded near present day Newkirk.

Lew Carroll Collection: 04554

Section 2



Education in Oklahoma **Bartlesville Pennant** 1940

Bartlesville High School provided strong educational opportunities for students in the community. The Senior High School and Junior College were dedicated in 1940.

Sandra Drummond Collection: 1988.111.004

Clock 1931

This clock was installed in Oklahoma City's first high school, Central High, in November 1931. All of the clocks in the building were controlled from a master clock. In 1980, the abandoned school was renovated for downtown office space. The master clock continues to hang in the historic building built in 1910.

Central High School Collection: 2005.230.001

Globe 1948-1955

Twelve inch semi-meridian style globe with metal meridian and wood base. Made by *Peerless, Weber Costello Co., Chicago Heights, Illinois*. The classroom globe is one of the early hands-on educational tools that students encounter. The globe helps young students realize how big their world is and that it rotates at unthinkable speed around the sun.

Harris/Pitchlynn Collection: 2000.095.730

Bell c.1800

In the one-room schoolhouse setting, a metal school bell was kept on the teacher's desk. The bell was used to call pupils together and bring them in

from the schoolyard. This bell was used by George W. Biggers when he taught in the 1880s.

Jessie and Helen Biggers Collection: 1972.138.026

Flash Card

1956, 1966

Set of flash cards made by the Economy company of Oklahoma City. The cards include 95 picture flash cards with phonetic keys to reading, 65 alphabet flash cards, and 7 picture/alphabet cards.

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 2004.009.025.001.1-.166

Keys to English Mastery

Books One, Two, Three, and Four, 1938

Sample copies, the list price is 75 cents or net price 60 cents. These books were used to teach English at the 7th and 8th grade levels. By 1945, many Oklahoma rural schools were no longer operating and 7th and 8th grades were in Junior High School.

Mary Schreiber Collection: 1988.054.001-.004

Little ABC Book

1884, McLoughlin Bros., New York

In the one-room schoolhouse, students would be called on to stand up and recited the alphabet to their teacher and classmates.

Oklahoma Historical Society Collection: 2001.083.003

Typing Award

1928

Lawrence H. Foster from Central High School, Oklahoma City, competed in the 1928 State Typing Championship. He typed from the booklet *The Man in the Boat* and took the championship by typing 147 words per minute with only three errors. The errors involved the “punch through” of three commas.

Central High School Collection: 2005.230.002

Teacher Desk and Chair

c.1930

This walnut desk and oak chair with woven cane seat may have been used as a teacher's desk in a one-room schoolhouse. Behind the teacher's desk was a slate board used for writing lessons.

Mrs. G. Scott Hammonds Collection: 1971.207.038.1-.2, 2000.095.940.1

Photograph

1946

1946 Mid-State Champion Central High School basketball team.

Back row, left to right:

Bill Morgan, Robert Ross, Winston Boydston

Front row, left to right:

Bert Ball, Harold "Skeet" Warren, Bob Entzminger, John Haney, Vernon Forshee, J.C. Moore

Vernon Forshee Collection: 2004.034.002

Letter Jacket

1946

Letter jacket belonging to Robert Ross, a member of the 1946 Mid-State Champion Central High School basketball team.

Robert N. Ross, Jr. Collection: 2004.033.001

Photograph

c.1940

Photograph of students working in the Cabinet Shop at Central High School

Central High School Collection: 2004.032.013

Sweater

c.1945-1955

The sweater displayed here, when joined by a black skirt, composed the uniform for the Black Skirts Club, a girls' pep club and service organization at Central High School.

Darlene Andrews Johnson Collection: 2004.161.001

QSL Cards

1932-1933

Five framed radio operator licenses from Central High School students. The cards are issued to W5AND, W5AOW, W5CJZ, W5BMT, and W5BEP. In the center is a photograph of the students with their names listed below.

Central High School Collection: 2004.032.001

Vest

c.1945-1955

Members of the Red Skirts, one of the two girls' pep clubs and service organizations at Central High School, wore this vest as part of their uniform.

Peggie Harris Pierce Collection: 2004.156.001

Yearbook

1939

Central High School Cardinal Yearbook featuring the raised logo of Oklahoma City's Golden Anniversary theme, "Teepees to Towers," on the cover.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.834

Diploma

1934

This diploma from Central High School was awarded to Robert Graham Castor on May 24, 1934.

Louis Castor Collection: 2004.037.001

Letter and Patch

1946

Athletic letter and Cardinal patch belonging to Robert Ross and Vernon Forshee, respectively, who were both members of the 1946 Mid-State Champion Central High School basketball team.

Robert N. Ross, Jr. Collection: 2004.033.002

Vernon Forshee Collection: 2004.034.001

Class Ring

1933

Central High School class ring worn by Arthur Ramsey, 1930s Oklahoma newsreel cameraman.

Ramsey Collection: 2002.025.319

Marble Fragment

1995

The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995 damaged the Central High School building. This marble fragment came from a panel at the school.

Central High School Collection: 2004.032.009

Portrait of Henry Garland Bennett

Artist: L. Pendleton, 1947

In his 43 years of service to education, Dr. Henry Garland Bennett (1886-1951) affected many lasting changes locally, nationally, and worldwide. Bennett dedicated his life to, and ultimately died for, improving the human condition through education. Influenced by his strong Christian ethic, Bennett set about providing people with the knowledge and the tools to improve their standard of living. His is a legacy of education and humanity.

Henry Garland Bennett Collection: 2007.003.001he

Oklahoma Historical Society/Oklahoma Higher Education Heritage Society

Plaque

1939

Presented to Henry Garland Bennett for ten years of service to Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College (Oklahoma State University). Bennett served as President of A&M for 23 years, from 1928 until his death in 1951, the longest tenure of any land-grant college president. Under Bennett's leadership, A&M became one of the most progressive land grant colleges in the nation and Bennett would be recognized as a world leader in agricultural innovations.

Henry Garland Bennett Collection: 2007.003.002he

Oklahoma Historical Society/Oklahoma Higher Education Heritage Society

Book

By Paul William Bass, 2006

No Little Dreams: Henry Garland Bennett, Educator and Statesman by Paul Bass is the only published book on Dr. Bennett's remarkable life and accomplishments.

Henry Garland Bennett Collection: 2007.003.018he

Oklahoma Historical Society/Oklahoma Higher Education Heritage Society

Journal

Vera Connell Bennett, February-March 1951

Mrs. Bennett's journal provides a daily account of her and Dr. Bennett's tour of South America, the first stop on a yearlong international tour of underdeveloped countries. The small scale revitalization projects begun in Latin America served as the basis for the larger scale programs of Point Four.

Henry Garland Bennett Collection: 2007.003.005he

Oklahoma Historical Society/Oklahoma Higher Education Heritage Society

Point Four Program

1950-1951

In 1950, President Truman introduced the Point Four Program, the first global policy to aid the underdeveloped nations of the free world by giving them the tools and knowledge to help themselves. In 1950, Truman appointed D.C. outsider, Henry Bennett, as Director of the Technical Cooperation Commission

and its main project, Point Four. Bennett's simple approach to attaining the goals of Point Four was seen as early as 1951. By offering technical and scientific aid, Point Four helped reduce famine, disease, and the economic hardships of 35 African and Asian nations by 1953. Point four became the model of all future foreign aid programs like the Peace Corps.

Book

By H.G. Bennett, 1926

While President of Southeastern State Teacher's College, Bennett took sabbatical leave from 1925-1926 to complete his doctorate at Columbia University. Bennett's dissertation, *The Coordination of the State Institutions for Higher Education in Oklahoma*, was the blueprint of the state system of higher education adopted by the state of Oklahoma in 1941. In 1945, Bennett would be instrumental in the creation of a separate Oklahoma Board of Regents for Higher Education.

Henry Garland Bennett Collection: 2007.003.003he
Oklahoma Historical Society/Oklahoma Higher Education Heritage Society

25 Year Plan

c.1928

Bennett saw A&M as the leader in the land-grant colleges. After assuming the Presidency of A&M, Bennett set about designing a "25 Year Plan" of campus development. Bennett's blueprint for the college included the construction of a dozen new buildings, a physical plant, a library, an animal husbandry and experimental barn, and an engineering building. Bennett also oversaw the development of a graduate program in 1928, the first fire training school in the nation in 1939, the Oklahoma Power and Propulsion Laboratory and the School of Veterinary Medicine in 1948. At his death in 1951, nearly all of the projects in his 25 year plan were completed.

Flying Farmers Association

In 1944, Bennett's involvement with Oklahoma farmers using airplanes for agricultural purposes resulted in the creation of the Oklahoma Flying Farmers Association. In 1945, the Association reached the national level and Oklahoma A&M hosted the first annual National Flying Farmers Association Conference. He started the Save Our Soil (SOS) Day, a "fly-in" day for farmers and their families to fly across the state in order to assess the needs of the Oklahoma farmlands. By 1971, Bennett's vision of an international flying farmer's organization became a reality.

Soil Conservation System

1929

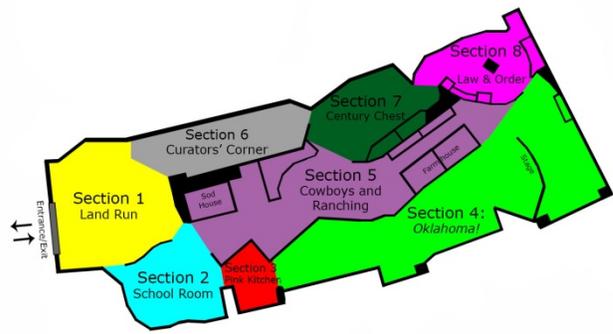
Bennett instituted the first survey of Oklahoma's soil. The results spurred the development of the national Soil Conservation System and the construction of the nation's first every soil experimental station, the Red Plains Soil Experimental Station, at Guthrie in 1929. In cooperation with A&M, more experimental stations were set up around the state.

Section 3

1950s Pink Kitchen

Kitchen Tools

c. 1950s



The introduction of plastics, stainless steel and labor-saving appliances revolutionized the look and efficiency of the 1950s kitchen. Plastic utensils, like these measuring spoons, were colorful, easy to care for, and inexpensive. By 1954, 9 out of 10 American families owned a television. Appealing to housewives, television advertising promoted the concept of the “dream kitchen.” Product spokespeople, like Westinghouse’s Betty Furness, became celebrities to a public not yet jaded by television advertising. TV moms of the 1950s, like June Cleaver and Margaret Anderson, reinforced this ideal of the perfect housewife and her kitchen where she spent most of her time and always had hot meals prepared for her family.

Lorida Hagstrom Collection: 2002.168

Mary Jane Warde Collection: 2003.028.002.1-.4

Pat Ferry Collection: 2003.173.001-.1-.3

William Welge Collection: 2004.162.004

Aunt Chick Cookbook & Cookie Cutters

c. 1950s

Nettie McBirney, wife of Tulsa banker Sam P. McBirney, was known to the world by here alternate identity as “Aunt Chick.” For 20 years, Nettie was the writer of the Tulsa World cooking column and the maker of a line of hugely popular cookie cutters, pie tins, and pastry cloths. Sam first realized his wife was working when he opened the paper one morning and saw the first column signed by Nettie’s pet name “Aunt Chick.” He shouted his reaction, “That crazy woman will start a run on the bank if people thing she has to work!” “Aunt Chick” continued to write and became known as an authority on pies, eventually publishing a pie cookbook. Nettie also taught cooking classes and invented many practical cooking gadgets. Her recipes and cookie cutters are still prized today.

Jeff Briley Collection: 2002.003.001-.008

1950s Flatware

Oneida Community Stainless Flatware. Twin Star pattern.

The Oneida Community was founded by John Humphrey Noyes in upstate New York in 1848. The Community practiced Perfectionism, a form of Christianity that promoted shared property and work. Monogamous marriage was abolished and children were raised communally.

The Community manufactured various goods including silver forks, spoons, and knives. In 1879, the members created the Oneida Ltd. Company which has become one of the world's largest makers of stainless steel flatware. The introduction of stainless steel and mass production created a new type of flatware that was both accessible and inexpensive.

Jeff Briley Collection: 2002.015.009-.011, 2002.015.013-.016

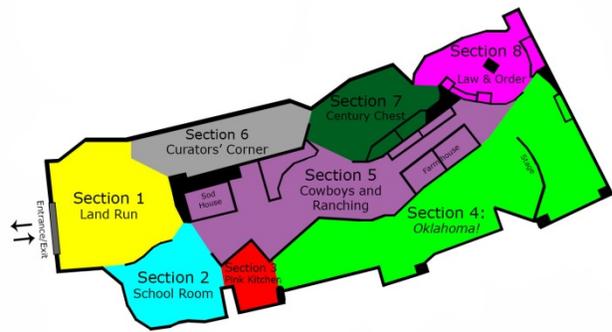
Aunt Susan Recipe Books

c. 1930s-1940s

Edna Vance Adams Mueller, known to her listeners as "Aunt Susan," was the food editor for the *Daily Oklahoman* and had her own cooking show on WKY Radio. WKY Radio built the first radio kitchen for Aunt Susan's popular recipe and homemaking broadcast. She also conducted cooking schools and food fairs each fall from 1931-1941. Aunt Susan moved to New York in 1943 to work for *McCall's Magazine* under the name Susan Adams. Women would copy Aunt Susan's recipes from the *Oklahoman* and place them in their recipe boxes to be found years later by relatives who assumed that there was an actual "Aunt Susan" in the family who was an amazing cook.

Jeff Briley Collection: 2009.145.001-.013

Section 4



Oklahoma!

In the opening sequence of *Oklahoma!*, both in the original musical as well as the movie, the character Curly rides up to a farmhouse, where Aunt Eller is churning butter.

This butter churn was used in Oklahoma territory around 1880-1910. The dress is from 1900, though this particular dress is much more formal than what a “real life” Aunt Eller would have worn for household chores.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.746.1-.3
Juanita Clinard Collection: 1987.097.017.1-.3

Dress

c. 1903

Of all the women in *Oklahoma!*, Ado Annie wore the brightest colors.

This dress from 1903, made of cotton and lace, might have been something that she would have worn.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.1476

Miniature Stage

This miniature stage is a replica of the set that Lynn Riggs used to stage his plays. Riggs’s original set featured electric lights, curtains, and backdrops. Riggs’s actual stage set, alongside other artifacts and information, can be found at the Claremore Museum of History in Claremore, Oklahoma. For more information, visit claremoremoh.org or call 918-923-6490.

EP

Toy Figures

c. 1940

Rubber and plastic molded figures of soldiers, a cowboy, and an American Indian used in early 1940.

Martha G. & Leroy H. Fischer Collection: 1985.019.031.1-.4, 1985.019.032.1-.3

Green Grow the Lilacs

1991

This commemorative edition of *Green Grow the Lilacs* was printed for the sixtieth anniversary of the *Green Grow the Lilacs*' Broadway run. The black and white lithographs were done by Thomas Hart Benton, an artist at the head of the Regionalist art movement. The illustrations were originally done for an earlier printing of the play.

EP

Publications

Though *Green Grow the Lilacs* is arguably Lynn Riggs's most well know work, over the course of his career, Riggs wrote at least 21 plays and 2 collections of poetry. *The Cherokee Night and Other Plays* and *The Iron Dish* are two examples of Riggs's other work.

Courtesy of John Carey

Green Grow the Lilacs

1930

Green Grow the Lilacs has been published several times since its world premiere in 1930. The use of Midwestern vernacular and common folk music distinguished Riggs's play from most other New York productions at the time. In fact, Oscar Hammerstein II's interest was piqued by a printed version of the play before Richard Rodgers called him about a potential collaboration to develop the piece into a musical, a collaboration that lead to *Oklahoma!*

EP

Typewriter

c. 1920s-1930s

This Smith-Corona silent model typewriter is the same type of typewriter that Lynn Riggs used to write most of his work.

Most models of the silent typewriter were made to be portable and operate quietly. The floating shift allowed for smoother typing by moving the type bars up and down.

EP

Camera

c. 1944

An avid photographer, Lynn Riggs enjoyed taking personal photographs on his many travels.

This Argoflex camera is similar to the type of camera that Riggs used for his photography.

Jeff Briley Collection: 1993.002.001

Electric Lamp

c. 1930s

This art deco style electric wall lamp was used in a theater in St. Louis in the 1930s. The highly stylized “skyscraper” style ornamental lamps were common across theaters, both stage and movie, in the thirties as attempts were made to make auditoriums into places of grandeur. After the Great Depression, styles changed and art deco decorations slowly fell out of favor.

OHS Museum Collection: 1999.055

Desk

c. 1940s

This desk belonged to Oscar Hammerstein II. Hammerstein preferred to use a standing desk as he was known to have a tendency to pace back and forth while writing. He used this desk while writing a number of his famous works, most notably *Oklahoma!*.

Loan courtesy of Melinda Walsh

L538

Oscar Hammerstein II

c. 1940s

Oscar Hammerstein II in his study in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Oscar and his wife Dorothy lived a great deal of time at Highland Farm, their Pennsylvania property. Hammerstein was able to live at Highland Farm while writing *Oklahoma!*, as Rodgers and Hammerstein famously wrote much of their work separately. Often Hammerstein gave finished lyrics to Rodgers, who would then write the music.

Photograph courtesy of Rodgers & Hammerstein: A Concord Music Company, www.rnh.com

Sketch of Jud's Smokehouse

c. 1940s

Sketch used for visualizing the design and stage setting for scenes taking place in Jud Fry's smokehouse.

Photograph courtesy of the Library of Congress

Rope

c. 1920-1939

When *Oklahoma!*'s Curly enters Jud's smokehouse to confront him over taking Laurey to the box social, Curly points out a strong rope and hook which leads into the song "Pore Jud is Daid".

This rope, however, is dated slightly later than might have been found in Lynn Riggs's and Rodgers and Hammerstein's territorial Oklahoma.

Tom Mix Collection: 1977.097.271

Holster

c. 1900-1904

This holster was owned by Michael O'Brien who participated in the land run in 1889. He served as sheriff of Oklahoma County around the turn of the twentieth century, a real life version of the Rodgers and Hammerstein character, Cord Elam.

Clara O'Brien Smith/Leo O'Brien/William O'Brien Collection: 1968.051.004

Holster and Belt

c. 1900

This holster and belt were used by U.S. Marshal A. L. Bryon while on the trail of Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch. Cord Elam was a fictional version of A. L. Bryon, with Elam intended to aid Andrew Carnes's judge character in bringing the law to Oklahoma Territory.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.176.2

Revolver

c. 1900-1912

This is a .45 Colt Single Action Army revolver. The Army revolver is widely associated with the history of the American West in modern popular culture. During the auction at the box social in *Oklahoma!*, Curly sells his gun, usually depicted as a revolver, to raise money. A side character points out that without his gun, Curly no longer had any way to protect himself in the still largely undeveloped territory.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.176.1

Cigarette Premiums

c. 1880-1919

Famously, the character Jud Fry keeps postcards of women on the walls of the smokehouse in Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Oklahoma!* Though there would have been many ways to acquire such images, including buying them from a passing peddler, some such photographs would likely have come inside the packages of cigarettes.

The larger premium was redeemed from a coupon found inside a package of Turkish Trophies Cigarettes. Made in 1903, this card is No. 28, the "Newport Girl," from part of a larger set entitled the "Bathing Girls."

The smaller cigarette premium was made between 1880 and 1919. Images of "fine ladies of the theatre" and other beautiful young women were included with cigarettes as novelties to help promote cigarette sales. Victorian ideals dictated that the women were almost always demure, with "American" features.

Delmas L. Ford Collection: 1989.149.014, 1989.158.003

Stool

c. 1900-1910

This stool might have been used by a “real life” Jud Fry. It was used in an old shop in Woods County, Oklahoma just before statehood.

Waynoka Publishing Company Collection: 1986.139

Map

c. 1902

Map of Oklahoma and Indian Territory showing various communities, railroads, and rivers throughout the two territories.

Mrs. Walter D. Hanson Collection: 1978.115.002

Bridle Bit

c. 1900

A bridle fits on the head of horse to help a rider direct its movements. The bit is the portion of the bridle that goes into the horse’s mouth. Made of iron, this is a standard style western horse bit.

Jeff Briley Collection: 1991.061.005

Drawing

c. 1907

“Soon to be livin’ in a brand new state. Brand new state. Gonna treat you great...” – from the song “Oklahoma.”

This is the original draft of the Oklahoma State Seal by Gabe Parker, chairman of the 1906-07 Constitutional Convention.

W. H. Murray Collection: 00904

Chaps

c. 1905

These chaps are fringed leather shotgun style chaps, worn by H.R. “Bob” Leonard when he worked for the Matador and XIT Ranches in the early

1900's. The heavy leather protected a cowboy's legs from rough terrain while riding.

Dorothy Forbes Collection: 1997.104.021.1-.2

Cowboy Hat

c. 1900-1915

This tan felt Stetson cowboy hat with a beige grosgrain ribbon hatband was worn by Oklahoma Vanselous from the Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch. Vanselous was the son of William Vanselous, owner of the Big V Ranch.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.010

Cowboy Hat

c. 1889

This wool cowboy hat was worn during the land run of 1889. This "Boss of the Plains" style is slightly different than the more high-crowned, wide-brimmed hats typically associated with the *Oklahoma!* image. The characters of Curly and Will Parker are often staged wearing more modern designs.

Edd Stinnett Collection: 07255

Commemorative Ribbon

c. 1903

This ribbon is from one of the early conventions lobbying for statehood. Before the Oklahoma Enabling Act in 1906, there were at least four different plans for statehood with numerous conventions held in both Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory between 1891 and 1905.

Laura Hamilton Badger Collection: 1970.013.006

Hook

c. 1890-1920

Agricultural tool, possibly an old cotton hook, such as this might have hung on the walls of Jud Fry's smokehouse.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.1243

Washboard

c. 1900-1930

A tool designed for hand washing, the traditional washboard has a wooden frame in which corrugated metal is mounted. Clothing is rubbed on the metal ridges to force soap and fluid through cloth to carry away dirt.

Murray-Lindsey Mansion Collection: 1976.209.003

Butter Mold

c. 1900

Most butter molds in the 19th and 20th century were made of wood. After a batch of butter was made, it would be scooped from the churn and pressed into molds for storage and use. Some molds featured decorative carvings that would leave pretty imprints on the butter.

Harris/Pitchlynn Collection: 2000.095.306.1-2

Butter Churn

c. 1800-1830

This churn was brought to Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma from Arkansas in 1932 and was known as an “up and down” churn or a plunge churn. Butter churns were traditionally used by women to turn milk into butter through motion.

James Shears Collection: 03840

Shoes

c. 1900

This pair of kid leather ladies shoes features a scalloped edge with a button-up front. High-top shoes for women became popular in part because it was viewed as unsightly to have a gap between the bottom of a woman’s skirt and the top of her shoes.

Fred Streich Collection: 1971.060.003.1-2

Rocking Chair

c. 1903

Made of oak, this rocking chair was used on a porch in 1903 territorial Oklahoma.

The character Laurey famously falls asleep in a rocking chair on her front porch in *Oklahoma!*. Her ensuing dreams lead into *Oklahoma!* choreographer Agnes de Mille's renowned ballet sequence.

Jesse D. Biggers Collection: 1971.131.024

Camisole and Petticoat

c. 1900

In *Oklahoma!*'s "Many a New Day," Laurey and the girls are getting ready for the town's box social. Throughout much of the scene, the girls perform a dance in their petticoats. Made of cotton and shell, this camisole and petticoat were worn in 1900 by Mrs. R.A. Grantham of Oklahoma Territory.

Mrs. R.A. Grantham Collection: 1977.038.115.1-2

Stereoscope and Images

c. 1909

In *Oklahoma!*, the character Will Parker brings a device called the "Little Wonder" back to Oklahoma from Kansas City. The "Little Wonder" allows Will to show photographs from his travels, in this instance a theater with showgirls, to his friends in Claremore.

This stereoscope served a similar purpose for the Worley family in Oklahoma in 1909. Cards with photographs from places such as the Grand Canyon and New York allowed citizens to view other parts of the country without physical travel. For a stereoscope, two images were placed side by side on the same piece of cardboard and when viewed through the device, a single, three-dimensional image would emerge.

Willis Worley Jr. Collection: 1975.032.051.1-5

Basket

c. 1900

A turn of the century basket similar to this might have been used for the auction scene during *Oklahoma!*'s box social. From 1890-1930, there was a strong market for baskets, particularly those with Native origins as new western settlers and visitors sought local "souvenirs".

Onatta Grayson DaVoult Collection: 1988.050.063

Sunbonnet

c. 1908

Ladies' cotton sunbonnets protected the head and neck of the wearer.

Dorothy Elder Collection: 1991.058.036

Handkerchief

c. 1908

This white linen handkerchief features an embroidered shamrock design. Originally intended for personal hygiene, handkerchiefs are typically a hemmed piece of thin fabric to be carried in a pocket or handbag. More recently, some examples, such as the pocket square, have become mere decorative accessories.

Dorothy Elder Collection: 1991.058.044

Side Saddle Stirrup

c. 1900

Developed predominately as a cultural norm to prevent women from straddling a horse, side saddles allow riders to sit to one side on a horse. The long modest skirts imposed by previous fashion trends also often prevented women from riding in more traditional saddles. Long skirts required side saddles so as not be impractical, awkward, and immodest.

Jeff Briley Collection: 1991.061.003

Cream Skimmer

c. 1907

Used to skim cream floating on top of fresh milk, the skimmer was commonly used before the advent of separators. When skimming cream manually, milk was at risk of turning sour from having to sit and allow the cream to rise.

Velna Hall Collection: 1994.182.006

Parasol

c. 1906

Before sunscreen, a parasol acted as the primary barrier women used to shade and protect their skin. Several women in *Oklahoma!* use parasols when outfitted in their formal wear, both during the box social and Curly and Laurey's wedding.

Sohlberg-Eason Collection: 1998.100.214

Oil Lamp

c. 1900-1920

Traditional oil lamps were used for lighting as an alternative to candles, before electric lighting was available. Kerosene lamps emerged replacing many oil lamps after the 1850s and remained popular in many small and rural communities until electricity was installed after the turn of the century. The fictional Claremore of *Oklahoma!* typified one of these rural communities not yet modernized.

This lamp was used by the Intemann family, German farmers who migrated to Oklahoma in 1908.

Lillian Larwig Collection: 2005.119.029.1-2

Oil Lamp, Cake Stand, and Book

These items are representative of objects that could have been found in the home of Aunt Eller and Laurey in a real life version of Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Oklahoma!*.

Kerosene lamp used in the territory in 1876.

1900 clear glass cake stand.

Elizabeth Rosenberger's 1902 novel, "Told at Twilight."

Mrs. Phyllis Whitworth Collection: 1978.111.087

Alice Bridwell Brooks Collection: 1970.119.002

Ardath Tolson Stedman Collection: 1976.115.002

Sheet Music, Dollhouse, and Postcard

This is 1904 sheet music for George Stevens' "Moon Winks." Music was extremely important to Lynn Riggs in the development of *Green Grow the Lilacs*. He was acutely aware of making sure that music similar to what he grew up with was incorporated into his works.

Small dollhouse from around the turn of the twentieth century.

Leather postcard sent to Chickasha, Indian Territory in 1907.

Doris M. Anderson Collection: 1988.094.007

Mary Jeanne Hansen Collection: 1999.002

Mary C. Keegan Collection: 1979.129.010

Fan, Pincushion, Necklace and Hairpins

These items are representative of objects that could have been found in the home of Aunt Eller and Laurey in a real life version of Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Oklahoma!*.

Made of ecru lace and silk, this fan was brought to Oklahoma in 1904 from Philadelphia.

This pincushion has a crocheted coverlet from 1900.

The simple beaded necklace was worn around 1908.

There are four 1900 female hairpins.

Mrs. Lawrence Mills Collection: 1980.124.004.1

Phyllis Peoples Collection: 1996.089.003

Dorothy Elder Collection: 1991.058.097

Phyllis Peoples Collection: 1996.089.016-.020

Gloves, Mirror, Coin Purse, and Pocket Watch

These items are representative of objects that could have been found in the home of Aunt Eller and Laurey in a real life version of Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Oklahoma!*.

Pair of ladies crochet gloves from 1906.

Coin purse from 1904.

1901 Elgin pocket watch.

Hand Mirror from 1900.

Elaine Gibson Collection: 2013.103.002.1-.2

Otto Doyle Butler Collection: 1975.152.088.1

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History: 2003.079.056

FIC: 1995.171.004

Dress

c. 1955

Agnes de Mille, choreographer, and Miles White, costume designer, worked together to create "authentic" looking prairie and farm girls for the dances in *Oklahoma!*. Their creations yielded early versions of this colorful, genuine square dancing outfit.

Coincidentally, this dress was worn by Peggy Thornton during the National Square Dance Convention in 1955, the same year that the film *Oklahoma!* was released.

Howard and Peggy Thornton Collection: 2004.012.003.1-.3

Dance Costume

c. 1945

One of the revolutionary aspects in *Oklahoma!* was the lack of traditional "showgirl" dancers. Before, during, and after *Oklahoma!*, many musicals featured girls in seemingly small outfits meant to provide sheer entertainment without any underlying story or narrative related to the rest of their shows. This outfit provides an example of the types of costumes that Agnes de Mille and Miles White resisted using in *Oklahoma!*. Paula Combest wore the

costume in 1945 in the Will Rogers Roundup while performing the song "Peggy O'Neil."

Paula Unruh Collection: 2010.127.031.1-2

Life in the 1940s

In the early 1940s when *Oklahoma!* premiered, much of American culture was centered around World War II. Rationed goods shaped sports, fashion, and the arts, among others. Still, America in the 1940s introduced us to Tupperware, *Citizen Kane*, Jackie Robinson, Velcro, and Jeep.

Mixer and Salt & Pepper Shaker and Mill

c. 1940-1948

Sunbeam Mixmaster mixer.

The mixer was a kitchen appliance popularized for combining the motions of stirring, mixing, and beating to make baking and cooking easier.

Barrel shaped salt & pepper shaker and mill.

The pepper mill is a pepper grinder rather than a traditional shaker which allows for the use of fresh pepper.

Betty Woodring Collection: 1995.068.001-.004

J. Marshall Gettys Collection: 1991.224.002-.003

Radio

c. 1944

Truetone Radio.

In the 1940s, songs from *Oklahoma!* were featured on the hit parade which was radio broadcast across the country, garnering national exposure for the Broadway show. Hit parades were aired on radio and television programs starting in the 1930s and generally featured a ranking of the all of the most popular recordings of the day.

W. H. Crowe Collection: 1969.123.002

Draft Cards

c. 1945

Men's notices of classification for the U.S. Selective Service.

There were actually two types of draft cards in the 1940s, the registration card and the classification card. Classifications were based on an individual registrant's circumstances and beliefs. Men today are no longer classified. Many of the actors and dancers in *Oklahoma!* were able to be classified with deferments until their time in the show was over because of their occupation.

Virginia Edwards Collection: 1998.011.002, 1998.011.006-.007

Identification Card

c. 1944

Laminated identification card for Captain Gerald R. Rischard.

Ernest R. Hardy Collection: 1995.287.002

Ration Books

c. 1941-1942

Ration books issued to Oklahomans during World War II.

The war cause shortages of everything from rubber and metal to clothing. Foods were in short supply as well, and to fairly distribute them, the government issued every American a series of ration books. The books feature removable stamps that were given to grocers upon buying a rationed good. Items such as sugar, meat, and cooking oil were rationed during the war.

Mrs. Edna Massie Collection: 1978.084.003-.004, 1978.084.006-.007, 1978.084.009

Pennant

c. 1940

Vintage felt pennant for Oklahoma that could be bought as a souvenir for visitors to the state in 1940.

William Busby Collection: 1997.031.006

Typewriter

c. 1940

The Royal typewriter used in the early 1940s was not all that different than the Smith-Corona model preferred by Lynn Riggs. The two brands of typewriters were immensely popular amongst writers of the decade.

OHS Museum Collection: 1996.135.001.1-.2

Air Conditioner

c. 1945

Window mounted evaporative water cooler.

The first modern air conditioner was invented in New York in 1902 and in 1914, the first private home with air conditioning was built. The mid-1940s brought portable, in-window air conditioners like this unit, many of which could cool, heat, humidify, dehumidify, and filter the air. Evaporative coolers like this one draw air from the outside through a wet pad which cools the air before it goes inside.

Western Trails Museum Collection: 1993.001.613-.615

Phonograph Player

c. 1940s

Phonograph cabinet or player.

The phonograph record was the main audio format throughout most of the 20th century. Recently vinyl has seen a revival and albums such as the 1943 *Oklahoma!* cast album are being re-issued.

Janice M. Cochran Collection: 1993.029.022

Identification Tag

c. 1942

World War II military dog tags that belonged to Richard Keller.

Richard N. Keller Collection: 1990.167.029

Service Cap

c. 1941

Military service cap with a brass Marine corps emblem.

This hat belonged to Robert W. McCarthy, PFC. He participated in the defense and capture of the Solomon Island in 1943.

Ruth McCarthy Collection: 1986.001.005.1

Military Tunic

c. 1942

World War II enlisted man's tunic.

The soldier was ranked as a private and the US Army seal is featured on the buttons of the jacket. The four service bars indicate that he served for at least two years and the combat stripe indicates that he saw at least twenty days of combat.

Benjamin Clark Collection: 2010.102.001

Suit

c. 1947

Ladies' two piece suit from 1947.

The squared shoulders and narrow hips of the suit were typical of the utility clothing that was produced as a result of war rationing.

Ann Hays Johnsey Collection: 1975.041.005.1-.2

License Stamp

c. 1943

Oklahoma motor vehicle license stamp.

The stamp was issue in 1943 instead of the traditional metal license plate because of the metal shortage caused by World War II.

Oklahoma Tax Commission Collection: 1971.050.016.1-.2

Cookbook

c. 1948

“New Recipes for Good Eating” cookbook.

Robert L. Klemme Collection: 1998.211.014

Booklet

c. 1944

“How to Decorate Your Bedroom” booklet.

John Hill Collection: 1990.011

Letter and Programs

When *Oklahoma!* premiered on Broadway, the United States was involved in World War II. One of the ways that theaters and producers contributed to the war movement was by having popular performers and Broadway shows perform on USO tours and at various patriotic programs to help boost morale. *Oklahoma!* singers including Jean Snider performed at military events throughout the week in addition to the seven weekly Broadway shows.

Loan courtesy of Jean Snider Bisceglia and Clarinda Bisceglia: L534

Jean Snider

Jean Snider performed in the cast of *Oklahoma!* during its original Broadway run. Originally from Ohio, Snider was attending Julliard when she learned that *Oklahoma!* was casting. After auditioning for Richard Rodgers, Snider was awarded a role as one of Laurey’s “friends.” She went on to spend approximately 2 years with the show in New York. Over the course of her time with *Oklahoma!*, Snider collected many of the documents that you see here including her actor’s equity contract, a St. James playbill, and an autographed photograph of Joan Roberts, her co-star who played the lead role of Laurey.

The headshot photograph is of Jean dressed in one of her *Oklahoma!* costumes.

Loan courtesy of Jean Snider Bisceglia and Clarinda Bisceglia: L534

Yearbook and Record

c. 1953

The Oklahoma College for Women (now the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma) Glee Club performed with Ridge Bond in 1953 before the Oklahoma legislature to help George Nigh pass the bill that changed the state song. The university is located in Chickasha, Oklahoma.

After working together, the glee club recorded several songs from *Oklahoma!*, including the new state song “Oklahoma,” alongside Ridge Bond.

Loan courtesy of Kathleen Black: L536

Coronet Magazine

c. 1944

Robert S. Kerr, Governor of Oklahoma, wrote an article for Coronet Magazine detailing the importance of and excitement created by the musical *Oklahoma!* for the state. Coronet was a general digest magazine that ran from the mid-1930s through the 1970s.

Loan courtesy of Jean Snider Bisceglia and Clarinda Bisceglia: L534

Johnston Murray

Governor Johnston Murray signed George Nigh’s legislation into law to change the Oklahoma state song to Rodgers and Hammerstein’s “Oklahoma” in 1953. Murray served as Oklahoma governor from 1951 until 1955.

The cowboy boots, nameplate, desk set, and desk pad belonged to Murray during his time as in office.

Johnston Murray Collection: 1970.048.001.1-.2

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.205

Governor William H. Murray Collection: 1970.160.001-.003

John Dunning Collection: 2005.203.949.1

Raymond Gary

Raymond Gary was governor when the film version of *Oklahoma!* premiered in 1955. Gary attended the movie premiere in New York and helped with local and cross country publicity for the film around the time of its release. Though

a small part of Gary's time in office from 1955-1959, it is one example of how Raymond Gary promoted a positive image of the state nationwide.

The wooden plank, nameplate, and cufflinks belonged to Gov. Gary. The cufflinks feature images celebrating Oklahoma's Semi-Centennial in 1957. The letters included were drafted during *Oklahoma!*'s publicity tour.

John Dunning Collection: 2005.203.697

Albert Griffen Collection: 2012.156

Donna Nigh Collection: 1983.195.002.1-.2

Letters courtesy of the OHS Research Division

Robert S. Kerr

When *Oklahoma!* premiered on Broadway in 1943, Robert S. Kerr was governor of Oklahoma. He attended numerous performances of the musical across the country, including on Broadway in New York. Kerr was one of the first Oklahoma politicians to truly embrace the show. He also took part in the celebrations surrounding the musical when *Oklahoma!* finally visited the state in 1946.

The program is from the Oklahoma City performance of *Oklahoma!*. The nameplate, book, *The Complete Jefferson*, and plaque belonged to Kerr during and after his time in office.

W. G. Kerr Collection: 2014.114.014, 2014.114.032

Breene M. Kerr Collection: 1970.164.002

George Nigh

During his first term in political office, George Nigh wrote the legislation to change the Oklahoma state song to Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma." Nigh believed the song promoted a positive image of the state. Throughout his time in Oklahoma politics, Nigh was consistently known as one of the state's greatest cheerleaders.

When the state celebrated its diamond jubilee, 75th anniversary in 1982, George Nigh was serving as governor. The slogan for the jubilee, "You're doin' fine, Oklahoma!," was taken from Rodgers and Hammerstein's song.

The paperweight, cowboy hat, nameplate, Oklahoma flag, stamp, clock, briefcase, trivet, eyeglasses, and jubilee flag and program were used by George

Nigh during his political career. The Oklahoma flag was flown over the state capitol briefly while Nigh was in office.

Gov. George Nigh Collection: 1986.174

George Nigh Collection: 2005.011.001, 2005.011.034, 2005.011.039, 2005.011.043, 2005.011.047, 2005.011.052, 2005.011.090, 2005.011.170

Oklahoma Diamond Jubilee Commission Collection: 2008.127.014

Diamond Jubilee Commission Collection: 1982.038

Letter

c. 1953

This letter from Oscar Hammerstein II to George Nigh granted the state of Oklahoma permission to use the song, "Oklahoma," as the official state song. Eventually, the Rodgers and Hammerstein Organization granted Oklahoma the rights to the song for \$1, allowing the song to be used for official state business in perpetuity.

Courtesy of the OHS Research Division

Sheet Music

c. 1905

Harriet Parker Camden wrote "Oklahoma, A Toast" in Kingfisher, Oklahoma in 1905. In 1935, it was signed into law as Oklahoma's first official state song. Camden's song was famously replaced in 1953 by Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma."

Courtesy of the OHS Research Division

Tunic

c. 1960-1970

Perle Mesta was an American socialite, known by many as "the hostess with the mostest." In 1943, Mesta acted as Oklahoma's unofficial ambassador at the opening night cast party for Broadway's *Oklahoma!* at the Plaza Hotel. Just under forty years later, in 1981, the Plaza Hotel also hosted the 50th anniversary celebration for *Green Grow the Lilacs*, which was attended by several original *Oklahoma!* cast members.

This particular tunic was worn by Mesta at a later event likely given at her Washington D.C. residence. Mesta's glamorous life and personality provided the inspiration for Broadway's *Call Me Madam*.

Harriet E. Ellis Collection: 1982.161.003.1-.2

These artifacts are representative of items that could be used as stage props in a production of the musical *Oklahoma!*.

Anthony Barbonnars Collection: 03860

Mrs. Riley Williamson Collection: 08886.002

Kathrine Radar Collection: 1989.251

Alvin Turner Collection: 1996.038.144

Southwestern OSU Collection: 2004.078.003.1

Cast Album

c. 1943

The original cast album features song selections for the musical *Oklahoma!*. Due to time constraints, the original recordings only included selected songs from the musical. However, the album proved so popular that a second version was made several years later adding songs that originally did not make the cut.

FIC: 2014.024.012

A. Broaderson Collection: 1989.117.001.1-8

Playbill

c. 1967

This playbill is for the Broadway musical *Hello, Dolly!*, performed at the St. James Theatre where *Oklahoma!* premiered in 1943. Much like *Oklahoma!*, *Hello, Dolly!* was adapted into a musical from a 1930s play. When it premiered in 1964, the show won 10 Tony Awards, a record that *Hello, Dolly!* shared with another Rodgers and Hammerstein show, *South Pacific*.

Robert L. Klemme Collection: 1998.211.007

Projector Lenses

c. 1955

Pair of lenses purchased for the Bar-T Drive-In Theatre in Prague, Oklahoma. Si and Nova Dell Barton saw a promotional showing of the movie *Oklahoma!* in Tulsa at a theater that was using a new anamorphic lens technology in 1955. After seeing the movie, the Bartons purchased a set of the same type of lenses for their Prague theater.

Karren Napier Collection: 2018.004.001.1-.3

Lobby Cards

c. 1955-1956

Lobby cards used by movie theaters to advertise showings of the Rodgers and Hammerstein film *Oklahoma!*

OHS Museum Collection: 2002.139.002-.003, 2004.068.003.1-.6

Motion-Picture Projector Speaker and Parts

c. 1935-1960

Portions of a Bell & Howell Filmosound "Utility" 16mm sound-on motion picture projector system are shown here.

Before the filming of *Oklahoma!* in CinemaScope and Todd-AO, this was one type of projection system used in early movie theaters. The format *Oklahoma!* was filmed in forced many theaters to alter their lenses or switch projectors altogether.

Arthur Ramsey Collection: 2002.025.413.6.1-.5

Film Canisters and Film Reels

c. 1925-1960

Film canisters such as these were used for shipping movie reels to theaters across the country. *Oklahoma!* was the first movie shot in both 35mm and 70mm. Depending on which format a theater requested, some canisters for *Oklahoma!* could have been substantially larger than those seen here.

Arthur Ramsey Collection: 2002.025.412.1-.2, 2002.025.413.7-.8

Program

c. 1955

Souvenir program given out at the New York movie premiere of *Oklahoma!*.

FIC: 2006.083.009

Video Disks

c. 1981

These are Capacitance Electronic Disks (CEDs) of *Oklahoma!* from the early 1980s.

CEDs were made to play on an analog video disc playback system. Though initially developed in the 1960s, by the 1980s competing video options such as Laserdiscs quickly made CEDs obsolete.

FIC: 1999.032.003.1-.2

Tickets

c. 1950-1970

Shown here are tickets for the Rialto Theatre in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Rialto Theatre held a special state premiere for *Oklahoma!*. Afterward, the movie continued to be shown at the theatre for months. The owners of the Rialto even bought a special screen and sound equipment for showings of the movie.

First National Bank & Trust co. of Oklahoma City Collection: 2005.276.016

Press Plans

c. 1955

These are documents related to the publicity tour and campaign put forward by the Magna Theatre Corporation leading up to the release of *Oklahoma!*. Members of various institutions in Oklahoma assisted with radio, television, and personal appearances to help promote the film, including Governor Gary and the Oklahoma City University choir.

Courtesy of the OHS Research Division

Sheet Music

c. 1940s

Sheet music for “Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin’” and “The Surrey with the Fringe on Top.”

In the fall of 1943, sheet music for “Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin’” was selling an average of 4,000 copies per day nationwide. Sheet music for the most popular song at the time, “People Will Say We’re in Love” was selling 9,000 copies a day.

Courtesy of the OHS Research Division

DVD

c. 2005

This is the 50th anniversary edition of the film *Oklahoma!*.

The DVD includes discs with both the CinemaScope version and the Todd-AO version of the movie.

Fiegel Loan

Paper Dolls

The paper doll set is a replica of paper dolls sold after the movie premiered in 1955. The popularity of *Oklahoma!* caused a merchandise craze that resulted in souvenir *Oklahoma!* toys, games, and clothing.

EP

Shirt

c. 1968-1975

This shirt was owned by Jane Jayroe.

Jayroe performed in several musicals in Oklahoma City and Dallas, including Rodgers and Hammerstein’s *Oklahoma!* and *The Sound of Music*. The shows of Rodgers and Hammerstein are so engrained in musical theatre that most actors have appeared in a Rodgers and Hammerstein production at one time or another.

Jane Jayroe Collection: 2012.061.074

Hammer

c. June 7, 2007

This is a ceremonial hammer used in the campaign announcement and groundbreaking for the Lyric Theatre and Thelma Gaylord Academy.

Founded in 1963, Lyric Theatre of Oklahoma is a professional theatre company based in Oklahoma City. Lyric has staged several productions of *Oklahoma!* including the centennial performance in 2007 and their most recent in 2015.

Oklahoma Centennial Commission Collection: 2008.112.038

Ticket and Program

c. 1970

Ticket and program for shows at the Mummers Theater (also called the Oklahoma Theatre Center and the Stage Center) in Oklahoma City.

The Mummers Theater is an example of community theater that thrived from the late 1940s through the 1960s, during what some consider a height in musical theatre.

Joe L. Todd Collection: 1972.062

Betty Quinlan Collection: 2001.076.005.1

Handbill and Program

c. 1905-1920

Handbill from the Overholser Opera House and program from the Overholser Theater, both built around the turn of the 20th century.

Even in the early days of theater and vaudeville, before the revolutionary work of Rodgers and Hammerstein and other Broadway writers, many Oklahoma citizens like Henry Overholser believed in providing services and arts entertainment for local communities.

Pendleton Woods Collection: 1976.139.001

Carmon L. Herbison Collection: 1991.196

Book

c. 1982

This Book, This Hills, These People: Poems by Lynn Riggs was printed as a special edition for Oklahoma's Diamond Jubilee 75th anniversary in 1982 to honor Lynn Riggs, one of Oklahoma's own and often forgotten writer of *Green Grow the Lilacs*.

Courtesy of John Carey

Postage Stamp

c. 1993

Stamp issued by the US Postal Service in 1993, honoring *Oklahoma!*'s 50th anniversary.

Loan courtesy of the OHS Research Division

Program

c. 1979

Program from the 1979 national tour of *Oklahoma!*. This is from a performance in Oklahoma City.

The program is autographed by Mary Wicks, the actress who performed the role of Aunt Eller. This touring production stemmed from the 1979 Broadway revival of *Oklahoma!*.

Loan courtesy of the OHS Research Division

Plaques

c. 1980

Plaques presented to Governor George Nigh by Discoveryland Outdoor Musicals, Oklahoma Department of Tourism and Recreation, for Nigh's efforts at expanding Oklahoma tourism and support for the Discoveryland musical theater community.

Governor Nigh's Office Collection: 2001.060.002, 2001.060.005

Brochure and Programs

c. 1995, 1999, and 2005

Programs and brochure from Discoveryland near Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Discoveryland amphitheater, otherwise known as the “National Outdoor Home of Rodgers and Hammerstein’s *Oklahoma!*,” was a staple of the Oklahoma theater community for nearly three decades before it closed in 2011.

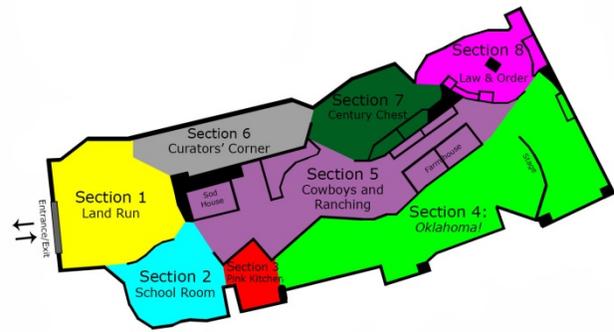
Loan courtesy of the OHS Research Division

Section 5

Farming and Ranching

Revolver

c. 1870



This pistol is a .36 caliber Remington New Model Navy revolver. The Remington New Model saw service during the Civil War and was carried by cowboys during the Long Drive from Texas to Kansas. This pistol was a cap and ball design and could be fired six times.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.186.1

Revolver

c. 1875

This pistol is a .44 caliber Colt Richardson Conversion revolver. It has been converted from cap and ball to a pistol that can be loaded with cartridges. The Colt pistol was among the most popular for cowboys to carry. The old saying was: "God mad man, big and small...Colt made them equal."

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.310

Holster

c. 1894

This holster for a .45 colt revolver was worn by H.R. "Bob" Leonard. Leonard wore the holster when he worked for the Matador and XIT Ranches in the early years of 1900.

Dorothy Forbis Collection: 1997.104.002.1-2

Gun Belt

c. 1895

This is a leather gun belt with cartridge loops. Ideally, if a cowboy owned a pistol and a rifle, he wanted the calibers to be the same for both. This way, he only needed one size of loops.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2003.079.003

Quirt

c. 1900

Leather quirts were used to control horses while working cattle. A quirt was often used instead of spurs. The quirt was usually looped around the wrist for easy access.

Mrs. I.M. Childs Collection: 05682

Holster

c. 1870

This is a full flap pistol holster. The full flap offered protection from rain and the elements. The flap holster was most common during the Civil War and saw service with the military after the war. Some cowboys wore the same holster that they had carried in the Civil War.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.186.2

Cuff

c. 1895

One of a pair of leather cuffs used by cowboys for roping. Cuffs prevented rope burns and protected the wrist while riding through brush after loose cattle. This particular cuff has a basket weave design.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.002

Ammunition Belt

c. 1895

This is a leather pistol belt with loops for cartridges. Cowboys wore their gun belts high on the waist to keep the pistol out of their way. When working cattle, the cowboy would roll belt and pistol and store them in the chuck wagon or their saddlebags.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.004

Spurs

c. 1900

This is a pair of gal leg spurs. They were called gal legs because the shank is the shape of a woman's leg. The spurs are mismatched, but the cowboy used them as a set, as the straps are both decorated with a large nickel concho. Spurs were used to control the horses.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.081.1-.2

Spurs

c. 1900

This set of spurs has a 10-point spoke rowel and were called jingle bobs. The clinking noise caused by the jingle bobs against the rowel let the horse know that you were wearing spurs. Since the horse knew you were wearing spurs, they did not have to be used as often.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.086.1-.2

Cowboy Hat

c. 1930

A cowboy's hat was one of the most important items of his outfit. It shaded him in the summer, kept rain off, and warmed him in the winter. The most sought after brand was the John B. Stetson, so in cowboy lingo, a hat was called a "John B." Governor Thomas Parker of the Chickasaw Nation wore this hat.

Mrs. Simon Parker Collection: 03228

Lariat

c. 1895

This is a braided rawhide lariat called a reata. The rawhide rope was stronger than hemp ropes but has to be worked and rubbed by the cowboy to soften them up. While working cattle, the lariat was tied to the saddle.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.001

Saddle

c. 1889

Frank Orner's saddle is a loop seat, double cinch rig. The cinchers are made of horsehair, which uses mane hair and not tail hair. The saddlebags are former U.S. Cavalry bags and are covered with buffalo hide. The rope hanging from the saddle is braided hemp. Orner has carved his initials in the saddle, as well as, his ranch, 10A and the date.

Frank Orner Collection: 03305.1

Bridle

c. 1889

Cowboy Frank Orner used this bridle, bit and headstall with his saddle. This bridle, like most of Frank Orner's gear, has decorative brass studs and conchas. After living the life of a cowboy, Frank Orner became an 1889 settler.

Frank Orner Collection: 03311.2

Rifle Scabbard

c. 1906

Cowboy Frank Orner used this scabbard with his Marlin rifle. The hard leather of the scabbard would protect the rifle when it was strapped to the saddle. Most cowboys preferred to tie the scabbard and rifle on the "off" side of the saddle. This is the opposite side from where you get on the saddle.

Frank Orner Collection: 03311.002

Chaps

c. 1885

Frank Orner wore these batwing chaps during his days as a cowboy in Indian Territory. Batwing chaps were worn over the pants and would protect the leg from "horns and thorns." Orner's chaps are decorated with studs, conchas, and leather patches representing the four suits of cards.

Frank Orner Collection: 04290.001-.002

Belt

c. 1886

Frank Orner owned this beaded, buckskin belt. He liked to “dandify” of his cowboy gear with studs, beadwork, carvings, and fringe. This belt contains his initials and the Wichita 10A Ranch in Indian Territory, where he worked.

Frank Orner Collection: 03320

Spurs

c. 1885

Cowboy Frank Orner owned this pair of spurs. The towels are in the shape of stars. Spurs were used to control the horse while working cattle.

Frank Orner Collection: 03306.001-.002

Rifle

c. 1895

Frank Orner used this Marlin lever-action .32 caliber rifle during his days as a cowboy in Indian Territory.

Frank Orner Collection: 03311.001

Cotton Picking Bag

c. 1932

This bag is a canvas sack for collecting cotton by hand.

Jeff Briley Collection: 1998.010.002.1-.2

Stock Saddle

c. 1885

This is a typical cowboy slick fork stock saddle with a square Texas-style skirt. It has a high cantle and a saddle horn in the dally roping style. It is simple in decoration with uncovered wood stirrups and saddle strings with leather conchas.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.209.2

Branding Iron

c. 1895

The branding iron was used to burn an imprint of the symbol of the farm or ranch on the livestock to show ownership. The iron is in the shape of an "A.H." The Harris family in southeastern Oklahoma probably used this iron.

Harris/Pitchlynn Collection: 2000.095.982

Branding Iron

c. 1940

The branding iron was used to burn an imprint of the symbol of the farm or ranch on the livestock to show ownership. This particular brand is in the shape of a diamond.

OHS Collection: 1995.263.001

Branding Iron

c. 1900

Branding irons were used to mark and identify cattle and other livestock. This dot features two dots and the letter "B." This branding iron could be the "two dot bee," the "two dot lazy bee," or the "lazy bee two dot" depending on where the brand is applied.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.026

Branding Iron

c. 1925

This branding iron was used to mark cattle to verify ownership. Each brand had its own personal brand and each brand needed to be registered to make sure it was not the same as another ranch. The branding iron was heated in a fire and applied to the cow, where it made a permanent mark.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.028

Schiotz Tonometer

The schiotz tonometer is used in screening tests to check the eye's cornea and measure its intraocular pressure.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Veterinary Medical Association

Emont Speculum

c.1900

This instrument was used for the oral treatment of horses and cows.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.001

Brucellosis Testing Equipment

c.1940-1960

Veterinarians used the equipment seen here to diagnose brucellosis, a disease that causes sickness and death in both cattle and humans. Blood was drawn into the vacutainers, spun in a centrifuge to separate the blood cells and the serum, and then the results were examined on agglutinin test plates. In 2001, Oklahoma became brucellosis-free.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.002.1-.2

Box

c.1894

This unopened box of surgeon's oakum was collected by Dr. Louis G. Stratton of Stillwater, 1955. The product was used to pack wounds.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.060

Clamp

c.1800

Tied tightly with a string, this wooden clamp would squeeze skin together to hold hernial content in the abdominal cavity. It could also be used for castration. When the skin healed the clamp would fall off.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.042

Cauterizing Iron

c.1900

Used in the 1930s by Dr. Stephen J. Roberts and Dr. William J. Milks, two of the first veterinarians registered in New York. It was used to heat the points and burn skin.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.061.1-.13

Nasal Punch

c.1900

A nasal punch is used to facilitate placement of nose rings for bulls.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.043

Animal Speculum

c.1900

The speculum you see here was used to hold open the mouths of swine during an oral examination or treatment.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.008

Clippers

c.1894

These are manual clippers, used for various purposes.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.017

Bone Drill

c.1900

This is a medical instrument used to drill into bones or scrape bone until smooth.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.021

Nose Twitch

c.1900

The nose twitch you see here was used to twist tightly on the upper lip to help control unruly horses.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.024

Trephine

c.1900

A conical trephine is used to bore holes in the skull to release pressure, or to drill a hole into the jaw to remove teeth. Interestingly, it was used on sheep for parasite treatments in the skull.

OVMA/OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Collection: 2008.172.028

Asepto Syringe

The syringe is designed to introduce or withdraw fluids from the body. This particular type of syringe was used primarily for irrigating wounds.

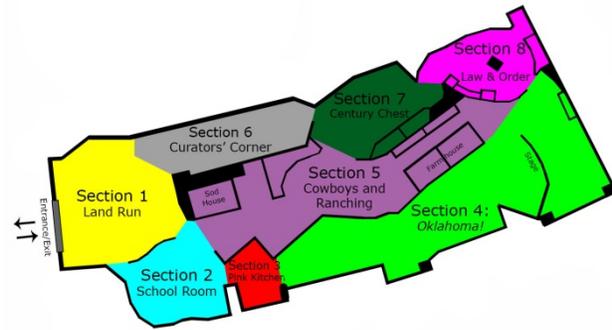
Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Veterinary Medical Association

Schiotz Tonometer

The schiotz tonometer is used in screening tests to check the eye's cornea and measure its intraocular pressure.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Veterinary Medical Association

Section 6



Curators' Corner

Paul Moore is a native Oklahoman who has gained national and international recognition with his sculpture. Moore has sculpted more than 150 commissions for numerous municipal, corporate, private and international collections.

Moore left Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1997, where he resided for 13 years and had his private studio, to be the Artist in Residence at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. He was hired to revive and develop the Figurative Sculpture Program, which had been non-existent since 1969. He is the second figurative sculpting instructor in the history of OU.

For the past sixteen years, he has been working on the Oklahoma Centennial Land Run Monument. An estimated four years of work is needed to complete this massive project. This piece of art will span a distance of 365 feet in length by 36 feet in width and over 16 feet in height consisting of 45 life-and-a-half bronze elements. Upon completion, it will be one of the world's largest bronze sculptures. The City of Oklahoma City, in conjunction with the US Government and the State of Oklahoma commissioned this massive monument commemorating the spirit and determination of the men and women who rode in Oklahoma's five land runs.

Original Clay Bozzetto

A bozzetto is a scaled-down, rough draft version or model of an intended work such as a sculpture or mural. Here you see a section of the bozzetto created by Paul Moore for his Oklahoma Centennial Land Run monument.

Loan Courtesy of Paul Moore

L535

Maquette and Bozzetto

A maquette is a small scale model of an unfinished sculpture. It is used to visualize and test shapes and ideas. Here you see the same draft horse from

the Oklahoma Centennial Land Run monument in the two styles of Moore's "sketches."

Loan Courtesy of Paul Moore

L535

Draft Horse Head

This is a one and one-half life size plaster mold of one of the draft horses in the Moore's monumental sculpture in downtown Oklahoma City.

Loan Courtesy of Paul Moore

L535

Sculpting Tools and Photographs

These are just a few of the small tools that Paul Moore uses in his studio, and here are some photographs of works in progress.

Loan Courtesy of Paul Moore

L535

Digital Sketch

This is a digital sketch, aerial view of how the final monument will look when finished. It has been used by Moore throughout the entire process, including taking it as part of the original proposal. There are still a several more pieces to be installed before it is complete.

Nellie Grissom's Quilts

Born in 1893 in Franklin County, Arkansas, Nellie Ann Dixon was the second of twelve children. With little opportunity for formal education, she completed only three grades. As a young woman of twenty-two, she married Elmer Monroe Grissom, with whom she tenant farmed and had ten children, eight of whom survived childhood. She tended a kitchen garden to feed their large family, preserved food, made clothing and household necessities. Each of her days started before dawn and ended after sundown.

Leslie Hudson Collection: 2016.001.004, .008

Nellie Grissom's Quilts, cont'd

In the evening, after a full day of work, Nellie would sit by the radio in her oak rocker and piece quilts using feed sacks, fabric remnants and the remains of worn clothing. What began as a practical requirement transitioned into a

hobby, a 'pass time' as she called it, in which she expressed her creative energies and ability. Long after they were the necessities of life, Nellie's quilts were the treasured gifts received by her children and grandchildren in celebration of weddings and births.

Nellie and Elmer Grissom moved from Arkansas to Oklahoma City in 1954 to be near family. Even as her health declined, she continued to quilt until her passing on December 15, 1957 at the age of 64 years.

Leslie Hudson Collection: 2016.001.003, .011
Donated by Leslie Simcox Hudson & Nellie Marie Davis, Granddaughters of Nellie Ann Dixon Grissom

Yvonne's Tutu and Bodice

Originally a performance costume, Yvonne later wore this tutu when practicing with Miguel for performances.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.011.1-.2

Yvonne's Pointe Shoes

The quintessential necessity for a ballerina, these pointe shoes were a gift from Milada Mladova, an Oklahoma City native who danced with Yvonne in the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo from 1936 until 1942. She later danced and acted in movies. According to the sole, Milada bought them for Yvonne in Paris.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.012.1-.2

Yvonne's Childhood Dance Costume

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.022

Yvonne's Childhood Pointe Shoes

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.031.1-.2

Yvonne's Costume from her Final Performance

Yvonne decided to stop performing publicly in 1976. She wore this costume for her final performance. She also wore it when she danced in the 1976 Bicentennial Parade of American Music at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, where she performed the solo Miguel choreographed for her for the *Four Moons* ballet.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.023

Yvonne's Baby Shoes and Bracelet

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.003.1-2, 2016.070.014

Miguel's Rehearsal Shoes

Miguel spent countless hours in shoes like these, teaching, rehearsing, and occasionally performing in them, depending on the role.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.007.1-.2

"Miguel" belt

As a young boy, Miguel loved to dress up and play cowboy almost as much as his father Mikhail loved reading Western novels. Mikhail even called his son "The Oklahoma Kid," presumably after the 1939 movie, a charming coincidence considering his later life. Miguel's mother, Antonia Rodriguez Terekhov, who was of Uruguayan and Charrúa Indian ancestry, grew up on a large cattle ranch outside Montevideo. Miguel later recalled the excellent horse riding skills of his mother and grandmother. Yvonne gave this belt to Miguel as a gift because of his enduring love of cowboy culture.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.008

Photograph

Yvonne as the Glove Seller in *Gaite Parisienne*, while dancing for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.036

Photograph

Yvonne was well known around the state from childhood, and was often asked to perform at events and lead parades. Sometimes this included dressing in an Indian costume and performing “war dances.” Yvonne and her family were very proud of their Shawnee heritage.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.039

Photograph

Yvonne posing at the Oklahoma Historical Society with a portrait of Jean Pierre Chouteau, her great-great-great-grandfather. Jean Pierre had an active trade relationship with the Osage, and established a trading post near Salina, Oklahoma around the turn of the 19th century.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.043

Commemorative Plate presented to Yvonne and Miguel by the Oklahoma Science & Arts Foundation

1963

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.001

Photograph

March, 1962

Photograph of John E. Kirkpatrick, Yvonne Chouteau Terekhov, and Miguel Terekhov at the groundbreaking ceremony for the Oklahoma Science and Arts Foundation Building at the state fairgrounds in March, 1962.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.054

Photographs

Studio portraits from Yvonne's childhood.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.038, 2016.070.035, 2016.070.040

Photographs

Professional headshots of Miguel Terekhov and Yvonne Chouteau from around the time they moved to Oklahoma.

Yvonne Chouteau Collection, Courtesy of Christina and Kevin Conway and Elizabeth Impallomeni: 2016.070.033, 2016.070.034

Ballet Dance Costume

Ballet dance costume designed, made, and worn by Jo Rowan for a ballet called *American Tarantella* in the 1980s.

Jo Rowan is Chairman of the Ann Lacy School of American Dance & Arts Management and founder of the Oklahoma City University Dance Program and director and founder of the American Spirit Dance Company. Rowan is a nationally known master ballet and tap dance teacher and performer, and studied under Yvonne Chouteau and Miguel Terekhov at the University of Oklahoma in the late 1960s.

Jo Rowan Collection: 2017.019.001.1-.5

The ballet *Tarantella* was originally an energetic pas de deux (dance for two people) choreographed by George Balanchine for the New York City Ballet in 1964. It was danced to *Grand Tarantelle for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 67* by Louis Moreau Gottschalk (1829-1869), a composer and pianist from New Orleans. Gottschalk based the piece on a southern Italian folk dance characterized by an upbeat tempo and often the use of a tambourine. The dance style is associated with the bite of a spider locally known as a tarantula, which supposedly caused the victim to dance hysterically to rid the body of the poison.

Oklahomans and Space

Earpiece

c.1975

Voice transmission earpiece used by Jerry Elliott at NASA mission control.

Jerry Elliott Collection

2008.182.037

Button

c.1970

This turquoise button with "Lunar Contact" commemorates the landing of Apollo XI. The note reads, "Very historical. This was the button I wore the minute we landed on the moon. These were made especially for the flight control team at mission control center and cannot be purchased anywhere. They were passed to each of us when they (the crew) landed on the moon. J. Elliott."

Jerry Elliott Collection

2008.182.026

Paper Weights

c.1985

Presented to Jerry Elliott for his continued service to the NASA Space Programs.

Jerry Elliott Collection
2008.182.010.1

2008.182.008,

Paper Model and Drawing

c.1970

This paper model was created as a tool to help settle re-entry arguments amongst the engineers, including lift and orientation of the astronauts. Elliott has hundreds of engineer drawings such as this one.

Jerry Elliott Collection

1972.111.012

Loan Courtesy of Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division (Drawing)
Journal

c.1969

Jerry Elliott's personal journal recounts the day-to-day jobs and responsibilities of an engineer, as well as personal comments during some of his early missions, including Apollo XI on July 15, 1969.

Loan Courtesy of Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

NASA Support Room Console

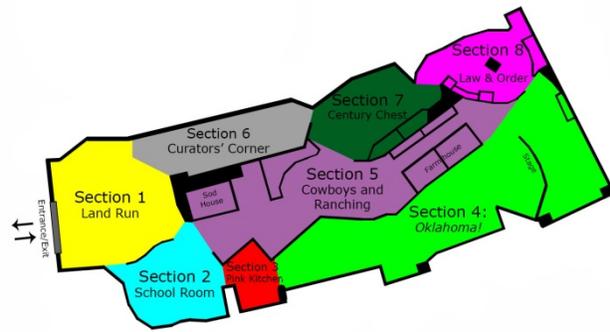
c.1967

Each engineer in the Mission Operations Control Room (MOCR) was responsible for designing their own section of the console. Design and information was required two years in advance. This particular console was from one of the support rooms and might have been reconfigured for some of the first Space Shuttle flights.

Loan Courtesy of NASA, Lynden B. Johnson Space Center

L285

Section 7



Century Chest **OKC Businesses** 1913

Prominent business leaders of Oklahoma City were eager to play a part in the Century Chest project. Kerr Dry Goods, Brock Dry Goods, and Mellon Dry Goods donated a hat, shoes, and many examples of the fashion of the day.

Not only did these businesses provide products, but they also advertised in local newspapers about what items would be placed in the chest. In addition, prior to the April 22, 1913 burial, businesses placed the quilt, poems, photographs, clothing, documents, and messages in their storefront display windows so the entire city could view the items which would be left undisturbed for 100 years.

Some of the other participating businesses included Finninger Tailoring, Westfall Drug Company, Mysers, Frederickson and Krohs Music Company, and the photographic studios of That Man Stone and Walton's **Anton H. Classen**
1913

Oklahoma City civic leader and land developer Anton H. Classen made the Land Run of 1889. Classen donated a package to the Century Chest in 1913, which included a history of his activities in Oklahoma since the run and detailed information about his company. His company constructed the street railway system and interurban lines. He also helped finance and build Epworth University (now Oklahoma City University).

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Telephone 1913

The telephone placed in the Century Chest was donated by the Pioneer Telephone Company, later absorbed by Southwestern Bell. This type of "candlestick" telephone was introduced in 1892, and replaced the heavy

wooden wall mounted hand cranked telephones. By 1926 the candlestick era had ended, and the first desktop cradle telephones emerged. Today hand held wireless phones and cell phones dominate the market.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.005

Lee Huckins Hotel Items

ca. 1913

The Lee Huckins Hotel began as the 150 room Lee Hotel, built by Oscar G. Lee in 1900. It was located on the southeast corner of Main and Broadway. President Theodore Roosevelt stayed at “the Lee” during the 1900 *Rough Riders Convention*. Sold to Joseph Huckins in 1906, the property became the Lee Huckins Hotel. The manager of the Lee Huckins hotel deposited these items in the Century Chest in 1913. It was the first building in the city to have an electric elevator. Unfortunately, the building was demolished in 1971.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Spoon

1913

In 1913, W. C. Dean Jewelry Company deposited a package in the Oklahoma Century Chest and directed it to be opened by the leading jeweler of Oklahoma City in 2013. Following Mr. Dean's directions, the Oklahoma Historical Society asked Jim Clark, Chairman of BC Clark Jewelers to opened the package. Enclosed was this sterling silver spoon and letter. *Silver flatware and serving sets would have been a very important product for a jewelry store during this era, stated Mr. Clark. This spoon is the Fairfax pattern made by the Gorham Company. We have sold the exact pattern countless times over the last century and it is still available today.* W. C. Dean went on to be elected mayor of Oklahoma City, and he designed the Silver Set for the USS Oklahoma battleship.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.004.1-.4

Dress

1913

This dress, deposited into the Century Chest, shows the latest fashion of 1913. It retailed for \$25, which translates to over \$500 today when calculating inflation.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.016

Hat

1913

The woman's hat found in the Oklahoma Century Chest was furnished by the Kerr Dry Goods Company. Prior to adding the hat to the contents of the chest, the store ran advertisements in the local newspapers showing which hat would be donated and how citizens could purchase one just like it.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.001.1

Magazine

1913

Le Costume Royal magazine was published in New York City and featured the latest 1913 Paris fashions. Unlike catalogs of today, this publication primarily included patterns for dressmaking and accessories.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.028

Suit

1913

This young man's suit jacket and pants were donated by Finninger Tailoring located at 134 West Main Street in Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.019.1 -2

About the Century Chest...

It is my understanding that you have kindly offered to help make it possible for struggling congregations to procure a pipe organ, wrote Newton H. Royer, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City on May 3, 1911. Pastor Royer's words were the first in a long correspondence with the Andre Carnegie Foundation, which provided half the funds for churches across the United States to purchase organs. Mr. Carnegie would send \$1600 if the church raised the balance of the funds needed to pay for the \$3200 organ, by a certain date. Thus, there was a need for an immediate church fundraiser. This project quickly evolved into the Oklahoma Century Chest. Mrs. Virginia Tucker Sohlberg was the President of the church's Ladies Aid Society, and was

tasked to raise the needed funds. *"In the night, there flashed into my mind the memory that in the year 1900, at the opening of the century, Colorado Springs had buried a chest to be opened at the beginning of the next century,"* wrote Mrs. Sohlberg in her journal recovered from the Oklahoma Century Chest. *"I planned the Century Chest, and since then, through ideas of those I have come in contact, it has grown to its present dimensions."* Mrs. Sohlberg and Pastor Royer finalized the plan for the Century Chest while riding around Oklahoma City in Mrs. Sohlberg's electric car.

From Grand Excursion to the "Fall of Babylon"

Tragedy struck the first Fourth of July celebration in Oklahoma City. A grandstand collapsed that killed one and injured hundreds. Very little information had been uncovered about the event as a whole. In early June of 1889, a committee was formed to arrange the celebration. The first order of business was to secure reduced railroad fares into Oklahoma City, and the second was to secure land east of town (what is now Bricktown) to build a baseball diamond and horse track.

The Oklahoma Gazette, a local Oklahoma City newspaper, followed the preparations daily and noted on June 7, 1889, "This will be the first grand excursion to Oklahoma, and will if properly managed be but a second April 22nd to the beautiful land." However, by August 1889, the event would be known by the same paper as "the Fall of Babylon" due to the collapse of the grandstand at the horse track on the first afternoon of the three-day event. The 4th of July celebration, which fell far short of its expected twenty thousand visitors, nevertheless was a triumph for a city that was feeling somewhat desperate after the initial excitement of the April 22, 1889 land run.

State Fair Poster

1912

Here is a previously unknown poster found in the Oklahoma Century Chest. It was created as an advertisement for the State Fair of Oklahoma in 1912. A tradition that can trace its roots to territorial days, Oklahoma City held its first fair in 1889, five months after the Land Run. By 1892 Charles "Gristmill" Jones had spearheaded the Oklahoma Territorial Fair Association, which sponsored the Oklahoma Territorial Fair. Other influential Oklahoma citizens active in the association included Ed Overholser, William McClure, James Geary, H. G. Trosper, and D. F. Stiles. Prior to statehood, Jones and Colcord led in the organization of a state fair association. The organization located new

fairgrounds on the city's east side and held the first State Fair of Oklahoma in early October, a month before official statehood day.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

A History of the Church

The initial service of the First (English) Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City was held in the city court house on Sunday, December 3, 1901, and the church was formally organized on January 12, 1902. Charter members of the church included Andrew Goodholm, George and Virginia Sohlberg, and the first church Pastor R. H. Williams and his wife. The first church building was dedicated on April 6, 1902 located at Third Street and Harvey Avenue. The current church building located at Twelve Street and Robinson was dedicated on June 30, 1912. On April 22, 1913, the day of the Century Chest was buried the church had 153 members. Active church groups in 1913 included the Ladies Aid Society, the Missionary Society, and the Second Mile Club. *"We trust that our beloved church will continue to grow through every year of the next century and that those of you then living and members of this church will be doing your good share of the Master's work,"* from the History of the First Lutheran Church April 21, 1913.

Sohlberg's Personal Items

Virginia's personal possessions displayed here were among the contents of the *Sohlberg Chest* donated to the Overholser Mansion in 1976.

Virginia's mother, Ada Byron Lewis Tucker, placed the items in the chest shortly after her daughter's death. Virginia left two daughters who are pictured with her in the electric car photograph. Although her sister, Bland did not have any children, Ada married and the couple had one daughter named Virginia.

Virginia Eason Weinmann was present at the First Lutheran Church on April 22, 2013 to accept the Sohlberg Journal (on display below), written by her grandmother Virginia Bland Tucker Sohlberg. When asked what her grandmother and church members might think about the condition of the Century Chest treasures, Mrs. Weinmann enthusiastically exclaimed, *I think they must be turning cartwheels.*

Coins

1913

A 1913 Buffalo nickel and a 1913 Wheat penny were coins placed in the Oklahoma Century Chest. Some members of the church thought there might be a valuable Liberty Head nickel, which was recently valued at over two million dollars.

Loan Courtesy of the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City: L446

Pencils

ca. 1913

These three pencils were placed on top of the Century Chest and found during the excavation. Similar to the marble, these are a mystery as to who left them and why they were placed there.

Loan Courtesy of the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City: L446

Can of Coffee and Beans

1913

This can of *Bour* coffee beans was donated by the 1913 First Lutheran Church Ladies Aid Society. Mrs. Sohlberg included a note with the coffee: *Have a cup of coffee on us.* The beans have been returned to the church and will be ground and brewed later.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.025

Copper Sleeve with Journal

1913

Several copies of these copper sleeves and journal exist. They were produced and distributed so that the century chest would not be forgotten.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 1987.013.033

Bank Note

1913

As a means of providing funding for the church in 2013, the members of the First Lutheran Church of 1913 deposited \$35.00 in a savings account at the

Bank of Rutland in Vermont. While the amount generated by the account was reduced by banking fees over the last 100 years, the church did realize \$546.74 by the year 2013. This document was deposited in the Oklahoma Century Chest, and details the funds deposited in the account.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Church Program

1913

This Century Chest Service program was found in the Oklahoma Century Chest, and details the April 22, 1913 ceremony held at the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City. Along with musical numbers, addresses were given by Governor Lee Cruce, and Oklahoma City Mayor Whit M. Grant. While neither of these two speeches were recorded, Angelo C. Scott's four minute keynote speech, *On Behalf of the Pioneers* was recorded and has been digitized for the exhibit. In addition, a number of the songs sang at the ceremony were recorded and are available in the exhibit. There have not been any photographs of the program in the church sanctuary, or the final chest burial service in the basement found.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Poster

1889

This full-color poster promoted the first Fourth of July celebration in Oklahoma City, held in 1889. The poster was donated for inclusion in the Century Chest by N. B. Woodson, with an inscription stating that he had helped organize the celebration.

Loans Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Pottery

ca. 1913

This particular pottery was made by Mrs. Czarina Conlan, and represents her *interpretation* of Choctaw style pottery. It was is of red clay and painted in the *likeness* of the early Choctaw style pottery.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.026

Newspaper

1904

Cherokee citizen Sequoyah developed the written syllabary for the Cherokee nation 1810-1820s Newspapers, such as the *Cherokee Advocate*, wrote and printed in Cherokee. This syllabary is still in use today in contemporary Cherokee society.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Creek Second Reader

ca. 1900

This reader is printed and illustrated in the Muscogee Creek language. It would have been used by students as one of their school books. It was presented to the Century Chest committee by Mrs. Alice E. Robertson in 1913.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Document and Photograph

ca. 1913

Charles Journeycake (Ne-she-pa-na-cumin), was born in 1817 near Ohio's Upper Sandusky River, of Delaware, French, and Wyandotte descent. His parents were Sally Williams and Delaware Chief Solomon Journeycake. This is a handwritten manuscript about the life of Chief Journeycake.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Bow

ca. 1880

This bow was contributed by Don J. Folsom. Typically southeastern tribes used ash wood. The length of the bow and the inside shape are indications of southeastern cultural style. The bow is shaped and smoothed by scraping with a metal or glass edge.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.014

Photograph and Documents

ca. 1913

Here is Douglas H. Johnston. This photograph and the Chickasaw documents on display here are all connected in that he was the Chickasaw Governor at the time of their compilation.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Horn Spoon

ca. 1850

This horn spoon was carved from a bison horn and shaped in the form of a spoon. There are glass beads attached by a leather tie to the handle. This horn spoon was also contributed to the Century Chest by Don J. Folsom, Choctaw.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.008

Document

1910

Here is a document that is an argument on behalf of the Chickasaw Nation against the re-opening of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Rolls. It is dated 1913.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Garters

ca. 1813

Here are finger woven garters made of red and blue yarn with a design attributed to southeastern tribes. White beads are also woven into the yarn design. These were undoubtedly worn and used by an individual at one time. The practice of wearing leggings and garters among southeastern men had fallen out of practice by 1870, and it is likely that these garters were a century old when placed in the chest. The style and the intricacy in detail are what you would normally see in older finger weaving. Taking into consideration design elements, these are either Muscogee (Creek) or Seminole.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.026-.027

Flag

1900

This original state flag of Oklahoma was donated to the Oklahoma Century Chest by the flag's designer, Ruth Clement. Also included in the Century Chest was *Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 25* from March 2, 1911. The document was approved by the Oklahoma Senate, House of Representatives, and Governor Lee Cruce. The resolution describes the state banner, and officially adopts it as the First State Flag of Oklahoma.

The first Oklahoma state flag flew from 1911 - 1925. It is said that the flag began to fall into disfavor after the Russian Revolution in 1917. The Red flag and single white star closely resembled symbols of Communism.

Mrs. Clement included a postcard detailing the flag, and added a message to the people of Oklahoma in 2013.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.012.1,
2013.065.012.2

Predictions

1913

The Oklahoma Century Chest organizers asked leading members of the 1913 community to create "prophecies" or predictions of the future in 100 years. The topics included journalism, medicine, banking, law, and more. Here are some of the most interesting insights, as well as the 2013 reality.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Medicine Prophecy,

Lee A. Riely, M.D.

1913

My idea is that you will all be a trifle smaller than the average man nowadays – probably five feet, six inches, as an average...

Compulsory vaccinations for these diseases and a most wonderful decrease in mortality and most everyone will live the psalmists allotted three score years and ten (70 years).

In 2013 the average height of the American male was five foot, ten inches, and the average female was five foot, four inches. The life expectancy for men was 76 years, and the average life expectancy for women was 81 years.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Law Prophecy, A.P. Crockett

1913

The law now regards the husband and wife as one, but that one is chiefly the husband. The marriage ceremony of many of our churches requires the wife to promise 'to obey' her husband. This unnatural obligation will be a thing of the past, and women then will be recognized as the equal of man in all her rights. She will then have the right to occupy any place of trust in the Government.

On August 18, 1920 the 19th Amendment was ratified guaranteeing all American women the right to vote. On January 10, 2011 Mary Fallin was sworn in as the 27th Governor of Oklahoma and the state's first female Governor.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Religious Prophecy

Francis Key Brooke, Missionary Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church

1913

And so, I can see a time when there will be one Church, no longer rival sects nor warring parties, because men see that little things are little and should not keep men from cordial, loving fellowship and intimate co-operation in good works for the world that still, in 2013, will have its sinners as well as its saints.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Poem

ca. 1913

Organizations deposited items in the chest. Here is an example poem from one such organization.

Loans Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Paintings

1913

Four paintings were deposited in the Oklahoma Century Chest and represent the art community of Oklahoma City in 1913. Two are on display here. Nellie Shepherd was one of Oklahoma's earliest professional female artists. She came to Oklahoma in the Land Run of 1889. She was co-founder of the Oklahoma Art League, and served as the head of the Art School at the Oklahoma College for Women in Chickasha. Patricio Gimeno, who was the head of the University of Oklahoma Art School, was born in Peru and was an internationally known artist. The other two paintings were donated by Martha Avery and Adah Robinson. Robinson studied at the Chicago Art Institute, and was a prominent member of the Tulsa art community in 1913. She founded the University of Tulsa Art School. Two of her students included Bruce Goff and Joseph Koberling.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.021, .023

Edison Phonograph

1909

This Model D Edison Combination Type Gem Phonograph was donated to the Century Chest by Frederickson-Kroh Music Company located at 221 West Main Street. The machine retailed for \$15.00 and could record and play the standard black wax two minute audio cylinders. The Gem was introduced in 1909, and was one of the most popular phonographs available until it was discontinued in 1914. This machine was used by Angelo C. Scott to record his speech delivered at the Century Chest burial ceremony. In addition, a number of Oklahoma City musicians and singers used this machine to produce popular music recordings which were also deposited in the Oklahoma Century Chest along with Mr. Scott's speech. Although the chest organizers had the forethought to include this phonograph player along with the wax cylinders, the speech and music heard in this exhibit were digitized using laser technology.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.017.1-.4

Quilt

1913

This letter includes design information, a timeline, competitions for the tightest stitch, names of individuals, and even the meals made while creating this quilt. Listen to an excerpt from the letter to your left.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.028

Book of the City Builders

1913

As part of the fundraising effort Mrs. Sohlberg created a *Book of the City Builders*.

If recognized as a city or state builder Oklahoma citizens could sign the book in exchange for one dollar. The 900 individuals who signed the book included city and state officials, ministers, attorneys, bankers, business leaders, doctors, and pioneers of the 1889 Land Run. It also included a comprehensive list of the material preserved in the chest, and a never-before-seen manuscript by Angelo C. Scott, *History of the 1st week in Oklahoma City*. Another example of the foresight is this quilt, which was produced to preserve the names in case the ink in the book faded. Over 700 of the names from the book were individually stitched into the quilt over a two month period. Search all of the names on the touchscreen to your left.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Marble

ca. 1913

All of the items placed in the Century Chest were clearly wrapped and labeled with the exception of this marble. It is a mystery as to who placed the marble in the chest or why.

1913 Burial of the Century Chest

On April 22, 1913 a capacity crowd witnessed an extraordinary burial ceremony at the First English Lutheran Church (now the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City) at 1300 North Robinson in downtown. The Oklahoma Century Chest was sealed in the basement floor of the church, and not to be opened for 100 years. Contents of the chest were chosen to tell the

story of 1913 Oklahoma, but also to speak directly to the generations following in the footsteps of the pioneers. The concept for the Century Chest was from Mrs. Virginia Bland Tucker Sohlberg, and was originally planned as a fundraiser by the church's Ladies Aid Society to pay for a new organ. As excitement grew about the Century Chest it evolved into a city-wide affair to mark the 24th anniversary of the 1889 Land Run, and then it blossomed into a state-wide event.

2013 Opening of the Century Chest

On Monday, April 22, 2013 at 10 a.m. the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City opened the Oklahoma Century Chest. Generations of its members had been protecting since April 1913. It was opened in the same sanctuary as the original ceremony. The same organ played, and the spirits of 1913 Oklahoma awoke just as the pioneers of Oklahoma planned. Visitors stood and examined the double cement walls that protected vault. It was said to be water-proof, germ-proof, and ghoulish-proof.

E. O. Parsons Cement Company of Oklahoma City constructed the vault and outer cement walls to guard against destruction from *fire or cyclone*. Inside the vault, resting on a specially built inner chamber, was the copper chest. Built and soldered by G. E. Blockie Heating Company of Oklahoma City, the chest stood the test of time, and protected the treasure trove of Oklahoma History for a new generation to enjoy.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Copper Chest and Concrete Pieces

1913

The copper chest you see here was built by G.E. Blockie Heating Co. This company also created the tubes that were used to hold the photographs. The copper chest was purchased for \$200, and was the only item purchased for the Century Chest. All of the other elements were donated by local businesses and individuals, as the Century Chest project was a fundraiser for the church. And these are some of the concrete pieces that helped protect the copper chest for 100 years.

2013 Excavation

On April 1, 2013 the Oklahoma Century Chest was excavated from the basement of the church. It began with the help of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey that used state of the art ground-penetrating radar to

help locate the position of the vault. Holes were drilled, and a miniature digital camera mapped out more detail of the burial chamber. Finally, after more than eight hours of work the Pinion Design and Contracting Company of Oklahoma City removed the 100 year old time capsule from its resting place.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Video

This video details the timeline of events relating to the excavation of the Oklahoma Century Chest. It includes the 99th year of the First Lutheran Church pledge to remember the Century Chest, the opening of the Oklahoma Century Chest ledger, use of ground penetrating radar, use of a camera to probe the burial chamber, the excavation of the Century Chest burial chamber, the opening of the sealed copper Century Chest, and the April 22, 2013 public opening event at the First Lutheran Church revealing the contents of the Oklahoma Century Chest.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division

Windows

1912

The two windows you see here were removed from the east side of the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City in March 1964. The church was expanding to create an education wing.

Jerry Peterson, who has been the church pastor for more than 27 years recently revealed that the church is renovating a portion of their building today to serve as a preschool.

Pastor Peterson said, "As we have been working on the new preschool, it struck me that the Century Chest was buried in 1913, 50 years later in 1963 the church was planning construction of the education wing, and last year after another 50 year, we started planning for the new preschool."

Loan Courtesy of the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City

Photograph

1912

This photograph was taken shortly before the July 30, 1912 dedication of the First English Lutheran Church building located at 1300 North Robinson in Oklahoma City. The building cost more than \$50,000 to complete and the sanctuary has a capacity of 300 people. Windows for the church were donated by many of the pioneers of Oklahoma, including Anton H. Classen. The pipe organ made possible by the Oklahoma Century Chest is still played at every church service.

Loan Courtesy of the First Lutheran Church of Oklahoma City: L446

Braille Letter, Watch, Stylus

1913

This braille letter was written in 1913 by Miss R. J. Turner from Chickasha, Oklahoma for inclusion in the Oklahoma Century Chest. As a blind citizen of Oklahoma Miss Turner spoke directly to the blind of 2013. She describes the educational, social, and technological conditional of the blind in 1913. The complete letter has been transcribed by the Oklahoma School for the Blind by Jeanne Meyer and Jane Thomas. The full transcription is available on the touch screen monitor at the end of the exhibit, and on the Oklahoma Century Chest website. The period braille watch, slate, and stylus were graciously loaned to the Oklahoma Century Chest exhibit by the Oklahoma School for the Blind located in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Loan Courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division
Oklahoma School for the Blind: L445

Camera

1912-1926

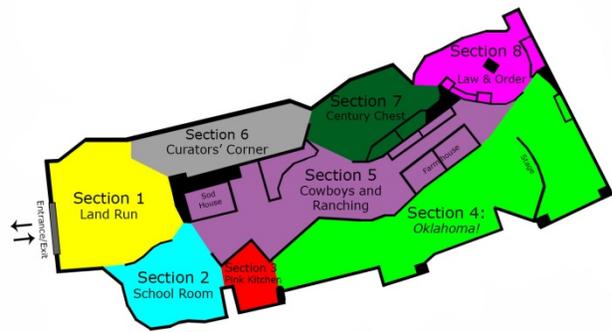
This Vest Pocket Kodak camera was donated to the Century Chest by Westfall Drug Company located at 206 West Main Street. The camera, which is the size of a current day cell phone, was the smallest camera available in 1913. It was very reliable, and popular with amateur photographers, and soldiers during WWI. This camera used 127 film.

To our surprise there were eight developed negatives in the package. The negatives revealed that someone at Westfall stepped outside on Broadway and snapped eight quick photographs, seen here.

Kodak was founded by George Eastman in 1888, and is an iconic name in the consumer camera industry.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection, Century Chest: 2013.065.007.1-.5

Section 8



Law and Order **Zeke Miller's Carbine** c. 1864

Zeke Miler used this carbine while working as a U.S. Deputy Marshal in Indian Territory. Miller was one of a number of African American deputies working in the I.T. Miller served with distinction from 1894 until 1907. He worked with other black deputies such as Bass Reeves and Grant Johnson.

Jack Norris Collection: 1997.116

Model 1873 Winchester Rifle

This Winchester was the most popular rifle of the late 1800s. This one is a .38-.40 Model 1873. R.B. Ramsey owned this rifle. Ramsey won election as the first Sheriff of Muskogee County, Oklahoma in 1907.

Delia Reed Collection: 1998.018

Deputy United States Marshal's Badge c. 1890-1907

United States Deputy Marshal badge worn by Reuben Harrison Coffey in Oklahoma Territory.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.039

Police Badge c. 1907

Police badge of Tod Warden, Assistant Oklahoma City Police Chief in 1907. Warden commanded a "Flying Squadron" of officers to enforce liquor laws after statehood in 1907.

Geraldine Milligan Collection: 2004.267

Telegraph Relay

c. 1930s

The telegraph proved one of the more powerful weapons in fighting crime in Oklahoma, along with the telephone and railroads. Better communications and transportation made the lawman's job easier and more organized.

J.B. Castle Collection: 05904

Movie Poster

Poster advertising a showing of the "Passing of the Oklahoma Outlaws" This silent movie depicted the life of Bill Tilghman, one of the most famous lawmen in Oklahoma history. After the movie, Bill Tilghman would come out onto the stage and give a lecture and answer questions from the audience.

E. P. Lamborn Collection: 1981.062.003

Morse Carbine

c. 1860s

Chitto Harjo owned this carbine. Harjo, also known as Crazy Snake, led a movement by full-blood Creeks who opposed allotment of Creek lands, and the efforts to dissolve Creek Tribal Government and culture.

Unknown Collection: 03463

Colt Revolver and Holster

c. 1880

Colt revolver taken from Al Jennings when arrested. Jennings served as the Canadian County, O.T. prosecutor from 1892 to 1894, before becoming an outlaw a few years later. Jennings served time in prison, but was paroled in 1902 and received a Presidential Pardon in 1907. In 1914, he ran for Governor of Oklahoma, coming in third. He died in California in 1961.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.047.1-.2

Brass Knuckles

c. 1920s

Brass knuckles give the user a great advantage in a fight.

Alice Brooks Collection: 1970.119.086

U.S. Marshal's Deputy Commission
1896

United States Marshal Patrick S. Nagle appointed Frank M. Canton as a Deputy on March 2, 1896. Canton worked mostly in Oklahoma Territory in and around Pawnee. In November 1896, Canton killed "Bee" Dunn in a gun battle in Pawnee.

Frank Canton Collection: 1966.041
OHS Research Division

Urschel Kidnapping
c. 1960s

Collage of information about the Urschel kidnapping.

Milo Belsky Collection: 2001.304.215

Reference Letter
1907

United States Marshal G.A. Porter at Ardmore, I.T. wrote this letter of reference when Canton applied for a position as a deputy in Oklahoma Territory in April 1907.

Frank Canton Collection: 1966.041
OHS Research Division

Boots and Spurs
c. 1890s

Boots and spurs worn by Al Jennings before his capture by lawmen in 1897. There appears to be a bullet hole in the heel of the left boot, reportedly where officers shot Jennings.

Mrs. Albert M. Barnes Collection: 07884.001-.002

Letter of Introduction

April 18, 1907

United States Marshal G.A. Porter in Ardmore, I.T. wrote this letter of introduction for Frank M. Canton in 1907. Porter had known Canton in Wyoming in the 1890s.

Frank Canton Collection: 1966.041
OHS Research Division

Wallet

c. 1900

Frank Canton's wallet.

Frank Canton Collection: 06836

Political Card

c. 1914

Advertising card for Edward Dewes Oilfield, a Republican candidate for District Judge in Oklahoma and Canadian Counties in 1914. Oklahomans elect judges the same much as for other political offices. Supreme Court Judges are not elected, but citizens vote whether or not to retain them.

FIC Collection: 1990.001.058

Justice Ledger

c. 1889-1914

Justice ledger used in Guthrie courts for civil actions. Oklahomans usually resorted to the courts to resolve disputes, from non-payment for work to claim jumping, or failure to pay bills.

OHS Research Division Collection: UP00515

Assistant Chief of Police Badge

Assistant Chief of Police Badge for R. Oliver in Snyder, Oklahoma.

FIC Collection: 2004.009.038

Book Shelf

c. 1890s

Bookshelf used in the offices of Judge Frank Dale, a Federal Judge in Oklahoma Territory. Judge Dale reportedly told U.S. Marshal E.D. Nix, "I have reached the conclusion that the only good outlaw is a dead one. I hope you will instruct your deputies in the future to bring them in dead."

Judge Frank Dale Collection: 1969.099.004

Judicial Robe

c. 1960s

Robe worn by Federal Judge Fred A. Daugherty while presiding on the Federal Bench in Oklahoma City.

Fred A. Daugherty Collection: 2002.164

Nightstick

c. 1920s

Nightstick used by Sam Flood, a special deputy in 1920s Oklahoma County.

Sam E. Flood Collection: 1969.036.028

Highway Patrol Coat

c. 1990s

Typical uniform coat issued to Highway Patrol officers in Oklahoma.

Department of Central Services Collection: 2004.008.001.1

Chief of Police Badge

c. 1907

Gold police badge presented to Charles C. Post, Chief of Police in Oklahoma City, on May 7, 1907.

89er Collection: 06528.001

Police Badge

1892

Gold police badge presented to O.G. Lee, the last elected Chief of Police of Oklahoma City. Presented to him by his friends on July 1, 1892.

Harley E. Lee Collection: 04779

Arrest Warrant

c. 1895

Arrest warrant for Dal Dunn for cattle rustling. Dal and his brothers John, George, Bill, and Calvin were notorious as associates of the Doolin Gang.

Frank Canton Collection: 1966.041

OHS Research Division

Bertillon Scale

c. 1930

Used by the Oklahoma City Police Department (OCPD) in the 1930s and 1940s, this system of measurement is similar to a fingerprint. Each person has unique measurements, and these can be used to identify criminals.

It was invented by French police officer Alphonse Bertillon.

It was donated by William K. Byles Sr. He was chief photographer at the OCPD and trained by the FBI.

William K. Byles Sr. Collection

2016.157.002

Prison Cards

c. 1930

Anthropometry, the scientific study of the measurements and proportions of the human body, was a key development in criminal identification. In addition to a front and profile portrait of an individual who has been arrested, physical measurements are taken and recorded, along with fingerprinting.

These prison cards are from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary Collection and are of Henry Stigall, J. B. Cornell, Weldon Oglesby, and W. R. Griffin.

Oklahoma State Penitentiary Collection

Handcuff Key

c. 1930s

Otto Reed, chief of police in McAlester, Oklahoma, owned and carried this key. Chief Reed died in the gun battle known as the "Kansas City Massacre" in June of 1933. Reed had captured bank robber Frank Nash and escorted him to Kansas City. Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd and accomplices ambushed Reed and several F.B.I. agents at the Kansas City train station to free Frank Nash. Four officers, including Reed were killed, along with Nash.

Dan Lawrence Collection: 2002.027.002

Handcuffs

c. 1930s

This pair of handcuffs was patented May 2, 1899. This style was still widely used during the 1930s. This pair came from a correctional center in St. Louis County, Minnesota.

Dan Lawrence Collection: 2002.027.001

Deputy Sheriff's Commission

1905

The Sheriff of Pawnee County appointed Frank M. Canton as a deputy in Pawnee County. Canton had worked as a U.S. Deputy Marshal in Pawnee in the 1890s.

Frank Canton Collection: 1966.041

OHS Research Division

Highway Patrol Patches

Typical uniform patches for the Oklahoma Highway Patrol.

Department of Central Services Collection: 2004.008.002.1-4

Sand Springs Jacket

c. 1960s

Uniform jacket worn by Officer John Dodson of the Sand Springs Police Department.

OHS Collection: 2001.003.002

Oklahoma County Deputy Sheriff Button

c. 1915

This button served as a badge for one of many deputy sheriffs. The button dates to 1915 and the deputy would have served under Sheriff M.C. Binion.

Bob Hadlock Collection: 1997.062.005

Handcuffs

c. 2000

Handcuffs are tools of restraint for persons under arrest. They also are a means of protection for both officers and people who may be upset, or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Department of Central Services Collection: 2004.008.003

Campaign Button

c. 1925

Campaign button promoting Jack Spain for Sheriff Oklahoma County in the 1925 election. Spain was Sheriff of Oklahoma County from 1911 until 1913. In 1925, he decided to run again, but was defeated by Ben Dancy.

Bob Hadlock Collection: 1997.062.008

Saloon Token

c.1900

Saloon token for Joe Hrdy's Saloon in Prague, O.T. "Good for a 5c Smile"

George E. Hrdy Collection: 2001.072

Swiss Vetterli Rifle

c. 1880s

Sheriff Henry Law of Blaine County captured this rifle when he arrested Bill Lightner in 1925. Lightner, known as the "phantom moonshiner of the sand

hills,” was notorious in Blaine County for many years. Sheriff Law arrested Lightner on a warrant for shooting at federal officers.

Mrs. Henry J. Law Collection: 04230

Blackjack

c. 1930s

Blackjack used in the Oklahoma Prison System in the 1930s.

Nancy Watts Collection: 1996.100.023

Carry Nation Souvenir Pin

c. 1900

Carry Nation strongly opposed alcohol and led a movement to enact prohibition in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Nation had earned a reputation for using hatchets to chop up bars, but generally used a Bible and preaching instead. She lived in Guthrie for a while. Persons sympathizing with Nation wore pins such as this one to show support for prohibition.

Berlin B. Chapman Collection: 1989.060.001-.002

Billy Club

c. 1930s

“Billy Club” used for personal protection of prison guards and control of inmates.

Nancy Watts Collection: 1996.100.010

Prohibition Campaign Button

c. 1910

Oklahoma entered the Union with statewide prohibition against liquor. On November 16, 1907, barrels of beer and liquor were poured onto the streets of Oklahoma towns. Oklahomans could, however, visit a doctor and then go to a “dispensary” to get alcohol as prescribed by the doctor.

Mrs. Carl Williams Collection: 05675.056

Shanks

c. 1930s

Prisoners manage to make knives and other weapons for personal defense while in prison. Prison officials conduct regular inspections of prison cells in an attempt to keep the numbers of weapons down to protect prison personnel, as well as convicts.

Nancy Watts Collection: 1996.100.012-.013, .016, .021

Gun Belt and Holster

c. 1930s

Gun belt and holster made by convicts for Chaplain Chester Ashford at Granite Reformatory near Granite, Oklahoma.

Nancy Watts Collection: 1996.100.005

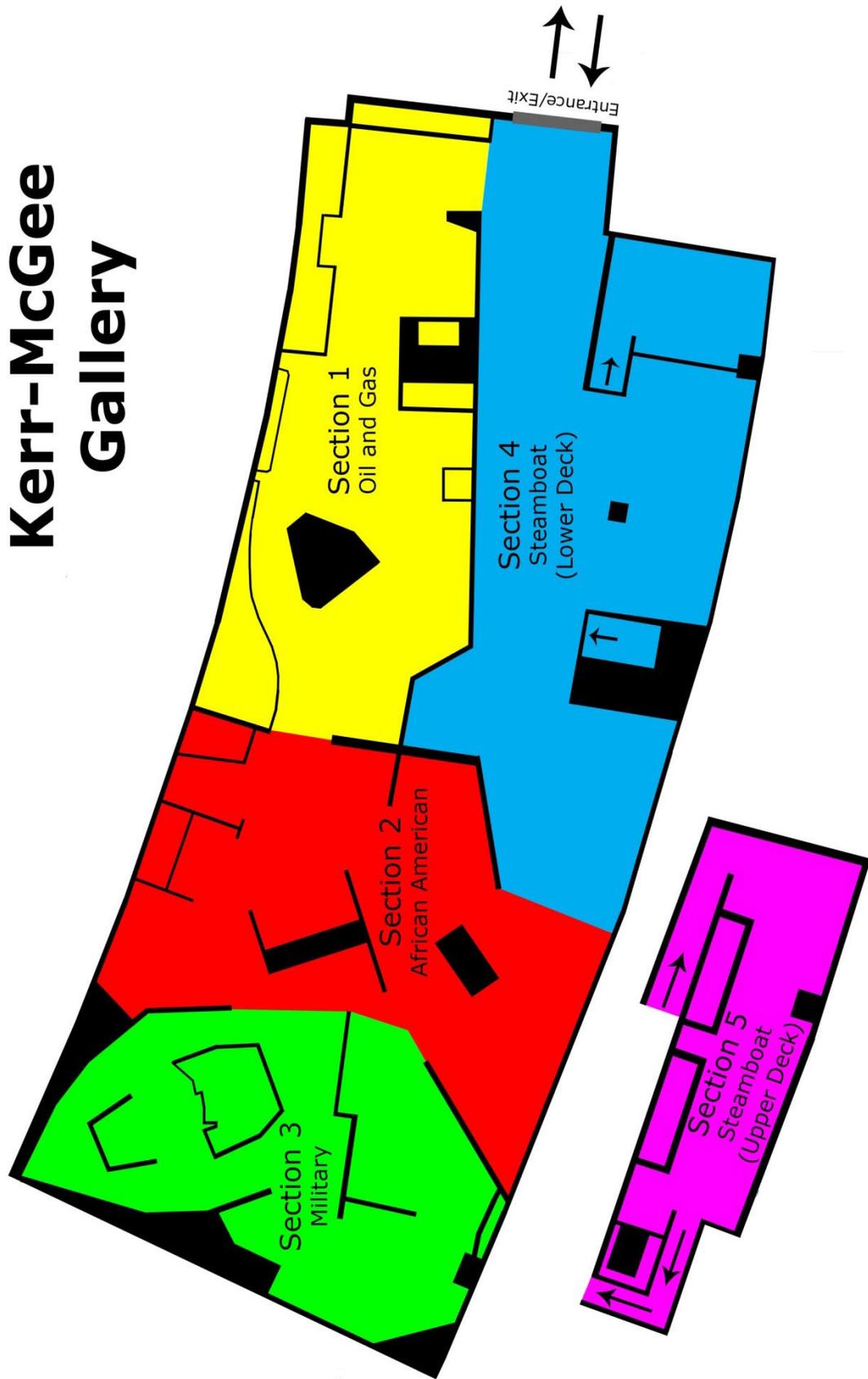
Juvenile Inmates

1890s

These two letters informed Oklahoma Territory officials where to send juvenile convicts for incarceration. Whites went to the Illinois State Reformatory, and "colored" inmates were housed at Cheltenham, Maryland.

OHS Research Division Collection: 1985.058

Kerr-McGee Gallery



Oil and Gas, Steamboat, African American, Military Gallery Labels

Section 1

Oil and Gas

Doodlebug

c. unknown

Loan Courtesy of Garnett Haubelt: L515

Core Sample

This core sample was taken from a well drilled by Calumet Oil Company in 2005 near Webb City in Osage County. The core is a sample of Red Fork sandstone rock, an oil-bearing structure that formed approximately 300 million years ago. It was taken at a depth of 3,028 feet below surface. Chaparral Energy's enhanced oil recovery process will be used on this well to increase and prolong the well's production of oil.

Coveralls

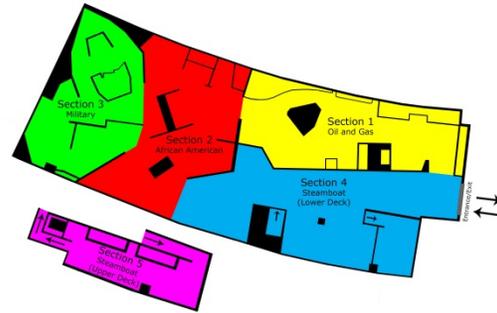
1977

Tom Hall, a native Oklahoman, received these coveralls while working for Kerr-McGee from Morgan City, LA field office in 1977. He was a roustabout stationed on a production platform located in offshore field Ship Shoal Block 28. This field included the first and still producing well drilled outside the sight of land.

Tom Hall Collection: 2010.046

Hybrid Drill Bit

Kymera hybrid drill bit technology combines roller cones and PDC fixed cutters into a single design to reduce drilling time in the most complex applications. With rock-crushing strength and stability of roller cones, the cutting superiority creates continuous shearing action from the diamond bits. This technology survives highly interbedded formations with performance consistency and excellent tool face control.



PDC Drill Bit

Polycrystalline diamond materials, for use in polycrystalline diamond compact (PDC) bits, are one of the most important material advances for oil drilling tools in recent years. Fixed-head bits rotate as one piece and do not contain separately moving parts. When fixed-head bits use PDC cutters, they are commonly called PDC bits. Since their production in 1976, the popularity of bits using PDC cutters has grown steadily, and they are nearly as common as roller-cone bits in many drilling applications.

At about \$10,000-\$150,000 each, PDC bits generally cost five to fifteen times more than roller cone bits. However, a PDC bit in the proper application can substantially lower total drilling costs despite the higher initial expense.

Today's PDC bits drill about 1-1 ½ times faster than comparable PDC bits in use only two years ago. The polycrystalline diamond now used is about twice as abrasion resistant as the diamond used two years ago. Many of these types of improvements are considered fine tuning or evolutionary changes in design.

International Petroleum Exposition

The International Petroleum Exposition first was held in Tulsa in 1923 to showcase the latest oil industry technology, promote sales of equipment, and educate the general public. It became an annual event with some years being skipped during the Great Depression, and it was suspended from 1941 through 1947 because of World War II. In 1948, the exposition was revived and held at 5 to 6 year intervals until the final IPE in 1979. The exposition reflected Tulsa's status as "Oil Capital of the World" and during the 1950s and 1960s drew crowds in excess of 300,000. The IPE was promoted aggressively by the distribution of countless promotional items such as the hat, ribbon, token, match cover, and special publications shown here.

Golden Driller Collectables

The Golden Driller statue, located on the grounds of Tulsa's Expo Center, is Oklahoma's official state monument. The initial version of the sculpture was erected for display during the 1953 International Petroleum Exposition. It was temporarily erected again in 1959 and gained so much attention that the Mid-Continent Supply Company had it rebuilt to be a permanent fixture and donated it to the City of Tulsa. The statue is made of concrete, contains 2.5 miles of rods and mesh, and can withstand 200 mph winds. The iconic monument has been recognized in many creative ways, including the Jim Beam bottle, special lapel pin, and mouse pad shown here.

Core Sample

This core sample, taken from a Devon Energy Corporation well in Canadian County, is from the Cana-Woodford Shale, the primary producing rock formation in the Cana Field. The Cana-Woodford Shale ranges from 9,000 to 12,000 feet in depth and 100 to 300 feet in thickness.

Geophone String

c. 1950

Geophones are used by seismic crews to record vibrations reflected from rock formations beneath the earth. The wires connected the geophones to a recording device in the seismic truck cab.

Loan Courtesy of Society of Exploration Geophysicists

Geophone

c. 1950

Geophones in the 1920s and 1930s were large and bulky. They were replaced by smaller and more sensitive geophones as technology continued to progress to small, wireless geophones available today.

Loan Courtesy of Society of Exploration Geophysicists

Magnetometer

c. 1950

This magnetometer, manufactured in the 1940s, was used to measure variations in the earth's magnetic fields. More sophisticated versions of this instrument are still in use and provide geophysicists another tool in locating potential oil and gas producing rock formations.

Loan Courtesy of Society of Exploration Geophysicists

Explosives Box

c. 1950

During the 1950s, explosives were carried by seismic crews in boxes such as this one. Today, vibrator trucks are used instead of explosives to literally pound the ground to generate subsurface vibrations.

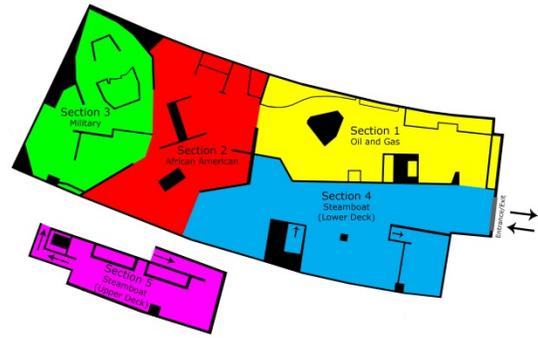
Loan Courtesy of Society of Exploration Geophysicists

Section 2

African American

Basin and Shampoo Cape

c.1949



Here is a metal shampoo basin and a shampoo cape that was used by Gladys E. Lampkin.

Loretta Walker Collection: 2011.117.030, 2011.117.058

Tools

Here are a variety of tools used by Lampkin, including a hair dryer, gas heater, hackle, and weaving poles.

Loretta Walker Collection: 2011.117

License

c.1986

This is an Oklahoma State Board of Cosmetology license issued to Gladys E. Lampkin. The license is signed by Shirley L. Hastings, Executive Secretary.

Loretta Walker Collection: 2011.117.024

Dress

c.1974

This dress was worn by Gladys E. Lampkin, former president of the Oklahoma Beauty Culturists League.

Loretta Walker Collection: 2011.117.003

Case with Irons and Tools

1974

This is a custom-made case to hold irons and various other tools.

Loretta Walker Collection: 2011.117.001

Pennant

c.1949

The National Beauty Culturists' League (NBCL) is one of the oldest and most prestigious trade organizations for cosmetologists and allied industries in the world. Formed in 1919 in Philadelphia, PA by a small group of cosmetologists and beauty product manufacturers, their organization has served as a unifying force and a catalyst for professionalism, excellence, and growth of the beauty industry.

Loretta Walker Collection: 2011.117.025

Shaving Mug and Brush

c.1970

A shaving brush holds a significant amount of water, which means a richer lather and less razor drag.

This shaving technique also serves as a mild exfoliation. The greatest benefit from shave brush use is the tendency to soften and lift facial hair before a shave.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2012.063.003, 2012.063.008

Display Card with Combs

c.1965

These era combs would have been used by barbers, beauticians, and sold to customers.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2012.063.001

Clippers

c.1960

Donnie and Shirlie Nero Collection: 2005.089.002

Leather Strop

c.1945

A leather strop is used to sharpen straight razor blades.

Henry Pendleton Collection: 2009.032.126

Sterilizer Cabinet

c.1950

This small wooden cabinet with glass front door and two glass shelves inside is a sterilizer, used in barber and beauty shops to store sterilized hairstyling tools such as scissors and shears.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2012.063.010

Barber Chair and Drape

c.1960

This is a barber chair from Lewis' Barber Shop in Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2013.105

John Hill Collection: 2000.037.001

Sign

c.1950

This original segregation sign would have been used in a public building or facility in Oklahoma.

Harris/Pitchlynn Collection: 2000.095.512

Chair

c.1992

Dr. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher passed away on October 18, 1995. The University of Oklahoma honored her with the Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher Garden on the Norman campus. An inscription at the park reads, "In Psalm 118, the psalmist speaks of how the stone that the builders once rejected becomes the cornerstone." This is her Regents' Chair.

Loan Courtesy of Bruce Fisher: L441

Documents

c.1950s

Here is Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher's diploma from the University of Oklahoma that awards her Bachelor of Laws, 1951, and a certificate from the Oklahoma Supreme Court allowing her to practice law.

Ada Sipuel Fisher Collection: 2001.129.003, 2001.129.0004

Gown

c.1951

This is Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher's Board of Regents' gown.

Ada Sipuel Fisher Collection: 2001.129.001, 2001.129.002

Academic Gown

c.1958

Luper dedicated her life to educating others, as well as herself. This is her academic cap and gown.

Clara Luper Collection: 2012.127.003.2, 2012.127.003.3, 2012.127.003.4

Scrabble Game

1948

This is Clara Luper's Scrabble game, which was her favorite pastime. She used an old bank bag to hold all of the pieces, one of which was a hand-written "z" to replace a lost piece.

Clara Luper Collection: 2012.127.001, 2012.127.001.2, 2012.127.001.6, 2012.127.002

Glasses

c.1958

These glasses were worn by Clara Luper during the 1958 Oklahoma City sit-ins.

Clara Luper Collection: 2005.205

Pressure Cooker

c.1959

A pressure cooker from Boley Bar-B-Q. It was found abandoned in a ditch near Boley in October 2002. All of the parts are original except top and side handles.

Smokaroma, Inc. Collection: 2005.156.001

Deed

1909

This Reeves Realty Company (Muskogee, Oklahoma) deed is for a lot in the town of Taft, Oklahoma purchased by Catherine Hamilton for the amount of twenty-five dollars. The document has several notary seals embossed, and the back side has a signature by a Muskogee County Clerk.

Currie Ballard Collection: 2002.197.059

Handbill

c. unknown

Here is an original single page circular and business directory advertising the town of Red Bird, Oklahoma. The document has black print including photos and text. One side contains photos of notable figures and officials of Red Bird, Oklahoma. There are also four photos of various buildings in Red Bird on the opposite side.

Currie Ballard Collection: 2002.197.061

Post Office Card and Chair

c. unknown

The chair you see here was used by postmasters of the Clearview, Oklahoma Post Office. Here is also an example of an instruction card for the operation of a combination lock on a post office box. There is a blue printed image of a circular combination lock dial at the left center of each. Text at right describes how lock functions and provides the combination numbers, which are hand written in spaces provided. Each card has a different box number and combination numbers.

Ethelene Scott and Family Collection: 2006.113.088, 2006.113.003

Post Office Boxes

c.1920

These post office boxes were used at the Clearview Post Office for many years. The facility included a general delivery window, a parcel post window, and two sizes of combination lock boxes available to local customers.

Ethelene Scott and Family: 2006.113.001

Money Bag and Pharmacy Bottles

c. unknown

Here is a money bag from Farmers State Bank in Boley, OK, and some pharmacy bottles from J. Turner's Pharmacy in Boley, OK.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection: 2001.147.069

Currie Ballard Collection: 2002.197.005, .006

Glass Bottles

c.1920s

These glass soda bottles represent an African-American owned soda company. The name "JAY KOLA" and the image of a bird with wings folded are depicted on two sides of the bottle. The company was founded by Percy James.

Jeff Moore Collection: 2002.065.005

Currie Ballard Collection: 2002.197.001

Photographs

c.1909

In the large photograph you see here are Edward and Lavinia Williams. They came to Indian Territory by train from Texas in 1904, and lived in Wetumka, Oklahoma. They had 5 boys and 3 girls.

In the small oval photograph you see here is Ed Williams, son of Edward and Lavinia Williams who came to Indian Territory from Brazos County, Texas where Ed was born in 1894. This photo was taken during the first world war. Ed Williams would later open Williams Grocery in 1933 in Wetumka, Oklahoma that would be in business until 1979.

LaDawna Miller Collection: 2002.077.004, 2002.077.007

Projector

c.1920s

Used by Reverend S.S. Jones, this 16mm Bell and Howell Filmo Cinemachinery projector was designed to be used while in the case.

Currie Ballard Collection: 2009.182.002

Movie Projector

c.1930s

This movie projector is from the Jewel Theater of Oklahoma City. The building and sign are still standing on NE 4th Street. It was opened by Percy James, who also owned the Jay Kola soda company.

Jewel Theater Collection: 2003.015.004

X-ray Machine

c. unknown

This X-ray machine was used by Dr. Finley.

Dr. G.E. Finley Collection: 2002.175.095.1-.4

Coat and Boots

c.1969

This gear was worn by Melvin Franklin, one of the original twelve African-American firefighters. Chief Franklin began his career in 1951 as a driver. He was promoted by competitive examination and became the first African-American District Chief, and in 1979 became the first African American to be promoted to Deputy Chief for the City of Oklahoma City. His 30 year plus career included Driver, Lieutenant, Captain, District Chief, and Deputy Chief responsibilities. Chief Franklin was one of the original twelve African-American Firefighters who set a precedent for those who have followed this career path. Chief Franklin was also one of the founding members of the Fifth Quarter Civic Men's Association, which encouraged hiring and job promotion for African-American personnel, and later supported hiring women into Fire Departments.

These items were donated by Chief Franklin's daughter, Avis Franklin.

Donated by the Franklin Family: 2015.037

Helmet

c.1969

This helmet belonged to Chief Melvin Franklin. At the time, Chief Franklin was 3rd in rank for the Oklahoma City Fire Department. He was responsible for the day to day shift operations of the Oklahoma City Fire Department including identifying the potential risk of fire and hazards all over the city, and being prepared to respond successfully without trauma or fatality.

Donated by the Franklin Family: 2015.037

Coat, Boots, and Overalls

c.1969

This gear was used by Carl Holmes and was donated to the Oklahoma Museum of History in 2007 by Maevella Holmes. He served at Fire Station 6 in Oklahoma City, which was recently relocated and renovated. It is the only fire station in Oklahoma City to house a small museum, which honors Carl Holmes and the first twelve African-American fire fighters.

Maevella Holmes Collection: 2007.008.002, 2007.008.003

Helmet

c.1969

In 1951, Carl Holmes became one of the first African-American fire fighters hired by the Oklahoma City Fire Department. He was eventually promoted to Assistant Chief. This is the helmet that he wore during his service.

Maevella Holmes Collection: 2007.008.001

Jersey

c.2008

This road team jersey was worn by #34, Desmond Mason, during the Thunder's first season in Oklahoma City. Mason played college basketball at Oklahoma State University before being drafted into the NBA in 2000. He spent the 2008-2009 season in Oklahoma City with the Thunder. Since retiring from basketball, Mason has become both a successful artist and sports

analyst, including providing content for The Franchise, a sports talk radio station in Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City Thunder Collection: 2008.087.007

Photograph

c.2008

The photograph you see here is the entire team during the 2008-2009 NBA season.

Oklahoma City Thunder Collection: 2008.087.012

Basketball

c.2008

Here is an official NBA game ball, signed by commissioner David J. Stern for the inaugural OKC Thunder basketball season.

Professional Basketball Club LLC Collection: 2008.197.005

Flight Suit, Jacket, and Boots

c.2000

This flight suit was worn by Tommy L. Daniels during his service.

Tommy L. Daniels Collection: 2013.126.010, 2013.126.011, 2013.126.012

Jacket

c.2000

Here is Brigadier General Daniels' jacket. A Brigadier General is a senior rank in the armed forces. Typically, they are in command of a brigade, which is 4,000 troops.

Tommy L. Daniels Collection: 2013.126.008

Lab Coat and Medical Supplies

Here is the lab coat worn by Dr. Finley, and some of his medical supplies. He was the first African-American doctor hired at St. Anthony's Hospital in

Oklahoma City, and had his own private practice in what is now historic Deep Deuce.

Dr. G.E. Finley Collection: 2002.175.076, 2002.175.001, 2012.175.021, .030.1-.2, .031, .051, .067, .089

Nameplate

c.2004

Kevin Cox was elected to 12 consecutive two-year terms as State Representative from 1980 to 2004. He is the longest serving African-American legislator in Oklahoma. He and his son, Kenny, are pictured standing next to his seat on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Kevin C. Cox Collection: 2013.138.001

Doctor's Bag and Business Card

Dr. W.L. Haywood was one of Oklahoma's first African-American doctors to treat families in the community and was the first African-American doctor on staff at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center.

Loretta Walker Collection: 2011.097.001, 2011.097.017

Business Card

Chester Walker owned Walker's Bar-B-Q on NE 4th Street and later Walker's Hardware and Variety Store on NE 2nd Street in Deep Deuce. In 1954, he ran unsuccessfully as the first African-American Republican State Representative in District 5. He returned and won the nomination in 1955. The Walker Hardware sign on display behind you is the only significant artifact that remains from the Deep Deuce business area. On display here is one of his original business cards.

Oklahoma Museum of History Collection

Shirt and Bag

Oscar Jackson has the singular distinction of having served as State Cabinet Secretary for Human Resources and Administration for four consecutive Oklahoma Governors. In 1991, Oscar was first appointed by Governor David Walters. He was reappointed by Governor Frank Keating, Governor Brad

Henry, and Governor Mary Fallin. He is a graduate of Central High School in Oklahoma City and the University of Oklahoma.

Loan Courtesy of Oscar Jackson: L439

Medals

c.1944 and 1997

Staff Sergeant Ruben Rivers, from Hotulka, OK, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in combat on November 16-19, 1944, while serving with Company A, 761st Tank Battalion. He was wounded from a mine that ripped through the hull of the tank. The blast was so severe that it left the bone exposed. He refused to be evacuated, took command of another tank, and continued his work.

The Silver Star is the third highest medal awarded for bravery by the U.S. Rivers received this honor for acts of courage during WWII. He created a safe passage for his comrades while taking great personal risk.

The Medal of Honor is the highest medal awarded for bravery. Rivers is one of only seven African-Americans awarded this distinction during his service in WWII. In 1997, President Clinton presented the Medal of Honor to Rivers' family after an investigation found racial disparity in the way recipients were selected.

Ruben Rivers Collection: 2004.185.003.1-.2, 2004.185.002-.003,
2004.185.001.1-.4

Saxophone

c.1950

This brass saxophone was owned by Jack Washington. There is an engraving on the bell that appears to be a city skyline. Washington was best known for his time with the Count Basie Orchestra.

Zethel Chamberlain Collection: 2005.120.001

Letter

1937

This letter to Mr. and Mrs. W.W. Byas from their son, Don Byas, mentions The Cotton Club, Duke Ellington, and others that Byas had recently heard or played with, along with the location where he was playing.

Byas Family Collection: 2001.100.028

Record and Books

c.1945

Evelyn LaRue Pittman was born in McAlester, OK in 1910. Her talents in music led to studies at Julliard. She later served many roles in music, including education and choral directing.

Isaac Kimbro Collection: 2002.069.001, 2002.069.002, 2002.069.003

Political Items

Hannah Atkins was a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives from 1968-1980. She was the first African-American woman elected. She was appointed to Secretary of State of Oklahoma and Secretary of Social Services, establishing her as the highest ranked female in Oklahoma state government until she retire in 1991.

Hannah Atkins Collection: 2002.184.304, .334, .353, .357

Tickets, Film Reel, and Handbills

These are items from the Jewel Theatre in Oklahoma City, still located on NE 4th and Laird. However, it has been closed for many years.

Jeff Moore Collection: 2002.065.001

Jewel Theater Collection: 2003.015.001

Jersey

c.1949

This basketball jersey is dated around 1949 from Douglass Elementary School in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

James Harris Collection: 2002.066.002

Football and Football Helmet

The football you see here was used at Douglass High School and is signed by various players. The helmet was worn by Reuben Gant while playing professional football for the Buffalo Bills.

Wilburn E. Young Collection: 2004.236.001

Reuben Gant Collection: 2005.080

Flight Helmet

c.1930

Oklahoma pilots Thomas C. Allen and J. Herman Banning became the first African-Americans to complete a transcontinental flight in 1932. Allen wore this helmet and pair of goggles during that flight.

Hannah W. Allen Collection: 2006.146

Belt Buckle

c.1889

This belt buckle is typical of the equipment issued to the 10th U.S. Cavalry, or "Buffalo Soldiers," that were partially formed at Fort Gibson in Oklahoma. The term "Buffalo Soldiers" was given to these all-black regiments by the American Indian tribes they fought.

R.E. McCoy Collection: 1971.035.003

Award

1980

Wayne C. Chandler, Sr. from Wewoka, OK is one of Langston University's most distinguished alumni. He held positions for five Oklahoma Governors between 1951 and 1995. He was the first African-American to serve in positions of Chairman of the Department of Economic Opportunity, and Senior Aid to Governor George Nigh.

Wayne C. Chandler Collection: 2001.101.010

Music Charter

1947

When denied the opportunity to join the local Oklahoma music union, saxophone player Eugene D. Jones, Jr., asked the American Federation of Musicians to grant Jones and others as a separate local Oklahoma City union. The national organization officially recognized them in 1947. This is the original certificate.

On Loan from the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Center

Newspaper

c.1933

This is an issue of *The Black Dispatch* newspaper from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Volume 18, Number 28, dated June 15, 1933.

Odell Smith Collection: 2003.004

Nameplate

c.1986

Vicki LaGrange Miles was the first African-American female elected to the Oklahoma State Senate along with Maxine Horner.

Vicki Miles-LaGrange Collection: 2005.171.015

Robe

c.1988

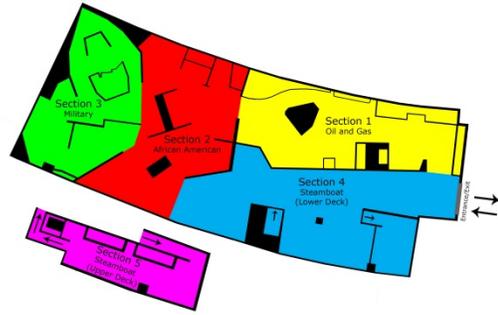
In 1988, Judge Juanita Kidd Stout became the first African-American woman in the U.S. to serve on the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and to serve on any state's supreme court. She was born March 7, 1919 in Wewoka, OK and graduated from Douglass High School in Oklahoma City.

Wayne C. Chandler Collection: 2001.101.001

Section 3

Military

Antebellum Army



The Army in the antebellum period acquired food through a complicated system of government contractors, private purchasing by local commanders, and farms operated at each military post.

The Commissary General posted invitations for bid for contracts of pork, candles, beans, soap, and flour. The winning bidders shipped the goods to the post named in the bid.

In addition to the rations procured by bid, the Army also bought rations from local residents. At Fort Gibson, the post commissary purchased melons from local Osage tribal members, and seasonal fruit from neighboring Cherokee citizens.

Post commissaries also advertised invitations for bid in local newspapers for crops such as corn. At Ford Gibson, the Berryhill family of the Creek Nation often supplied corn to the post as the winning bidders.

Each post maintained its own garden, herd of cattle, hogs, baking ovens, and sutler. Largely due to an effort by Congress to save money, the Army sent a copy of *The New American Gardener* and packets of seeds to each post. The stock animals at forts may have also been a part of the plan to save money. Cattle at Forts Gibson and Washita produced nearly 38,000 pounds of beef. Archaeology at Fort Gibson Historic Site has revealed bones of peacock, turkey, pigs, cattle, deer, bison, fish, and chickens.

Antebellum Army

The uniform seen here is a modern replica of the dress uniform issued to the 1st United States Dragoons upon that regiment's formation in 1834.

Except for the absence of a red wool sash, this demonstrates the typical dress uniform of a non-commissioned officer in the Dragoons. That sash would be folded in half making it barely wider than the white belt seen here. With one end hanging along the left leg, the sash was then wrapped twice around the

natural waist, the remaining end tucked behind the sash itself terminating near the beginning. The white belt was then worn centered over the sash. This constituted the only visible designation of an NCO. Rank chevrons were not part of U.S. Army uniforms until 1848.

Civil War Muskets

Seen here are the models 1842 and 1861 Springfield muskets of the United States Army. The weapon on the far left is a Pattern 1853 Enfield musket from Great Britain. Both the United States and the south imported this weapon due to it being a like caliber to the 1861 Springfield musket. The Model 1861 fired a .58 Minie ball while the Pattern 1853 fired a .577 Minie ball. The difference between the calibers was so small that they were nearly identical, enabling the same ammunition to be used by either weapon.

The older Model 1841 musket is a smoothbore weapon that fires a .69 round ball. This weapon was not much changed from similar muskets carried eighty-five years earlier during the Revolution. The smoothbore barrel only allowed soldiers to accurately hit targets at 100 yards. To offset the shortcomings of the weapon, tactics using lines of men firing on command were the norm.

Civil War Accoutrements

Seen here are most of the basic pieces carried by an infantry soldier in the American Civil War. On a waist belt, each infantryman carried a scabbard containing a socket bayonet on his left side and at the front of his right hip, a cap pouch. Suspended across his body from the left shoulder is a cartridge box that contained forty rounds of ammunition when fully loaded.

Each bullet consisted of a .58 Minie ball and sixty grains of black powder wrapped in a paper cylinder. This ammunition was issued in bundles of ten rounds with twelve percussion caps. Crates of one thousand rounds were sent from ordnance depots to quartermasters for dispersal to troops.

The socket bayonet, so called because of the method of attachment to the barrel of the musket, is a triangular weapon. It does not have a knife-like cutting edge and is intended to inflict puncture wounds. When used for close quarters combat, the socket bayonet turned the musket into a spear.

1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry

The journal seen here belonged to Levi J. Alleman, Assistant Surgeon, 79th Regiment, United States Colored Infantry. The Army organized the 79th from the men of the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry in 1864. This distinguished unit fought at the First Battle of Cabin Creek and at Honey Springs. While freedmen and escaped slaves composed the soldiers and NCOs of the regiment, the officers of the unit were Caucasian. Segregated units existed in the Army until 1954.

Civil War Drummers

Seen here is a U.S. Army issue drum, sling, and drumstick holder and six drumsticks. The drum and fife governed the day to day function of any military unit during the American Civil War. The day began at 5:30AM with Musicians Call, a tune played to give notice for company musicians to form together for Reveille which occurred at 6:00AM. For the rest of the day, everything was regulated by drum and fife. There was no need for a watch if you had musicians.

During combat, the maneuvering and commands of each unit was regulated by music. Music told the regiment to advance or stop, to march left or right, to fire or to retreat.

Each command was a different tune and each branch of the Army had completely different sets of calls. For instance, the order to advance differed between the infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

Civil War Non-Commissioned Officers

The objects seen here are some of the only pieces of insignia worn by Civil War era non-commissioned officers. The sword was worn on a baldric slung across the chest from the right shoulder. A red worsted wool sash was worn under the waist belt, both of which were worn over the baldric to keep it in place at the left side. These were worn with both fatigue and dress uniforms. When in full dress, an NCO also wore a more elaborate set of shoulder epaulettes than other enlisted men. The set shown here are for a First Sergeant and would be worn with the full dress frock coat and hat.

Civil War Mess Gear

In this case is some of the basic gear used for eating and cooking during the Civil War. The four Model 1858 canteens in the back represent the types issued to soldiers in the United States Army, with variation, from 1859 until replaced in 1910. The canteen with the leather sling and stopper attached with string in all likelihood came from the Philadelphia Depot. The canteen with the cloth sling and stopper attached with a chain was issued from the New York Depot. Government specifications called for contractors to cover all canteens with sky blue wool covers. This was soon changed to dark blue wool and then again changed to allow for the use of fabric also used for blankets. Contractors often used the cheapest materials as a means to increase profits.

The remaining two canteens demonstrate the miscellaneous types issued to Confederate troops. The wooden canteen and the tin drum canteen belonged to soldiers from Arkansas.

On the pedestal are a combination spoon, fork, and knife. The United States Army did not issue utensils to soldiers until 1875. It was left to the individual soldier to purchase his own utensils. The spoon/fork combo shown here is actually half missing. The complete tool was similar to a pocket knife, the other half of the handle being a folding knife that attached to the spoon/fork side when being carried. Many soldiers simply carried utensils brought from home, such as the knife shown here.

Civil War Swords

These swords are typical of the models carried during the American Civil War by both officers and enlisted men. Of particular note is the sword fifth from left, a variation of the 1861 Light Cavalry Saber carried by a Choctaw cavalryman fighting for the Confederacy in Indian Territory.

Civil War Model 1857 Field Gun

This is the Model 1857 'Napoleon' Field Gun. It uses four types of ammunition: shot, shell, spherical case, and canister. The 1857 Field Gun could effectively hit targets at 1,200 yards but could fire a projectile 1,600 yards.

Shot is a solid ball of iron used against troops, fortifications, and enemy artillery.

Shell is a hollow projectile filled with a powder charge and designed to explode over enemy troops or to penetrate fortifications and then explode.

Spherical case contained as many .69 round balls as could be placed inside. It was also designed to burst over enemy infantry. This type of ammunition was invented in 1784 by Lt. Henry Shrapnel.

Canister is a tin can-shaped projectile filled with 27 iron balls and sawdust designed for use against infantry and cavalry at distances less than 500 yards. This ammunition had a shotgun-like effect.

Civil War Artillery

The replica Civil War era ammunition crate on the left contains several examples of shrapnel and unfired projectiles. Of particular note is the 3" Ordnance Rifle projectile found on the battlefield at Cabin Creek near present Vinita, OK. This type of round featured a paper mache sabot that expanded when fired. The missing sabot from this round indicates that it was fired.

The case on the right contains an original U.S. Army artillery lanyard, friction primers, fuses, and powder bag.

The powder bag for the 1857 Field Gun would hold up to 2½ pounds of gunpowder. The bag would be tied onto a wooden sabot that was strapped to a projectile.

An artilleryman would use a rammer to push the projectile and powder bag down the gun tube into the breach. A sharp metal rod would then be shoved into the vent to pierce the powder bag. Another artilleryman would then insert a friction primer into the vent and attach the "s" hook of the lanyard onto the friction primer. Upon command, the lanyard was yanked to ignite the friction primer. The resulting ignition led to a chain reaction that would ignite the powder bag and shoot the projectile out of the barrel.

Civil War Pistols and Carbines

In this case are examples of pistols and carbines carried on both sides of the American Civil War. The pinfire revolver on the left used a unique ammunition that was fired when the hammer contacted a pin protruding from the base of the cartridge. While not very popular due to mechanical malfunctions, this type of revolver was widely seen in Indian Territory.

The brass frame revolver below belonged to General Douglas H. Cooper, Confederate commander of Indian Territory. The .36 Spiller and Burr revolver was carried by Cooper during the Battle of Honey Springs near modern day Checotah, Oklahoma.

To the right is a carte-de-viste photo of Major General James Blunt, commander of United States forces during the Battle of Honey Springs.

On the back wall are two .54 Burnside carbines, mounted to show different angles of the same firearm. This weapon featured a unique loading block and tapered brass cartridges. The odd cartridge design allowed the breech block to form a tighter seal against the barrel. This greatly reduced the amount of gas leaked when the weapon was discharged. Most other cavalry breechloaders had tremendous amounts of blowback when fired, reducing the force pushing the projectile down the barrel.

Civil War Women

The dress-looking garment in this case is actually called a “wrapper” and would have been worn much the same as a robe, but was presentable enough to be worn in front of visitors. Of particular interest is the hair ornament on the back wall. During the Victorian era, it was common for people to give locks of hair to family members or loved ones. Many men went to war with locks of hair from their wives, children, or sweethearts. Likewise, many men left locks of their hair with their family when they joined the service. These might be braided into watch chains or tied up with ribbon and kept within a Bible or wallet.

Civil War Medicine

The surgeon’s kit seen here belonged to a Choctaw doctor serving in the Confederate army at Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation. He used these same instruments for the remainder of his professional career as a doctor in Indian Territory.

The Civil War reputation of battlefield amputations arose from a number of conditions. First, the soft lead ammunition and low muzzle velocity of the muskets created the perfect conditions for shattering bones. The lead bullets only had enough power to shatter any bone on impact, an injury that could not be repaired with casts. Instead, any limb with shattered bones had to be amputated before the wound became necrotic.

Second, the lack of sterilization often contributed to infections and necrosis. The treatment for a patient once this happened was amputation.

Civil War Home

The items seen here are representative of both the Homefront and of the items that soldiers carried in their gear. Of particular interest are the journals and Bibles. The Bible displayed open belonged to a Confederate prisoner of war. He was given the Bible by a U.S. Army soldier and used a portion of the back pages as a journal. The journal was carried throughout the war by a U.S. Army soldier who, after the war, moved to the newly formed territory of Oklahoma. On the back wall are a pair of knitted socks made by a soldier's family and sent to him to wear.

Frontier Army

This uniform is a Model 1888 dress coat of a corporal in the United States Army cavalry. The dress helmet is a Model 1881 type. The yellow facings on the coat and the yellow horsehair plume on the helmet indicate the branch of service.

To the right are two .52 Spencer carbines with ammunition. This type of weapon, developed during the Civil War, was the primary weapon issued to the cavalry until 1872. From 1866 until their last enlistment in 1876, the Pawnee Scout Battalion also carried this weapon while serving the U.S. Army. The weapon was unique not only for being an early repeating carbine but also for the method of loading. The long tube held the rounds, which moved forward into the breach with each manipulation of the loading lever.

Below is the typical mess gear issued to soldiers in the late 19th century. The Army designed the 1872 Meat Can to hold greasy pork rations and later, a pre-cooked meat similar to Spam. The 1872 pattern gear included a tin cup and utensils for the first time. The canteen carried during this time utilized surplus canteen bodies but the method of attaching the stopper changed from being tied to the strap keeper to being attached to the neck of the spout with wire. All of this gear and field rations fit into the Pattern 1878 Haversack on the right. Soldiers carried variations of this same gear in the early days of World War I.

Spanish American War Roughriders

This uniform is typical of what was worn in combat against the Spanish at Las Guasimas and Kettle Hill by the "Roughriders." The Pattern 1883 Wool Shirt, Model 1884 Trousers, and Model 1889 Campaign Hat were the bare minimum uniform issued. The tropic temperatures of Cuba led to the elimination of the canvas Model 1884 coat.

Troopers carried the same pattern mess gear as on display in the case to the left, with the exception of the meat can. This piece of gear was replaced in 1874 with the Type 2 Meat Can seen here. This style would be carried by soldiers until World War II.

The weapons issued to the Roughriders consisted of the .30 Krag-Jorgenson Carbine and the .45 Colt Single Action Revolver with the 5-1/2" barrel.

Spanish American War

This book is a journal tracking an individual soldier's target practice. For most of the history of the U.S. Army, soldiers received no formal marksmanship training. During the Civil War, it was not uncommon for entire companies of infantry to have never fired their weapons until they were in combat. After the war, marksmanship training was left to the discretion of individual commanders. The Army issued ten rounds of ammunition per month to anyone interested in training. The cost of those rounds were often withheld from pay. In 1880, the U.S. Army instituted formal training that entailed target practice and weapon familiarization.

The strange artifact below is called a sewing palm. It was used by sailors to sew and repair sails, bind lines, etc. To its right is a pipe decorated with a hand knotted cover. The sack coat is from the 1890s and the displays the rank insignia for an Acting Hospital Steward NCO in the Hospital Corps, denoted by the green color unique to this branch of service. Upon passing the test for a hospital steward, this insignia would then have an arc added to the top to denote that his NCO was a full Hospital Steward. Each Army post was allowed by Congress to have one Hospital Steward in addition to the post surgeon.

The Great War Gas Mask

When the Great War began, the United States had no gas masks to issue to soldiers and Marines destined for France. Instead, American troops used the British Small Box Respirator until American equipment was procured.

Ironically, the British gas mask was invented in Chicago by an American in 1915.

The metal canister at the end of the hose contained layers of charcoal, it has a large surface area that attracts pollutants. Over time, the charcoal has to be cleaned of pollutants by baking. Inside the rubber-impregnated mask, the wearer holds a mouthpiece in their mouth and a clip closes their nose, forcing them to breathe through the mouthpiece.

During World War I, every nation used gas to attack their enemy, including chlorine, phosgene, and mustard. The latter is by far the most dangerous. Mustard gas produces chemical burns that blister the skin, blind the eyes, and produces vomiting, and both internal and external bleeding. Mustard gas is heavier than air and settles in low areas such as trenches and shell craters. The gas is absorbed into the soil where it can remain for months.

The Great War Navy

This is a summer dress jumper for a sailor with the rating Second Class Quartermaster. Sailors at this time received a set of dress whites and dress blues and a set of working whites and working blues. The difference between the two was that working uniforms had none of the fancy cuffs or collars as seen on this jumper.

Sailors with a Quartermaster rating specialize in navigation and maintaining the equipment associated with navigation and keeping ship's time.

The dress hat for this style of uniform is commonly called a "flat cap" and featured a ribbon displaying the name of the vessel to which the sailor was assigned. In this particular case, it is for the USS Iris. The Iris was a distilling ship, collier, and torpedo vessel tender. The Navy purchased her in 1898 for the Spanish American War. In 1917, the Iris was decommissioned and used for the remainder of the war as a training vessel for merchant mariners.

The Great War Mess Gear

The mess gear issued to troops in World War I changed little from that issued to soldiers in 1876. Subtle changes in materials and design are the only differences between the 1874 Meat Can and the 1910 Meat Can seen here. The utensils are remarkably different. The 1910 utensil set was manufactured from stamped aluminum and the fork had a redesigned handle. However, the leather sheaths for the fork and knife remained unchanged. Gone was the Civil

War era cup and canteen, replaced with the M1910 aluminum version that would be the standard for the next 90 years.

For the first time, the government issued additional pieces: the 1916 Bacon Tin and the 1910 Condiment Can. The oblong Back Tin held greasy pork and later a spam-like meat issued to troops in France. The Army intended for the Bacon Tin to stop the leaking of grease onto gear and clothing. The Condiment Can held coffee, sugar, and salt.

The Great War Trench Art

Trench art is a term used to describe folk art produced by troops from materials with a military origination. These shells are engraved using rocker engraving and other techniques usually seen on jewelry and silverwork. Many of the tools used by metalsmiths for this type of work are made rather than bought. It is likely that whoever made these pieces of art also made the tools for the engraving. A couple of the shells contain the Cross of Lorraine, an old symbol representing French patriotism in the small region of Lorraine. Germany annexed Lorraine in 1871 at the end of the Franco-Prussian War. After the end of the Great War, Lorraine was returned to France as part of German reparations.

WWII Navy

These uniforms are displayed as they would be stored. A sailor's jumpers and trousers are uniquely folded and rolled, then secured with cloth ties. They are stored this way to keep them clean and to save space. The white cap, often called a Dixie Cup, is stored as flat as possible. This may mean folded, rolled, or however the sailor prefers.

The certificated commemorates the crossing of the equator. When the sailor crosses the equator for the first time, he experiences a "line crossing ceremony" that usually consists of two days. Sailors who have already crossed the line are called Shellbacks, while those who are uninitiated are called Pollywogs.

On the first day, Pollywogs are allowed to capture any Shellback and haze them, keeping in mind that this hazing will be reversed on the second day. The following day, each Pollywog is called to Neptune's Court where they undergo hazing and then receive a certificate, such as the one here, proclaiming them a Shellback.

WWII W.A.V.E.S.

This uniform belonged to a woman serving in the W.A.V.E.S. as a Storekeeper First Class. The W.A.V.E.S. or Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service was a division of the U.S. Navy that existed from 1942 until 1972 when female sailors were integrated into the main force. W.A.V.E.S. served stateside and in Hawaii during World War II.

Sailors with a Storekeeper rating are responsible for purchasing, shipping, and receiving, issuing tools and gear, and managing any items procured through the Navy supply system. It is one of the oldest ratings in the U.S. Navy.

WWII Army Air Corps

This uniform belonged to a Technician Fifth Grade or T/5 in the 13th Air Force. The Technician ranks for soldiers with special skills or experience above those required for the Private First Class rank. The T/5 received the same pay as a Sergeant, but none of the command responsibilities of that rank. Technician ranks existed from 1942 to 1948.

The 13th Air Force came into existence in December 1942 in response to the Japanese attacks on the Philippines and the destruction of the Far East Air Force on those islands. The 13th Air Force operated from more than 40 islands and became known as the Jungle Air Force. Pilots from the 13th intercepted and destroyed a Japanese transport plane carrying Admiral Yamamoto, the Japanese Navy commander responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor.

WWII Army

This uniform belonged to a Sergeant in the 90th "Tough Ombres" Infantry Division. The combined "T-O" on the insignia originally meant "Texas-Oklahoma" when the division was formed in 1917. The 90th saw combat at Utah Beach during the Normandy landings, was involved heavily during the Battle of the Bulge, and liberated the Flossenburg concentration camp near Czechoslovakia.

WWII Women's Army Auxiliary Corp Uniform

c. 1942-1946

This uniform belonged to Major Helen Freudenberger Holmes. Holmes was the first woman from Oklahoma in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corp and the first woman sworn in for service in World War II from Oklahoma. Holmes

went on to work in Air Force intelligence before her retirement from the military.

Throughout her life, Holmes worked in politics, serving as both Councilwoman and eventually mayor of Guthrie. She also worked as a journalist and writer including authoring several works on the history of Logan County.

Helen L. Freudenberger Holmes Collection: 1981.057.004, .006, .013, .022.1-.2, .024.1-.2, .027, .042.1

WWII Marine Corps

This is a Class A Service Uniform for a Sergeant in the United States Marine Corps. When this particular uniform came to the museum, it was missing the rank insignia on the left arm. Normally, this tunic would have rank on both arms.

The trophies belonged to Gunnery Sergeant V.D. Mitchell. Gunnery Sergeant Mitchell served in the invasions of Saipan, Tinian, and Okinawa as a sharp shooter with the 23rd Marines, 4th Division. While these trophies were earned by Gunnery Sergeant Mitchell after World War II, they represent the skills he honed during the war.

Korean War

This uniform coat belonged to a Technical Sergeant in the United States Air Force. The U.S. Air Force did not exist until passage of the National Security Act of 1947. Up until that time, the U.S. Army Air Corps performed the duties associated with today's Air Force. The short length of this jacket is a trait carried over from WWII and is derived from the British Battle Jacket.

The helmet belonged to the Naval aviator during the early years of jet aircraft. It share many similarities with football helmets of the same time period.

Gunnery Sergeant V.D. Mitchell

This tunic belonged to Gunnery Sergeant V.D. Mitchell, a three war veteran of the United States Marine Corps.

The ribbons on this tunic are, from top to bottom and left to right:

Purple Heart, with bronze device denoting a second award
Presidential Unit Citation with bronze device

Asiatic-Pacific Campaign ribbon with bronze device
Marine Corps Good Conduct ribbon with three bronze devices
China Service ribbon
Navy Occupation ribbon
WWII Victory ribbon
National Defense ribbon
Korean Service ribbon with two bronze devices
Republic of Vietnam Service ribbon
Distinguished Marksman medal
Distinguished Pistol Shot medal
San Diego Trophy

Gunnery Sergeant Mitchell returned to the Marine Corps after retiring and was the NCO in charge of the first Marine Division Sniper School during the Vietnam War.

Vietnam War

These two uniforms belonged to U.S. Army and United States Marine Corps servicemen. The Army uniform, jungle boots, helmet, and helmet bag on the left were worn by a crew chief on the UH-1 "Huey" helicopter. The Army issued this type of uniform and boots to soldiers throughout 1967.

The Marine Corps uniform is a M1956 Utility uniform made of herring bone twill or HBT. The government produced this uniform for only two years before replacing it with a uniform made of cotton sateen. When the Marine Corps arrived in Vietnam, their uniforms and boots were the same as issued to Army personnel.

Lt. Colonel Steve Russell 2003

Lt. Col. Steve Russell wore this uniform, body armor, and accoutrements during Operation Red Dawn when U.S. forces captured Saddam Hussein on December 13, 2003.

Loan Courtesy of Steve Russell

Iraqi Republican Guard Insignia

c.2003

This triangular patch was worn on the uniforms of members of the Iraqi Republican Guard. The Republican Guard existed during the rule of Saddam Hussein from 1969-2003. Each member was distinguished from the regular Iraqi military by insignia and a maroon beret. Members of the Republican Guard were primarily Sunni Arabs and were better trained and equipped than the regular military.

Loan Courtesy of Steve Russell

AK-47

c.2003

This is a semi-automatic version of an Iraqi produced, Avtomat Kalashnikova or AK-47. This type of weapon has been produced for six decades and has become one of the most widely made assault rifles in the world. This is mostly due to its low production cost, durability, and ease of use.

Loan Courtesy of Steve Russell

Fedayeen Saddam Insignia

c.2003

This circular patch belonged to a member of the Fedayeen Saddam, a paramilitary force that reported directly to Saddam Hussein, had basic military training, and no pay. Most members resorted to extortion and robbery to compensate themselves. Uday Hussein, a son of Saddam, began the organization in 1995 and recruited members from the Sunni Arabs.

Loan Courtesy of Steve Russell

Wisam Al Rafidain

c.2003

This medal of the Order of Al Rafidain (Order of the Two Rivers) was initially awarded by the kings and presidents of Iraq to Iraqi nationals for anyone who provided service to Iraq.

Loan Courtesy of Steve Russell

Journal
2003

These two journals comprise the written record of Lt. Col. Russell's experiences in Iraq. Written from May 2003 through August 2005, these journals provided the basis for the book, *We Got Him*. Shown here is the entry for December 13, 2003, the day that American forces captured Saddam Hussein.

Loan Courtesy of Steve Russell

1991 Gulf War Medal
c.2003

This medal was awarded for Iraqi participants of the first Gulf War. The two crossed swords are possibly an allusion to the Swords of Qadisiyyah, a pair of triumphal arches in central Baghdad. Saddam Hussein sketched the design for that monument and it was his forearms and fingers that artists used for the sculpture.

Loan Courtesy of Steve Russell

Plaque
1961

This brass plaque was created to commemorate the valor of Private First Class Manuel Perez Jr. in 1945.

Manuel Perez Collection: 2018.064.001

Certificates
1945

Here are copies of two certificates for Manuel Perez Jr. There is one for his Purple Heart and one for his Medal of Honor.

Manuel Perez Collection: 2018.064.007, 2018.064.006

Medal of Honor

1945

PFC Manuel Perez Jr. was awarded the US Medal of Honor for courageous acts on February 13, 1945.

Manuel Perez Collection: 2018.064.002

Award Recognition and Certificate

2006

The Oklahoma Military Hall of Fame inducted Manuel Perez Jr. on November 10, 2006.

Manuel Perez Collection: 2018.064.003, 2018.064.004

Photograph

This is a copy of a colorized photograph of Manuel Perez Jr.

Manuel Perez Collection: 2018.064.005

Citation

1945

Here is a copy of the signed Presidential Medal of Honor.

Manuel Perez Collection: 2018.064.008

The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pride in presenting the Medal of Honor (Posthumously) to Private First Class Manuel Perez, Jr., United States Army, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty on 13 February 1945, while serving with Company A, 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 11th Airborne Division. Private First Class Perez was lead scout for Company A, which had destroyed 11 of 12 pillboxes in a strongly fortified sector defending the approach to enemy-held Fort William McKinley on Luzon, Philippine Islands. In the reduction of these pillboxes, he killed 5 Japanese in the open and blasted others in pillboxes with grenades. Realizing the urgent need for taking the last emplacement, which contained 2 twin-mount .50-caliber dual-purpose machineguns, he took a circuitous route to within 20 yards of the position, killing 4 of the enemy in his advance. He threw a grenade into the

pillbox, and, as the crew started withdrawing through a tunnel just to the rear of the emplacement, shot and killed 4 before exhausting his clip. He had reloaded and killed 4 more when an escaping Japanese threw his rifle with fixed bayonet at him. In warding off this thrust, his own rifle was knocked to the ground. Seizing the Jap rifle, he continued firing, killing 2 more of the enemy. He rushed the remaining Japanese, killed 3 of them with the butt of the rifle and entered the pillbox, where he bayoneted the 1 surviving hostile soldier. Single-handedly, he killed 18 of the enemy in neutralizing the position that had held up the advance of his entire company. Through his courageous determination and heroic disregard of grave danger, Pfc.

Perez made possible the successful advance of his unit toward a valuable objective and provided a lasting inspiration for his comrades.

The Reserve Center of the 221st Unit Army Hospital in Oklahoma City was named the Manuel Perez Jr. Reserve Center in 1961. Perez was inducted into the Oklahoma Military Hall of Fame in 2006. In 1979 Oklahoma City honored Perez by naming a park after him. As a part of the Scissortail Park development, the City of Oklahoma City designated 27 acres of land as Manuel Perez Park in 2016.

Private First Class Perez was buried with full military honors in Fairlawn Cemetery, Oklahoma City, next to his parents.

The artifacts in this exhibit were donated to the Oklahoma History Center, the Oklahoma Historical Society by Cruz Joe Cardenas on behalf of the Perez family.

Military Hall of Fame

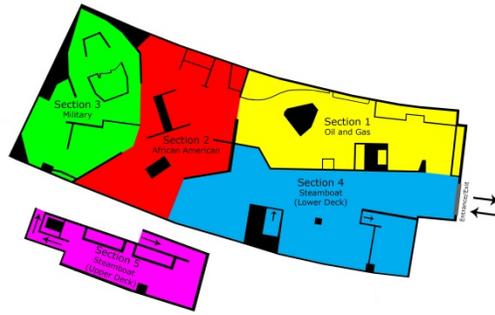
Each year the Oklahoma Military Heritage Foundation selects ten Oklahomans to be inducted into the Oklahoma Military Hall of Fame...from many nominees submitted by nominators from across the country. The criteria for the rating system are...the military record of the individuals...civilian public service and/or patriotic service...an established Oklahoma connection.

The artifacts in this case represent two individuals from Oklahoma's history that were inducted into the Military Hall of Fame. The small Medal of Honor displayed near the center of the case was awarded to Amos Chapman, an American Indian working as a civilian scout in the US Army for his involvement in the 1874 Buffalo Wallow Fight. The medal was rescinded in 1916 because he was not enlisted in the US military but was instead a civilian

employee. His grandson, Lee Chapman, donated the Medal to the Oklahoma Historical Society in 1960. In 1989, President Ronald Reagan restored the medal to Amos Chapman.

The uniform and mounted insignia, belonged to Cherokee citizen Jack Montgomery. 1st Lieutenant Montgomery was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions near Padiglione, Italy during the fighting around Anzio in 1944.

Section 4



Pieces of the Puzzle

Although the boilers and piston were missing from the wreck site of the *Heroine*, researchers have been able to use clues to reconstruct these important features. These decorative cast iron pieces are fragments of the facing around the front of the boilers. Their shape gave clues to the dimensions of the boilers.

Boiler Face Fragments and Fire Grate

The boiler and piston were salvaged from the *Heroine* shortly after it sank in the Red River. All that was left of the boilers were a few fragments of the facing. Notice the decorative motif on two of the pieces.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.227, 2003.156.228, 2003.156.456, 2003.156.477

Bricks

These bricks lined the bottom of the firebox under the boilers. The intense heat of the constant fires left these fragments charred.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.168

Water Pipes

The *Heroine's* steam engine required large amounts of water to operate. It collected fresh water directly from the rivers it ran on. These pipes were a part of the boat's water system.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.212

Pork Samples and Surface Molds

Because the pork flesh and tallow could not be effectively conserved after excavation of the pork barrels, latex surface molds were made and small samples were taken for study.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.146.1-.6, 2003.156.147.1-.8

Excavation Equipment

Scuba gear, underwater clipboards, tape measures, flashlights, and a pair of overalls were the typical equipment used during the archaeological investigation.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.513, 2003.156.514, 2003.156.515, 2003.156.516, 2003.156.517, 2003.156.518, 2003.156.519

Spoon

Several eating utensils were recovered from the *Heroine* including knives and a second silver spoon handle.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.552

Food

Almond shells, corn cobs, and peach pits were found on the *Heroine* as evidence of what crew and passengers may have been eating. Pork flesh and bones are known to have been a part of the cargo.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.366.1-.25, 2003.156.489, 2003.156.490, 2003.156.530.1-.2, 2003.156.552

Boot and Shoes

Among the personal artifacts found were a complete boot, three shoes, and a sole. Notice the two shoes that were altered into a form of slipper.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.502, 2003.156.503.1, 2003.156.504, 2003.156.505.1, 2003.156.506.1

Metal Clasp

This handle-shaped metal fragment is thought to be the top of a small coin purse.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.642

Medicine Bottles

Among the numerous glass fragments recovered from the wreck site were these two complete bottles. The clear bottle has raised lettering along one side that reads, "Miller's Tonic."

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.614, 2003.156.683

Metal Box

When first pulled from the water, this metal box was complete and beautifully decorated. It was found to contain only 44 iron nails. Unfortunately, the box quickly deteriorated. Its decoration did not survive conservation.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.565.1-.3

Utensils and Ceramics

Items such as these knives, a silver spoon handle, and ceramic fragments provide evidence of food consumption onboard the *Heroine*.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.155, 2003.156.552, 2003.156.604, 2003.156.607, 2003.156.608, 2003.156.609, 2003.156.612, 2003.156.613, 2003.156.575-579, 2003.156.654.1-.3

Stove Pipe

This section of stove pipe may have been connected to a wood burning stove used to heat a portion of the *Heroine's* interior for the comfort of passengers and crew.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.373

Metal Basin with Handle

This basin, crushed by the weight of the sediment, may have been used to hold water for things like drinking or washing.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.160

Lantern Hooks

These simple iron hooks were used to hang candle lanterns around the *Heroine's* interior.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.006, 2003.156.618, 2003.156.627

Hooks

A variety of hooks were found within the *Heroine*. These hooks were used to move a variety of cargo. While some were designed to move barrels and crates with a hoist, others were designed to move cotton bales.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.008, 2003.156.210, 2003.156.211, 2003.156.214, 2003.156.522, 2003.156.561, 2003.156.632

Pin and Needle

Given the size and scope of the *Heroine* and its excavation, some of the recovered artifacts are remarkably small. The needle is a type often used for repairing sails or heavy canvas.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.614, 2003.156.648

Bracket

This metal bracket was a part of a handcart handle. Two nearly complete handcarts were found in addition to the single handle. Carts and dollies were important tools for moving cargo on a steamboat.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.560

Tiller Block

This block was a part of the *Heroine's* steering system. The rudder at the back of the boat was moved from the pilot house on the hurricane deck at the top of the boat by a system of ropes and tiller blocks.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.212

Winding Sheave

This wooden and metal winding sheave worked as the moving part of a large block that may have been used for moving heavy cargo or for steering the *Heroine*.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.655

Soap Box and Soap Fragments

The rectangular wooden pieces represent a complete soap box found in one of the lower compartments under the *Heroine's* deck. One side was marked "Vicksburg" and another side is marked with a "G."

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.566.1-.3, 2003.156.571.1-.2, 2003.156.572.1-.2, 2003.156.651.1-.2, 2003.156.573.1-.27, 2003.156.568, 2003.156.569

Barrel Heads

Notice the markings on these barrel heads. The "USA" marking on this pork barrel head stands for "United States Army." The other two heads were from flour barrels and include the markings from government inspectors.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.963, 2003.156.964, 2003.156.966

Hand Cart

One of two hand carts excavated, this one might have been used to move crates and barrels on the deck or in the hold of the *Heroine*.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.172.1, .2, .5, .6, .9

Flour Barrel

According to the provision contract listing the *Heroine's* cargo bound for Fort Townson in 1838, there would have been 500 flour barrels like this one onboard.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.172.961.1.1-.2, 2003.156.961.2.1-.6, 2006.156.661.3

Pulley and Cant Hooks

Steamboats like the *Heroine* specialized in moving large quantities of heavy cargo. They often employed hoists with pulleys and special hooks such as these for lifting barrels and crates.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.028, 2003.156.149, 2003.156.524

Fire Basket

Fire baskets, or torch baskets, were hung off the side of steamboats to provide light along the shorelines and in the shallow waters. This helped steamboat pilots navigate the rivers at night. Fire baskets, filled with burning scraps of cloth or wood, could be quite dangerous since the flame was not covered and any stray spark from the flame could cause a fire to start on board the steamboat's deck. The danger, however, subsided when the open flame baskets began to be replaced by electric lights in the late 19th century.

Crosshead, Shaft, and Frame Bearing

1835-1840

Brass bearing pieces from the Steamboat "*Heroine*." A crosshead bearing is used in steam engines. A piston rod is attached to the piston and it links to the crosshead, which is a large casting sliding in crosshead guides, allowing it to move in the same direction as the piston travel.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.030, .032, .033

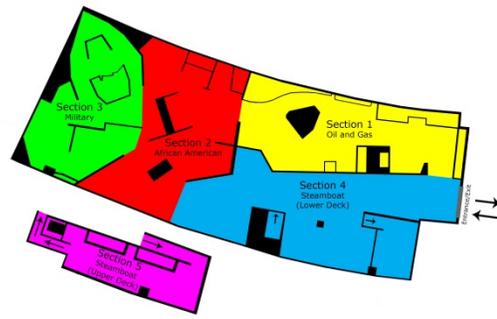
Bone

1832-1838

Bones consisting of an unidentified vertebrae fragment of a medium sized mammal, metacarpal bone of a deer, scapula of a deer, and the humerus of a vulture.

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.312, .350, .351, .352

Section 5



Square-cut Men's Shirt c.1830

This linen-blend shirt is typical of men's shirts throughout the 19th century. With slight variation in length of body, cuffs, and collars, tailors made men's shirts in the 1800s in a similar method of cutting squares and rectangles from the cloth. This particular shirt dates to the antebellum period, perhaps intended for dressier occasions rather than everyday use. This may have also been why it has survived into the 21st century.

Black Kettle Museum Transfer Collection: 2001.062.020

Coin 1835

This twenty-five cent coin was issued in 1835. Made of silver, one side of the coin features the profile of a woman representing "Lady Liberty," while the back of the coin has an image of an eagle with outstretched wings in the center.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.762

Bank Check c.1830s

This bank check for twenty dollars was issued by the Mississippi and Alabama Railroad Company.

After the fall of the Second Bank of the United States in 1836 and before the creation of a central bank, the United States did not have a uniform currency. The free bank system allowed for individual states and companies to issue their own banknotes and checks. Railroad Companies often printed checks to help fund construction projects or to foster investment into the railway system.

Sarah Ansley Collection: 02072

Handkerchief

c.1840

Personal touches and monograms were not uncommon on handmade clothes and accessories in the early 1800s. Small blue initials can be seen in the corner of this linen handkerchief, made by Elizabeth G. Snyder around 1840.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.1592

Homemade Socks

c.1845

In the early 19th century, women manufactured most of the clothing for their families. As the Industrial Revolution and the middle-class grew in the United States, people began purchasing ready-made clothing from stores and catalogues.

Rose Cohn Collection: 05917.001-.002

Bible

1837

This pocket reference Bible once belonged to a Betsy Moore, whose name is printed in gilt letters across the front. Though the title page of this Bible claims this is a polyglot Bible, the interior text is only printed in English.

Emerson M. Hough Collection: 1973.094.023

Earrings

c.1840

Cameos, or bas-relief carvings, were popular in the 19th century, particularly after the rise of neoclassism. The art form, in which carved materials are layered in order to give the appearance of depth, adorned everything from walls to women's accessories.

During this same time, jewelry became more widely available for middle class women and previously expensive items began to be made with cheaper materials. This pair of earrings, made with ivory and brass, features a cameo with the profile of a woman on each earring.

Beverly C.D. Edwards Collection: 1982.207.002.1-.2

Clasp
c.1835

This small metal clasp was excavated from the wreckage of the steamboat "Heroine."

Rich Martin Collection: 2003.156.624

Dolls
c.1840s

Though a minority group, children did travel aboard steamboats with their families. Female children might have carried toys on board similar to these 1840s dolls. Both dolls feature handmade clothing and while the head of the larger doll is not original, it was likely initially ceramic much like the head and body of the miniature doll.

Belle Folsom Collection: 04688
Glenda Irick Collection: 1991.263.012

Sampler
1839

Most children were taught to embroider in early childhood in the 19th century. Having this skill, working on samplers or other embroidery and sewing projects, provided women with diversions during their days spent traveling on board steamships. This sampler was stitched on coarse linen by Harriet L. Andrews in 1839.

Clarice Baker Wisner Estate Collection: 2000.086.009.13

Needlework Kit
1831

Sewing was a popular pastime for women in the 1830s, particularly on steamships where there was little else to do. This needlework kit was made by Hannah Russell of Yarmouth, Maine, for whom Russell Hall at Yarmouth University is named.

DAR Collection: 1981.034.076

Lanterns

c.1850-1890

Before the advent of gas powered electricity and the rise in popularity of oil lamps, candles and lanterns were the most common lighting sources. The candle lantern features a punched tin lantern with a door on one side that opens to reveal a candle holder on the interior.

Craftsmen, or tanners, stamped and cut out patterns from sheets of tinplate to form the exterior shape for the lanterns. The industry of tinning changed with the rise of hand- operated machines in the 1830s, machines that diminished the need for the skilled labor that older tanners had long provided.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.389
Unknown Collection: 00747

Painting

1828

Small, hand painted portraits were popular keepsakes in America from the revolution until around 1850. After 1850, the advent of photography as a faster, cheaper method of portraiture all but eliminated the production and appeal of miniature, hand painted pictures.

This miniature portrait was painted in France by Chapon in 1828. The man in the image, Emile Charpentier, is known only by the paper label on the back of the frame. Painted with oil paint on ivory, it appears that this portrait was once backed with foil, which has caused the ivory to corrode and stain, creating the uneven blue background visible today.

DAR Collection: 1981.034.116

Hood

c.1830-1890

Originally from New England, this ladies' silk hood is channel quilted with a small peplum around the neck.

OSU Collection: 2001.148.1390

Clock

1840

Daniel Pratt Jr. was a clockmaker in Reading, Massachusetts from 1832 until 1846, when he stopped manufacturing new clocks to exclusively deal in older pieces. Pratt clocks were sold all over the country and were even exported internationally.

This is a Daniel Pratt clock from 1840, known by the maker's label on the interior. The half pillar and scroll style clock is made of walnut and features an eight day movement.

Kirkpatrick Center Affiliated Fund Collection: 2009.118.019.1

Bed

1825

The bed was brought to Oklahoma in 1880 by Simon M. Abbott, original owner of the lands and buildings of the Hillside Mission north of Skiatook, Oklahoma. The Hillside Mission was a prominent pioneer school that was attended by both white and Indian students.

This spool style bed is also a rope bed, meaning it would have had woven ropes supporting the mattress. Traditionally, ropes would be attached to knobs along bed posts in a cross hatch pattern. The ropes were then pulled tight in order to create support upon which bedding would sit.

S. Abbott Collection: 01393

Petticoat

c.1830-1890

As wider skirts became the fashion in the mid-19th century, multiple petticoats, including ones such as this silk handstitched, quilted petticoat, were worn at once to create more volume at the base of a skirt and give the illusion of a narrower waist.

This petticoat would have been very warm, with its three layers of silk, batting, and cotton lining.

OSU Collection: 2001.148.2182

Coverlet

c.1820-1830

This overshot wool and linen coverlet was reported to have been made by Cherokee girls shortly after the Cherokees settled in Arkansas, following the tribe's removal from the southeast. It would have been woven on a European-style treadle loom. Due to the uneven nature of the dark blue wool yarn, it is possible that it was handspun and dyed with indigo.

Edd Stinnett Collection: 07258

Sugar Bowl

1836

In 1836, Mrs. Jane Hawkins Harper brought this glass sugar bowl from Mississippi. Harper's son-in-law was Douglas Henry Johnston, a two-term governor of the Chickasaw Nation.

Mrs. Juanita Johnston Smith Collection: 05484

Sherbet Dish

1845

This sherbet dish is made of clear, pressed glass with a foot at the bottom and scalloped edge around the top.

Myrtle Creason Collection: 1975.018.001

Almanac

1830-1832

Calculated by the Reverend John Taylor in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, these three Western Farmer's Almanacs include calendars, poems, and seasonal advice for farmers and laborers.

Almanacs were often the only form of literature to enter an early American home. They not only provided guidelines for daily life but gave individuals a sense of the future by making various weather and other predictions about the coming months. Eventually, the popularity of almanacs and their ability to reach the masses gave rise to more advocacy and political publications in addition to the original agricultural pamphlets.

DAR Collection: 1981.034.077.1-.3

Butter Mold

c.1830

Most butter molds in the 19th century were made of wood. After a batch of butter was made, it would be scooped from the churn and pressed into molds for storage and use. Some molds featured decorative carvings that would leave pretty imprints on the butter. This plain, rectangular butter mold is dated to around the 1830s and features tongue and groove construction.

M.P. Steddom Collection: 05368

Fork

1832

This is a table fork with a horn handle. It was brought to Oklahoma from Mississippi during the Choctaw Removal in 1832.

Mary Rogers Collection: 01320

Strongbox

c.1832

A strongbox is a box made of metal that can be locked and in which valuables are often kept. This box was brought to Indian Territory in 1832 by a Choctaw Family on the Trail of Tears.

Louisa Harrison Collection: 02256

Strongbox

c.1832

This strongbox belonged to Alfred Wade, the first Governor of the Choctaw Nation. It was brought to Oklahoma in 1832 from Mississippi. Originally, the box protected Wade's most important papers. The strongbox was even kept inside of another wooden box because the paint and designs of the metal box were thought by Wade to be too appealing to strangers.

Mrs. C.B. Wade Collection: 02163.001

Suitcase

According to the Historical Society's records, this suitcase was bought at a gun show in Duluth, Minnesota and was owned by a William Parmelten of Appleton, Wisconsin. Parmelten carried this suitcase throughout his tenure as a soldier in the Civil War.

D.W. Lawrence Collection: 2002.027.003

Trunk

According to the label attached to the top of the trunk, "This trunk was made in Manchester, England and brought to America during the Revolutionary War of 1812 by the great-great grandfather, John D. Sutton, who was born and reared in Manchester, England. This trunk was handed down from several generations and was owned by Mrs. W.T. Poindexter."

TIC Collection: TIC2174

Trunk

Before suitcases, trunks were essential in carrying personal items while traveling. Most trunks were covered in canvas or a similar fabric in order to help prevent water damage during travel on boats. This was necessary given that most trunks would have been kept in the hull of a ship, with leaking and flooding a common problem. Trunks also tended to be reinforced with metal along the bottom and edges to prevent personal items from being smashed or damaged if one trunk was to hit another, be dropped, or otherwise be handled carelessly.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.1168

Dish and Salt Cellar

c.1831-1832

These dishware items were brought to southeastern Oklahoma from Mississippi during the Choctaw Removal. The lidded dish was brought in 1831 by Jesse Bohanan while the salt cellar was brought by Mrs. Israel Folsom in 1832.

Both dishes are made of pressed glass, an inexpensive alternative to cut glass that arose in the early 19th century. Pressed glass was made by pressing

molten glass into a patterned mold. The process cut down on the time and skilled labor that had previously been required to make cut glassware. Items such as these patterned dishes thus became more affordable and widely available for the middle class.

Mary Anderson Collection: 2012.057.001-.002

C.C. Conlan Collection: 02204

Kettle

Harris/Pitchlynn Collection: 2000.095.973

Frying Pans

Harris/Pitchlynn Collection: 2000.095.1047

Otto Doyle Butler Collection: 1975.154.023

Candlesticks

DAR Collection: 1981.034.012.1-.2

B.N.O. Walker Collection: 01709

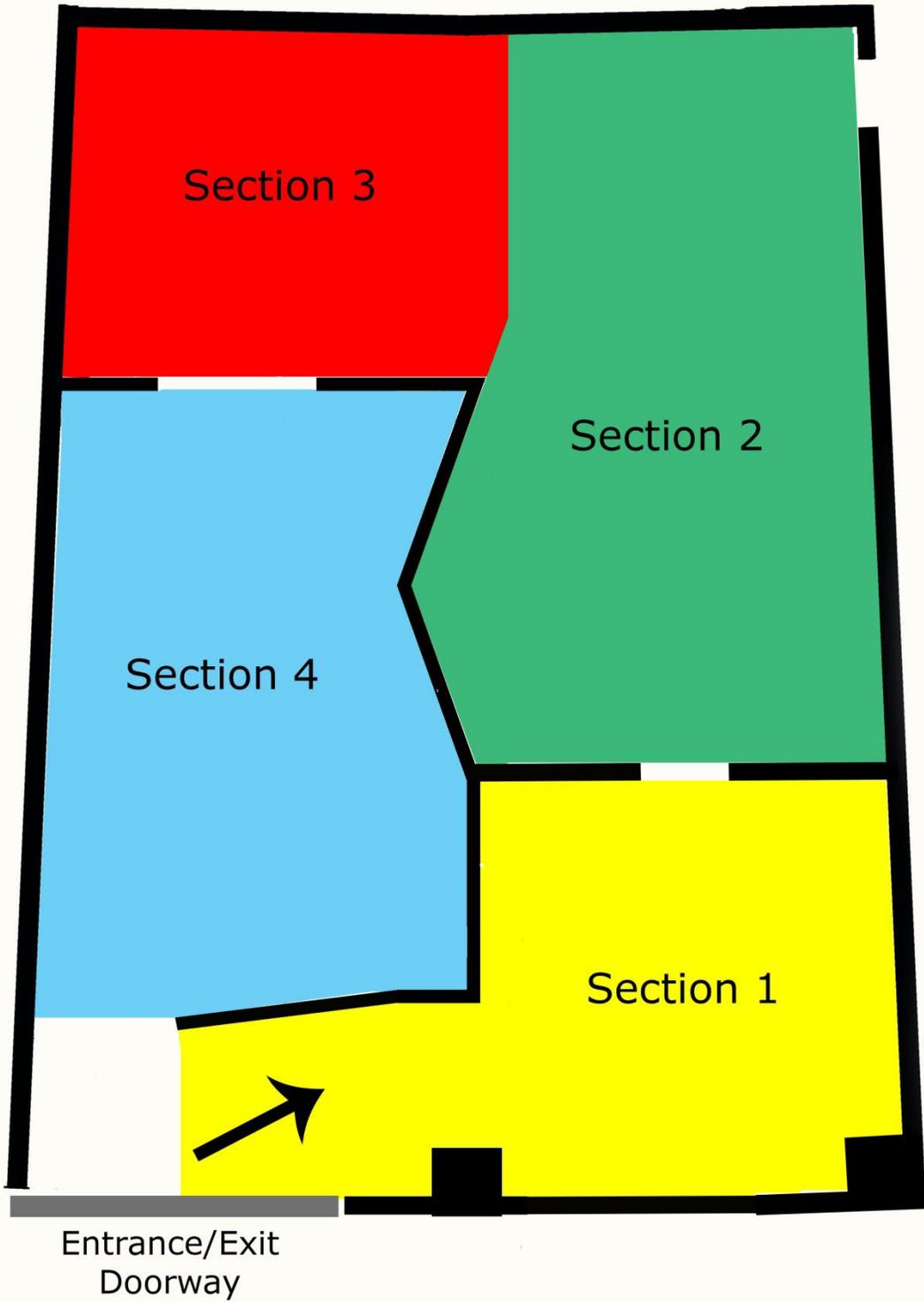
Firkin (Butter Bucket)

Joe Ann Fleig Collection: 2003.044.001.1-.3

Coffee Grinder

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.507

Vietnam Gallery

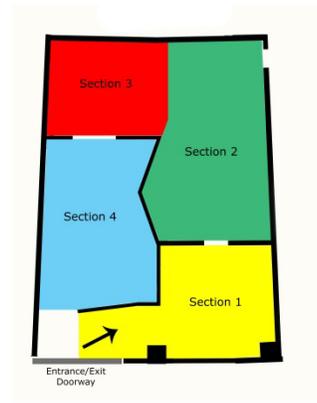


Vietnam Gallery Labels

Section 1

Canteen and Cup

c. 1860 – 1870



This is a Civil War era canteen made by soldering two tin plates together. The cup is made from a cow horn and belonged to General Stand Watie.

Đây là một bình nước thời Nội Chiến, nó được làm ra bằng cách hàn hai chiếc đĩa thiếc lại với nhau. Chiếc cốc này được làm từ sừng bò và là tài sản của Tướng Stand Watie.

L. Howell Lewis Collection: 01867.001

M. Jordan Collection: 02114

Flag

c. 1941

This Blue Star service flag would hang in a window to indicate that the home had a family member serving in the Armed Forces during World War II.

Lá quân kỳ Ngôi Sao Xanh này sẽ được treo ở cửa sổ của các gia đình có người từng phục vụ trong Quân lực Hoa Kỳ thời Thế Chiến thứ Hai.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.1231

Gavel

c. 1918

World War I American troops made this gavel from a captured carriage of a German howitzer. It was presented by the US Army to the Oklahoma Disabled Veterans who later presented it to the Oklahoma House of Representatives.

Lính Mỹ trong thời Thế Chiến thứ Nhất đã làm ra chiếc búa này từ một chiếc xe chở lựu pháo của Đức mà họ thu được. Quân đội Hoa Kỳ đã tặng chiếc búa này cho Hội Các Thương Binh Oklahoma và chính họ sau này đã tặng lại nó cho Hạ Nghị Viện Hoa Kỳ.

Oklahoma Disabled Veterans Collection: 03545

US Army Helmet

c. 1918

Many soldiers personalized their gear and equipment. This steel helmet was worn by Floyd Henthorn in World War I.

Rất nhiều binh sĩ đã tự trang trí lên quân trang và thiết bị của mình. Floyd Henthorn đã đội chiếc mũ thép này trong Thế Chiến thứ Nhất.

Don Henthorn Collection: 08608

Air Force Hat

c. 1950 – 1955

Lieutenant Adeline Franzel wore this hat during her service in the US Air Force for both the World War II and Korean conflicts.

Trung úy Adeline Franzel đã đội chiếc mũ này trong thời gian cô tại ngũ phục vụ Không quân Hoa Kỳ, cả thời Thế Chiến thứ Hai và trong cuộc xung đột ở Triều Tiên.

Adeline Franzel Collection: 1980.101.017

Hat

c. 1898

This campaign hat was worn by Ben Colbert, an Oklahoma Chickasaw, who enlisted in the Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) during the Spanish American war. The drawings on the hat represent his military career. The holes in the crown are supposedly from bullets.

Ben Colbert, một người ở Chickasaw Oklahoma, đã đội chiếc mũ này khi ông tòng quân cho đội Kỵ Binh Tình nguyện (còn có biệt danh là đội Kỵ Sĩ Dũng Mạnh) thời chiến tranh Tây Ban Nha-Mỹ. Những hình vẽ trên chiếc mũ này biểu hiện con đường binh nghiệp của ông. Những lỗ trên chỏm mũ có lẽ là do đạn xuyên thủng.

C. C. Conlan Collection: 02198

Cap and Flag

c. 1943 - 1955

PFC Robert W. McCarthy wore this service cap in the Marine Corps during World War II. He participated in the Solomon and New Georgia Island campaigns. The flag is a small South Korean flag.

Binh nhất Robert W. McCarthy đã đội chiếc mũ này khi phục vụ trong Thủy Quân Lục Chiến Thời Thế Chiến thứ Hai. Ông đã tham gia các chiến dịch Solomon và Tân Georgia. Lá cờ này là một lá cờ Hàn Quốc cỡ nhỏ.

Ruth McCarthy Collection: 1986.001.007

William A. Sibley Collection: 2007.154.002

Cane and Diary

c. 1861 - 1865

This wooden cane was made from stair round at the hotel where Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth was killed in 1861. He was the first Union officer to die in the Civil War. Tyler H. McLaughlin kept this personal diary during the Civil War. Four letters are included on the March 1, 1863 entry page.

Chiếc ba-tong gỗ này được làm từ chấn song cầu thang ở khách sạn nơi Thượng tá Elmer E. Ellsworth bị giết hại vào năm 1861. Ông là sĩ quan đầu tiên của Liên Bang Miền Bắc Hoa Kỳ bị hy sinh trong Nội Chiến. Cũng trong thời Nội Chiến, Tyler H. McLaughlin viết cuốn nhật ký cá nhân này. Bốn lá thư đính kèm có ghi ngày 1 tháng Ba năm 1863 trên trang đầu.

J. W. Flenner Collection: 06517

Tyler H. McLaughlin Collection: 08913

By the 1950s, when Americans first arrived in Vietnam as advisors, young people in Oklahoma were expressing their patriotism through outlets such as Scouting, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), and the Oklahoma Military Academy.

Vào những năm 1950, khi những người Mỹ đầu tiên tới Việt Nam với tư cách làm cố vấn, nhiều người trẻ tuổi ở Oklahoma đã thể hiện lòng trung thành với quốc gia của mình thông qua việc tham gia các hoạt động Huấn Luyện Hướng Đạo, trường Huấn Luyện Sĩ Quan Dự Bị ROTC, và Học viện Quân Sự Oklahoma.

Oklahomans, especially first and second generation immigrants, have volunteered for the military in greater numbers when compared to other states, a trend that continued with service in Vietnam.

Rất nhiều người Oklahoma, nhất là những người thuộc thế hệ thứ nhất và thứ hai đến định cư ở vùng đất này, đã tình nguyện nhập ngũ nhiều hơn so với những tiểu bang khác, truyền thống nổi bật này đã được kéo dài qua từ thời kỳ chiến tranh ở Việt Nam.

Boy and Girl Scout Gear

c. 1960 – 1990

This Boy Scout gear was used by future Marine Howard McKinnis, a native of Oklahoma City. The Girl Scout cap and first aid kit were used by Oklahomans Lynn Livingston and Joye Boulton, respectively.

Bộ trang phục nam sinh đội Huấn Luyện Hướng Đạo này là của Howard McKinnis, một người dân gốc Oklahoma City và sau này là một hạ sĩ trong Lực lượng Thủy quân Lục chiến Hoa Kỳ. Chiếc mũ lưỡi trai và bộ thiết bị sơ cứu y tế của đội Nữ Huấn Luyện Hướng Đạo này, một là của Lynn Livingston và một là của Joye Boulton; cả hai đều là người Oklahoma.

Howard McKinnis Collection: 1999.041.018-019, 1999.041.036,
1999.041.015, 1999.041.045, 1999.041.048.5, 1999.041.057.12.11

Lynn Livingston Collection: 1999.010.008

Joye Swain Collection: 2008.126.007

Leota Mahauta McGuire Collection: 2009.024.012

ROTC Uniforms

c. 1974

This ROTC dress uniform was worn by Howard McKinnis at the Oklahoma Military Academy in Claremore. The female ROTC dress uniform was worn at Oklahoma State University.

Howard McKinnis đã mặc bộ lễ phục của trường ROTC này khi còn ở Học viện Quân Sự Oklahoma ở Claremore. Còn bộ lễ phục nữ ROTC đã được sử dụng trong trường Đại học Bang Oklahoma (OSU).

Robert W. Vincent Collection: 1997.004.016

Howard McKinnis Collection: 1997.041.001

Sign

Jim Waldo, an Oklahoman who served as a forward observer with the US Army in Vietnam, was raised in the family business of dehydrating alfalfa, used as livestock feed supplement. Jim's father and grandfather had plants in El Reno, Chickasha, Shawnee, Cherokee, Tonkawa, and Bryan, Texas.

Là một người Oklahoma, Jim Waldo tham gia Quân đội Hoa Kỳ và làm nhiệm vụ của một quan sát viên tiền tiêu tại Việt Nam. Ông lớn lên trong một gia đình làm cỏ linh lăng khô, một nguyên liệu bổ sung dinh dưỡng trong thành phần thức ăn cho gia súc. Ông và bố của Jim có nhà máy ở nhiều nơi như El Reno, Chickasha, Shawnee, Cherokee, Tonkawa, và Bryan thuộc Texas.

Loan courtesy of Jim Waldo: L527

Photograph and Diploma

Al Lovelace, who served in Vietnam, was raised in Holdenville by his parents, Charles Alonzo and Nina Lovelace.

Al Lovelace từng phục vụ ở Việt Nam. Ông được nuôi dưỡng và lớn lên cùng với bố mẹ của mình, ông Charles Alozon và bà Nina Lovelace.

Loan courtesy of Al and Merline Lovelace: L519

Immigration and embracing life in Oklahoma did not mean that families abandoned their native traditions. From material culture and language to faith and the arts, immigrants and their descendants blended old traditions with new conditions in a new land.

Tới nhập cư và lập nghiệp ở Oklahoma không có nghĩa là các gia đình phải từ bỏ những truyền thống gốc gác của mình. Từ văn hoá vật chất và ngôn ngữ đến niềm tin và văn hoá nghệ thuật, những người nhập cư và con cháu của họ đã hoà quyện các truyền thống cũ trong hoàn cảnh mới trên vùng đất mới.

Moccasins, Fan, and Bag

Harvey Pratt's Cheyenne heritage still defines his life in many ways. These moccasins were worn by his mother in the 1950s. The beaded bag and fan are part of his family's legacy to him.

Những truyền thống Cheyenne vẫn tồn tại trong cuộc sống của Harvey Pratt theo nhiều cách khác nhau. Những đôi giày da mộc *moccasin* này là do mẹ của ông mang trong những năm 1950. Chiếc túi cườm và chiếc quạt này là một phần di sản của gia đình ông truyền lại cho ông.

Loan courtesy of Harvey Pratt: L533

Vase

c. pre-1956

Czechoslovakian immigrants settled in communities such as Prague and Harrah, bringing family heirlooms such as this vase.

Những người nhập cư đến từ nước Séc thường tới sống ở các cộng đồng thuộc Prague và Harrah. Chiếc bình hoa này là một trong những di vật gia truyền mà họ đã mang theo tới đây.

Mrs. J. H. Lasley Collection: 1981.003.176

Shawl

c. 1891

This wool challis shawl was brought to Oklahoma from Czechoslovakia by Sophia Provaceznick, who wore it throughout her life.

Chiếc khăn len *challis* này do Sophia Provaceznick mang tới Oklahoma từ nước Séc; bà đã choàng chiếc khăn này suốt cuộc đời mình.

Sophie Dloughy Collection: 07397

Brick and Typewriter

c. 1940 – 1980

The all-Black town of Clearview, where future Marine Billy Walker was raised, was a thriving community from the 1890s to the 1950s. This typewriter was used by the postmaster. The brick was produced at a Clearview factory.

Thị trấn Da Đen Clearview, nơi sau này sinh ra người lính thủy đánh bộ Billy Walker, là một cộng đồng thịnh vượng từ những năm 1890 đến những năm 1950. Chiếc máy đánh chữ này là đồ dùng của một nhân viên bưu điện. Viên gạch này được sản xuất tại một nhà máy ở Clearview.

Donnie and Shirley Nero Collection: 2006.036

Ethelene Scott and Family Collection: 2006.113.091.1-.2

Newspaper

German immigration to Oklahoma reached such numbers that several German-language newspapers were published before World War I. This newspaper came from the town of Cordell.

Số lượng đáng kể những người Đức nhập cư vào Oklahoma là tiền đề cho việc một số tờ báo bằng tiếng Đức đã được xuất bản từ trước Thế Chiến Thứ Nhất. Tờ báo này là từ thị trấn Cordell.

Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division Collection

Certificate, Pan, Knife, and Photograph

Pietro Piegari, an eight-year-old Italian immigrant, came to the Indian Territory to mine coal in the McAlester area. After an accident in 1916, he started selling food and Choc beer from his home. By then he was known as Pete Pritchard. His home business was successful so he opened a restaurant and called it Pete's Place. His son, Billy Joe Pritchard, expanded the business, which is still operated by family. Some of the keepsakes include Pete's citizenship certificate, a menu from the 1950s, and the skillet, knife, and eyeglasses Billy Joe is seen with in the photograph.

Di cư tới Oklahoma khi mới tám tuổi, cậu bé người Italia, Pietro Piegari đã tới Vùng đất của Người Da Đỏ để làm việc trong mỏ than ở khu vực McAlester. Sau một tai nạn vào năm 1916, Pietro chuyển sang bán đồ ăn và bia Choc tại nhà của mình. Lúc đó, Pietro được biết đến với tên gọi là Pete Pritchard. Việc kinh doanh tại nhà của Pete đã rất thành công và ông bắt đầu mở một cửa hàng ăn có tên là *Pete's Place*. Con trai của ông, Billy Joe Pritchard, đã mở rộng việc kinh doanh, mặc dù vẫn duy trì phương thức kinh doanh gia đình. Một vài kỉ vật của gia đình như giấy chứng nhận quốc tịch của Pete, một tờ thực đơn từ những năm 1950, chảo, dao và kính mà bạn có thể thấy Billy Joe đang đeo ở trong ảnh.

Loan courtesy of Billy Joe Pritchard: L531

Patch

1950

This is a 19th Corps shoulder insignia from 1950.

Đây là một chiếc quân hàm gắn ở cầu vai áo trên trang phục của Quân đoàn số 19 từ năm 1950.

Mary June Duskin Collection: 1994.056.005

Fan

1950

This tortoise shell and ostrich feather fan was brought to Oklahoma by Mrs. Urbansky's parents when they moved to America from Germany, during World War II.

Chiếc mai rùa và chiếc quạt lông đà điểu này do bố mẹ của bà Urbansky mang tới Oklahoma khi họ di cư từ Đức tới Mỹ trong thời kỳ Thế Chiến thứ Hai.

Madeleine Lion Urbansky Collection: 1975.144.002

Cape

c. 1880

This cape belonged to Mrs. Carla Ligen, a German actress born 1863 in Dresden, Germany. When she was 20 she had a successful career with the operetta and traveled throughout Europe and Russia. She later married Kurt Offers and they opened their own theater in Munich. In 1935 they retired and moved to Oklahoma City to be with family.

Chiếc áo choàng kiểu cape này thuộc về bà Carla Ligen, một diễn viên người Đức sinh năm 1863 ở Dresden (Đức). Khi mới hai mươi tuổi, Carla đã rất thành công trong sự nghiệp Opera và đã công diễn khắp nơi ở châu Âu và Nga. Sau này, bà kết hôn với Kurt Offers và họ cùng mở một nhà hát riêng ở Munich. Năm 1935, họ quyết định nghỉ hưu và chuyển tới sống cùng gia đình tại Oklahoma City.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Collection: 2003.079.1707

Scarf and Paperwork

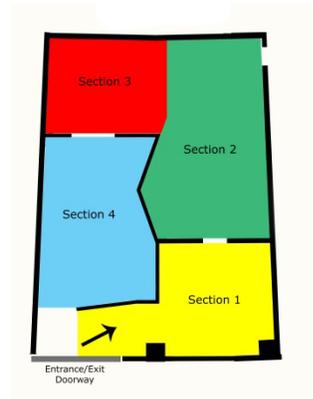
c. 1970

Escaping with only a small bag or just the clothes on their backs, Vietnamese refugees fled their homeland in search of freedom. The items in this case were brought with Ban Nguyen when he fled Saigon as a child. His mother strapped gold bars to his waist, hoping to have some money to start their new lives in America.

Ra đi chỉ với một chiếc túi nhỏ hoặc chỉ là một ít quần áo trên lưng, những tị nạn người Việt Nam đã phải chạy khỏi quê hương mình để tìm kiếm tự do. Những hiện vật trong chiếc cặp này được Ban Nguyen mang theo khi rời Sài Gòn lúc chỉ là một đứa trẻ nhỏ.

Loan courtesy of Ban Nguyen: L524

Section 2



Vietnam is a diverse nation with three distinctive geographical regions: northern, central, and southern Vietnam. Made up of multiple ethnic groups, each with its own language and culture, Vietnam has maintained its own identity while adapting to outside influences. From 1,000 years of Chinese rule to European religious influence, French colonial rule, and a brief Japanese occupation, Vietnam has seen years of turmoil and change from outside powers.

Việt Nam là một đất nước đa dạng với ba vùng miền địa lý khác nhau: miền Bắc, miền Trung, và miền Nam. Bao gồm nhiều sắc tộc với ngôn ngữ và văn hoá khác nhau, Việt Nam đã duy trì bản sắc của mình trong khi không ngừng thích ứng với những luồng ảnh hưởng từ bên ngoài. Từ 1000 năm Bắc thuộc cho đến những ảnh hưởng tôn giáo của châu Âu, đến chế độ thuộc địa Pháp, và qua một giai đoạn ngắn bị chiếm đóng bởi Nhật Bản, Việt Nam đã trải qua nhiều thời kỳ loạn lạc và biến động gây nên bởi những thế lực bên ngoài.

Souvenir Handkerchief from South Vietnam

1961

Souvenir handkerchief brought back from Vietnam by veteran Joe Todd. The handstitched embroidery notes it is from Qui Nhon Girls School.

Chiếc khăn tay lưu niệm này được cựu chiến binh Joe Todd mang về từ Việt Nam. Phần hoạ tiết thêu tay trên chiếc khăn này cho biết nó là từ Trường Nữ Quy Nhơn.

Joe Todd Collection: 1971.044.009

Chinese Charms

These Chinese charms were acquired in Vietnam. The gourd-shaped charm is thought to signify wealth and prosperity with the two round sections and square holes representing cash coins.

Những đồ trang sức Trung Quốc này đến từ Việt Nam. Món trang sức có hình quả hồ lô này được tin là biểu hiện cho sự giàu có và thịnh vượng với hai hình tròn và một lỗ hình vuông là tượng trưng cho tiền theo lối cổ.

Joe Todd Collection: 1971.044.011.1 -.3, 2017.209.002

Ration Kit

Ration kit used by Trung Pham during his service in the South Vietnamese Army.

Gói đồ lương khô của Trung Pham khi ông phục vụ trong Quân Đội miền Nam Việt Nam.

Loan Courtesy of Dr. & Mrs. Trung Pham: L521

Vietnamese Cash Coin

Vietnamese cash coin from the reign of Emperor Thanh Thai who ruled from 1889 to 1907.

Tiền đồng Việt Nam thời vua Thành Thái, ở ngôi từ năm 1889 đến năm 1907.

Joe Todd Collection: 1971.044.011.1 -.3, 2017.209.002

Japanese Coin

This Japanese coin was acquired in Vietnam and is known as the Tempo Tsuho. It was struck between 1835 and 1870.

Đồng tiền Nhật Bản này là từ Việt Nam và được gọi là đồng Tempo Tsuho (hay Thiên Bảo thông bảo). Nó được lưu hành trong giai đoạn từ năm 1835 đến 1870.

Joe Todd Collection: 1971.044.011.1 -.3, 2017.209.002

Dolls and Tea Set

These three dolls are representative of the three distinct regions of Vietnam. The Vietnamese tea set was used by the Pham family.

Ba con búp bê này là tượng trưng cho ba miền đất nước Việt Nam. Bộ trà Việt Nam, được dùng trong gia đình họ Phạm.

Loan Courtesy of Dr. & Mrs. Trung Pham: L521

Escaping with only a small bag or just the clothes on their backs, Vietnamese refugees fled their homeland in search of freedom. The items in this case were brought with Ban Nguyen when he fled Saigon as a child. His mother strapped gold bars to his waist, hoping to have some money to start their new lives in America.

Mang theo chỉ một túi đồ hoặc có khi chỉ là một ít quần áo trên người, những người Việt Nam tị nạn đã phải chạy khỏi mảnh đất quê hương của mình để đi tìm tự do. Những đồ vật trong chiếc cặp này được Nguyen Ban mang theo ngày anh chạy khỏi Sài Gòn lúc anh chỉ là một cậu bé con. Mẹ của anh đã phải đeo mấy thỏi vàng quanh thắt lưng của anh với hy vọng hai mẹ con sẽ có tiền để bắt đầu cuộc sống mới ở nước Mỹ.

Loan Courtesy of Ban Nguyen: L524

Death Card, Belt Buckle, Patch, and Currency

Don Kirby collected what was called a “Death Card,” issued to soldiers in the 4th Infantry Division. Other items here included a silver belt buckle worn by a North Vietnamese officer, an Air Cavalry unit patch, and in-country currency used by American troop.

Don Kirby đã sưu tầm những quân bài *Thần Chết* vốn được phát cho các binh lính thuộc Sư đoàn Bộ Binh số 4. Những hiện vật khác ở đây còn gồm có một chiếc khoá thắt lưng bạc của một sĩ quan quân đội Bắc Việt, một phù hiệu trên trang phục của lực lượng Không Kị, và tiền mà lính Mỹ dùng khi ở Việt Nam.

Loan Courtesy of Don Kirby: L518

Oklahomans’ service in Vietnam can be traced through a wide range of objects that were saved and brought home.

Những cống hiến của người Oklahoma ở Việt Nam có thể được truy tìm ra thông qua hàng loạt các hiện vật được lưu giữ và mang về nhà.

Shrapnel and News Article

Tom Boettcher brought home mementoes that included this piece of shrapnel and a copy of the *Saigon Daily News*.

Một vài vật lưu niệm Tom Boettcher đã mang về nhà bao gồm một mảnh đạn và một tờ báo *Saigon Daily News (Tin Tức Sài Gòn Hàng Ngày)*.

Loan Courtesy of Tom Boettcher: L530

Fatigues and Gun Holster

Gean Atkinson saved his fatigue pants, shirt, hat, and gun holster that you see here.

Gean Atkinson đã lưu giữ bộ đồ bảo hộ gồm quần, áo, mũ, và bao súng mà bạn đang nhìn thấy ở đây.

Loan Courtesy of Gean Atkinson: L522

Hats

Al and Merline Lovelace saved their Air Force uniform hats as a memory of their service. They received a Vietnamese Air Force Medal, Bronze Star, and plaques to remember their service.

Al and Merline Lovelace đã lưu giữ những chiếc mũ đồng phục ngành Không Quân này để làm kỉ niệm cho những năm tháng trong quân ngũ. Vì những cống hiến của mình, hai ông bà đã được trao tặng Huy chương Không Quân Việt Nam, Huân chương Ngôi Sao Đồng, và Kỷ Niệm chương.

Loan Courtesy of Al and Merline Lovelace: L519

Jacket, Flag and Radio

Jim Waldo saved his fatigue jacket and an Oklahoma flag that he and a fellow officer flew while in Vietnam. On patrol, Jim's duty as a forward observer included the use of binoculars and a PRC-25 field radio, seen here with backpack, speaker, and receiver headset.

Jim Waldo đã lưu giữ chiếc áo khoác bảo hộ của mình và một lá cờ Oklahoma mà ông và một cộng sự đã phát lên khi ở Việt Nam. Là một quan sát tiên tiêu, nhiệm vụ của Jim gắn với việc sử dụng ống nhôm và một cái đài radio di động loại PRC-25, cùng thấy ở đây với ba lô, máy nói, và bộ tai nghe.

Loan Courtesy of Jim Waldo: L527

Dress and Fatigues

The dress and fatigues you see here were worn by Jane Jayroe, Miss America from Oklahoma, to greet and entertain the troops while she was in Vietnam.

Chiếc váy và bộ đồ bảo hộ mà quý vị đang thấy ở đây là thuộc về Jane Jayroe, Hoa hậu Mỹ đến từ Oklahoma. Cô đã mặc bộ đồ này để chào đón các đoàn lính khi cô ở Việt Nam.

Jane Jayroe Collection: 2012.061.043, .045.1, .045.2

Rations

C rations used by American soldiers in the field during the war in Vietnam.

Binh sĩ Mỹ tham chiến tại chiến trường Việt Nam đã dùng những bộ lương khô loại C này.

Loan Courtesy of Jim Waldo: L527

Helmet and Other Gear

Bob Ford, a decorated combat helicopter pilot, saved his flight helmet and bag, a Zippo lighter, and a letter from his family on his birthday in 1967.

Bob Ford, một phi công trực thăng thiện chiến từng được vinh danh, đã lưu giữ chiếc mũ phi công và túi đồ bay, một chiếc bật lửa Zippo, và một lá thư của gia đình gửi cho ông nhân dịp sinh nhật ông vào năm 1967.

Loan Courtesy of Bob Ford: L525

Flight Helmet

1967-1968

As a part of the “Pair-a-dice” squadron, 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, 1954 West Point graduate, Major Jay T. Edwards arrived at Bien Hoa in 1967. During his tour of duty in Vietnam, Edwards flew 252 missions and concluded his tour having been awarded a Silver Star, Bronze Star, three Distinguished Flying Crosses, and 15 Air Medals. Out of a long service career, Vietnam has remained as Edwards’ most memorable and enjoyable tour because “I did what I was trained to do”.

Prior to retirement, Edwards came to Oklahoma as Commander of the Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center at Tinker Air Force Base. In 1982, Jay Edwards retired from service at the rank of Major General. The Edwards family stayed and have active roles in the private and public sectors. Their son, Whit Edwards, concluded his career in public service as Special Projects Coordinator for the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Loan Courtesy of Major General Jay T. Edwards, USAF, (Ret.): L528

Mũ phi công

1967-1968

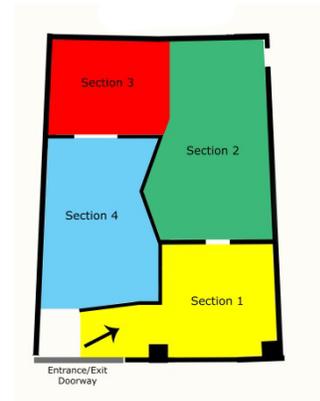
Thuộc Phi Đoàn Đệ Tam Chiến Thuật chiến đấu trong Không Đoàn Chiến Đấu “Cặp Xúc Sắc,” Thiếu tá Jay T. Edwards, sinh viên khóa tốt nghiệp trường West Point năm 1954, đã đến Biên Hoà vào năm 1967. Trong thời gian ở Việt Nam, Edwards đã thực hiện 252 chuyến bay và hoàn thành nhiệm vụ của ông với việc được tặng thưởng một huân chương Ngôi Sao Bạc, một huân chương Ngôi Sao Đồng, ba huân chương Chữ Thập vì thành tích bay Xuất Sắc, và 15 huy chương ngành Hàng Không. Trong suốt sự nghiệp lâu dài của ông, Việt Nam vẫn là lần làm nhiệm vụ thú vị và có nhiều kỉ niệm đáng nhớ nhất của Edwards bởi vì, như ông nói, “tôi đã làm việc mà tôi được huấn luyện để làm.”

Trước khi nghỉ hưu, Edwards chuyển tới Oklahoma với tư cách Sĩ quan chỉ huy của Trung tâm Tiếp Vận Hàng Không Oklahoma City thuộc Căn Cứ Không Quân Tinker. Năm 1982, Jay Edwards nghỉ hưu với cấp bậc Thiếu tướng. Gia đình Edwards tiếp tục lưu lại sinh sống ở Oklahoma và đã đóng vai trò tích cực trong hoạt động của cả doanh nghiệp tư nhân lẫn công cộng. Con trai của ông, Whit Edwards, từng làm việc nhiều năm trong lĩnh vực dịch vụ công và ở thời điểm khi hưu, ông là Điều phối viên Các Dự án Đặc Biệt cho Tổ Chức Xã Hội Lịch Sử Oklahoma.

Sometimes mistaken as an image of the chaotic evacuations taking place at the US Embassy in Saigon, this picture was actually taken at 22 Gia Long Street in Saigon on April 29, 1975. This building housed employees from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), with the top floor dedicated to the CIA's deputy chief of station. The helicopter in the image was a Huey belonging to Air America, an airline covertly owned and operated by the US government and CIA from 1950 to 1976.

Đôi khi bị nhầm là một tấm ảnh về không khí tản cư hoảng loạn diễn ra ở Đại sứ quán Hoa Kỳ tại Sài Gòn, tấm ảnh này thực ra được chụp ở số 22 đường Gia Long (Sài Gòn) vào ngày 29 tháng Tư năm 1975. Tòa nhà này là nơi ở của nhiều nhân viên của Cơ Quan Phát Triển Quốc Tế Hoa Kỳ, với tầng trên cùng là dành cho Phó Trưởng Phòng CIA. Chiếc trực thăng trong tấm ảnh này là một chiếc Huey của Air America, một hãng hàng không cơ bản do chính phủ Hoa Kỳ và CIA sở hữu và vận hành từ năm 1950 đến năm 1976.

Section 3



P.O.W. Uniform and Tape Measure

c. 1968 – 1973

Richard H. Spaulding wore this cotton prison uniform while held captive by the North Vietnamese near Hanoi. He embroidered his initials on the shirt. The cloth tape measure was made by a fellow prisoner using the stripe off of a uniform pant leg. Accurate markings in both standard and metric measurements were embroidered on the fabric. Spaulding received the tape measure in a prisoner Christmas gift exchange in 1971.

Richard H. Spaulding đã mặc bộ áo tù vải cốt-tông này khi ông bị phía Bắc Việt Nam bắt tại một nơi gần Hà Nội. Ông đã thêu chữ viết tắt tên của mình trên chiếc áo. Cuộn thước dây vải này là do một người bạn tù của ông làm từ dải vải tước ra từ một ống quần của bộ tù nhân. Những kí hiệu đánh dấu số đo theo cả hệ chuẩn lẫn hệ mét được thêu lên trên dải vải. Spaulding đã nhận được chiếc thước dây này trong một lần trao đổi quà tặng Giáng sinh của tù nhân năm 1971.

Richard H. Spaulding Collection: 2010.074.001 -.004, 2010.074.006

P.O.W. Gear

c. 1968 - 1973

These items were used by Spaulding while a captive. He served in the U.S. Army from 1962-1967. In 1968, he returned to Vietnam as a civilian employee with Pacific Architects and Engineers. He was captured by North Vietnam during the TET Offensive near Hue, South Vietnam on January 31, 1968. He was forced to march with other civilian prisoners and was imprisoned near Hanoi at Camp 77 and later Camp Rockville. He was released by the North Vietnamese on March 16, 1973.

Spaulding đã dùng những vật dụng này trong thời gian ở tù. Ông đã phục vụ trong Quân đội Hoa Kỳ từ năm 1962 đến năm 1967. Năm 1968, ông quay lại Việt Nam với tư cách một nhân viên dân sự của công ty Pacific Architects and Engineers (Kiến Trúc Sư và Kỹ Sư Thái Bình Dương). Ông bị Bắc Việt Nam bắt ở gần Huế, miền Nam Việt Nam trong sự kiện Tết Mậu Thân vào ngày 31 tháng

Một năm 1968. Ông đã bị dẫn giải đi cùng với các tù nhân dân sự khác và bị giam ở trại 77 gần Hà Nội, và sau này ở trại Rockville. Ông được Bắc Việt Nam thả vào ngày 16 tháng Ba năm 1973.

Richard H. Spaulding Collection: 2010.074.005, .007, .008, .010, .011

Journal

c. 1968 – 1973

Spaulding created a journal using sheets of toilet paper and binding it with pages from Vietnamese magazines. While in prison he wrote numerous entries about foreign countries, capitals and currency. He included addresses and birthdays of fellow prisoners, salary and time calculations, lists of liquors and wines, library inventories, gambling strategies, and a list of things to do and buy upon his release. The journal also includes the Cyrillic alphabet and an account of his capture. Spaulding spend one year in solitary confinement and had a pet ant.

Spaulding đã làm ra sổ ghi chép bằng việc tận dụng giấy vệ sinh và gắn chúng thành tập với những trang từ tạp chí Việt Nam. Trong khi bị giam, ông đã viết rất nhiều mục về các nước trên thế giới, thủ đô và tiền tệ của họ. Ông cũng ghi chép cả địa chỉ và ngày sinh nhật của các bạn tù, những tính toán tiền lương và thời gian, danh mục các loại rượu, các danh mục thư viện, chiến thuật cá cược, và một danh sách những việc sẽ làm và những thứ sẽ mua khi được thả ra. Sổ ghi chép của ông còn có những kí tự Kirin và một bản tường thuật quá trình ông bị bắt. Spaulding đã bị biệt giam một năm và ông có một con kiến làm vật nuôi trong suốt thời gian này.

Richard H. Spaulding Collection: 2010.074.012

Bracelet

c. 1970 – 1973

Nickel plated bracelets were created by the student group, Voices in Vital America, to raise awareness of those Americans who were prisoners of war or missing in action in Vietnam. The name, rank, and date of loss of an American serviceman or civilian personnel was engraved on each bracelet. They were worn until the return of the soldier or the remains were returned to the United States. Spaulding's bracelet was symbolically broken in half upon his release and eventually returned to him.

Những chiếc vòng tay mạ kền này là do một nhóm sinh viên có tên *Voices in Vital America* (Những tiếng nói từ Hoa Kỳ tràn đầy sức sống) làm ra nhằm kêu gọi sự quan tâm chú ý đến những người Mỹ từng là tù nhân chiến tranh hoặc bị mất tích khi đang thi hành nhiệm vụ ở Việt Nam. Trên mỗi chiếc vòng này có khắc tên họ, cấp bậc và ngày mất tích của một người lính Mỹ hoặc nhân viên dân sự. Những chiếc vòng đã được đeo cho tới khi người có tên được khắc trên chiếc vòng trở về hoặc thi thể của họ được mang trở về nước Mỹ. Chiếc vòng của Spaulding đã được bẻ gãy làm đôi để tượng trưng cho việc ông được thả khỏi tù và cuối cùng nó được đưa gửi về cho Spaulding.

Richard H. Spaulding Collection: 2010.074.009

P.O.W. Bracelets

c. 1965

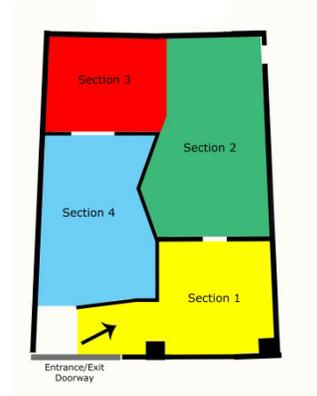
Two of these P.O.W. bracelets belonged to Lt. Commander James Bell. The other belonged to Commander Robert Shumaker and is accompanied by a letter of gratitude to Carol Cook. She wore his bracelet until he returned home.

Hai trong số những chiếc vòng tù nhân chiến tranh này thuộc về Thiếu tá James Bell. Chiếc còn lại thuộc về Trung tá Robert Shumaker kèm theo một lá thư cảm ơn của ông gửi tới Carol Cook, người đã đeo chiếc vòng mang tên ông cho tới ngày ông trở về.

Lynn Hagan Collection: 2017.163.001.1-2, 2017.163.002

Jenifer Cook Collection: 2017.192.001

Section 4



Two Vietnamese immigrants, Tri and Kim Luong, worked long hours, saved money, and opened a small convenience store selling hard-to-find Asian food. They expanded in 2004 and kept the name of the store, Super Cao Nguyen, which now stocks more than 55,000 items and is Oklahoma's largest international market. Run by the family, it has become a community center with not only foods from around the world but also products ranging from traditional serving dishes to Buddhist altars.

Là hai người Việt Nam nhập cư, ông Trí và bà Kim Luong, đã làm việc rất nhiều giờ để tiết kiệm tiền và mở một cửa hàng tạp phẩm nhỏ chuyên bán những thực phẩm châu Á khó tìm. Họ đã mở rộng việc kinh doanh vào năm 2004 và vẫn giữ tên cửa hàng là Super Cao Nguyen, một doanh nghiệp hiện có hơn 55.000 mặt hàng và là siêu thị quốc tế lớn nhất ở Oklahoma. Hoạt động theo phương thức doanh nghiệp gia đình, Super Cao Nguyen đã trở thành một trung tâm cộng đồng không chỉ có thực phẩm từ khắp mọi nơi trên thế giới mà còn có các mặt hàng phong phú từ những chiếc đĩa ăn truyền thống đến bàn thờ Phật. Bức phác họa chì bạn thấy ở đây là một bản phác họa ý tưởng của ba bức tranh hiện được treo ở Super Cao Nguyen.

Loan Courtesy of Ba Luong: L532

Loan Courtesy of Hai: L526

As Oklahomans resumed their lives after the war, their experiences in Vietnam became an inseparable part of who they were.

Khi trở lại cuộc sống bình thường sau cuộc chiến tranh, những trải nghiệm ở Việt Nam đã trở thành một phần không thể cắt bỏ trong bản thân những người Oklahoma từng phục vụ ở Việt Nam.

Robe

Jane Jayroe, who became a broadcast journalist and community leader, saved a robe she acquired in Saigon.

Jane Jayroe, người đã trở thành một phóng viên truyền hình và một lãnh đạo cộng đồng, đã giữ chiếc áo dài bà có được khi ở Sài Gòn.

Jane Jayroe Collection: 2012.061.046.1-.2

Footlocker

Thomas Galbraith, a crew chief on a Huey helicopter in Vietnam, used this footlocker in Vietnam, at Tinker Air Force Base as a civilian contractor, and at home as a toy box for his children.

Thomas Galbraith từng là cơ trưởng của một chiếc trực thăng Huey ở Việt Nam và đây là hòm quân trang mà ông đã dùng khi ở Việt Nam cũng như khi làm việc với tư cách một nhà thầu khoán dân sự ở Căn cứ Không quân Tinker, và sau này ông cũng dùng nó làm hòm đựng đồ chơi cho con cái của mình.

Loan Courtesy of Thomas Galbraith: L529

Flight Mask

Gean Atkinson, a Marine who served as a platoon leader and company commander near the DMZ from 1968 to 1969, continued to serve his country after the war in the Navy Reserve. He wore this flight mask during Operation Desert Storm.

Gean Atkinson, một lính thủy đánh bộ từng là một trung đội trưởng tại khu vực Phi Quân Sự trên Bán đảo Triều Tiên DMZ từ năm 1968 đến năm 1969. Sau cuộc chiến tranh này, ông tiếp tục phục vụ quốc gia trong Hải quân Dự Bị Hoa Kỳ. Ông đã đeo chiếc mặt nạ dưỡng khí quân sự này trong Chiến dịch Bão táp Sa mạc.

Loan Courtesy of Gean Atkinson: L522

Book

After returning home to help manage his family business, Shawnee Milling, Bob Ford wrote his memoirs to honor those who had served with him in

Vietnam. For readers who served in Vietnam, the book recreates the danger they survived. For others who know little about the war, Bob invites the reader into his cockpit as a tribute to his fellow soldiers.

Sau khi trở về nhà và giúp quản lý công việc kinh doanh gia đình trong việc phát triển nhà máy Shawnee Milling, Bob Ford đã dành thời gian viết hồi ký để tưởng nhớ những công sự từng làm việc với ông ở Việt Nam. Đối với những độc giả đã từng phục vụ ở Việt Nam, cuốn sách của Bob đã tái hiện những nguy hiểm mà họ từng phải đối mặt. Còn đối với những người biết rất ít về cuộc chiến tranh, Bob như dẫn họ bước vào buồng lái của ông và đó là cách ông bày tỏ sự tưởng nhớ đối với các công sự từng sống và chiến đấu với ông.

Loan Courtesy of Bob Ford: L525

Gavel

Jim Waldo completed law school with help from the GI Bill and became a successful attorney and community leader who shared his time and resources with a number of nonprofit organizations, including the YMCA.

Jim Waldo đã học xong trường luật nhờ sự hỗ trợ của bộ luật GI Bill (Luật Quyền Lợi Quân Nhân Hoa Kỳ) và trở thành một luật sư thành đạt. Ông cũng là một lãnh đạo cộng đồng đã đóng góp nhiều thời gian và tiền của cho các tổ chức phi lợi nhuận, bao gồm cả Hiệp Hội Thanh Niên Cơ Đốc YMCA.

Loan Courtesy of Jim Waldo: L527

Military Base Items

Many Oklahomans who served their country during the war in Vietnam continued serving when they returned home by working at the many bases in our state that still provide the training and maintenance to keep the country ready for self-defense. The largest is Tinker Air Force Base.

Rất nhiều người Oklahoma từng phục vụ quốc gia trong cuộc chiến tranh ở Việt Nam đã tiếp tục tham gia làm việc ở các căn cứ quân sự trong tiểu bang, nơi vẫn duy trì là trung tâm đào tạo và huấn luyện lực lượng nhằm đảm bảo đất nước luôn sẵn sàng tự vệ. Căn cứ lớn nhất ở đây là Căn Cứ Không Quân Tinker.

Loan Courtesy of Thomas Galbraith: L529
Dorothy Stewart Collection: 1995.163.013

FIG: 2002.010.027

W. Carey Johnson Collection: 1982.033

Jacket and Lighter

Harvey Pratt, who served in Vietnam in 1963, was as a Marine Air Support Wing that rescued American pilots, South Vietnamese Rangers, and South Korean Marines. During his 50-year career in law enforcement after the war, he combined memories of service in Vietnam with symbols of his Cheyenne heritage on what he calls his “bad ass jacket.” The cigarette lighter was issued to him in the field.

Từng phục vụ ở Việt Nam vào năm 1963, Harvey Pratt thuộc Phi Đoàn Hỗ Trợ Thủy-Không Quân, một đơn vị cứu hộ các phi công Mỹ, các biệt kích Nam Việt Nam, và lực lượng lính thủy đánh bộ Nam Hàn. Trong sự nghiệp 50 năm làm việc trong lĩnh vực thực thi pháp luật sau chiến tranh, ông đã kết hợp những kí ức về thời kỳ phục vụ ở Việt Nam với những biểu tượng thuộc di sản Cheyenne của mình để tái hiện trên cái mà ông gọi là “áo cừ khôi.” Ông được phát cho chiếc bật lửa này ở chiến trường.

Loan Courtesy of Harvey Pratt: L533

Novels

Following a successful career in the United States Air Force, Colonel Merline Lovelace began a second career as a writer. A winner of the Romance Writers of America’s RITA award, Oklahoma Writer of the Year, and the Oklahoma Female Veteran of the Year, Merline continues to write, incorporating her travels and military experience into her novels.

Nối tiếp một sự nghiệp thành công trong Không quân Hoa Kỳ, Đại tá Merline Lovelace đã bắt đầu sự nghiệp thứ hai của bà với tư cách một nhà văn. Merline từng đoạt giải RITA của Hội Nhà Văn Lãng Mạn Hoa Kỳ, được bình chọn là Nhà văn của năm Oklahoma, và là Cựu chiến binh Nữ Oklahoma của năm. Bà vẫn tiếp tục viết và tiểu thuyết của bà luôn là sự đan xen của nhiều chuyến đi và trải nghiệm quân sự trong chính cuộc đời của bà.

Loan Courtesy of Merline Lovelace: L519

Books

Tom Boettcher, who resumed his career as a journalist after the war, wrote articles and this book using insights gained through his experience and observations in Vietnam.

Tom Boettcher chuyển sang làm nhà báo sau chiến tranh. Ông đã viết nhiều bài báo và cuốn sách này dựa trên những hiểu biết đạt được qua trải nghiệm và quan sát cá nhân của ông khi ở Việt Nam.

Loan Courtesy of Tom Boettcher: L530

Military Park Vietnam War Memorial *Brothers in Arms* Monument Maquette

Thomas Jay Warren

This maquette is an early version of what would become the bronze statue of an armed American and South Vietnamese soldiers, standing back to back located in Military Park in Oklahoma City. Spearheaded by community leader and former chairperson of the Oklahoma City Vietnamese-American Community Vinh Nguyen, the fundraising effort for the statue raised \$250,000.

Mô hình này là một phiên bản đầu của bức tượng đồng những người lính Mỹ và Nam Việt Nam đứng vai kề vai tay cầm súng, hiện được đặt ở Công viên Quân Đội của Oklahoma City. Đứng đầu bởi ông Vinh Nguyễn, một lãnh đạo cộng đồng và cựu chủ tịch Cộng Đồng Việt-Mỹ của Oklahoma City, việc gây quỹ để làm bức tượng này đã gây được 250 nghìn đô-la.

Loan Courtesy of Ban Nguyen: L520

South Vietnamese Paper Flag

This flag was used at an event in April 1995 commemorating Mourning Day, April 30, 1975. The flag of the former State of Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) is still used in Vietnamese-American celebrations around the United States. While no longer the official flag of Vietnam, some cities, states, and counties, including the State of Oklahoma, have officially recognized it as the official flag of the Vietnamese-American Community. The program was also used at the event commemorating Mourning Day.

Lá cờ này được sử dụng trong một sự kiện vào tháng Tư năm 1995 để tưởng nhớ ngày Quốc Hận 30 tháng Tư năm 1975. Lá cờ của Quốc gia Việt Nam và sau này của Việt Nam Cộng Hoà vẫn được sử dụng trong những lễ tiết của người Mỹ gốc Việt tại Hoa Kỳ. Trong khi nó không còn là lá cờ chính thức của Việt Nam, một vài thành phố, tiểu bang và hạt trong đó có cả tiểu bang Oklahoma đã công nhận nó là lá cờ chính thức của cộng đồng người Mỹ gốc Việt. Tờ chương trình này cũng đã từng được dùng trong buổi lễ tưởng niệm ngày Quốc Hận đó.

Bill Pitts Collection: 1995.333.001, .002

Wooden Buddha

In 1975 the major religions of Vietnam were Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, and Roman Catholicism. Of the Vietnamese refugees who settled in the United States, approximately 60 percent were Buddhist and 30 percent were Catholic. The need for a temple in Oklahoma City was soon apparent and by 1978, Giac Quang Temple moved into a building on Southeast 17th Street. Soon after, a new building was completed on Southeast 44th Street where the temple has continued to grow to accommodate the increasing number of Buddhists in Oklahoma City.

Tới năm 1975, những tôn giáo chính ở Việt Nam bao gồm Phật Giáo, Nho Giáo, Đạo Giáo và Công Giáo La Mã. Ước tính trong số những người tị nạn Việt Nam tới định cư tại Mỹ, có 60% là người theo đạo Phật và 30% là theo Công Giáo. Việc có một ngôi chùa ở Oklahoma City đã sớm trở thành một nhu cầu cần thiết, và tới năm 1978, chùa Giác Quang đã lập trong một toà nhà trên đường NW 17. Ít lâu sau đó, chùa được dựng mới trên đường SE 44 và vẫn tiếp tục phát triển để đáp ứng số lượng ngày càng gia tăng các Phật tử ở Oklahoma City.

Nhat Tron Collection: 2001.056.001

Water Buffalo

This water buffalo figurine is owned by the Pham family. A traditional symbol of Vietnam, the water buffalo represents bravery, happiness, and prosperity. Often regarded as the most valued possession of farmers, the water buffalo played an important role in Vietnamese agriculture.

Con trâu nước nhỏ này là một kỉ vật của gia đình họ Phạm. Trâu nước là một biểu tượng truyền thống của Việt Nam, nó tượng trưng cho lòng dũng cảm,

hạnh phúc và sự thịnh vượng. Trâu nước thường được xem như tài sản có giá trị nhất đối với người nông dân Việt Nam vì nó đóng vai trò quan trọng trong nền nông nghiệp Việt Nam.

Loan Courtesy of Dr. & Mrs. Trung Pham: L521

Radio Equipment

Used in the early years of Vietnamese Public Radio-OKC, the microphone, mixer, headphones and translated scripts allowed Mai Ly Do to communicate local and national news to the Vietnamese community in Oklahoma.

Những thiết bị này được sử dụng trong những năm đầu của Đài Phát Thanh Tiếng Việt ở OKC. Mai Ly Do đã dùng chiếc mic, bộ phối âm, tai nghe và những bản phát thanh đã được chuyển dịch này để đưa tin địa phương và trong nước tới cộng đồng người Việt ở Oklahoma.

Loan Courtesy of Mai Ly Do: L517

Mai Ly Do Collection (Radio, Headset): 2017.117.001-.002

Mai Ly Do Collection (Scripts): 2017.117.004 - .006

Banner

1965

This banner features the signatures and ranks of the members of HQ, SV Battery, A Battery, B Battery, and C Battery. It was gifted to the 1st Battalion, 7th Artillery in the Bienhoa Republic of Vietnam by the Oklahoma governor's office in the name of the citizens of Oklahoma.

Dải băng rôn này có chữ ký và cấp bậc của các thành viên của Tổng hành dinh, đại đội SV, A, B, và C. Đây là món quà mà Văn phòng thống đốc Oklahoma đã nhân danh người dân Oklahoma để gửi tặng cho trung đoàn pháo binh 7 thuộc Tiểu đoàn 1 đóng tại Biên Hoà thuộc Việt Nam Cộng Hoà.

Dewey Bartlett Collection: 1970.038.001

***Dan Quyen* Newspaper**

Published in Oklahoma City since the early 1990s, *Dan Quyen* is a Vietnamese-language newspaper that covers local, national, and international news.

Được xuất bản ở Oklahoma City từ đầu những năm 1990, tờ *Dân Quyền* là một tờ báo tiếng Việt đưa tin địa phương, trong nước và quốc tế.

Loan Courtesy of the OHS Research Center

Rifle and Registration

Rifle brought back from Vietnam by Thomas Galbraith as a war trophy. Included is the official registration paperwork.

Đây là một khẩu súng trường do Thomas Galbraith mang về từ Việt Nam như một chiến lợi phẩm; khẩu súng được kèm theo giấy đăng ký sử dụng chính thức.

Loan Courtesy of Thomas Galbraith: L529

Surgical Kit

This surgical kit was used by Trung Pham while he served in the 45th Infantry Brigade.

Trung Pham đã sử dụng bộ sơ cứu y tế này khi ông phục vụ trong Lữ đoàn Bộ binh số 45.

Loan Courtesy of Dr. & Mrs. Trung Pham: L521

Vietnam Service Medal

1967

This medal was awarded to all members of the United States Armed Forces serving in Vietnam and contiguous waters or airspace including members serving in Thailand, Laos, or Cambodia during eligible periods and for those who served in direct support of operations in Vietnam. The color of the ribbon features yellow with red stripes to suggest the flag of the Republic of Vietnam while the green alludes to the jungle.

Chiếc huy chương này được trao tặng cho tất cả các thành viên của Quân lực Hoa Kỳ từng phục vụ ở Việt Nam và tại các hải phận và không phận lân cận bao gồm những người đã phục vụ ở Thái Lan, Lào, và Campuchia trong thời gian quy định và cho những người phục vụ trực tiếp trong chiến dịch ở Việt Nam. Màu sắc của ruy băng có màu vàng với sọc đỏ gợi ý hình ảnh lá cờ của Việt Nam Cộng Hòa trong khi màu xanh lá ám chỉ rừng xanh.

Charles Thigpen Collection: 1981.114.026.1

Vietnam Era Jungle Boots

Shoes were adapted throughout the war to suit the conditions in the jungles of Vietnam. One adaptation was the addition of a stainless steel plate in the sole of the boot to protect against punji stake traps. Later boots were also given nylon canvas tops in place of cotton. American military boots were greatly improved from previous adaptations and were sought after by Australian and New Zealand military personnel as well.

Giày luôn được thay đổi thiết kế trong suốt cuộc chiến tranh nhằm thích ứng với điều kiện địa hình rừng rậm của Việt Nam. Một trong những cải tiến có thể thấy là việc gắn thêm một bản thép không gỉ vào lòng giày để đối phó với các hố chông. Về sau, mặt ngoài của ủng được may bằng vải bạt nylon thay vì dùng cốt-tông như trước. Từ những cải biến ban đầu, ủng quân sự Hoa Kỳ đã được cải tiến đáng kể và sau này rất hay được các quân nhân Úc và Tân Tây Lan (New Zealand) sử dụng.

Phillip Christian Collection: 1987.146.094.1-2

Lighter

Metal cigarette lighter with an elaborate decoration. One side reads, "San Pham Chao Mung Dai Hoi Dang Lan Thu 5" next to an image of a hammer and sickle. The other side reads, "Saigon Beauty, Vietnam" with an engraving of a woman in robes with a building and pond in the background.

Đây là một cái bật lửa thuốc lá bằng kim loại với họa tiết trang trí rất công phu. Một mặt của chiếc bật lửa này có dòng chữ đề "Sản Phẩm Chào Mừng Đại Hội Đảng Lần Thứ 5" và bên cạnh là hình một cái búa và một cái lưỡi liềm. Mặt kia của chiếc bật lửa này đề "Saigon Beauty, Vietnam" (Vẻ Đẹp Sài Gòn, Việt Nam) với hình khắc một người phụ nữ mặc áo dài đứng trước một toà nhà và một cái hồ.

Jeff Briley Collection: 2005.087.003

Shrapnel and Note

1969

Piece of shrapnel that appears to be a grenade casing, based on the outside pattern, with numerous holes punctured through it. The soldier who found the shrapnel included this note, dated February, 1969 to express relief that the weapon did not injure him.

Dựa vào đường nét bên ngoài và việc có rất nhiều lỗ xuyên qua nó, mẫu đạn này có vẻ là một mảnh vỏ lựu đạn. Người lính tìm thấy mảnh đạn này đã để lại một mẫu ghi chú kèm theo, đề tháng Hai năm 1969; anh ghi chú như vậy để ghi nhớ việc anh trút được một gánh nặng về nỗi lo lắng bị sát thương bởi vũ khí này.

Robert Mason Collection: 2006.040.014.1-.2

Embroidered Linen

This hand-embroidered linen covering with doilies and accompanying pouch was given to Bob Ford while he served in Vietnam. The young helicopter pilot from Shawnee struck up an unlikely friendship with one of the base's elderly Vietnamese maids, Pham Thi Bon, who made the gift. The item is a treasured memento for Ford from his time in Vietnam.

Chiếc khăn thêu này dùng để che phủ đồ vật, nó đi kèm với những miếng lót cốc và túi đựng. Đây là quà tặng Bob Ford nhận được khi ông phục vụ ở Việt Nam. Người phi công trực thăng trẻ tuổi từ Shawnee này đã có một tình bạn gần như khó có thể có với Pham Thi Bon, một trong những người giúp việc người Việt trong căn cứ quân sự của ông và chính là người làm ra món quà tặng này. Đồ vật này là một kỉ vật vô cùng có giá trị đối với Ford về thời gian ông ở Việt Nam.

Loan Courtesy of Bob Ford: L525

Booklet

This booklet describes the Chieu Hoi program in Vietnam. The Chieu Hoi ("Open Arms") program encouraged Viet Cong soldiers to defect during the Vietnam War. The yellow, safe conduct pass was supposed to ensure their safety and treatment as new allies rather than prisoners of war.

Cuốn sổ này mô tả chương trình Chiêu Hồi ở Việt Nam. Chương trình Chiêu Hồi động viên lính Việt cộng đào ngũ trong thời Chiến Tranh Việt Nam. Tờ giấy thông hành màu vàng có mục đích đảm bảo sự an toàn của những người đào ngũ và cam đoan họ sẽ không bị đối xử như những tù nhân chiến tranh mà sẽ được coi là những đồng minh mới.

Philip Christian Collection: 1987.146.085

Yearbook

1972

This yearbook belonged to Danny Jobe who served in Vietnam with the 442nd Transportation Unit from 1969-1972. The book has a collection of black and white photos of veterans serving from 1971-1972.

Cuốn niên giám này là của Danny Jobe, người từng phục vụ tại Việt Nam trong Đơn Vị Vận Tải Số 442 từ năm 1969 đến năm 1972. Cuốn sách tập hợp nhiều ảnh đen trắng của các cựu chiến binh từng phục vụ trong hai năm 1971-1972.

Danny Jobe Collection: 2000.112

Paperweight

Paperweight with Vietnamese writing brought back to Oklahoma as a trinket. The paperweight reads, "Trung Tuong Hoang Xuan Lam, Than Tang." Hoang Xuan Lam was a Lieutenant General of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam. The paperweight was used in Senator Henry Bellmon's office in Washington D.C.

Cái chặn giấy có chữ tiếng Việt này là một đồ bày trang trí được mang tới Oklahoma. Dòng chữ trên chiếc chặn giấy này viết "Trung tướng Hoàng Xuân Lãm thân tặng." Hoàng Xuân Lãm là một Trung tướng trong Quân Lực Việt Nam Cộng Hoà. Chiếc chặn giấy này được sử dụng trong văn phòng của Thượng Nghị sĩ Henry Bellmon ở Washington D.C.

Henry L. Bellmon Collection: 1985.074.041

Receipt

1968

Receipt issued to Clyde William Treat for U.S. Army uniforms received by him following his return from Vietnam on February 23, 1968. Clyde William Treat lived in both Glencoe, Oklahoma and Fort Campbell, Kentucky after his return.

Clyde William Treat có tờ hoá đơn mua quân phục Hoa Kỳ này sau khi ông trở về từ Việt Nam vào ngày 23 tháng Hai năm 1968. Sau chiến tranh, Clyde William Treat đã sinh sống cả ở Glencoe (Oklahoma) và Fort Campbell (Kentucky).

Clyde W. Treat Collection: 2008.074.003

Military Patch

Military patch commemorative of the Vietnam War and Purple Heart recipients. V. D. Mitchell received his for wounds suffered in action on Saipan and at the Chosin Reservoir.

Đây là những người được trao tặng Phù hiệu tướng nhớ những đóng góp trong Chiến tranh Việt Nam và phù hiệu Trái Tim Tím. V. D. Mitchell đã nhận phù hiệu của ông sau khi bị thương khi đang thực thi nhiệm vụ ở Saipan và trong chiến dịch hồ Chosin (Trường Tân) tại Triều Tiên.

V. D. Mitchell Collection: 2003.153.013

Shell Art

Wooden wall plaque with a shell, mother of pearl inlay, covered in lacquer. Lacquerware is a traditional Vietnamese art form and pieces of lacquer art require intensive and time consuming labor. While the exact history is unknown, this style of art goes back generations, easily pre-dating the 20th century.

Đây là một bức gỗ sơn mài khảm trai. Sơn mài là một loại nghệ thuật truyền thống của Việt Nam. Làm đồ sơn mài đòi hỏi kỹ thuật tinh vi và nhiều thời gian công sức. Không ai rõ lịch sử làm sơn mài thật sự bắt đầu từ đâu, nhưng loại hình nghệ thuật này đã được truyền thừa qua nhiều thế hệ từ trước thế kỷ XX.

Nhat Tron Collection: 2001.056.002

Tunic

This traditional dress was purchased by Kim Luong in Vietnam. It is called an *áo dài*, a silk tunic worn over pants. Kim Luong and her husband Tri are the owners of Super Cao Nguyen supermarket in Oklahoma City.

Kim Lương đã mua chiếc áo dài truyền thống này ở Việt Nam. “Áo dài” là một trang phục bao gồm một chiếc áo dài thường bằng lụa mặc bên ngoài quần dài. Kim Lương và ông Trí, chồng của bà, là chủ siêu thị Super Cao Nguyen ở Oklahoma City.

Loan Courtesy of Ba Luong: L532

Jimmy's Egg Sign

The Jimmy's Egg sign, purchased by Loc Le along with the restaurant in 1980, came from the store at 16th and N. May in Oklahoma City. It has been restored to its original condition.

Lộc Lê đã mua tấm biển nhà hàng Jimmy's Egg này cùng với nhà hàng vào năm 1980. Tấm biển này vốn từ căn nhà hàng ở ngã tư đường 16 và đại lộ N. May ở Oklahoma City. Nó đã được phục hồi đúng như nguyên hiện trạng ban đầu của nó.

Loc Van Le Collection: 2017.223

Dog Tags

Marine Harvey Pratt, like most veterans, kept his dog tags as a reminder of his service. The memories evoked by the dog tags shaped the lives of veterans and made them who they are today.

Giống như nhiều cựu chiến binh khác, Harvey Pratt, một lính thủy đánh bộ, đã giữ những thẻ bài quân nhân của mình để kỉ niệm quãng thời gian phục vụ trong quân ngũ. Kí ức gọi lên từ những tấm thẻ bài quân nhân này định hình cuộc đời của các cựu chiến binh và là phần làm nên họ như họ ngày hôm nay.

Loan Courtesy of Harvey Pratt: L533

Image Outside of Gallery – Located by the Main Elevators

“The Long Green Line”

by artist William S. Phillips
2014

This is a limited edition print produced by The Greenwich Workshop. *A flight of Bell UH-1 Iroquois “Hueys” hammer through a misty, monsoon soaked Vietnam valley. The aircraft and the distinctive sound of its Pratt and Whitney engine-powered rotor will forever be synonymous with the Vietnam War. The Long Green Line is a tribute to those who served in Vietnam and to the machines they flew.*

William S. Phillips was chosen to be a US Navy combat artist in 1988. For his outstanding work, the artist was awarded the Navy’s Meritorious Public Service Award and the Air Force Sergeants Association’s Americanism Medal. At the prestigious annual fundraiser for the National Park Service, Phillips’ work was included in the Top 100 each year he has entered the competition, and his work has won the Art History Award twice.

“Dải Xanh Trãi Dài”

của Nghệ sĩ William S. Phillips
2014

Đây là một phiên bản in có số lượng hạn chế của hãng The Greenwich Workshop. *Một đội bay gồm những chiếc “Huey” loại Bell UH-1 Iroquois đổ vào một thung lũng thấm đẫm sương và gió mùa ở Việt Nam. Máy bay và âm thanh đặc trưng của những cánh quạt có động cơ loại Pratt và Whitney sẽ mãi mãi gắn liền với cuộc Chiến Tranh Việt Nam. “Dải Xanh Trãi Dài” là một tác phẩm để tưởng nhớ những người đã phục vụ và các loại máy móc mà họ dùng ở Việt Nam.*

William S. Phillips được chọn là nghệ sĩ chiến tranh tiêu biểu của Hải Quân Hoa Kỳ vào năm 1988. Vì tác phẩm xuất sắc của mình, ông đã được trao tặng Giải thưởng Vinh Danh Cống Hiến Cộng đồng của Hải Quân Hoa Kỳ và Huy chương Vì Nước Mỹ của Hiệp Hội Trung Sĩ Không Quân. Tại buổi lễ gầy quỹ danh giá thường niên cho Cục Công viên Quốc Gia Hoa Kỳ, tác phẩm của Phillips đã được đưa vào danh sách 100 tác phẩm hàng đầu của năm và tác phẩm của ông đã hai lần dành Giải thưởng Lịch sử Nghệ Thuật.

