

FOREWORD

The thesis of Arthur Lincoln Tolson on "The History of Langston, Oklahoma, 1890-1950" is a careful study, done with care and wide research. When we have such broad and complete factual bases of history covering the facts of Negro life in America the real interpretation of the full significance of the impact of Africa on America can begin. Meantime too much cannot be expected of the pioneers in research. In this thesis for instance, amid the documents, dates and figures, one misses the human element--the play of emotion, ambition and conflict; and particularly the bitter racial prejudices which the history of the Negro in Oklahoma has involved. But that revelation and interpretation must inevitably await greater maturity of judgment and wider knowledge of the multitudinous kinds of facts which elude counting and documentation. Meantime young scholars like Tolson are paving the necessary paths to such comprehensive history.

W. E. B. DuBois

AFFIDAVIT.

Land Office at *Leath's & S*

(Date) *June 18 1889*

I *Mary Shea* of *Leath's & S* applying

to enter (or file for) a homestead, do solemnly swear, that I did not enter upon and occupy any portion of the lands described and declared open to entry in the President's proclamation dated March 23, 1889, prior to 12 o'clock, noon, of April 22, 1889.

+ *Mary Shea*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this *19* day of *June*, 1889

John J. Dille
Register

NOTE. - This affidavit must be made before the Register or Receiver of the proper district land office, or before some officer authorized to administer oaths and using a seal.

U. S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LANDS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE FIRST HOMESTEADER IN LANGSTON

A HISTORY OF LANGSTON, OKLAHOMA, 1890-1950

By

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"

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Wiley College

Marshall, Texas

1946

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the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College
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A HISTORY OF LANGSTON, OKLAHOMA: 1890-1950

Thesis Approved:


Thesis Adviser


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PREFACE

This is an historical case-study of Langston, Oklahoma, from 1890 to 1950. It is a Negro town located in the northeast corner of Logan County, with a population of 685 and the home of Langston University. In many respects this study is similar to those made about Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, Stillwater, and Durant. To some extent, it shows what the Negro did with freedom a quarter of a century after the Civil War in "the only distinctively Negro city in America," as Langston was advertised in the 1890's. The five phases covered are: (1) The Founding of Langston, (2) The Local Government, (3) The Educational System, (4) The Growth of Langston University, which is divided into two chapters, and (5) The Religious Development of the Town.

Collecting the materials involved the use of written records located in Oklahoma City, Guthrie, Stillwater, and Langston, and many interviews with the citizens in the latter town. However, the writer is indebted to his father, Mr. Melvin B. Tolson, who suggested the topic, and to Dr. Berlin B. Chapman, his adviser, who contributed valuable suggestions as well as materials from the National Archives, Washington, D. C.

Among the citizens of Langston, who gave important historical information, were Mr. George Young, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Roberts, Professor Sidney L. Hargrove, Mr. Louis Watley, Mrs. Ollie L. Black, Superintendent Augustus C. Arterberry, Principal Richard D. Jones, Mrs. Priscilla P. Edgar, Mr. James E. Taylor, Mrs. Eva Mae Andrews, Miss Blanche C. Smith, Dean John W. Coleman, Mrs. Elesta C. Jones, Mr. John Lampton, Mrs. Nellie B. Dillon, and Mr. Caleb O. Norman. Others who contributed were Burt Travis of Coyle and Rev. Sims A. Clark of Guthrie. Professor C. Dewey Batchlor, registrar of Langston University, permitted the writer the use of the university bulletins, while Mrs. Archye R. Davidson, acting town

clerk, and Mr. Velma Trotter, mayor of Langston, permitted the use of the town's records. Mrs. M. S. Howland, who presides over the Documents Department in the Library of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, and Mrs. Louise Cook, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, gave aid toward gathering the necessary materials for this study.

From the beginning of this study the writer has kept in mind a goal far in advance of the academic requirement of a thesis, for many theses seem to be of little practical use. The aim was to prepare a thesis that merits publication, and that will form the nucleus of a public program at Langston University on the history of this Negro town. Throughout the preparation of the thesis Dr. Chapman urged the writer to attain this goal, and he pointed to possibilities exemplified by the Maxwell thesis, the only thesis from any institution to be published in its entirety in The Chronicles of Oklahoma. He has said repeatedly that if the quality of the thesis is sufficiently high, a foreword might be written by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a recognition which the writer trusts will soon be realized.

Arthur L. Tolson

Langston, Oklahoma
June 30, 1952

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CHAPTER I
FOUNDING OF LANGSTON¹

Langston is located in the northeast corner of Logan County, about six miles west of the intersection of Lincoln and Payne county lines, and approximately three miles south of Payne County. The town, which has a population of 685 and is the home of Langston University, lies about thirteen miles on Highway 33 in a northeastern direction from Guthrie. The Cimarron River, one of the major waterways in the state, is two miles north of the town. Two miles slightly northeast of Langston lies Coyle, an all-white town. Logan County, under the Organic Act, was known as county number "One." The name was later changed to Logan in the honor of General John A. Logan, former governor of Illinois and United States Senator for that state. He was prominent in the Civil War.² The county originated out of the lands formerly known as the "Unassigned Lands" or "Old Oklahoma," which was opened for settlement on the horse-race system, April 22, 1889. Lying in the center of Indian Territory, these lands, covering some 3,000,000 acres, were first opened for settlement. Besides Logan County, which has a total area of 737 square miles, the other counties formed were Oklahoma, Cleveland, Payne, Canadian, and King-

1. Culture of a Contemporary All-Negro Community by Mozell C. Hill and Thelma D. Ackiss contains some historical materials on Langston, although the study is primarily a sociological one.

2. W. B. Richards, The Oklahoma Red Book, vol. II. (Oklahoma City, Okla., 1912), p. 492.

3. Ann. Rpt., Sec. Int., 1904, p. 463.

fisher.

The area in which Langston is located suffers from severe sheet and gully erosion. The soils are, in general, highly erodible, because they are mainly residual from the underlying sandstones and shales. Furthermore, this area is part of the Red Plains, which includes about 36 million acres of land in central and western Oklahoma and parts of Texas and Kansas.⁴ The introduction of agriculture in this area resulted in the disappearance of big and little bluestem, grama, buffalo grass, and other verdure that originally covered the land.

The altitude of the town is 962 feet. The climate is called Continental, a type diagnostic of great land masses, characterized by wide variations in temperatures and occurring in such parts of a continent as are not affected materially by proximity to the sea or other modifying influences. Rains are most general and abundant during the spring and early summer, while the prevailing wind direction is southerly, although in December, January, and February, northerly winds predominate.⁵

For more than twenty years following the Civil War the Oklahoma Lands, embracing 1,887,800 acres in what is now central Oklahoma, were a prospective home for freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. In the early eighties, while colored immigrants were establishing colonies in Kansas, Negroes in Illinois and other northern states organized the Freedmen's Oklahoma Immigration Association. Its function was very much like the

4. Harley A. Daniel, et. al., "Investigations in Erosion Control and Reclamation of Eroded Land at the Red Plains Conservation Experiment Station, Guthrie, Oklahoma, 1930-1940." Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, (Washington, D. C., 1943), p. 4.

5. Climate and Man. 1941 Yearbook of Agriculture. United States Department of Agriculture. (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office). p. 1074.

Boomers, and it made an unsuccessful effort to colonize the Oklahoma Lands.⁶ Failing in this venture, the Negroes were obliged to await action by Congress.

The general vicinity in which Langston is located can be treaced from the view of ownership through about four hundred and nine years of American history.⁷ Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's expedition reached and crossed Oklahoma in 1541 and thus Spain was the first country to claim this region. Spain's title was unchallenged until the coming of the French in the late seventeenth century. The latter's first claim occurred in 1682, and they retained all their claims west of the Mississippi until 1763. By the Treaty of 1763 Spain received the French claims to this region as a reward for the former's alliance during the Seven Years' War.⁸ From 1763 until 1800 the Spanish remained in possession. On October 1, 1800, at the Treaty of San Ildefonso, Spain signed the territory of Louisiana to Napoleon Bonaparte. The United States bought the territory of Louisiana from Napoleon for the sum of \$15,000,000, when a treaty was signed on April 30, 1803. This region which included Oklahoma became known as the Louisiana Purchase. Beginning with the Treaty of Doak's Landing in Mississippi, 1820, to 1846, the United States received title of the Indian's land east of the Mississippi and provided for their removal to new sites within the area known as Indian Territory.⁹ Through the treaties of 1866, which contained provisions relating to the con-

6. Berlin B. Chapman, "Freedmen and the Oklahoma Lands," The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, XXIX (September, 1948), p. 150.

7. Most general Oklahoma history texts contain an elaboration of the successive owners of this region, which was settled by different Indian tribes when the first white man arrived.

8. Luther B. Hill, A History of the State of Oklahoma, vol. I. (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1910), p. 11.

9. Victor E. Harlow, Oklahoma: Its Origins and Development. (Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Company, 1935), pp. 84-148.

cessions of land by the Five Civilized Tribes for the use of other Indians, the United States came in possession of the entire western half of the present state of Oklahoma.¹⁰ Between 1889 and 1901 the western half of the Indian Territory, organized as the Territory of Oklahoma, was opened to settlement. Beginning with the Oklahoma District in which Langston is situated, on April 22, 1889, the reservations in this area, one after another, were divided into homesteads for citizens of the United States.

On March 1, and 2, 1889, Congress approved acts, which ratified agreements, whereby the Creeks and Seminoles sold all their right, title, interest, and claim to certain areas including the Oklahoma Lands.¹¹ The former act related to an agreement with the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, wherein they were paid in cash \$280,857.10, with the remaining sum of two million dollars held by the Secretary of Treasury to their credit.¹² Under the latter act, the Seminole Indians were paid \$1,912,942.02 for their lands.¹³ These became public lands which the federal government could open to homestead settlement.¹⁴ Following this the Run of '89 occurred, wherein thousands of settlers crossed the frontier of the lands at noon on the 22nd day of April.

The movement to establish an all-Negro community or possibly a state had begun as early as 1885 under the initiative of S. H. Scott, a Negro lawyer of Fort Smith, Arkansas. The final result of the movement was the founding of

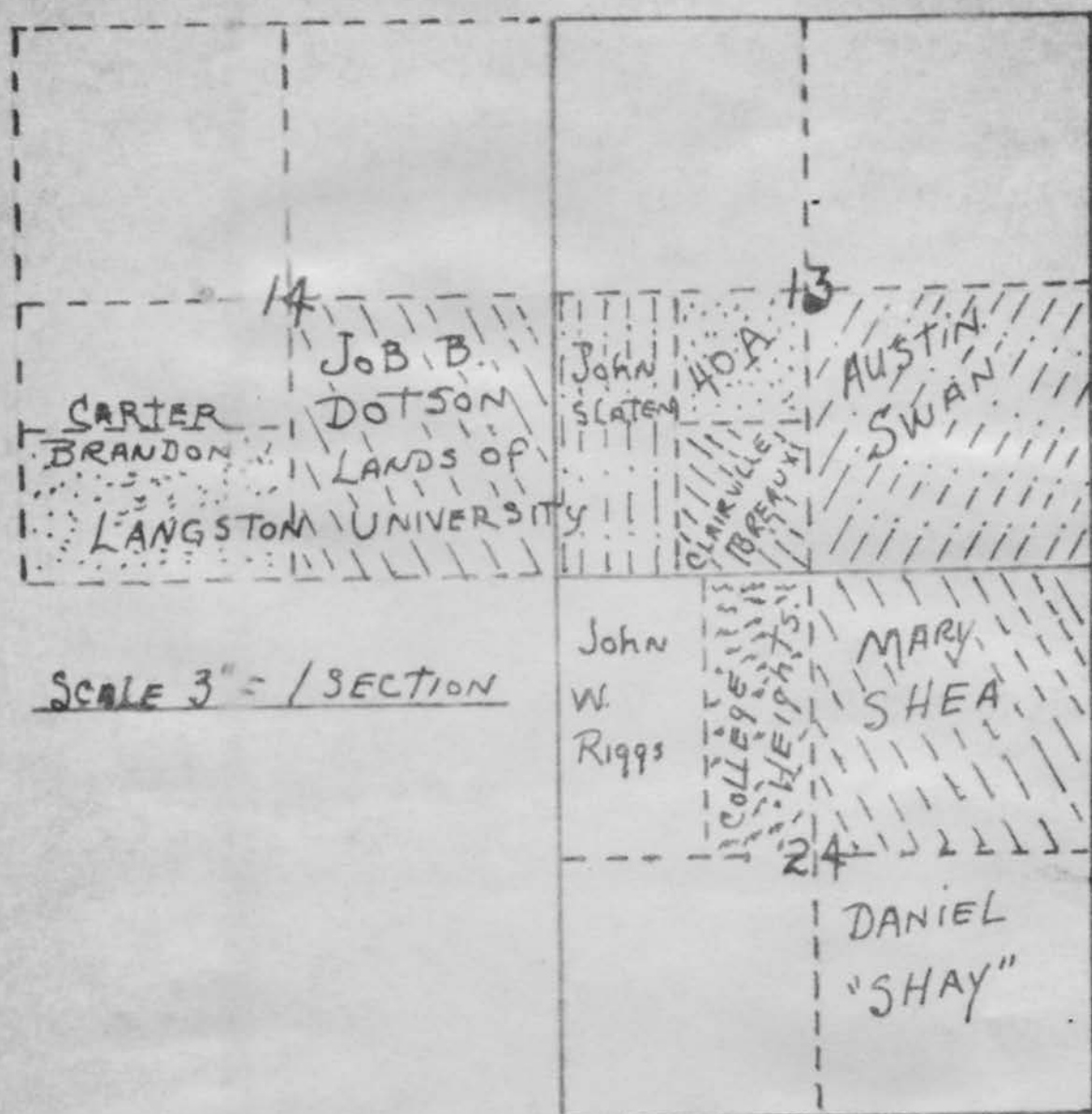
10. Edward E. Dale and Morris L. Wardell, History of Oklahoma. (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948), pp. 185-187.

11. Statutes at Large of the United States of America (hereafter cited Statutes) XXV, pp. 757-759.

12. Ibid., p. 780.

13. Ibid., pp. 1004-1006.

14. Chapman, op. cit., p. 159.



LANDS HOMESTEADED IN
LANGSTON UNIV. AND TOWN:
1889-1896

15

Langston City, by E. P. McCabe, a Negro, on October 22, 1890. However, two white homesteaders were the original owners of the land on which the town is situated. The first was Mary Shea, of Indiana, who, on June 19, 1889, at the age of twenty-one and unmarried, made a homestead entry for 160 acres located in the Northeast Quarter, Section 24, Township 17, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian. The second was Austin Swan, born in Vermont, who, at the age of sixty, made a homestead entry on December 2, 1889, for 160 acres in the Southeast Quarter, Section 13, Township 17, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian. An affidavit was required of all homesteaders in accordance with Section 21 of the Act of May 2, 1890:

That any person, entitled by law to take a homestead in said Territory of Oklahoma, who has already located and filed upon or shall hereafter locate and file upon a homestead within the limits described in the President's proclamation of April first, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, and under and in pursuance of the laws applicable to the settlement, of the lands opened for settlement by such proclamation, and who has complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from date of locating upon said homestead upon payment to the United States of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for land embraced in such homestead.¹⁵

The "Homestead Proof," provided for the homesteaders, was a printed form of affidavit used when a homestead entry was commuted to cash. Question 8 of the affidavit was: "Is your present claim within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town or used in any way for trade and business?" Mary Shea and Austin Swan each answered the question in the negative. Both commuted their entries to cash and got full title to the land.

15. Plat Book, No. I, p. 7. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

16. Statutes, XXVI, p. 91.

AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED OF CLAIMANT.

(Section 21 of Act of May 2, 1890.)

I, *Mary Shea*, who on *Oct 11, 1890*
per cash entry No. *530*, commuted, under section 21 of the act of May 2, 1890
(Statutes, first session, fifty-first Congress, page 81), my homestead entry No. *2759*
made upon the *North East Quarter*
section *24*, township *17 N*, range *1 W. S. M.*, do
solemnly swear that no part of said lands was, at date of purchase, occupied, required, or
intended for townsite purposes, and that said entry, in whole or in part, was not made for
the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation, nor in collusion with any person,
corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof,
for townsite or other purposes; that I had not then directly or indirectly made, nor was it
my intention to make any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person
or persons, corporation or syndicate whatsoever, except as provided in section 2288, of the
Revised Statutes, by which the title which I might acquire from the Government of the
United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except myself.

Mary Shea,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *27* day of *May*, 189*1*

W. Luther West

My commission expires March 10, 1895

Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT to the FIRST 160 ACRES IN LANGSTON

On October 11, 1890, Mary Shea sold her land for \$800 to Charles H. Robbins, a white man. About two months later, Robbins bought Swan's land on February 6, 1891, which was the same day Swan received it from the govern-¹⁷ment, for fourteen hundred dollars. On April 28, 1891, not long after the entries had been commuted to cash, a circular letter was issued "in regard to reporting on final entries suspended." The latter was probably issued by the General Land Office in Washington, D. C.

Based on Section 21 of the Act of May 2, 1890, a form of affidavit was prepared. George Chandler, Acting Secretary of the Interior, approved the form on May 11, 1891.

Eight days later, in a letter to the Register and Receiver of the Guthrie Land Office, Acting Commissioner William M. Stone listed about 110 cash entries, including those of Mary Shea and Austin Swan. The letter ordered that each of the numerous parties be directed to "furnish an affidavit that no part of the land embraced in the entry was at the time of commutation, occupied, required or intended for townsite purposes, and that the commutation was not made for the benefit of any other person, persons or corporations, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give¹⁸ them the benefit of the land entered for townsite purposes." Furthermore, Stone said that sixty days from due notice were allowed the party to furnish this affidavit, or to appeal from this decision he had made, or to apply to perfect the entry in accordance with the Act of May 2, 1890. Also Stone stated that if proper steps should not be taken in any case within the time allowed, the receiver should make a due report to his office, and the cash

17. Warranty Deed Record Book, No. I, p. 403. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

18. Stone's letter is in National Archives, General Land Office, Oregon and Washington, "C" Letter Book, vol. 76, pp. 40-56.

certificate would be canceled.

Following the instructions of this letter, Mary Shea appeared before M. Luther West, notary public, on May 27, 1891, and signed a printed form of affidavit. On June 26, she signed another identical form before John I. Dille, Register of the Guthrie Land Office. The affidavits are in the National Archives, General Land Office, Cash Entry 530. Swan signed his affidavit on July 27, 1891, which is with his homestead papers in Cash Entry 593, and he received his patent on February 18, 1892.

In regard to the patents for the land of the town, Acting Commissioner Edward A. Bowers of the General Land Office wrote a letter to the Register and Receiver in Guthrie, on May 24, 1894, stating that:

As the entrymen had a right to sell the land embraced in their respective entries after the issuance of final certificates and there is nothing in the record to show that any part of the land embraced in Langston City was used for townsite purposes prior to final entry of said land the...suspended entries...are hereby relieved from suspension and they have this day been approved for patenting.¹⁹

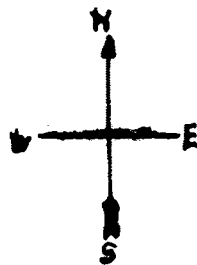
Some Congressional interest must have been brought to bear in the matter, because Bowers informed Delegate Dennis T. Flynn on the same date that the entries had been relieved from suspension and approved for patenting.²⁰ It was not until August 31, 1894, that Mary Shea received her patent for the lands she had commuted. The necessity for the patents was that, in law, a final certificate merely conveys title to land, whereas the patent is evidence that title has been conveyed.

Though Mary Shea and Austin Swan were confronted with the preceding

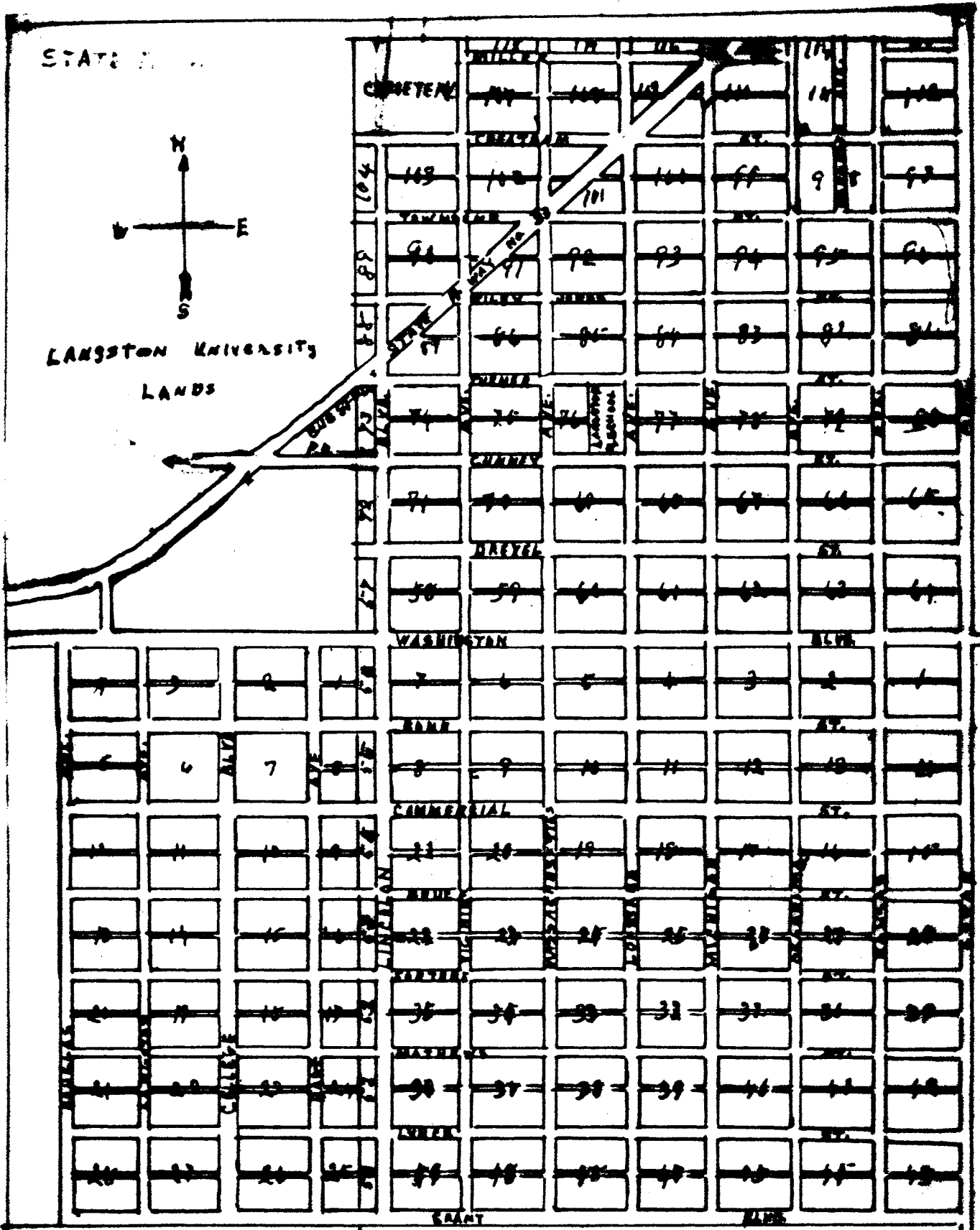
19. Bowers' letter is in National Archives, General Land Office, Townsite Letter Book, vol. 14, pp. 351-352.

20. Bowers to Flynn, May 24, 1894, ibid., p. 357.

STATE



LANGSTON UNIVERSITY
LANDS



→
SITE OF CATHOLIC CHURCH
NOW REMOVED.

PLAT OF THE TOWN OF LANGSTON, 1952

difficulties in relation to their patents, Charles H. Robbins, who bought their lands, had it surveyed and the town plat was filed with County Clerk H. H. Beckfingler on August 5, 1891. On the plat, Mr. F. S. Pullian, the surveyor, wrote;

...I have surveyed and platted the South East Quarter of Section Thirteen(13) Township Seventeen(17) North of Range One(1) West of the Indian Meridian and the North East Quarter of Section Twenty-four(24) Township Seventeen(17), North of Range One(1) West of the Indian Meridian as shown by this plat. Base line required by law was established by setting one stone at the section corner between the town sections and a second stone at a point 17.5 feet north and 125.5 feet east of the quarter section corner between the two quarters. Each whole block is 300 feet square, divided into 24 lots, each 25x140 feet in size, numbered as shown on this plat. An alley 20 feet wide runs through the center of each whole block east and west. Fractional and odd sized lots and blocks according to measurements noted hereon.²¹

Mr. Robbins concluded;

This plat is made and the streets and alleys as shown hereon dedicated to the Public in accordance with my express wish and desire.²²

From the above paragraphs, the assumption is reached that E. P. McCabe and James B. Robinson, a colored man who was considered by some as a co-founder of the town, were land speculators. Furthermore, the deed records do not show their names involved in any of the transactions. They sold²³ lots on the townsite while making their homes in Guthrie, and, finally, Robbins signed the deed record with the word "Public," though McCabe and²⁴ Robinson sold the land and promoted the town.

21. Plat Book, No. I, p. 7. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma. There are two plats of Langston on the same page. One was filed on August 5, 1891, and the other on July 2, 1892.

22. Ibid.

23. Joseph E. and Frances E. Roberts, Ollie L. Black, and Louis Watley, interview, August 13 and 14, 1951.

24. Plat Book, No. I, p. 10. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

While two white families, the Vanderpools, who operated a grocery store, and the Gepharts, who owned a drug store, lived in Langston until about 1895 or 1896,²⁵ the town was advertised "as the only distinctively Negro city in America." The extent to which the advertisement traveled is shown by one settler:

It was this way. The new town of Langston had been promoted and hundreds of negroes from the south had been persuaded to come to the new town, which was to be the negroes' own city. Salesmen had gone through the South selling passage this far but when the emigrants reached Guthrie most of them were out of money and had no way to get their families or household goods the remaining distance to Langston, which was about thirteen miles.²⁶

The town was named in honor of John M. Langston, a Negro educator from Virginia, who served as a member of Congress from 1890-1891.²⁷

The "first" house in Langston was built on the last of February in 1891.²⁸ By April of the same year, the succeeding persons and things were to be found in the town: nine business houses, one drug store, four grocery stores, one restaurant, one boarding house, one blacksmith shop, a "fine day School," an instrumental music teacher, a large Union Sabbath school, one public well, two doctors, one lawyer, several preachers, teachers, mechanics, carpenters,

25. Ollie L. Black and George Young, interview, August 8, 1951.

26. Interview by Ruth E. Moon with Fanny Frances Allen on October 12, 1937. Indian-Pioneer History, vol. 12, pp. 251-252.

27. See Appendix A for a biographical sketch of Langston's life. Other sources of his life may be found in The Dictionary of American Biography, vol. X, pp. 597-598, and From the Virginia Plantation to the National Capitol; or The First and Only Negro Representative in Congress from the Old Dominion by John M. Langston. The latter title is of one book.

28. College Heights Addition, Langston City, Oklahoma Territory, April 21, A. D. 1891, p. 2. A copy of this booklet is in Appendix B. However, Mary Shea built her house on land homesteaded in June, 1889, and established residence at once. The structure was a log house 16x18, board roof, containing one room, and valued between \$150 and \$200. Her homestead papers are in National Archives, Washington, D. C., under Guthrie, Cash Entry 530.

and quite a number of farmers.

The Post Office building, established in 1891, was located on Washington Boulevard, and for forty-seven years the office was moved up and down the same street. In 1938 the Post Office was placed at its present site on Cunev Street and Lincoln Boulevard. A white man named G. H. Gephart was the first Postmaster to serve the town. The following persons who served in the same capacity were colored: S. G. Garrett, 1892; John P. Cates, 1895 and 1897; Jerry I. Hazelwood, 1899; W. W. Jordan, J. W. Roberts, E. L. Ayres, Mrs. W. A. Ayres, Frank Cassuus, 1936-1938; and Mrs. Priscilla P. Edgar, since that²⁹ time. From 1893 to 1899 the Postmaster's salary was between \$254.52 and \$335.80 per year.

The plat of the land containing the first addition of Langston was owned by Charles H. Robbins. It was filed in the County Clerk's Office at Guthrie on December 14, 1891. This addition, which is situated on land that Austin Swan homesteaded, comprised:

All that part of the South East Quarter of Section 13, Township 17, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian, lying North of Drexel Boulevard and West of Michigan Avenue, as they are shown by the original plat of the City of Langston, except a certain tract in the north west corner of this section....³⁰

The survey made of the addition was:

From the same base line as that used on the original townsite. The streets and alleys being continuations of those on the original townsite, are made to conform thereto in width and direction. The size of the blocks and subdivisions thereof, conforming in every respect to those of the original town and...thereby dedicate to the public for their use and credit....³¹

29. Official Register, vol. II, 1893, p. 777; 1895, p. 291; 1897, p. 277; 1899, p. 292. Joseph E. and Frances E. Roberts, and Priscilla P. Edgar, interview, August 14, 1951.

30. Plat Book, No. I, p. 10. Office of County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

31. Ibid.

Robbins filed the above platted property with notary public W. A. Thomas.

The original owner of the land on which College Heights is situated was a white homesteader named Jehn W. Riggs, who was born in Iowa. He made homestead entry for the Northwest Quarter, Section Twenty-four, Township Seventeen, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian, on July 22, 1889, at the age of forty-five. When Riggs made homestead proof on March 11, 1891, he described his property as a double log house, 14 x 28 feet, dirt roof, two doors, four windows, good floor, comfortable to live in at all seasons of the year. He had a well, stable 14 x 20 feet, 21 acres of broken land, 125 fruit trees, hen house, corral, cave, and about two miles of fence posts, part one wire and part two wires high. He valued his improvements at \$400. His family consisted of his wife and six children.³²

It was not until August 21, 1894, that Riggs received his patent for the land he had commuted, because he had been confronted with difficulties concerning his land at the same time as Mary Shea and Austin Swan. Nevertheless, on March 11, 1891, the day on which the homestead proof was made, he sold the east half of the northwest quarter of his land to James L.

³³ Stevens for \$800. Three months preceding the sale of the land, John M. Langston wrote under the date of December 7, 1890, that he expected to be able to raise at least \$25,000 in Washington, D. C., with which to build a college in the town for the exclusive use of the colored children of Oklahoma.³⁴ The outcome was the donation, in the latter part of April, 1891,

32. Riggs's homestead papers are in National Archives, Washington, D. C., under Guthrie, Cash Entry 614.

33. Warrant Deed Record "A", Logan County, p. 2. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

34. College Heights Addition, loc. cit., pp. 7-8.

of a block of land in College Heights Addition, called "College Block."³⁵ It was 300 x 300 feet and bound by College Boulevard, Cuney Avenue, Bruce and Fortune Streets.³⁶ Long before Langston University was founded, the Heights was sold in lots, and the block which consisted of two acres of land for a university turned out to be inadequate.³⁷

From 1900 to 1904 a dispute which was taken to the District Court in Guthrie, occurred concerning the College Heights Addition at Langston. The case was known as the R. L. Lambert, et. al. vs. Town of Langston.³⁸ The lawyer for the plaintiffs, who were Lambert and his wife, L. T. Lambert, was George W. Buckley. Those for the defendants were Brown, Stewart, George S. Green, and George M. Green. The defendants in the case were J. W. Weir, Dodson, N. Dorsey, Ida Dorsey, R. E. Stewart, A. J. Alsten, P. A. Hamby, John Grubbe, J. B. Burnett, I. E. Page, Ben Watley, W. A. Jackson, D. Cunningham, and the town of Langston, Oklahoma Territory.

The Lamberts published a notice in the Leader, the Guthrie newspaper, on October 3, 1900, which stated in part:

To whom it may concern: - Notice is hereby given that R. L. Lambert and L. T. Lambert, his wife, of the town of Langston in Logan County, Oklahoma Territory, will at the November term of the district court of Logan County, Oklahoma Territory to be holden at Guthrie in said county and territory on the 12th day of November

35. The map on page 8 shows that it is Block 15 in College Heights and bound by College Boulevard, Fortune, Bage and Bruce Streets.

36. Plat Book, No. I, op. cit.

37. Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Langston, vol. I, pp. 279-280. Joseph E. Roberts, interview, August 8, 1951.

38. All information pertaining to the College Heights Addition case is filed under the Title "In Re Application to Vacate Trustee of Langston," Territorial Case 3157, Office of Court Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma. Another source, though somewhat general, is the Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Langston, vol. I, pp. 221, 261-263, and 279-282. The latter was of little aid here.

A. D. 1900, make an application to said court to have vacated as a townsite all that portion of the town of Langston, of Langston City, described as follows: The east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-four in Township Seventeen, Range One, west of Indian Meridian, Logan County, Oklahoma Territory, said land being laid off as a townsite and known as College Heights Addition to the town of Langston; said R. L. Lambert and L. T. Lambert being the owners thereof and being desirous of having said townsite restored to the agricultural or farming lands of the county and territory aforesaid.

In the petition to vacate the addition with the exception of blocks numbered one, eight, nine, sixteen, and seventeen, including lots numbered one, two, and three in Block Two, the Lamberts gave the following principal reasons which were written by Attorney Buckley:

College Heights Addition was layed off and platted into streets, lots, blocks, and alleys by certain persons with the view of selling the lots, blocks, streets, and alleys contained in said addition to uninformed persons and non-residents for the purposes of gain and speculation, and not because said lands were needed as or for townsite purposes by the citizens and residents of the town of Langston....

...That the town of Langston as incorporated excepting this unused addition thereto embraces 320 acres of land; that the population of said town is about 250 people and this townsite is not used or occupied by them.

That there is no prospect of the town of Langston ever in the future exceeding its present population or demanding or requiring any more lands for townsite purposes than is now included in the original plat of the town of Langston excepting, therefrom "College Heights Addition."

That since the addition of College Heights was platted and annexed to the town of Langston, the Eastern Oklahoma Rail Road has been built and constructed from the city of Guthrie northeast passing about two miles or one and one-half north of the town of Langston at which point a town has been started and incorporated named and known as Coyle, Oklahoma, at which said town rail road has put in a station and depot, that a number of the people and citizens of Langston have moved to said town on account of the rail road facilities offered by said place. That since the creation of the town of Coyle, the town of Langston has decreased rather than increased and will so continue.

That the lands included in College Heights Addition are valueless for any purpose except that of farming.

That your applicants herein are the owners of all said land included in said College Heights Addition to the town of Langston as herein...to be vacated as a townsite with the exception of a few lots located in or near the center of said land.

Your applicants further state that the authorized officials of the city of Langston and county of Logan, Oklahoma Territory, have at all times heretofore and now continue to assess and collect taxes for the various purposes...by law upon the property herein described as city property; that said taxes are unreasonable and exorbitant....

That the city authorities of the city of Langston refuse to permit your applicants to fence said lands now standing idle as soiled lands as foresaid and refuse to permit your applicants to cultivate or use soil lands for farming purposes, the only purposes for which soil land possess any value.

That the city officials of the City of Langston, Oklahoma Territory, and the Treasurer and tax collector of Logan County, Oklahoma Territory, be enjoined from collecting and assessing taxes on said lands as city property and for all other just and proper relief.

A formal answer to the preceding petition was not made by the defendants of Langston until on December 11, 1902, when Theophile Meerschardt, Ben Watley, D. R. Cunningham, Robert Bell, Allen Caster, W. A. Jackson, Inman E. Page, A. J. Alston, Richard Warner, Simon Brown, A. Derrick, Ida Dorsey, Rhemus Dorsey, R. A. Judson, J. L. Johns, Mrs. K. Harris, P. A. Hamby, and J. W. McElroy stated that each one owned real estate in the addition. Furthermore, each person was a bona-fide owner of his land which was purchased for the object and purpose of improving them at some time. Finally, in answering Lambert's petition, the defendants said:

First: That they deny that that portion of College Heights referred to, was laid out for speculative purposes.

Second: That the parties herein named purchased said lots for a bona fide price and improvements have been placed upon a number of said lots.

Third: That the Town of Langston now has a population of about 400 people.

Fourth: That the Educational Institution, known as "The Langston Agricultural and Normal University," has been established and is located just across the street from this Addition, and that said Addition is desirable for residence for people wishing to locate at Langston for the purpose of educating their children, and is in every way suitable and desirable for said purposes.

Fifth: That the object and purpose of said petitioners in having said land vacated, is, to replat said land and place it upon the market as a townsite.

Sixth: That this land is not suitable or desirable for Agricultural purposes, but is in every way adapted to an addition for people desiring to locate near the institution of learning herein referred to.

Seventh: That the vacation of said College Heights Addition would work great and irreparable injury to these defendants, for the reason that it would cut off their egress to and from said lots. That it would not be possible in the vacation of said townsite, to give to the lot owners interested therein, in exchange, other lots equally as desirable.

The decision rendered by the District Court³⁹ obviously did not satisfy the plaintiffs or the defendants, because an appeal was made to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma in Guthrie on March 25, 1904. It was entered in docket numbered 1486. The result was a dismissal on June 9, 1904, which was issued by Benjamin F. Heglar, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. During 1905 the Lamberts had mortgage troubles and a writ of execution was issued out of the District Court, bearing the date July 13, 1905, against them. Some of the plaintiffs who helped issue the writ had been involved in the College Heights Addition

39. The District Court Decision was not found after a careful search.

court case. The sheriff was ordered to command the goods and chattels of the Lamberts, who were the judgment debtor. The plaintiffs won a judgment which was paid in the District Court in Guthrie on September 2, 1905, by the Lamberts. This was the end of the controversy relating to the College Heights Addition in so far as the records show.

The Langston Herald was the first newspaper published at Langston.⁴⁰ It was established in 1891 and was issued as an organ of the Negro race by the Herald Publishing Company. Politically, the paper, which had four pages, 18 x 24 inches, was Republican. The editor was W. L. Eagleson, who published the paper every Saturday at a yearly subscription price of \$1.50. The next newspaper to be published was the Western Age, which was edited and distributed every Friday by S. Douglas Russell.⁴¹ The paper's first publication began in 1904. It had eight pages, 13 x 20 inches, and was subscribed at \$1.00 a year. Information regarding the discontinuance of both papers is incomplete, though the Union List of Newspapers, edited by Winfred Gregory has a record of the Western Age from 1905-1909, while the record of the Herald dates from May 2, 1891 to 1902.⁴² Russell also published a small educational magazine called the Review, which was issued monthly.⁴³

40. Carolyn Thomas Foreman, Oklahoma Imprints, 1835-1907: A History of Printing in Oklahoma Before Statehood. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1936), p. 347. Copies of the newspapers are in the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which contains the June 9, 1905, to May 28, 1909, issues of the Western Age, and the November 17, 1892, to December 28, 1895, issues of the Langston Herald.

41. Ibid., Langston has had only two newspapers since its origin.

42. The Union List of Newspapers, p. 568.

43. George Young, Langston, Oklahoma, has a copy and no other can be found. His is The Review, III, (December, 1902).

Around 1891 the population of Langston was between 200 and 400 people.⁴⁴ According to the census, the town reached its lowest levels in 1900 and 1907 with a total of 251 and 274 respectively.⁴⁵ Between 1910 and 1950, Langston's population increased from 339 to 685. At present Langston contains three grocery stores, a cleaners, a hardware store, a clothing store, a bus station, two beer parlors, about four cafeterias, and a post office. Its water supply is located in Coyle; gas comes from Cushing; and electric power is furnished by the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company. The streets are unpaved.

44. O. L. Black, interview, August 8, 1951, and Burt Travis, interview, August 9, 1951. The U. S. Census of 1890, of which there is a microfilm at Oklahoma A. & M. College Library, was of little aid, because the townships and ranges were continuous when the census was taken in the Langston area.

45. U. S. Census, 1910, vol. III, Population, p. 448.

CHAPTER II

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

No provision whatever was made for the government of Oklahoma Territory under the law which opened the land for settlement.¹ The only jurisdiction of any sort over the territory was that exerted by the courts of Texas, Kansas and Arkansas, involving criminal cases, and of the newly established United States court of Indian Territory, which handled other offenses and civil cases where the amount involved was one hundred dollars or more.² When Oklahoma Territory was established, the Organic Act of May 2, 1890, provided the laws governing the territory. Section 7 of the Organic Act stated in part:

That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all such officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly....³

On September 22, 1891, the citizens of Langston voted for the incorporation of the town. Almost a month later, October 7, their votes were

1. Statues, XXV, pp. 1004-1006.

2. Solon J. Buck, "The Settlement of Oklahoma," Wisconsin Academy of Science, Transaction-vol. 15, Pt. 2, p. 29.

3. Okla. Stat., 1890, p. 41.

approved by the County Commissioners in Guthrie, who had acted as inspectors of the election. The number of votes cast for incorporation was 29, while none voted against incorporation of the town. Thus the record of incorporation concludes:

We therefore now in accordance with law declare said Town or territory above named to be an incorporated Town to have continuance hereafter by the name and style of Langston City.⁴

About fifteen days following the formal approval of the incorporation of Langston, the first election of the Board of Trustees occurred. The officers elected on October 22, 1891, which was exactly one year after the town was founded, were James B. Robinson, trustee of the 1st Ward and President of the Board of Trustees; A. R. Roberts, trustee of 2nd Ward; John Allen, trustee of 3rd Ward; John D. Williams, marshall; Robert S. Cox, assessor; F. C. Pollard, treasurer; Balding H. Hook, clerk; and William L. Eagleson, justice of peace.⁶ The first city council meeting in Langston was held on December 26, 1891, wherein the appointment of the city attorney was moved and seconded. D. J. Wallace was appointed to said position. He was to take charge of the legal affairs of the town.

In regard to the annual elections held at Langston from 1892 to about 1912, the procedure was that the Board of Trustees notified the citizens of Langston by posted notices in the middle of April that there would be a convention. It was to be held at the schoolhouse for the purpose of nominating city

4. The Record of Incorporation is in Appendix B.

5. The terms Board of Trustees, the Town Council and City Council were used by the citizens of Langston.

6. See Appendix C for record of first officers and Appendix D for names of City Council officers from 1892-1950.

officers to be elected the first Monday in May. The positions opened for election were: three members for the trustee board--one from each ward--city clerk, assessor, treasurer, marshall, justice of the peace, and police judge.⁷ The judges and clerks for each ward were appointed by the Board of Trustees in April. At the convention which was held in the same month, candidates were nominated by the citizens, and the ballots were taken and counted to decide who were the rightfully elected officers. On the first Monday in May, the election took place and a few days later the new officers were qualified for their positions by the outgoing mayor. After 1911 the elections were held every two years as provided by the Oklahoma Legislative Act, approved on May 29, 1908.⁸ This new form of election was not inaugurated at Langston until on March 19, 1912. The newly-elected officers assumed their positions on May 7, 1912.

The town has no City Charter, hence dependence with relation to laws will be upon the ordinances of Langston. The first ordinance of the town was put in force on November 23, 1891. It dealt with the establishment of a "criminal code to define certain offenses and fix penalties therefor."⁹ Section one of this ordinance says:

Whoever shall in the Town of Langston be found in a state of intoxication in any public place or in any private house to the annoyance of any person, or shall be

7. Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Langston, vol. I, p. 9. The two volumes containing the minutes are in good physical condition, though the writing in certain portions is difficult to read.

8. Oklahoma Session Laws, 1907-1908. p. 358.

9. Ordinance Book of the Board of Trustees of Langston, vol. I, p. 1. This ordinance has fourteen sections. The town apparently has no City Charter, for the County Clerk in Guthrie, Oklahoma, Secretary of State Connor, and a lawyer in Oklahoma City said that it could not be found.

drinking, carousing, swearing or creating any disturbance whatever in any place or part of the town shall be fined in a sum not less than two nor more than ten dollars.¹⁰

Ordinance Two established the rules of practice and order of business to govern the Board of Trustees. It also fixed the time of the regular meetings of the board.¹¹ Ordinance Three specified certain powers, duties and compensations of the town officers.¹² As for some of its powers, the City Council had charge of the health conditions, granting of building permits, care of the streets, the water supply, the city cemetery, maintaining law and order, and collecting the taxes. Ordinance 21 under the Criminal Codes granted to the Public Service Company of Oklahoma and its successors the right to furnish electrical service to the town.¹³ The next ordinance, number 22, approved on December 11, 1933, related to the use and regulation of property within the town for drilling, mining or putting down oil and gas wells. From November 23, 1891, to May 1, 1899, about 28 ordinances were passed by the City Council and thirty-two were passed from July 2, 1900, to December, 1950. During the seven years from 1926 to 1933 no ordinances were passed.

The salaries of the city officers have declined since 1891, when Ordinance Three was passed to compensate them for their services. The town clerk received twenty dollars, the marshall one-fifth of all money collected by him,

10. Ibid.

11. See Appendix E, where Sections 1, 2, 3, and 7 are listed.

12. Ibid., Sections 1, 2, and 7 are cited.

13. Ibid.

and the town trustees one dollar. Such compensations continued until Ordinance Eighteen was passed on November 8, 1893, which amended the salaries paid to the Board of Trustees to such compensations as shall be reasonable, just, and equitable to all.¹⁴ Nevertheless, the ordinance was repealed when Ordinance Twenty-four set forth the following provisions after March 16, 1896:

Sec. 2. The president of the Board of Trustees shall receive for his services the sum of fifty (\$.50) cents per month. Each member of the Board of Trustees shall receive a salary of fifty (\$.50) cents per month.

Sec. 4. The city clerk shall receive a salary of two (\$2.00) dollars per month.

Sec. 5. The treasurer shall receive a salary of one (\$1.00) dollar per month.

Sec. 6. The town marshall receive as pay for his services rendered one-fourth of the money collected from occupation taxes and all monies collected within the town of Langston City.

Sec. 7. The salaries of the town officers provided for in this ordinance shall be payable on the 18th day of each month....¹⁵

Since the passage of the preceding ordinance, the salaries of the town officers have been amended from time to time. On April 21, 1902, for example, a "motion prevailed that the ordinance fixing the salaries of \$.50 per month for the trustees be so amended as to make it \$1.00 per month."¹⁶ Twelve years later the salaries had been amended again to fifty cents per month.¹⁷ The city attorney's salary has varied from ten to thirty-five dollars for his services since the founding of the City Council.

14. Ordinance Book of the Board of Trustees of Langston, vol. 1, pp. 29-31.

15. Ibid., 39-40.

16. Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Langston, vol. I, p. 247.

17. Ibid., p. 458.

The salaries for the city officers are derived from the current expense fund collected from occupation taxes, dog taxes, fines, and all taxes except from general funds coming from the co-treasurer.

From 1891 to about 1898, the occupation taxes, which were paid by all dealers, groceries, feed stores, livery barns, and other business houses, was fifty cents, while the dog tax was one dollar. After February 3, 1908, the occupation taxes were increased to one dollar for each business establishment. According to Ordinance Six, Section One, all occupation taxes are due and payable on the first Monday of each succeeding month.

CHAPTER III

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Two years following the opening of Oklahoma Territory for settlement, the Langston public school system was established. On December 5, 1890,¹ an act establishing a system of public schools in the Territory and providing for the maintenance thereof was passed by the First Legislative Assembly. Section 6354 specified that:

Every town or city school board shall establish a graded school or schools of sufficient number to meet the demands of the pupils resident within the control of said board.²

Section 6356 provided:

All public schools established by the township or city boards shall be under the supervision of the county superintendent of schools, except the public schools of cities whose population exceeds two thousand five hundred....³

Under these provisions, the town in 1891 constructed a frame building containing two large rooms, separated by sliding doors, and a playroom at a cost of about \$300.⁴ The school was an elementary one. During the year, 1893, the Catholic School bought the playroom from the board of directors. This school was established almost a mile slightly southwest of the town's monument which is located on Washington Boulevard. Langston's original

1. In Edward Everett Dale and Morris L. Wardell's History of Oklahoma, 1948 edition, an error was made on page 469, for they stated "The act of December 25, 1890...."

2. Okla. Stat., 1890, p. 1118.

3. Ibid.

4. Joseph E. Roberts, interview, August 8, 1951.

school building remained intact until a new rock-veneered structure replaced it in 1923. When founded the school property was limited to a quarter of a block on the corner of Louisiana and Cuney Streets.

Though the town had a school board when the system was begun, an act was passed by the legislature on March 14, 1893, which inaugurated the independent school district system in the Territory. Under it the voters in each district elected the school board of three members -- a director, a clerk, and a treasurer. The act further elaborated that "at each annual meeting there shall be elected one member of said board in place of the outgoing member, who shall hold his office for three years...."⁵ The board employed the teacher, purchased equipment and supplies for the school.

Under guidance of the act, Langston's board of directors was composed of the trustees elected from the three wards each year. Some of its first members, Reverend A. K. Young, E. Robinson, and J. Walker, served from ten to twenty years. In 1949 the Oklahoma School Code, passed by the 22nd legislature, provided that the board be increased to five members with a new member elected every year in the place of the outgoing one. Hence, in 1950 the Langston board consisted of James E. Taylor, chairman; Eugene J. Brown, secretary; R. W. Wilks, C. S. Trice, and Mrs. Eva Andrews.

The first teachers to serve in the public school, during the first period 1891-1893, were Mrs. Hollingsworth, who was the first woman teacher in the school system, and D. J. Wallace, the first man teacher.⁶ After 1893 all the teachers were women until 1946. During the fifteen years, 1893-1908, Mrs. Ayres, Mrs. Lizzie Slaughter, Miss Corine Cabert, Miss Ora Walker, and Miss

5. Okla. Stat., 1893, p. 1087.

6. Joseph E. and Frances E. Roberts, interview, August 9, 1951, Louis Watley, interview, August 14, 1951.

Penetta Wheeler, taught in the public school. Mrs. Frances E. Roberts served from 1908 to 1911. It was in the latter year that woman teachers were employed in the school system at the same time. With Mrs. Roberts until she resigned in 1913 was Mrs. Maud Dinges. Misses Bessie Cornell and Annie Bunn taught the next school session.

The salaries of the teachers ranged from thirty-five to forty-five dollars per month before 1897, and the average school year was about six months. After statehood the salary was raised to about fifty dollars per month and the term of nine months inaugurated.

The enrollment in 1892 was "nearly two hundred colored children."⁸ However, by 1908, the average enrollment had declined to about seventy or seventy-five pupils, and their ages were from five to twenty-one. The enrollment declined because some of the citizens moved to other towns in Oklahoma and Kansas. In 1938 the enrollment was 79, by 1944, 109, and in 1946, 103.⁹

After completing the elementary requirements, many pupils who sought to continue their education attended the Catholic School. This school was mixed and consisted of elementary and high school grades. The latter was the only one available for elementary graduates until Langston University opened in 1898. Three structures on the Catholic grounds were: the classroom building, a dormitory for the Catholic sisters who taught the pupils, and the priest's house, which was a half-block from the other buildings.¹⁰ The Catholic dormitory was built of the materials obtained from the Langston school board.

7. See Appendix G for the school's faculty, 1921-1950.

8. Langston City Herald, November 17, 1892, p. 3.

9. Records of the County Superintendent, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

10. Mrs. Ollie L. Black, interview, August 8, 1951.

The Catholic School was founded in 1893 by Reverend Bishop Meerchaert, with a generous gift from Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia, for educating colored children.¹¹ It opened in September, 1893, and the first teacher was Miss M. McCarthy, who remained for three years. In 1896, the following account was given to show the school's accomplishment:

The school at present is run by two very able and proficient sisters. One instructs the pupils in Mathematics and other high branches, while the other prepares carefully little children for reading, writing, geography, etc.... Every child without distinction of religion is welcome.... The Priest (Father Anciaux) who has charge of all religious instruction of the Catholic children has been in this country only four months.

He left the fine rich city of Namu in Belgium to come here to take charge of this school for colored children. While in Europe he was director and president of societies for workmen and examiner of organizations established by the government of Belgium. He has now left all of these to spend his life in America educating the colored youths without reward.¹²

Almost ten years after the university opened, the Catholic School closed and all the buildings were removed. Such a removal was necessitated because the best pupils were from Luther, Oklahoma, and surrounding communities, and as they completed their school work they discontinued their education.¹³ Thus the decline in enrollment involved greater expense in running the Catholic School.¹⁴

During the early years of the university, the elementary department was the largest department. However, the preparatory department, established in 1898, offered high school courses. The classical and scientific fields became

11. Langston City Herald, February 15, 1896, p. 4.

12. Ibid.

13. George Young, interview, February 12, 1952.

14. Father George Raphael Carpentier, interview, February 12, 1952.

a basic part of the curriculum by 1912. The former prepared the pupil for the normal course in the college department, while the latter prepared them for advanced courses in the mechanical or agricultural departments.

The principals of the university's preparatory school from 1916 to 1924 were: William J. Starks, Peter L. Meggs, Ida E. Wade, and T. W. Grissom. The faculty numbered eleven in 1929, sixteen in 1932, and six in 1944-1946. The enrollment was 198 in 1929, 94 in 1937, and 56 in 1945.

Between 1928-1930, the Langston Elementary School's Parent Teachers' Association was organized with the late Mrs. James E. Taylor elected president. During this period, electricity was installed in the school building and the first piano was purchased. In 1936 the W. P. A. erected another building consisting of four rooms for the school at a cost of \$16,000. Through a building levy and school district funds, the school board had four more rooms added to the original building.¹⁵ In 1940 the faculty was increased to three.

The high school was added to the Langston public school in 1946 when it was transferred from the university. There were about forty-five students involved in the transition and three new rooms costing about \$3,000 which were paid by the school district were added to the school building to accommodate them.¹⁶ The faculty was enlarged to seven teachers. The first teachers in the high school were: Augustus C. Arterberry, principal, Mrs. Elesta E. Jones and Mrs. Zella B. Patterson. In the elementary were: Mrs. Fannie Trotter, Miss Blanche Smith, Mrs. Luella H. Emory, and Mrs. Margaret Young. The first

15. James E. Taylor, interview, February 13, 1952.

16. Augustus C. Arterberry, interview, February 12, 1952.

Langston High School graduation class of 1947 contained seven students-- three girls and four boys. They were Lorenzo Jacobs, Kermit Clark, Eddie Faye Maxwell, Dorothy Sweat, Thelma Jean Boykins, Nathaniel Owens, and Jay Ross.¹⁷

Since 1948 the faculty has consisted of twelve teachers under the principalship of Richard D. Jones, with Augustus C. Arterberry as superintendent. The four principal buildings of the school are: Main, Agricultural, Home Economics, and Elementary. As for transportation, the school bus traveled an average of twenty-eight miles per day. The library has about 1,372 volumes including all essential newspapers and magazines. In 1949 sixteen students received their high school diplomas at the graduation exercises.

17. Richard D. Jones, interview, February 12, 1952, and Mrs. Elesta Jones, interview, February 13, 1952.

CHAPTER IV

GROWTH OF LANGSTON UNIVERSITY: 1897-1916

The so-called Second Morrill Act provided an additional endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provision of the act of Congress approved on July 2, 1862. Among the other provisions, possibly very significant with relation to the founding of the university, is the provision:

That no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race and color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth....¹

Though the Fifty-first Congress passed the preceding act on August 30, 1890, it was not until on March 12, 1897, that the Territorial Council and House passed an act to locate and establish an Agricultural and Normal University of the Territory of Oklahoma for the use and benefit of the colored people. A sum of \$5,000 was appropriated. Section One of this act states that the university:

...Is hereby located and established at or within a convenient distance from Langston, in Logan County, Oklahoma Territory, the exclusive purpose of which shall be the instruction of both male and female colored persons in the art of teaching and the various branches which pertain to a common school education; and in such higher education as may be deemed advisable by such Board, and in the fundamental

1. Statutes, XXVI, p. 418.

laws of the United States in the rights and duties of citizens and in the Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial Arts.²

Section Two through Five of the Act gives the functions of the Board as follows:³

Section 2. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University shall be under the direction of five suitable persons, to be known as a board of regents of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University of the Territory of Oklahoma, two of which shall be from the colored race, and the school aforesaid shall be governed and supported as hereafter provided.

Section 3. Said board shall consist of the Territory Superintendent of Public Instruction, Territorial Treasurer and three others to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the council of the Legislative Assembly. The tenure of office of said board shall be for the term of four years. The Territorial Treasurer of said board, and the members of said board shall elect from their members the president and the secretary. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep an exact and detailed account of the doings of said board; and he shall make such reports to the Legislative Assembly as are required by this act.

Section 4. Said board shall have power to appoint suitable persons as president and assistants to take charge of said university, and fix the salaries to each, and their several duties. They shall also have power to remove either the president or assistants, and appoint others in their stead. They shall prescribe the various books to be used in said University, and shall make and prescribe such laws as may be necessary for the good government and management of the same.

Section 5. The said board shall ordain such rules and regulations for the admission of pupils to said university as they deem necessary and proper. Every applicant for admission shall undergo an examination in such manner as may be prescribed by said board, and the board may in its discretion require an applicant for admission into said school, other than such as shall, prior to such admission, sign and file with said board a declaration of intention to follow the business of teaching school in the Territory,

2. State Doc., 1898, p. 37. See Appendix G for entire act.

3. Ibid., pp. 37-38.

to pay or to secure to be paid, such fees or tuition as the board shall deem reasonable: Provided, that this feature shall be applicable only to the normal branch of said university.

This act, formerly known as Council Bill No. 87 and House Bill 151, was introduced in the council on February 4, 1897, by J. W. Johnson, president of the Council, and at that time an eminent lawyer of Oklahoma City. Henry S. Johnston, who thirty years later became Governor of Oklahoma, took charge of the bill and safely piloted it through the legislative channels to its final adoption.⁴ The act was signed by J. W. Johnson, President of the Council, J. C. Tusley, Speaker of the House, and approved by William C. Renfrow, Governor of Oklahoma Territory.⁵ The thirteen members composing the Council when the act was passed were: J. W. Johnson, Henry S. Johnston, C. M. Brown, E. J. Clark, J. D. DeBois, A. W. Fisher, William Garrison, C. W. Gould, H. S. Hanner, E. B. Learned, D. P. Marum, D. S. Randolph, and J. W. Lynch.⁶

The university is located at the present site rather than in College Heights Addition, which is directly south of Washington Boulevard. The block in the addition was too small, for it contained only two acres of land.⁷ Therefore, the colored citizens throughout Logan County raised about \$500 by donating from one to twenty-five dollars a piece to buy forty acres of land slightly northwest of the town.

Clairville Breaux, a colored Frenchman from Louisiana, and his wife, Juleman Breaux, were the original owners of the first land bought for the

4. Colored Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, 1927-1928, p. 11.

5. Ibid. See House Journal, Oklahoma Territory, 1897, pp. 642, 654, 707, 1012, 819, 1008, 853, 992, 1013, 1079, and 1039. Also the Council Journal, Oklahoma Territory, 1897, pp. 643-644, 817, and 1051.

6. Ibid.

7. Joseph E. Roberts, interview, August 8, 1951.

establishment of the university. They owned the eighty acres of land located in the Northeast half of Southwest Quarter of Section Thirteen, Township Seventeen, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian.⁸ On November 22, 1897, Breaux received his land from the government. Prince Hamby, a member of the organization which collected the money for the forty acres of land, paid Breaux \$500 on September 30, 1897. This land is located in the North one-half of the Northeast one-half of the Southwest Quarter of Section Thirteen of Township Seventeen, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian.⁹ On October 5, Hamby donated the land to the Board of Regents of the university, composed of Franklin Thompson, E. O. Tyler, J. W. Hamilton, S. N. Hopkins, and L. H. Holt.¹⁰ The homesteader of the other eighty acres of land located in the West half of Southwest Quarter of Section Thirteen, Township Seventeen, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian, was John Slaten. He received his land from the government on January 28, 1896.¹¹ On February 23, 1898, Issac Campbell bought Slaten's land for \$1,200.¹² Campbell, on May 4, 1899, sold his land to the Board of Regents for \$1,600.¹³ Job B. Dotson was the first owner of the university land located in the Southeast Quarter of Section Fourteen in Township Seventeen, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian. Dotson received his land from the government on April 27, 1896.¹⁴ During the next six years, this land

8. See Numerical Index Book, Logan County. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

9. Warranty Deed Record Book, No. 14, p. 100. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

10. Ibid., p. 104.

11. Record of Final Receipts Book, Logan County, No. 1. p. 596.

12. Warranty Deed Record Book, op. cit., p. 417.

13. Ibid., No. 17, p. 15.

14. Patent Record Book, No. I, p. 567, Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

was owned by various persons. On March 4, 1902, William J. Founts became owner after buying the land from William W. McMillen.¹⁵ On November 27, 1909, the Board of Regents paid Founts and his wife \$7,000 for their land recorded as follows:

The Southeast Quarter Section Fourteen Township Seventeen North Range One West of the Indian Meridian (S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14-Twp. 17 N. R. 1 W. of I. M.)-except one acre of the N. E. part of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 14, 17-W. More particularly described as follows: Commencing at N. E. corner of said quarter Section, thence west on the middle line of Section 14, 200 feet. South 148 feet East 200 thence North 148 feet to point of beginning.¹⁶

The other land of the university is located in the Southwest Quarter of Section Fourteen, Township Seventeen, North of Range One, West of the Indian Meridian. Carter Brandon homesteaded this land, and he received his patent from the government on September 25, 1894.¹⁷ The number of acres bought by the university was not listed in the Numerical Index Book, which is located in the County Clerk's office in Guthrie.¹⁸ Nevertheless, eighty acres is owned by the university in the preceding quarter.

One of the most influential persons in the movement to bring the university to the town was Dr. A. J. Alston, who was a physician. Some of the others were D. J. Wallace, Prince A. Hamby who was a housekeeper for Dr. Alston, Louis Watley, Jessie Watley, Ellis Settler, J. W. Roberts, C. C. Cash, Mr. Madison, H. C. Clement, and Benjamin Watley.¹⁹

15. Warranty Deed Record Book, No. 24, p. 61. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

16. Ibid., No. 45, p. 60.

17. Patent Record Book, No. 3, p. 527. Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

18. The book contains a record of all original and subsequent owners of land in Logan County.

19. Sidney L. Hargrove, interview, August 1, 1951. Louis Watley, interview, August 8, 1951.

During the winter of 1897-1898, the Board of Regents adopted plans and specifications for a building to cost about \$5,000, which was to be a two-story stone structure with a basement and four rooms. The members of the board during that year were L. M. Holt, E. O. Tyler, S. N. Hopkins, Francis M. Thompson, and P. F. Tyler. On April 7, 1898, the corner--stone of this building was laid.²⁰

Dr. Inman E. Page a graduate of Brown University, who was then serving as President of Lincoln Institute (now Lincoln University), Jefferson City, Missouri, was selected on May 4, 1898, by the regents to head the university. His two assistants were Professor Moses J. Johnson of Kingfisher and Professor Wayne Manzilla of Perry. The president began his duties on July 1, 1898, so he could visit the Territory and advertise the school, while his assistants began in September.²¹ Dr. Page was president until 1914.

When the university opened on September 14, 1898, the main building was not completed. Hence the first sessions were held in the public school building and in the various churches of Langston, which the citizens permitted the faculty to use until the main building was ready for use. The first faculty was composed of four persons: Moses J. Johnson, professor of English Literature and Literature; Wayne Manzilla, professor of Mathematics; Zelia M. Page, who was the eldest daughter of the president, instructor in Music;²² and Maria Williams, matron. Meanwhile, Dr. Page taught Psychology and Moral Philosophy. His salary was \$1,500 per year, the two professors received \$80.00 per

20. Ann. Rpt., Sec. Int., 1898, p. 668.

21. First Biennial Reports to Governor Barnes by President of Board of Regents, 1896, p. 77.

22. For the next twenty years Miss Page, who later became a Mrs. Breaux, was the only musical instructor the university ever had. The Black Dispatch, July 5, 1918, p. 1.

month each, and Miss Page received \$40.00 per month.²³ The enrollment on the opening day was forty-one students and nine model-school or elementary school pupils.

About eight days after the opening of the institution, on September 22, the main building, equipped with \$1,000 worth of furniture, was dedicated, although the class sessions continued to be held in town until October. The dedicatory exercises were presented as follows from a report by President Page:

Governor C. M. Barnes and Professor S. N. Hopkins were invited to deliver addresses, but owing to other pressing engagements they could not attend. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. L. H. Holt, president of the board of regents, Rev. J. W. Dungee of Oklahoma City, Mrs. S. Douglas Russell of Kingfisher, editor of Russell's Review, and Professor Inman E. Page, president of the university. Music for the occasion was furnished by the students and Miss Zelia N. Page, assistant in the department of music.

On the evening of the same day a conference, which had been called by President Page, assembled in the auditorium. Many interesting and instructive papers, showing the progress of the negro race in Oklahoma, were read and discussed by many of the most prominent men and women in Oklahoma.²⁴

At the close of the school year, 1898-99, the enrollment was 181 students, divided as follows:²⁵

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Normal Department ----- | 15 |
| Elementary Department: | |
| Day Students ----- | 139 |
| Night Students ----- | 27 |
| Total ----- | 181 |

23. Fifth Biennial Report of the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction in Oklahoma, 1900, p. 86.

24. Fourth Biennial Report of the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction in Oklahoma, 1898, p. 118.

25. Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, 1898-1899 and 1899-1900, p. 12.

The enrollment for the next year, 1899-1900, shows the addition of the Preparatory Department:²⁶

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Normal Department ----- | 27 |
| Preparatory Department ----- | 2 |
| Select Course ----- | 2 |
| Elementary Department ----- | 156 |
| Total ----- | <u>187</u> |

The average age of the students was 18. About 75 per cent were from the farms of Oklahoma, and 50 per cent worked their way through school during the year.²⁷ At the end of the third year, the enrollment was 192; at the close of the fourth, 211; and at the end of the fifth year, 1901-02, 237. In May, 1901, the first class, consisting of two students, who had taken the normal course, graduated from the university.²⁸ There is no record of their names.

As for the courses offered when the university opened in the fall of 1898, President Page explained the first curriculum in the succeeding words;

The course of study will include all the regular college branches of science, mathematics, and Languages, as well as music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, etc., and later it is hoped to add practical and normal training in various lines of work.²⁹

In regard to the general information of the university during the first two years of its existence, the students were under the following regulations.³⁰

ADMISSION: Candidates for admission are received at or above the age of fourteen years, provided they can give satisfactory evidence that they have good moral character. While students are admitted at any time during the year, they should, if possible, make arrangements to enter at the opening of the year, as every day lost makes it that much more difficult for them to do the work of the year successfully.

26. Ibid., p. 18.

27. Ann. Rpt., Sec. Int., 1899, p. 659.

28. Ibid., 1901, p. 353.

29. Ibid., 1898, p. 668.

30. Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, op. cit., pp. 31-35.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF STUDENTS. 1. Students shall be present at all exercises, unless excused by the President. 2. No student will be permitted to attend any exercise, who has standing against him a mark for absence or tardiness, unless he presents permission in writing from the President. 3. All students who leave the University without permission from the President will be under suspension for an indefinite period. 4. All disorderly, vicious, immoral, or criminal practices are forbidden. 5. The use or possession of gambling devices, deadly weapons, tobacco or intoxicating liquors; visiting saloons or other improper resorts, and association with disreputable persons are prohibited.³¹ 6. The use of profane or indecent language is strictly forbidden. 7. No visiting without the knowledge and consent of the President will be allowed. 8. Students defacing or otherwise injuring the property of the University will be required to make good the damage done, and may, in certain cases, be punished therefor by suspension from the privileges of the institution. 9. At least once on the Sabbath day all students are expected to attend religious services.

EXPENSES: No tuition is charged in any of the departments. Board, a furnished room, fuel and light are furnished for \$6.00 a calendar month. Each student is expected to bring his bed-clothing. Arrangements are made for students to do their own washing, or they can have it done for \$1.00 a month.

TEXT-BOOKS: All students are expected to furnish their own text-books. Candidates for admission should bring their old text-books, but should not buy new ones until they pass their entrance examinations and are properly classified. The text-books needed in the different departments can be purchased here.

LIBRARY: With the exception of a few volumes which were presented to the University by the Luther Fair Association, there has been no library for the use of the students during the past two years. But hereafter, commencing in the fall of 1900, the Institution will have a fine library consisting of both reference works for the use of teachers and students, and of many of the best works in the various departments of literature.

31. Compare these rules with twenty-one rules formulated in 1892 at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. The first of these rules stated that: "Each student--when he enters College shall deliver to the President--all arms and deadly weapons of any description which may be in his possession and shall subscribe, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the following Matricultural pledge...." Minutes of the First Faculty, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1892-1899, vol. I, p. 101.

APPARATUS AND MACHINERY: Thus far science has been taught here with a very limited supply of apparatus, and the agricultural and mechanical departments have had no machinery and only a few tools. But this condition will soon be changed. As the first two years in the history of the University have witnessed the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings, as the third year will witness its equipment with sufficient apparatus and machinery to make it possible for all the departments not only to be in operation, but to be conducted in a manner that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

MUSIC: Training in vocal and instrumental music is given to students in all departments. Vocal music is required, but instrumental music is optional.

NEW COURSES: Hereafter the young women will be given instruction in sewing, cooking, and other domestic arts, and the students who are preparing to enter the profession of teaching will have a regular Model school in which they will be expected to put into practice the principle which constitute the science of teaching.

HISTORICAL EXERCISES: Students are required to give considerable attention each week to interpreting and rendering masterpieces in prose and poetry, and also to original work in the art of composition.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES: The daily exercises are opened with singing, scripture reading and prayer. At least two evenings each week exercises of a religious character are held in the dormitory. All students are required to attend the church of their choice at least once on the Sabbath day. Nothing of a denominational character is ever allowed in connection with the religious exercises which are held at the University.

PROMOTION AND GRADUATION: At the close of each term written examinations, together with the record made by the students in their daily recitations, determine their standing. To pass from one grade to another a student must have an average in each study of not less than 70 per cent. No student will be allowed to graduate whose general average for the course is less than 85 per cent.

DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES: 1. Graduates from the classical course receive a diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. 2. Graduates from the Scientific course receive a diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Science. 3. Graduates from the Normal Course receive a diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Didactics. This diploma entitles the holder to teach in the public schools of Oklahoma for the period of five years without further examination. But the diploma is subject to revocation for proper and sufficient cause. 4. Graduates

from the Agricultural Course receive the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture. 5. Graduates from the Mechanical Course receive a diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.

BUILDINGS: When the University was opened for the first time in 1898 it had only one building. It now has three--the main building, which is only one wing of the building as originally planned, the Industrial building and a dormitory for young women. A dormitory for young men will be erected on the grounds as soon as an appropriation for this purpose is made by the Legislature.

A historical statement ends the section concerning general information, and it will be given in part because a little dispute occurred between the Secretary of the Interior and the Board of Regents over the appropriation of money for the university;³²

The same legislature which established the school, appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for its benefit. But this amount proved to be inadequate for the erection of a suitable building, employing teachers, and purchasing the necessary equipment. Fortunately for the school at this time, Governor Barnes made such a division of the land lease money among the Territorial institutions as to make it possible for the school to continue its work without serious embarrassment until an appropriation could be made for its support by the next legislature.

So favorable was the impression which was made by the school upon the legislature which met in 1899, that it made an appropriation of \$10,000 for building purposes, provided a special fund by a tax levy of one-tenth of a mill, set apart one-fifth of the land lease money and one-tenth of the amount which is paid to the Territory annually by the Federal Government, in compliance with the Morrill Act, and made an appropriation of \$15,000 out of the accrued Morrill Fund for the maintenance and equipment of the University.

Owing to the fact that this last appropriation was not approved by the Secretary of the Interior because he was of the opinion that it was made in violation of law, the Regents, at the suggestion of the Governor Barnes, adopted a resolution asking our Delegate in Congress to introduce a bill in the House of Representatives providing for the ratification of that part of the

32. Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, op. cit., pp. 35-36.

Act of the Legislature containing this appropriation. Mr. Flynn immediately complied with this request, and secured the passage of the bill by both houses of Congress.³³

As a result of the action of the Legislature two buildings have been erected—a dormitory for young women and a Mechanic Arts building, and the number of acres has been increased to 120. The appropriation of \$15,000 out of the Morrill Fund, which was ratified by Congress, has made it possible for the regents to supply the University with books for the library, apparatus for the Department of Science, stock and implements for the farm, and tools and machinery for the Mechanical Department.

By 1904 there were eight departments established in the university: agricultural, mechanical, domestic economy, elementary, normal, college-preparatory, collegiate, and musical.³⁴ The agricultural department had for its object the study and application of the scientific principles underlying the rural industries. The mechanical department afforded young men an opportunity to acquire a technical education in the various branches of engineering. The department of economy sought to give the young women an education designed to enable them to discharge properly the duties and bear the responsibilities of home life. The elementary department furnished an elementary education to those who were not provided with suitable school facilities at their homes. The normal department prepared teachers for the public schools of the Territory. The college-preparatory department fitted the students for the collegiate, the agricultural and mechanical departments.

33. The Act of Congress stated the following: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation made by the territorial legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, by section five of an act approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety nine, entitled 'An act making appropriations for erecting, maintaining, and supporting the educational institutions of the Territory of Oklahoma for the years eighteen hundred and ninety nine and nineteen hundred,' be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed." Statutes, XXXI, p. 73.

34. Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, 1905, p. 355.

The collegiate department gave instruction to the young men and women similar to that which was given at the University of Oklahoma. Finally, the music department offered the students training in vocal and instrumental music.³⁵

Supported by the state appropriations, income from land grants, the Federal funds under the Morrill Act and the Smith Hughes Act, the university had six principal buildings near the end of President Page's administration. One of these was the new main building which had replaced the old one that was destroyed by fire in November, 1907. This building, later named in honor of Langston's first president, was built of pressed brick, two stories high; it had a basement and contained twenty-seven rooms, nineteen of which were classrooms. There was also an assembly hall in the structure. The other buildings were: a dormitory for young men, two dormitories for young women, the president's residence, and the mechanical building. All of the buildings were heated throughout with steam from a central plant, which also furnished electric power for lighting the grounds and all buildings. For football, baseball, and general athletics, a four acre field was provided.³⁶ In addition to the preceding, the enrollment in 1913 was 544 students. There were twenty-six members on the faculty and the curriculum had become more specialized. These were the results of about \$640,836 appropriated to the university during the seventeen years of the first administration from 1897 to 1914. Directly behind the G. Lamar Harrison Library is a monument honoring the services of President Page to the university.

Succeeding President Page, Professors Issac B. McCutcheon and R. E. Bullitt served consecutively as presidents of the university between 1914 and 1916. The first session of summer school on record occurred in the former year with an enrollment of 200 students.

35. Ibid., pp. 355-356.

36. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, 1912-13, pp. 10-12.

CHAPTER V

GROWTH OF LANGSTON UNIVERSITY: 1916-PRESENT

Continuing with the development of the institution, Professor John M. Marquess, a graduate of Dartmouth College, became the fourth president. He assumed his duties in June, 1916, and remained until May 31, 1923.¹ The Black Dispatch, on May 24, 1918, made the following report about him:

The university has just closed a very successful session. Through the efforts of Dr. Marquess many strong men of the nation will come to the state during the coming summer months.

Dr. Marquess is fast winning for himself a host of friends who propose to help him make of Langston the strong, useful influence for the betterment of the race that it was in the days of the "Grand old man" Inman E. Page.²

On Monday, May 20, 1918, the Alumni Association of the university met. The members of the association were: Mr. Porter Maun, Mr. S. L. Ayers, Mr. Alex Norris, Mr. Alonzo Lewis, Mr. J. E. Williams, Mr. J. Elsberry, Mr. J. E. Meeks, Mr. Sam Sadler, Mr. Levi Presley, Mr. J. E. Roberts, Mr. G. H. Moreland, Mr. Edward Giddings, Mr. Nelson Jones, Mr. William B. Wright, Mr. Windsor Kennedy, Mr. P. Milsapp, Mr. Charles King, Mr. Lewis Neal, Mr. W. W. Frazier, Mr. G. Rowrill, Miss Francis Dean, Miss Priscilla McGowan, Miss Clara Fly, Miss Osie Reed, Miss Donnie Anderson, Miss Birdalee Jordan, Miss Mable McRiley, Miss Viola Lewis, Miss Nova Tilman, Miss Maud Giddings, Miss Lizzie Slaughter, Miss Bessie Connell, Miss Judythe Horton, Miss Irene Moon,

1. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, 1928-1929, p. 12.

2. The Black Dispatch, May 24, 1918, p. 1.

Mrs. B. E. T. Versea, Mrs. J. D. Elsberry, Mrs. Sadie Mapp Winston, Mrs. Sara Davis, Mrs. Harriet Ashcroft, and Mrs. Polly Bancum.³ During President Marquess's term in office, Marquess Hall was erected in 1922 at a cost of \$40,000. It could accommodate one hundred men students. The appropriations biennially to the university throughout his administration were as follows: 1915-16, \$90,000; 1917-18, \$81,055; 1919-20, \$90,000; 1921-22, \$104,749.⁴ A total of 351 graduates completed their work at the university from 1916 to 1923. About four months preceding Dr. Marquess's resignation, some of the university's former students recounted stories of yesterdays:

Mrs. McMahon: Langston University will rise as high as its alumni will make it. Help President Marquess to make what we want it to be. In Mr. Marquess we have a man who is big in every respect.

Mrs. Jones: We regard Langston University as a city set on a hill which no intellectual can pass by. We must be steadfast in our line of duty and strive always for the interest of our school.

Dr. Young: This is a sign of the upward trend of the race to which I belong. Langston University is reflected and represented to those present here, who were former students there.

This race of ours is capable of doing anything that lies within the bounds of human effort and Langston University together with her former students is helping to build a race.

Editor Roscoe Dunjee: It was while a student at Langston University that I receive my first taste and thirst for journalism while working on the little country weekly there. It was at Langston under Inman E. Page that I got the inspiration to do big things and it was at Langston that I had to bury my ambition for a college education.⁵

3. Ibid.

4. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, 1928-1929, pp. 13-14.

5. The Black Dispatch, January 4, 1923, pp. 1-5.

On April 25, 1923, President Marquess forwarded his resignation to Governor J. C. Walton.⁶

The fifth president was Dr. Isaac W. Young. He was born and reared in Louisiana, educated at Gilbert Academy and Industrial College, Baldwin, Louisiana, and New Orleans University. The Black Dispatch, on May 31, 1923, reported the following when the Elks in Oklahoma City honored him:

"We are living in an age of our educational opportunity," declared Dr. I. W. Young, new head of Langston University, at a banquet tendered him by the members of Victory Lodge No. 248, I. B. P. O. E. W., in the Elk restaurant Tuesday night. "If through your support, trust, and confidence I have come into this honor, I shall use it, I assure you, as a means for larger service. I have declared to my God that I will walk in the path that he points out as president of Langston University. When I think of Page, and how he builded for the race; when I think of McCuthcheon and Marquess, and what they strove for in advancement, I am persuaded into the belief that I should labor to put the finishing touches upon the monument that they erected. I am going to do the job as it ought to be done or report to God the reason why...."⁷

On June 1, 1923, Dr. Young took office. A total of 486 students were enrolled in the first session of his administration, while in the following session, the faculty consisted of twenty-seven members. The general living expenses for each student were \$24.00 per month and for working students \$18.00 per month. Three new buildings were erected during his administration. They were the Poultry building, constructed in 1925, the Dairy building of steel, concrete, and brick, and a small Home Economics cottage, which was completed in 1926.⁸ Twenty-four boys received each year free scholarships in Agriculture from the state, and they were selected by such methods as directed by

6. Ibid, April 26, 1923, p. 1.

7. Ibid., May 31, 1923, p. 1.

8. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, op. cit., pp. 11-12.

the president. Two prizes which totaled \$50,000 each were the J. H. Lilley Prize and the H. L. Wiley Prize. The former was given to the boy or girl making the best general scholastic average including conduct and deportment, while the latter, which was donated by Dr. H. L. Wiley of Oklahoma City, was given to the boy or girl that excelled in oratory. After serving four years and four months, President Young resigned on July 28, 1927, and left the university on October 1, 1927.

Dr. Zachery T. Hubert became the next president. He was a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College, Boston University, and Morehouse College. Before coming to the university, he had served six years as president of Jackson College in Mississippi. After Dr. Hubert had begun his first term, the state teachers gave him a banquet at the Calvary Baptist Church in Oklahoma City:

The spacious auditorium of the church was thrown open to the public at 7:30 P. M. and the throngs began to wend their way and were filling the auditorium at 8 o'clock. Those seated on the platform were: Dr. Inman E. Page, former president of Langston University; Prof. J. D. Jones, principal of Dunbar school; Prof. W. G. Sneed, principal of Bryant school; Dr. Z. T. Hubert, Langston University; Prof. E. W. Woods, Booker Washington High School, Tulsa; P. H. James, president of local business league; Prof. F. E. Moon, president of Alumni Association, Crescent; Caesar F. Simmons, principal, Choctaw School. Pastors of the city: Revs. E. F. B. W. Johnson, A. M. Johnson, J. H. Peters, and Frank J. Straughter.⁹

The enrollment of the university in 1929 was 744 and there were thirty-one members on the faculty including four additional administrative officers. Some of the student organizations during Dr. Hubert's administration were the Young Women's Christian Association, a fraternity which was the only

9. The Black Dispatch, October 20, 1927, p. 1.

regular organization on the campus called the Delta Alpha Gamma Fraternity--an organization of college men, the Aggie-Mechanical Club, and the Forum.¹⁰ During Governor Henry S. Johnston's term, an appropriation of \$365,000 was made to the university. It was the largest ever made between 1897 and 1930. Throughout President Hubert's administration, the University Men dormitory, the Training School building, the Science and Administration building, the University Women dormitory, and a new Central Heating plant on the northeast side of the campus were erected.¹¹ In 1929 the university's campus covered 320 acres. After serving for three years and ten months, President Hubert left on May 31, 1931.

In the same year Dr. Issac W. Young, who had served previously in 1923-27, took office. The standing of the university, which was recognized by the State Board of Education as a standard four-year college, was raised by July 1, 1932, when a "Class A" rating was conferred. Six cottages for faculty members and their families were built along the south front of the campus through the generosity of the General Education Board. Also constructed were a Cannery building and an Infirmary building. The Library which had about 900 volumes in 1914 contained about 10,000 volumes in 1931. They were housed in one of the large rooms in Page Hall. The enrollment of the summer school in 1931 was 1,646, exclusive of the practice school and special enrollment.¹² President Young left the institution in 1935. According to The Black Dispatch:

Like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, the resignation of Dr. I. W. Young dazed the faculty and student body Tuesday, and spread over the entire state by Wednesday morning.

10. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, op. cit., p. 21.

11. Ibid., pp. 14-16.

12. Ibid., 1932-1933, p. 12.

Young, in his formal resignation, alleged that he was doing so because of reduction in pay rolls making it impossible to maintain standards and efficiency.¹³

President John W. Sanford served the university from 1935-1939.

Concerning his arrival, the following report asserted that on May 22, 1923:

J. W. Sanford, newly elected president of Langston University, arrived in the town of Langston today and established temporary headquarters in the village. He did not go to the campus of the university, and will not go until Friday morning, when he will take active charge. Sanford was accompanied by C. R. Buford, Berwyn, and W. E. Mitchell, Tatums, two of his personal friends.¹⁴

In the first year of his administration, the faculty numbered about forty-one and the enrollment was 874. The Nursery School was erected in 1937 during his term. It is a one-story frame building built by student labor at a cost of \$2,500. In the same year a three-story brick building, the largest of the three women's dormitories, was completed. The latter was named Sanford Hall in honor of the university's eighth president. During the last two years of his administration, President Sanford became involved in a controversy which had to be settled in the Oklahoma Supreme Court. The case was known as Sanford v. Howard.¹⁵ Its inception occurred on April 28, 1937, when Pearl Howard, the college matron, filed a petition numbered 8513 in the District Court of Logan County at Guthrie against the defendant, Dr. Sanford. In this petition the latter was sued for \$1,000 on slander and libel charges regarding her moral conduct in Guthrie on March

13. The Black Dispatch, May 23, 1935, p. 1.

14. Ibid.

15. See Sanford v. Howard, no. 8513, Office of the Court Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma, for details. Case may be found in Oklahoma Reports, vol. 185, pp. 660-662, and The Black Dispatch, September 30, 1939, pp. 1-7.

30, 1937.¹⁶ The verdict rendered in the District Court on October 13, 1937, favored the plaintiff as follows:

We, the jury, being duly sworn and empanelled in the above case, do on our oath find the issues in favor of the plaintiff and fix the amount of her recovery in sum of \$1,000.¹⁷

However, Dr. Sanford, on September 26, 1939, won the case as The Black Dispatch reported the following:

Mrs. Pearl Howard, a former employee of the University of Langston, Tuesday lost her \$1,000.00 judgment against J. W. Sanford, when the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in an opinion written by Chief Justice Wayne Bayless and concurred in by a majority of the court, reversed the decision of the trial court.

The decision was a smashing victory for the former president of Langston University, for the court not only reversed the decision of the trial court, but in addition instructed the lower court to vacate and set aside said judgment to dismiss the plaintiff's action.

The court held that Mrs. Howard was not entitled to any damages by reason of any statements made to the board by Sanford, because as president of the institution, he had a right to report to his governing body any information he had regarding the affairs of the institution.¹⁸

Near the end of the preceding report, the Dispatch continued:

And to that end, according to the record before us, said board had imposed upon the defendant as one of his duties as president of the University the matter of reporting to the board "any misconduct" or "an irregularity" on the part of "any teacher or employee of the University." Hence, we think it may be said: that in conveying to the Board of Regents such information as he obtained regarding alleged misconduct of the plaintiff the defendant was acting "in proper discharge of an official duty."¹⁹

16. See Judgment Docket, no. 8513, ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. The Black Dispatch, September 30, 1939, p. 1.

19. Ibid., p. 7.

The next president of the university, Albert L. Turner, served for a period of two days--Friday and Saturday--October 6 and 7, 1939. When Dr. Sanford left, Benjamin F. Lee, who was dean of the university, served as acting president until the arrival of Mr. Turner from the University of Michigan where he was working on his doctorate degree. The latter's presidency was the outgrowth of a National Negro Business League meeting held in the Municipal Auditorium, Oklahoma City, in the latter part of August, 1939.²⁰ Governor Leon C. Phillips was the principal speaker at the meeting. When the meeting adjourned, Governor Phillips asked Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, to recommend someone as president of Langston University.²¹ Of those recommended, Mr. Turner, who served as registrar at Tuskegee Institute, was elected to the position. The Black Dispatch said concerning his appointment:

Tension in educational circles over the state was broken Friday morning when Governor Phillips announced, during the course of a press conference at the capitol, that Albert L. Turner, registrar at Tuskegee Institute, had been offered the presidency of Langston University.

Fred Holman, Guthrie banker, and president of the Oklahoma college board of regents announced Saturday that Turner had accepted the position, and would immediately discontinue his studies at the University of Michigan, arriving in Oklahoma, October 6th.

It was also reported on reliable authority that acting president B. F. Lee would be returned to his former position as dean of the college. Lee has been connected with the University for many years, and is a former instructor at Prairie View College.²²

20. C. Dewey Batchlor, interview, March 1, 1952, Mrs. Nellie B. Dillon, interview, March 3, 1952, and John Lampton, interview, March 21, 1952.

21. Mrs. Nellie B. Dillon, ibid. The Langston University bulletins do not contain this information, though The Black Dispatch, October 14, 1939, pp. 1-2, gives the details of Mr. Turner's activities during his stay.

22. The Black Dispatch, October 7, 1939, p. 1.

After holding the position for two days, Mr. Turner resigned and returned to the University of Michigan to continue his studies on the following Monday, October 9, 1939. The complete text of his resignation stated:²³

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
October 7, 1939

Mr. Fred A. Holman
Board of Regents, C. A. and N. University
Guthrie, Oklahoma

My Dear Mr. Holman:

Official inquiries and investigations made by me since my arrival reveal that during the last few days preceding my coming to the Colored Agricultural and Normal University several important faculty appointments were made, and positions filled.

Some of these appointments were to administrative positions which should have been the prerogative of the president to fill. I have also learned that salary adjustments have been made very recently for certain members of the faculty, and I personally encountered a strong suggestion concerning the appointment of the dean of the college.

My interview with the Board of Regents led me to believe that the new president would not be faced by such conditions. Finding these conditions, therefore, compels me to believe that I will not from the beginning have the power to function successfully as a president whose chief interest is in raising the educational standards of the institution along all lines.

In view of these facts I regretfully submit my resignation from the presidency of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, to be effective immediately.

Yours very sincerely,
Albert L. Turner

Dean Lee resumed the position as acting president of Langston University until Dr. G. Lamar Harrison was elected as president in December, 1939.

23. Ibid., October 14, 1939, p. 1. The headline of the paper said: "POLITICS DRIVES TURNER FROM LANGSTON POST".

In January, 1940, President Harrison, a graduate of Howard University, the University of Cincinnati, and Ohio State University, was sworn in office. During the third week of his administration, The Black Dispatch reported that:

Dr. G. L. Harrison, newly elected president of Langston University was chosen by the Oklahoma City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be the principal speaker at the celebration of the 31st anniversary of the association to be held February 19th.²⁴

In the 1941-42 session there were eighty-five administrative and instruction members, while in 1950 there were 102.²⁵ The enrollment in the former session reached 1,092, one of the largest in the university's history. The yearly expense for a student in the second year of Dr. Harrison's administration was \$204.²⁶

On May 1, 1941, House Bill 447 which changed the institution's name to Langston University was signed by Governor Phillips. This bill had been introduced in the House of Representatives by Carl Morgan, and in the Senate by Louis H. Ritzhaupt, both of Logan County, and enacted by the eighteenth legislature.²⁷ This bill was written as follows:

An act changing the name of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University of the State of Oklahoma to Langston University; providing that the change in name of said institution shall in no way affect existing laws and regulations governing same; and declaring an emergency:

24. Ibid., January 20, 1940, p. 1.

25. Langston University Bulletin, 1941-1942. See Appendix H for the faculty of 1950-1951.

26. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University Bulletin, 1940-41, p. 16.

27. Langston University Bulletin, 1941-1942, p. 16.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

Langston University.

Section 1. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University of the State of Oklahoma located and established at Langston, in Logan County, Oklahoma, shall hereafter be designated and known as Langston University. It is declared to be the intent and purpose of the Legislature in passing this Act to change only the name of said State institution, and such change shall in no way affect existing laws and regulations concerning said institution.²⁸

The new buildings erected under Dr. Harrison's administration in 1940 were the Science and Agricultural building, constructed at a cost of about \$107,524, a new Infirmary, and a new Tailer shop. In 1941 the Agricultural Engineering and Dairy building, which is four buildings in all, was erected. In addition the University Men dormitory was expanded to include two annexes which cost \$108,555.47. Some of the other constructions since that time were the Veterans Housing Project, the Student Union Building, a new football stadium, the G. Lamar Harrison Library, and a paved drive around the campus. The new auditorium and gymnasium, whose foundations were laid in 1950 and 1951, respectively, will be completed by the end of 1951. The university has four hundred acres of land which are divided in the following way: 157 acres are under cultivation and serve as a farm laboratory; Highway 33 covers 10 acres; campus site, 40 acres; drives, buildings, and cemetery, 9 acres; creek, 7 acres; boundary lines, 6 acres; permanent pasture, 108 acres; wood land, pasture, and idle land, approximately 39 acres; garden, 9 acres; piggery, 12 acres; and poultry plant, 3 acres.²⁹

During the eighth year of President Harrison's administration, there occurred a nationally known court case: Sipuel v. Board of Regents of University.

28. Oklahoma Session Laws, 1941, p. 428.

29. Langston University Bulletin, 1944-46, p. 37.

of Oklahoma et al. Essentially, this case had no relationship to the university though the plaintiff, Ada Lois Sipuel, a Negro, was a graduate of the institution. The case was initiated when Sipuel "...sought admission to the law school of the State University of Norman. Though she presented sufficient scholastic attainment and was of good character, the authorities of the University denied her enrollment. They could not have done otherwise, for separate education has always been the policy of this state by vote of all races."³⁰

The Oklahoma Supreme Court decision stated:

We conclude that petitioner is fully entitled to education in law with facilities equal to those for white students, but that the separate education policy of Oklahoma is lawful and is not intended to be discriminatory in fact....We conclude further that as the law in Oklahoma now stands, this petitioner had rights in addition to those available to white students in that she had the right to go out of the state to the school of her choice with tuition aid from the state, or if she preferred, she might attend a separate law school for negroes in Oklahoma.³¹

Hence:

We conclude that up to this time petitioner has shown no right whatever to enter the Oklahoma University Law School, and that such right does not exist for the reasons heretofore stated.³²

Sipuel filed an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, whose decision made

30. Oklahoma Reports, vol. 199, p. 37.

31. Ibid., p. 45.

32. Ibid.

possible her entrance to the law school at the University of Oklahoma.³³

Thus about fifty years had passed before a Langston graduate entered the preceding university or Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

33. 92 Law Ed. of U. S. Reports 247. In discussing the thesis, Dr. B. B. Chapman said: "Oklahoma A. and M. College has had no less than four cases before the Oklahoma Supreme Court, and the University of Oklahoma has had a half-dozen cases. The institutions were quite successful there. But neither appears to have had a case before the United States Supreme Court until Ada Lois Sipuel, Langston University graduate, appealed her case to test a Jim Crow law. About \$20,000 was spent in support of the litigation. A unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court sustained the claim of Miss Sipuel. She enrolled in the law school of the University of Oklahoma and graduated with a commendable record."

Cases involving Oklahoma A. and M. are:

1. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College v. Willis, 6 Okl. 593, 52 p. 921, 40 L. R. 9 677.
2. Statue and nature. Baker v. Carter, 165 Okl. 116, 25P. 2d 747.
3. Connell v. Gray, 33 Okl. 591, 127 P. 417, 42 L. R. A., N. S. 336 Ann. Cas. 1914B 399.
4. Trapp v. Cook Construction Co., 24 Okl. 850, 105 P 667.

Those cases involving the University of Oklahoma are:

1. Regents of University of Oklahoma v. Board of Education, 20 Okl. 809, 95 P. 429.
2. Rheam v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma, 161 Okl. 268, 18 P. 2d 535.
3. "Conspiracy" in causing discharge of Librarian. Hughes v. Bizzell, 189 Okl. 472, 117 P. 2d 763.
4. Oklahoma City v. State ex rel. Williamson, 185 Okl. 219, 90 P. 2d 1064.
5. Weiss v. Commissioners of Land Office, 182 Okl. 39, 75 P. 2d 1142.
6. The Sipuel Case.

For the Oklahoma A. and M. cases see Okla. Stat., vol. II, 1951, pp. 887-892 and for the latter university see ibid., pp. 870-884.

By 1948 Langston University was fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, was a member of the Association of American Colleges approved by the United States Department of State for the exchange of Foreign Students, and was accredited with the Veterans Administration. Hence the progress the university has made since 1897, the year of its founding.

CHAPTER VI
RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN

The church directory in the Langston City Herald on November 17, 1892, listed the subsequent churches and pastors: Missionary Baptist Church, Rev. A. Travers; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rev. Birl Williams; Union Sabbath School, Supt. D. J. Wallace; and the Methodist Church, for which no pastor was given.

The Union Sabbath School was originally located in the public school building, and the congregation was composed of Methodists and Presbyterians. However, as soon as each denomination erected its building, they separated. The Presbyterians whose membership was about twenty-five, constructed a frame structure in Block 10 south of Washington Boulevard.¹ The last pastor of the Presbyterians was Rev. J. E. Stark, who now resides in Oklahoma City.

The Methodist Church had its inception in the back of a saloon on Washington Boulevard, and later it was moved to Block 76 on Cuney Street. In 1892 services were held in the city school building. Some of the pastors in the 1890's were Mrs. E. J. Clark, Rev. H. A. Young, and a Rev. Lewis.² The membership during the last sixty years has increased from two to about 150. President Page's wife and other church members established the church at its present site during the early period of the university. The subsequent church building of frame and brick-veneered was built in 1945 by E. M. Johnson. The present

1. George Young, interview, August 13, 1951.

2. Ibid.

pastor is M. L. Vickers.

The First Baptist Church was in 1891 a frame building located on Oklahoma Avenue in Block 78. Its membership the following year was between 100 and 150.³ Those who attended had to rise early on Sundays in order to get a seat. Services at that time were held at eleven, three, and eight o'clock. A Rev. Morton was one of the pastors during the early years. Before 1915 the church was a rock structure which remained until in 1944, when it was replaced by a stone building. The congregation for the past thirty-five years has averaged between 100 and 135 members. The pastors since 1915 were O. R. Short, a rural preacher, R. L. Smallwood, E. W. McGrewe, a Rev. White, W. M. Taylor, J. E. Iousley, H. A. Moon, and, at present, A. L. Fleming.⁴

As a result of the dismissal of members from the First Baptist Church, because they did not pay their dues, the Second Baptist Church was organized in 1900. A frame building was built about six blocks south of the First Baptist Church on the same street. The construction of a rock-veneered structure was begun but never completed. One of the early pastors of the Second Baptist Church was a Rev. Graham, while the last was Professor J. C. McLaurin.⁵ In 1923 the church disbanded and its members joined the First Baptist Church.

Prior to 1935 the services of the Holiness Church were held in an old store, a garage, Masonic Hall, a home, and outdoors in a makeshift enclosure. Since that time a frame building located on Commercial Street has been used for such purposes. This church was organized a few years after World War I. The first pastor was an Elder Jones. Others who followed were L. C. Carter,

3. Louis Watley, interview, August 14, 1951.

4. Mrs. Eva Mae Andrews, interview, August 20, 1951.

5. George Young, interview, August 13, 1951.

R. L. Lawson, T. E. Freeman, Albert Hill, and C. C. Lindsay, the present pastor who began his services in 1943.⁶ The membership is between twelve and sixteen.

The Oklahoma School of Religion, situated on the north side of Highway 33, was founded in 1935 at a cost of \$50,000.⁷ The building contains dormitories for men and women students, an auditorium, a library, five classrooms, a cafeteria, and offices of the dean, assistant dean, and secretary. The first session was held in August, 1936, under the deanship of Thomas O. Chappelle, who served from 1936-38. Dean Clay from Texas served almost a year in 1938. The next two years, 1938-40, were administered by James Freeman from Alabama. T. S. Boone occupied the position from 1940-41. Under the deanship of O. P. Felder, 1941-50, the building was remodeled entirely at a cost of \$50,000. The present dean, John W. Coleman, from Ennis, Texas, assumed office in the fall of 1950. The enrollment of the school was about forty students in 1950. The school which grants two degrees, Bachelor of Theology and Bachelor of Religious Education, offers courses in religion and theology. It has no official relation to the university, and is supported by the Negro Oklahoma Baptist State Convention, which meets twice a year in different cities and towns in Oklahoma.⁸

6. Miss Blanche C. Smith, interview, August 13, 1951.

7. Rev. Sims A. Clark, interview, August 14, 1951.

8. Dean John W. Coleman, interview, February 12, 1952.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

Langston is, to some extent, an experiment in the self-government of a people who began with only a quarter of a century between them and slavery. Furthermore, an attempt has been made to show in part "what the Negro did with freedom" a quarter of a century after the Civil War in "the only distinctively Negro city in America."

Located in the northeast corner of Logan County, Langston is about thirteen miles in a similar direction from Guthrie on Highway 33. The area in which the town is situated suffers from severe sheet and gully erosion and it is a part of the Red Plains Area. On October 22, 1890, Langston was founded by E. P. McCabe, though two white homesteaders, Mary Shea and Austin Swan, were the original owners of the land on which the town is situated. The name of the town was derived from John M. Langston, a Negro educator from Virginia, who served as a member of Congress from 1890-1891. On the last of February, 1891, the "first" house was built in the town. During the same year, the Post Office was located on Washington Boulevard where it remained until 1938. Two newspapers, the Langston Herald and the Western Age, were founded in 1892 and 1904 respectively. In 1891 the population of Langston was between 200 and 400, and in 1950, 685.

On September 22, 1891, the citizens of Langston voted for the incorporation of the town. The first Board of Trustees was elected the following month, and the first council meeting was held on December 26, 1891. From 1892 to about 1912 all of the elections were held annually. After that they were held every two years as provided by the Oklahoma Legislative Act, approved, May 29,

1908. The first ordinance which was put in force on November 23, 1891, dealt with the establishment of a criminal code to define certain offenses and penalties. Since the passage of this ordinance, sixty have been passed by the council, ending in December, 1950. The salaries of the city officers, which have varied between fifty cents and a dollar per month during the past sixty years, are derived from a current expenses fund collected from occupation taxes, dog taxes, and fines.

Two years following the opening of Oklahoma Territory for settlement, the Langston public school system was established. Under the provisions of the Act of December 5, 1890, establishing and providing maintenance of a system of public schools in the territory, the town constructed a frame building in 1891 at a cost of about \$300. The school was an elementary one. The school board, from 1893 to 1949, was composed of three members. Following the passage of the Oklahoma School Code by the 22nd legislature during the latter year, it was increased to five members. Two teachers were employed in the period, 1891-1893, while the enrollment was nearly two hundred. From about 1908-1939, the enrollment averaged between seventy and seventy-nine. Before 1898 many of the pupils attended the Catholic School, which was established in 1893, to complete their high school education. When Langston University opened in the fall of 1898, many attended the university's preparatory school. A high school was added to the town's public school in 1946 and the faculty was enlarged to seven. Since 1948 the faculty has consisted of twelve teachers under the principalship of Richard D. Jones, and the school now contains four main buildings.

In accordance with the provisions of the so-called Second Morrill Act of August 30, 1890, Langston University was established by an Act of Territorial and House on March 12, 1897. J. W. Johnson, who was an eminent lawyer in Oklahoma City, introduced the bill in the council on February 4, 1897. The

university is located at the present site rather than on College Heights, because the block in the latter was too small for it contained only two acres. Therefore, the citizens throughout Logan County raised \$500 and bought forty acres of land slightly northwest of the town. The corner-stone of the first building was laid on April 7, 1898. In the following month, May 4, 1898, the Board of Regents elected Inman E. Page, who began his duties on July 1, 1898, as president of the university. There followed the administrations of nine presidents, terminating with that of Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, the present administrator. During the fifty-two years of its existence, the enrollment of the university has increased from 181 to about 800, the number of buildings from one to about twenty-five, and the faculty from four to about ninety-two.

With regard to the religious development of Langston, on November 17, 1892, there were four churches: The Missionary Baptist Church, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Union Sabbath School, and the Methodist Church. The membership ranged from twenty-five in the former church to about 150 in the latter. They were the main churches in the town until after World War I. The others that were constructed since that time are: (1) the Holiness Church, (2) the Oklahoma School of Religion, (3) the Church of Christ, and (4) the Catholic Church. Briefly, the five phases which have been depicted from an historical point of view show what has been accomplished by the citizens of Langston since its founding in 1890.

APPENDIX A

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON¹
(1829-1891)
FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS
(1889-1891)
FOURTH DISTRICT

John M. Langston was born free in Louisa County of a white father and an Indian-Negro mother. At the age of four he was sent with his brothers to Chillicothe, Ohio, where for the next eleven years he underwent instruction under private tutors. At the age of fifteen young Langston entered Oberlin College and at nineteen was duly graduated. Three years later he completed a course of study in theology at this institution, but never sought a position in the ministry. Instead, he immediately began the study of law in a private law office after finishing theology, and was admitted to the bar of the state of Ohio in 1854. He opened an office in Lorain County near the town of Oberlin.

From 1854 until the close of the Civil War, Langston practiced law with great success in this county and town. Here he married and here he bought a fifty-acre farm. Finding himself in one of the leading abolition centers of the country, he naturally became closely identified with the anti-slavery movement. For the overthrow of slavery he made speeches and associated himself with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and other abolitionists. During the war period he served as a recruiting officer for

1. Luther Porter Jackson, "In the Congress of the United States," Negro Office-Holders In Virginia 1865-1895. Norfolk, Virginia: Guide Quality Press, 1945, pp. 45-46. Other sources are quoted on page nine.

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Negro troops. Immediately after the war Langston moved with his family to Washington, D. C., where he was to find a still wider field for the display of his native talent.

By successive steps this aspiring man held office under the Freedmen's Bureau for three years, a professorship and deanship in law at Howard University for seven years, a ministership in Haiti for eight years, and finally a seat in Congress for a part of two years. As a climax to his varied career he wrote his autobiography under the fitting title From the Virginia Plantation to the National Capitol. Because of his college training and his ability to speak and write, Langston has been rated as the one scholar among the twenty-two Negroes who were elected to Congress during the Reconstruction period.

Adandoning his college presidency, Langston entered the field of politics in Virginia and succeeded where many others had failed. Ever since 1868 the Negroes of the fourth district of Virginia had attempted to run a member of their race for the coveted seat in the House of Representatives, but every time a party convention was held the white Republican bosses sidetracked them. The Reverend Henry Williams sought the nomination in 1872, and M. R. DeMortie in 1876. Failing to receive the nomination from the convention, Joseph P. Evans in 1884 ran independently but was badly defeated.

When Langston sought the Republican nomination in 1888 he was confronted with William Mahone, the most formidable Republican leader of his time in Virginia. Notwithstanding, he managed to circumvent him by running as an independent Republican against a Mahone Republican and a Democrat. Possessed with unusual powers of oratory to stage a thorough campaign, he won enough votes, chiefly from Negroes, to win the election.

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However, Langston was not seated in Congress until he had faced one of the most sensationally contested elections in Congressional history. Venable, his Democratic opponent, claimed to have won the race, but he was not sustained by the House of Representatives. Because of the delay involved, Langston was not seated until September, 1890, or during the last week of the long session of the Fifty-first Congress.

This scholar in politics won his seat in Congress and he made an excellent record in that body, but his success led to repercussions which were unfortunate both for the Republican party and the Negro race. He drove a wedge between Mahone and his former Negro supporters which only served to hasten the disintegration of the Grand Old Party and to foreshadow the disfranchisement of the entire race. The final passing of the old line Republican party and the disfranchisement of the Negro cannot, however, be attributed solely to the campaign of Langston; but it is reasonable to assert that his effort did nothing to improve race relations and party relations in Virginia, the place where he was born.

Some of Langston's works are:²

1. Contested-Election Case of John M. Langston vs E. C. Venable from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia.
2. Emancipation and Enfranchisement. The Work of the Republican Party. Address of Prof. J. M. Langston at Chillicothe, Ohio.
3. Freedom and Citizenship. Selected lectures and addresses of Hon. J. M. Langston. With an introductory sketch by Rev. J. E. Rankin.
4. The Other Phase of Reconstruction. Speech of Hon. John M. Langston, delivered at Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, New Jersey, April 17, 1877.
5. His fifth work was his autobiography.

2. The Library of Congress Catalog, vol. 84, 1944.

APPENDIX B

College Heights Addition, Langston City, Oklahoma Territory, April 21, A. D. 1891.¹

NOTICE

Everyone that wants a home, where you can be free, equal and independent and enjoy all the rights of American citizens. Everybody should have a home, though it be small or insignificant. If you want a home now is your time to secure it. This opportunity will soon pass by, and those who fail to get homes will have every reason to regret it, as perhaps this will be your last chance. To better our sad conditions, we must act at once; if not we will let our best and only chance for independence pass.

OKLAHOMA

This land was secured by the United States in 1866 for the colored people of the South, as we understand. Oklahoma lands have been desired by thousands of home-seekers for many years, but the land was not open for settlers until April 22, 1889, though now settled by a good class of people. Cities and towns sprung up in a few days and now we have fine cities with populations of from 5000 to 8000. Never in the world's history was there a country so widely advertised; never one so loved by its friends, so vilified and abused by jealous enemies. The newspapers of older states sought every possible opportunity to keep their people from coming to the fair lands of Oklahoma. Oklahoma is an Indian word meaning the Beautiful Land, and well does it describe the country as it is to-day, with its fine farms, beautiful

1. A printed copy of the booklet is in the National Archives, General Land Office, "Langston Townsite Papers," Box 163.

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hills and valleys, dotted everywhere with groves and trees and covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, the rippling streams and springs of living water, which abound everywhere.

Langston City and its addition is located in the N. E. part of Logan County, Ok., 12 miles east of Guthrie on the Indian Meridian, 2 miles south of Cimarron river on a beautiful elevated plane of rolling prairie. It can be seen 5 miles. The first house was built in Langston the last of February. The North, West and South sides are thereby settled by a good and industrious class of people. On the East lies that fine Indian land that is soon to be opened. Our city has nine business houses: one drug store, four grocery stores, one restaurant, one boarding house, one blacksmith shop, a fine day school, an instrumental music teacher, a large Union Sabbath school, preaching three times a week by the various demoninations, one public well, two doctors, one lawyer, several preachers, teachers, mechanics and carpenters and quite a number of farmers, 60 acres in garden near by. Quite a number of our citizens have rented farms near by and are planting large crops of corn, cotton, sugar cane, etc. A gentleman is here preparing to put up a steam gin and grist mill, two saw-mills one and one half miles from town, and one syrup mill. Our city is incorporated. Not a single white person lives in our town.

Two years ago no sign of civilization could be seen in this country, but today it is decorated with prosperous farms, towns, cities, orchards, vineyards, saw mills, boats and various other interprises. It was for many years the dream and hope of many of the colored leaders to secure the Territory of Oklahoma for the exclusive use and benefit of the colored people of the South, who were looking with longing eyes to some place where they could enjoy all the God-given rights intended for man by the Creator. They failed to accomplish

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the great end, but hundreds of our people have found comfortable homes and not a few have secured farms which are now worth several thousand dollars, and this at only a few dollars cost to themselves. Some of these claims are now worth from \$200 to \$3000, which cost them the Land Office fee of \$14. A great many have taken town lots instead of farms, which are very valuable. One thing is certain, nearly all of our people who have been here any time have their own homes.

NEW LANDS

What we wish to call your attention to at this time is another chance, that is just as feasible. We refer to the opening of the Iowa, Sac and Fox, and the Pottawatomie lands which join Oklahoma on the east at Langston City, which will be opened for settlers sometime soon, perhaps about the last of June, not before that we are sure.

This is a fine rich country and will just suit us. Don't sleep on your rights but come and take a part of Uncle Sam's rich gift, the last chance. The land, no doubt, will be settled in a few days after it is opened. To get a farm it is highly necessary for you to buy some of our lots in College Heights Addition, Langston City, as it is the prettiest and best part of the city, and build you a shanty, so you will have a place to stay at until the land opens. Your lots then, no doubt, will be worth twice what you gave for them, and will be the cause of your getting a good farm. It is true that some bad reports have gone out about Oklahoma, by the southern white people and the newspapers, saying the people were on starvation and dying with the Small Pox, which is every bit false. The people are doing well who bought anything here. Some of the colored people who came here with nothing, who

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did not have sense enough to live in a free country, who went back just because they could not get work to do at once, people who go to any new country must have a little something to live on or they will suffer. What will you be if you stay in the South? Slaves liable to be killed at any time, and never treated right; but if you come to Oklahoma you have equal chances with the white man, free and independent. Why do the southern whites always run down Oklahoma and try to keep the negroes from coming here? Because they want to keep them there and live off their labor. White people are coming here every day.

This country is well supplied with water, springs and streams all over the country, a great many fish, game of various kinds, turkey, deer, opossum, rabbit, etc.

The best land in the world is Oklahoma. Almost any kind of crop can be raised here. Land has produced here one and a half bales per acre with a good season we can raise 60 to 75 bushels of corn per acre, a fine wheat crop all over the whole country, peanuts, melons, pumpkins, sugar, corn, tobacco, etc., can be raised here in large quantities, anything that makes in the ground or grows on vines grows very large in this country. Crops are so various here that it is almost impossible to have a complete failure in all of them. We have plenty of grass to feed the stock on during the spring, summer and fall, and then we mow or cut enough grass to feed on during the winter.

OUR PLANS

Now take into consideration the fact that we have already presented. Our city was founded for the express purpose of locating our people in position so they could get that choice land, at least 4,000 people ought to be in Langston to take the country. We can do so by congregating ourselves

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together and going in a body on that land. We should act together, and at once. Let some stay at home and make the crops and the others come and file on land. Buy lots, so we can have a city of our own and elect our men for office. Our city was named after John M. Langston, our distinguished negro congressman. Langston City and its addition promises to be one of the great cities of Oklahoma. A negro city for the exclusive use of and benefit of our own race. It is beautifully located, especially College Heights Addition, which is well elevated. It is the most desirable place of the city. In the center of it is located the college block. The city is surrounded by a fine body of agricultural land.

Our talented and moneyed men should come here and help us build up a first class town. Our professional men and women are needed here, such as lawyers, doctors, smith's carpenters, teachers, merchants, seamstress', tailors, brick-masons, etc. They should come and purchase property or send and get it in Langston City Addition. You must not wait for somebody else to make the town and raise something but it is your duty to help. It is supposed that the colored people who buy in Langston will get the Indian land near to it, which will be a little fortune to any man, because each farm will be worth from \$1,600 to \$2,000. We hope to see 10,000 of our people here by June. Bear in mind this may be your last chance. Time is short, we must act at once. Plenty of timber is on the land; oak, cotton wood, cedar, elm, walnut, plum, etc. We buy good lumber for \$1.15 a hundred.

TITLES TO LAND

Every man who is 21 years of age is entitled to 160 acres. Every single woman 21 years of age, or a widow, is entitled to the same amount of land.

APPENDIX B

When these lands are opened you will select your land and afterwards make some kind of improvements on it, that is, putting a tent or shack or something on it; you then go and file your papers at the U. S. Land Office at Guthrie, giving a description of your land. It will cost you \$14 for 160 acres you can go elsewhere and get enough to make 160 acres. After having filed your papers you have six months to move on it, then you can go home and gather your crops, straighten out your business and move on your land all right.

OTHER LANDS

Those who buy lots need not feel that they will not get land. If you fail to file on land, you can lease the Indians' and school lands cheap. After you file on land you can live on it seven years before paying anything, no interest or taxes. You can pay the \$1.25 an acre in a year or in seven years, which ever you wish and get a deed for it.

SCHOOL CONGRESS

John M. Langston writes under the date of Dec. 7, 1890, that he expects to be able to raise at least \$25,000 in Washington with which to build a college in our city for the exclusive use of the colored children of Oklahoma. A block of land has been donated for that purpose in College Heights Addition.

SIZE OF LOTS

The lots are all 25 X 140 feet with a 20 foot alley in the rear. The plat of the city will show the lots unsold. Any one wishing to purchase a lot can do so by selecting his lot, giving the number of lot and block. Write name and postoffice plain, always send with the order a postoffice money order for the full amount, or registered letter made payable to James L. Stevens, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

APPENDIX B

AGENTS WANTED

We need agents for all the states and counties in the Union. We will pay them a good cash salary per month to work for us. If you want an agency, address D. J. Wallace, (here the name of Wallace is stricken out and that of Stevens inserted. Wallace's name is printed and stricken out on the front page of the booklet.) J. L. Stevens, Guthrie, Oklahoma, giving name, post-office, occupation, territory which you want and length of time you want to work for us. Please send reference also, and your commission with necessary instruction will be forwarded at once to you. The ladies can work as well as the men. Those who buy a lot from an agent may give him the money to pay for the lot or deposit it with the nearest bank until the deed is forwarded. We have a pleasant climate all the year, about like Texas.

A newspaper, The State Capital, will give you all the news of this country and our city from time to time. A weekly paper, a good reliable republican paper, only \$1.00 a year. Those who wish to subscribe for it can do so by sending the money to D. J. Wallace. Remember it is best for you to buy your lots in College Heights Addition as all the rest of the lots have been picked and the best are sold. Send all money to James L. Stevens, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

APPENDIX C
RECORD OF INCORPORATION¹

Guthrie Logan County Oklahoma
October 7th 1891-9 A.M.

The County Commissioners of Logan County met at their office in the city of Guthrie pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Commissioners Cox, Jones and Sampson

Attest: H. H. Bockfinger, Clerk

The following proceedings were had and entered of record to wit:

The inspectors of the election held at Langston on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section No. 24 Township 17 North of Range 1 West Indian Meridian in Logan County, on the 22nd day of September 1891 to decide whether said tract of land should or not be an incorporated town, made their return to the County Commissioners as required by law, showing that there was cost for Incorporation "Yes" 29 votes, For Incorporation "No" no votes. The County Commissioners thereupon made the following order. Whereas a Petition was duly filed with this Board praying for the incorporation of a town situated on the North East Quarter, Section 24 Township 17 North of Range 1 West of Indian Meridian in Logan County, Oklahoma Territory, to be known as Langston City. And whereas, all the requirements of the law have been complied with and said election as appears from the returns made by the Inspectors to us, has been in accordance with law and the whole number of votes cast at said election was 29, and the vote cast at said election was "For Incorporation" 29 votes, "Against Incorporation" no votes. We therefore now in accordance with law declare said Town or territory above named to be an incorporated town to have continuance hereafter by the name and style of Langston City.

H. H. Bockfinger, Clerk

1. Minutes of the Commissioners Court, No. 1, pp. 238-239. The minutes are in the Office of the County Clerk, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

APPENDIX D

The Election of October 22, 1891¹

The following is the return made by the Inspectors of the Election held at Langston City Oklahoma Territory on the 22^d day of October A. D., 1891 for the purpose of Electing Trustees and officers for said Town of Langston City:

Langston City Oklahoma Oct 22^d 1891

We the Trustees and Judges of an Election Held in Langston City Ok. on the 22^d day of Oct. 1891 for the purpose of electing city officers do hereby declare the following named person duly elected:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Trustee 1st Ward | James B. Robinson |
| " 2nd " | A. R. Roberts |
| " 3rd " | John Allen |
| Marshall | John D. Williams |
| Assessor | Robert S. Cox |
| Treasurer | F. C. Pollard |
| Clerk | Balding H. Hook |
| J. of Peace | William L. Eagleson |

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Minor Williams | |
| W. H. Panther | |
| G. W. English | Clerks |
| H. H. Storey | |
| G. W. Winbrody | |

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| George W. Mitchell | |
| John Mackey | Trustees |
| David Beaford | |

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Henry Ferguson | |
| Daniel Arthur | |
| W. H. Thompson | |
| Daniel Beauford | Judges |
| W. B. Reynolds | |
| William Burton | |

Filed Oct. 31st 1891

H. H. Bockfinger
County Clerk

1. Ibid., p. 272.

APPENDIX D

Names of the City Council Officials, 1892-1950

The following is a list of the city council officials as accurately as can be determined by the records of the Board of Trustees, Langston, Oklahoma. Many resignations and appointments of the members have occurred, but the date and names could not, in certain instances, be established correctly and they were excluded. Hence this list comprises only those names of officials elected at the beginning of each term.

Officials of 1892

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Trustee - - - - - | James A. Robinson - - - | Ward 1 (President) |
| Trustee - - - - - | A. R. Roberts - - - | Ward 2 |
| Trustee - - - - - | D. W. Thompson - - - | Ward 3 |
| City Clerk and Assessor - - - - - | A. S. Gray | |
| Justice of the Peace and | | |
| Police Judge - - - - - | W. L. Eagleson | |
| Deputy City Marshall - - - - - | Farris Graham | |

Officials of 1893

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Trustee - - - - - | J. I. Hazlewood - - - | Ward 1 |
| Trustee - - - - - | L. R. Chambliss - - - | Ward 2 (President) |
| Trustee - - - - - | A. J. Woods - - - | Ward 3 |
| Marshall - - - - - | B. W. Woods | |
| Justice - - - - - | R. E. Stewart | |
| Clerk and Assessor - - - - - | P. A. Hamby | |
| Treasurer - - - - - | C. A. Black | |

Officials of 1894

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Trustee - - - - - | E. H. Armstead - - - | Ward 1 |
| Trustee - - - - - | L. R. Chambliss - - - | Ward 2 (President) |
| Trustee - - - - - | A. J. Woods - - - | Ward 3 |
| Treasurer - - - - - | C. B. Black | |
| Marshall and Assessor - - - - - | S. McGowan | |
| Clerk - - - - - | W. Jackson | |
| Justice of Peace - - - - - | S. J. Hollensworth | |

APPENDIX D

Officials of 1895

Trustee - - - - - H. A. Williams - - - - Ward 1 (President)
 Trustee - - - - - G. W. Clark - - - - Ward 2
 Trustee - - - - - Thomas Smallus - - - - Ward 3
 Treasurer - - - - - C. B. Black
 Justice of Peace - - - - - J. W. McElroy
 Marshall - - - - - R. E. Clark

Officials of 1896

Trustee - - - - - G. W. Clark - - - - Ward 2 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - C. W. Williams - - - - Councilman
 Trustee - - - - - E. McGee - - - - Ward 1
 Clerk - - - - - J. N. Burnett
 Marshall - - - - - R. E. Clark
 Treasurer - - - - - C. B. Black

Officials of 1897

Trustee - - - - - C. W. Williams - - - - Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - G. W. Clark - - - - -Ward 2
 Trustee - - - - - E. McGee - - - - Ward 3
 Treasurer - - - - - C. B. Black
 Marshall - - - - - B. C. Lloyd
 Justice of the Peace - - - - - J. W. McElroy
 City Clerk - - - - - J. I. Hazlewood

Officials of 1898

Trustee - - - - - A. S. Stroud - - - - Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - C. F. A. Shepherd - - Ward 2
 Trustee - - - - - Edward McGee - - - - Ward 3
 Town Marshall - - - - - A. J. Boyd
 Treasurer - - - - - G. W. Clark
 Clerk and Assessor - - - - - N. B. Landis
 Justice of the Peace - - - - - D. Hudson

Officials of 1899

Trustee - - - - - G. W. English - - - - Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - ?
 Trustee - - - - - ?
 ? H. A. Gates
 Clerk - - - - - N. B. Landis
 ? E. McGee
 ? A. J. Boyd

APPENDIX D

Officials of 1900

Trustee - - - - - J. E. Weir - - - - - Ward ? (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - R. Taylor - - - - - Ward ?
 Trustee - - - - - G. W. English - - - - - Ward ?
 Clerk - - - - - B. L. Lloyd
 Town Marshall - - - - - H. A. Gates
 Justice of Peace - - - - - J. W. McElroy
 Trustee - - - - - C. Green - - - - - Ward 3

Officials of 1901

Trustee - - - - - J. E. Weir - - - - - Ward ? (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - R. D. Smith - - - - - Ward ?
 Trustee - - - - - E. McGee - - - - - Ward ?
 Clerk - - - - - R. Taylor
 Marshall - - - - - Lee Jones
 Street Commissioner - - - - - Henry Rhoads

Officials of 1902

Trustee - - - - - J. E. Weir - - - - - Ward 2 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - E. McGee - - - - - Ward 3
 Trustee - - - - - D. Pirtle - - - - - Ward 1
 Town Marshall - - - - - Lee Jones
 Clerk - - - - - R. Taylor
 Justice of Peace - - - - - Henry Evenly
 Treasurer - - - - - P. A. Hanby

Officials of 1903

Trustee - - - - - A. K. Young - - - - - Ward 1
 Trustee - - - - - Frank Williams - - - - - Ward 2
 Trustee - - - - - J. W. Woodson - - - - - Ward 3 (Mayor)
 Clerk and Assessor - - - - - G. R. Carter - - - - -
 Treasurer - - - - - P. A. Hanby
 Justice of the Peace - - - - - J. M. McElroy
 Marshall and Street
 Commissioner - - - - - H. A. Gates

Officials of 1904

Trustee - - - - - P. S. Stroud - - - - - Ward 1
 Trustee - - - - - William Lay - - - - - Ward 2 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - J. W. Woodson - - - - - Ward 3
 Justice of the Peace - - - - - Frank Scott
 City Clerk - - - - - J. E. Roberts
 Treasurer - - - - - Dan Pirtle
 Street Commissioner - - - - - T. Arnold
 Marshall - - - - - Robert Dirks

APPENDIX D

Officials of 1905

Trustee - - - - - A. K. Young - - - - - Ward ?
 Trustee - - - - - W. Lay - - - - - Ward ? (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - J. W. Woodson - - - - - Ward ?
 Treasurer - - - - - J. W. Hazlewood
 Marshall - - - - - Robert Dirks
 Street Commissioner - - - - - T. A. Arnold
 Clerk - - - - - J. E. Roberts

Officials of 1906

Trustee - - - - - W. B. Downs - - - - - Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - Alex Proctor - - - - - Ward 2
 Trustee - - - - - J. E. Williams - - - - - Ward 3
 Justice of Peace - - - - - S. D. Russell
 Town Treasurer - - - - - J. S. Williams
 Clerk - - - - - J. E. Roberts
 Marshall - - - - - J. Frazier
 Street Commissioner - - - - - H. C. Rhodes

Officials of 1907

Trustee - - - - - Alex Proctor - - - - - Ward 2
 Trustee - - - - - J. I. Hazlewood - - - - - Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - J. W. McElroy - - - - - Ward 3
 Justice of the Peace - - - - - S. D. Russell
 Marshall - - - - - Robert Dirks
 Clerk - - - - - J. E. Roberts
 Treasurer - - - - - J. D. Williams
 Street Commissioner - - - - - J. R. Cooper

Officials of 1908

Trustee - - - - - A. F. Peoples - - - - - Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - G. H. Hogan - - - - - Ward 2
 Trustee - - - - - J. M. McElroy - - - - - Ward 3
 Justice of the Peace - - - - - S. D. Russell - - - - -
 Town Treasurer - - - - - J. W. Williams
 Marshall - - - - - Robert Dirks
 Street Commissioner - - - - - G. R. Cooper
 Town Clerk - - - - - J. E. Roberts

Officials of 1909

Trustee - - - - - G. H. Hogan - - - - - Ward ? (Mayor)
 Trustee - - - - - Dan Parks - - - - - Ward ?
 Trustee - - - - - J. Amos - - - - - Ward ?
 Justice of the Peace - - - - - P. H. Longdon
 Treasurer - - - - - J. I. Hazelwood
 Street Commissioner - - - - - G. W. Cooper
 Town Marshall - - - - - M. B. Smith
 Clerk - - - - - J. W. Dawson

Officials of 1910

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Trustee----- | H. Hogan ----Ward ? (Mayor) |
| Trustee----- | M. J. Amos---Ward ? |
| Trustee----- | D. P. Parks--Ward ? |
| Marshall----- | A. Blair |
| Treasurer----- | J. D. Williams |
| Clerk----- | J. E. Roberts |
| Street Commissioner----- | G. R. Cooper |

Officials of 1911

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Trustee----- | M. J. Amos----Ward ? (Mayor) |
| Trustee----- | D. Parks-----Ward ? |
| Trustee----- | H. Myles-----Ward ? |
| Treasurer----- | J. D. Williams |
| Marshall----- | A. Blair |
| Clerk----- | P. W. Jordan |
| Street Commissioner----- | J. Young |

Officials of 1912

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Trustee----- | J. Hazelwood----Ward 1 (Mayor) |
| Trustee----- | Robert Dirks----Ward 2 |
| Trustee----- | J. E. Wells-----Ward 3 |
| Treasurer----- | John D. Williams |
| Justice of the Peace----- | John W. Dawson |
| Marshall----- | Alex Bennette |
| Street Commissioner----- | Arthur Blair |
| Clerk----- | Henry C. Myles |

Officials of 1914

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Trustee----- | J. R. Hogan----Ward ? (Mayor) |
| Trustee----- | A. Blair-----Ward ? |
| Trustee----- | W. A. Reed-----Ward ? |
| | ? J. D. Williams |
| Marshall----- | R. Dirks |
| Clerk----- | P. W. Jordan |
| Street Commissioner----- | G. W. Young |

Officials of 1917

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Trustee----- | J. R. Hogan----Ward ? (Mayor) |
| Trustee----- | W. A. Ried-----Ward ? |
| Trustee----- | G. W. McKay-----Ward ? |
| Clerk----- | J. L. Wells |
| Treasurer----- | W. G. Jordan |
| Marshall----- | W. L. Scarbrough |

APPENDIX D

Officials of 1919

Trustee-----N. B. Smith-----Ward ? (Mayor)
 Trustee-----J. L. Sammington-Ward ?
 Trustee-----H. A. Dirks-----Ward ?
 Treasurer-----M. C. Chapman
 Marshall-----W. L. Scarbrough
 Clerk-----J. L. Wells

The officials of 1921 were the same as in 1919. Furthermore,
 no elections were held again in Langston until in 1925;

Officials of 1925

Trustee-----A. W. Lothlen-----Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee-----Rev. Pruitt-----Ward 2
 Trustee-----G. W. McKay-----Ward 3
 Marshall-----W. L. Scarbrough--
 (Marshall-----A. C. Callin
 Deputies
 (Marshall-----I. B. Gerrain
 Clerk-----S. N. Parson
 Street Commissioner-----G. W. McKay

During the next three years, 1926, 1927, and 1928 no elections
 were held.

Officials of 1929

Trustee-----Rev. G. W. McLawson--Ward ? (Mayor)
 Marshall-----M. Haynes
 Treasurer-----H. J. Jones
 Clerk-----G. T. Allen (Other members of the
 Board could not be found.)

Officials of 1931

Trustee-----N. B. Smith-----Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee-----H. J. Jackson---Ward 3
 Trustee-----Leonard Dirks---Ward 2
 Treasurer-----J. D. Williams
 Clerk-----J. L. Wells
 City Marshall-----Samuel Carter
 Street Commissioner-----King Basham

Officials of 1933

Trustee-----Anthony Trotter--Ward 1 (Mayor)
 Trustee-----Joe Campbell-----Ward 2
 Trustee-----?
 Treasurer-----Andrew Mackey
 Clerk-----Mary A. Wells
 Marshall-----Sam Carter

APPENDIX D

Officials of 1935

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Trustee - - - - - | A. W. Lothlen - - - - - | Ward 1 (Mayor) |
| Trustee - - - - - | E. D. Hall - - - - - | Ward 2 |
| Trustee - - - - - | G. W. McKay - - - - - | Ward 3 |
| Treasurer - - - - - | Andrew MacKay | |
| Clerk - - - - - | Mary A. Wells | |
| City Marshall - - - - - | Mr. Brook | |
| Justice of the Peace - - - - - | George Young | |
| Street Commissioner - - - - - | W. E. Hodge | |

Officials of 1937

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Trustee - - - - - | G. W. McKay - - - - - | Ward 3 (Mayor) |
| Trustee - - - - - | T. G. Slaughter - - - - - | Ward 1 |
| Trustee - - - - - | Ed. Hall - - - - - | Ward 2 |
| Treasurer - - - - - | Andrew MacKay - - - - - | |
| City Marshall - - - - - | H. C. Andrew | |
| Street Commissioner - - - - - | John Barton | |
| Clerk - - - - - | J. J. Bruce | |
| Depty Marshall - - - - - | W. L. Scarborough | |

Officials of 1939

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Trustee - - - - - | S. L. Hargrove - - - - - | Ward 1 (Mayor) |
| Trustee - - - - - | Leonard Dirks | |
| Trustee - - - - - | Rufus Davidson | |
| Trustee - - - - - | Charles Meeks | |
| Attorney - - - - - | Mrs. F. E. Roberts | |
| Town Marshall - - - - - | J. J. Bruce | |
| Street Commissioner - - - - - | H. C. Andrews | |
| Justice of the Peace - - - - - | J. Barton | |

Officials of 1947

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Trustee - - - - - | Legolian Gude - - - - - | Ward ? (Mayor) |
| Trustee - - - - - | James L. Pugh - - - - - | Ward ? |
| Trustee - - - - - | Same Carter - - - - - | Ward ? |
| Treasurer - - - - - | James Nelson | |
| Town Clerk - - - - - | Henry Andrews | |
| Town Marshall - - - - - | John Barton | |
| Street Commissioner - - - - - | Mozeal A. Dillon | |
| Justice of Peace - - - - - | George T. Allen | |
| Attorney - - - - - | A. V. Dinwiddie | |

APPENDIX D

Officials of 1949-1950

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Trustee - - - - - | Sam Carter - - - - - | Ward 3 |
| Trustee - - - - - | John Sherrod - - - - - | Ward 1 |
| Trustee - - - - - | Velma Trotter - - - - - | Ward 2 (Mayor) |
| Town Clerk - - - - - | M. A. Dillon, Resigned May 30, 1949 | |
| | A. R. Davidson, Acting Clerk | |
| Town Treasurer - - - - - | James Nelson | |
| Water Clerk - - - - - | F. E. Roberts | |
| Marshall - - - - - | Alvie Madden | |
| Street and Water Commissioner - - - | W. E. Hodge | |

APPENDIX E

Ordinance No. 2¹

An ordinance establishing rules of practice and order of business to govern the Board of Trustees of the Town of Langston, Okla. Terr., and to fix the time of the regular meetings of said board.

Sec. 1. The Board of trustees shall have regular meetings on the first Monday of each and every month at 8 o'clock P. M. from September to April and from April to September at 8:30 P. M. and adjourn for special meetings at any time they may deem proper.

Sec. 2. In the absence of the chairman the trustees shall elect one of their number as temporary chairman who shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as the regular chairman.

Sec. 3. At all meetings of the board a majority of the trustees elected or appointed shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a minority may adjourn from time to time.

Sec. 7. All committees shall be appointed by the chairman unless expressly ordered by the board.

Ordinance No. 3

By law specifying certain powers, duties and compensations of town officers.

Sec. 1. (Refers to the duty of the town clerk)... He shall be paid therefor from the town treasury the sum of twenty (\$20.00) dollars per month, payable monthly.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the town marshall to serve all processes in all prosecutions before the town justice of the peace wherein said town is a party, to arrest all persons found violating any ordinance of the town....

1. Ordinance Book of the Board of Trustees of Langston.

APPENDIX E

He may break open and enter any house, tenement or enclosure of place where he reasonably believes a crime or violence... has been.... Shall at all times ...guard and protect the inhabitants and property of the town.... That it shall be his duty at all times to obey the orders of the Board of Trustees.... The marshall shall receive for the services rendered by himself $1/5$ of all money collected by him.

Sec. 7. The town trustees shall each receive one dollar per month for each session of the trustees; but, if any member is absent, he will receive no compensation for said session, payable monthly.

Ordinance No. 21 (Under Criminal Codes)

(First published in Cimarron Valley Clipper, 10th day of June, 1926)

A proclamation to the qualified electors of the town of Langston to notify them that on the 7th day of June, 1926, the President and Board of Trustees of Langston enacted Ordinance No. 21, which granted to Public Service Company of Oklahoma and to its successors to own, operate, build and equip an electric light and power system consisting of machinery, poles and wires, appliances and fixtures for the purpose of manufacturing and/or distributing electricity in the town of Langston.

APPENDIX F

Langston Public School Faculty, 1921-1946¹

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1921-1923 | 1940-1942 | 1945-1946 |
| Mrs. F. E. Roberts | Mrs. W. A. Ayers | Mrs. Augustus E. Arterberry |
| | Miss Magnolia Love | Mrs. Elesta Jones |
| 1923-1927 | Mrs. Beulah Elsberry | Mrs. F. M. Trotter |
| Mrs. F. E. Roberts | | |
| Miss Valeria Allen | 1942-1943 | |
| | Mrs. Fannye Trotter | |
| 1928-1930 | Miss Magnolia Love | |
| Mrs. Fannye Trotter | Mrs. F. E. Roberts | |
| Miss E. Suttle | | |
| Miss V. Allen | 1943-1944 | |
| | Mrs. F. E. Roberts | |
| 1933-1934 | Miss Magnolia Love | |
| Miss Electa Suttle | Mrs. K. W. Code | |
| Letha Bledsoe | Mrs. Augustus E. Arterberry | |
| | | |
| 1934-1935 | 1944-1945 | |
| Mrs. Bessie Campbell | Mrs. F. E. Roberts | |
| Letha Bledsoe | Mrs. Augustus Arterberry | |
| | Mrs. K. W. Code | |
| | | |
| 1936-1937 | | |
| Mrs. W. A. Ayers | | |
| Mrs. B. M. Elsberry | | |

Langston High and Elementary School Faculty, 1946-47

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Mr. Augustus C. Arterberry | - - - - - | Principal |
| Mrs. Elesta C. Jones | - - - - - | English |
| Mrs. Patterson | - - - - - | Vocational Home Economics |
| Mrs. Fannye Trotter | - - - - - | Elementary |
| Miss Blanche Smith | - - - - - | Elementary |
| Mrs. L. H. Emory | - - - - - | Elementary |
| Mrs. Margaret Young | - - - - - | Elementary |

1947-1948

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Mr. Augustus C. Arterberry | - - - - - | Superintendent |
| Mr. Eddie R. Thomas | - - - - - | Principal |
| Mr. Albert B. Prewitt | - - - - - | Vocational Agriculture |
| Mrs. Elesta Jones | - - - - - | English |

1. Frances E. Roberts, interview, August 15, 1951. Records in the County Superintendent's Office, Guthrie, Oklahoma. Augustus C. Arterberry and Richard D. Jones, interview, August 9, 1951.

APPENDIX F

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Mrs. Fannye M. Trotter | - - - - - | Elementary (deceased) |
| Mrs. Margaret Young | - - - - - | Elementary |
| Luella Emory | - - - - - | Music |
| Miss Blanche Smith | - - - - - | Elementary |
| Mrs. Zella J. Patterson | - - - - - | Vocational Home Economics |
| Mr. Nat Cotton | - - - - - | 1st Custodian |
| Mr. John S. Sherrod | - - - - - | 2nd Custodian |
| Mr. W. E. Hodge | - - - - - | Bus Driver |

From 1948 to 1950, the faculty was the same except for the following changes and additions:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Mr. Richard D. Jones | - - - - - | Principal |
| Mrs. Dora L. Hargrove | - - - - - | Music |
| Mrs. Oddessa Harris | - - - - - | Elementary |
| Mrs. Mildred Robinson | - - - - - | Elementary |

APPENDIX G

Laws of Oklahoma¹

Chapter I

Agricultural and Normal University

An Act to locate and establish an Agricultural and Normal University of the Territory of Oklahoma for the use and benefit of the colored people of said Territory.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma;

Section 1. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University of the Territory of Oklahoma is hereby located and established at or within a convenient distance from Langston, in Logan County, Oklahoma Territory, the exclusive purpose of which shall be the instruction of both male and female colored persons in the art of teaching and the various branches which pertain to a common school education; and in such higher education as may be deemed advisable by such Board, and in the fundamental laws of the United States, in the rights and duties of citizens and in the Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial Arts.

Section 2. The Colored Agricultural and Normal University shall be under the direction of five suitable persons, to be known as a board of regents of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University of the Territory of Oklahoma, two of which shall be from the colored race, and the school aforesaid shall be governed and supported as hereafter provided.

Section 3. Said board shall consist of the Territory Superintendent of Public Instruction, Territorial Treasurer and three others to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council of the Legislative

1. Okla. Session Laws, 1897, pp. 37-41.

Assembly. The tenure of office of said board shall be for the term of four years. The Territorial Treasurer, by virtue of his office, shall be Treasurer of said board, and the members of said board shall elect from their members the president and the secretary. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep an exact and detailed account of the doings of said board; and he shall make such reports to the Legislative Assembly as are required by this act.

Section 4. Said board shall have power to appoint suitable persons as president and assistants to take charge of said university, and fix the salaries of each, and their several duties. They shall also have power to remove either the president or assistants, and appoint others in their stead. They shall prescribe the various books to be used in said university, and shall make and prescribe such laws as may be necessary for the good government and management of the same.

Section 5. The said board shall ordain such rules and regulations for the admission of pupils to said university as they deem necessary and proper. Every applicant for admission shall undergo an examination in such manner as may be prescribed by said board, and the board may in its discretion require an applicant for admission into said school, other than such as shall, prior to such admission, sign and file with said board a declaration of intention to follow the business of teaching school in the Territory, to pay or to secure to be paid, such fees or tuition as the board shall deem reasonable: Provided, that this feature shall be applicable only to the normal branch of said university.

Section 6. After said Agricultural and Normal University shall have commenced its first term, and at least once in each year thereafter, it shall be visited by three suitable persons, at least one of whom shall be colored,

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to be appointed by the Governor, who shall examine thoroughly the affairs of the school and report to the superintendent of public instruction and to said board their views in regard to its condition, success and needs, and any other matters they may deem expedient. Such visitors shall be appointed annually.

Section 7. As soon as any person has attended said university 22 weeks, said person may be examined in the studies required by law, and if it shall appear that such person possesses the learning and other qualifications necessary to teach a common school, said person shall receive a certificate authorizing him or her to teach a common school.

Section 8. The funds appropriated for the benefit of said university, shall be under the direction and control of the board herein created. The Treasurer of the Territory shall pay out of such funds all orders or drafts for money expended under the provisions of this act; such drafts and orders to be drafts of the Territorial Auditor, to be issued upon a certificate of the secretary of the board, countersigned by the president of said board. No certificate shall be given except upon accounts audited and allowed by said board at a regular meeting.

Section 9. Services and all necessary traveling expenses, as hereinafter provided, incurred by the members of said board in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall be paid as hereinbefore provided out of any funds belonging to the said funds of the said university in the hands of the treasurer of said board during the erection and completion of the necessary buildings. The principal, assistants, teachers and said board, and other officers and employees of such university, shall be paid out of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University school fund, which fund is

hereby created. The members of said board of regents shall be entitled to three dollars per day, and five cents per mile, for all time actually used and distance necessarily traveled in attending the meeting of said board.

Section 10. Said board of regents shall hold four regular meetings in each year, viz: In the first week in April, the first week in July, the first week in October and the first week in January, of each year. At the meeting in April of each year, the officers of said board shall be elected. The meetings of the board shall be held at the office of the Governor until such time as the building for the use of said university shall be completed and thereafter in said building. Special meetings of said board may be called upon the written order of the president of said board, which order shall specify the object of such meetings; the majority of said board shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 11. The secretary of said board shall annually, on the first day of January of each year, transmit to the Governor a full report of the expenditures of such university by such board for the previous year, itemizing the same in detail, and the president of said board shall at the same time make a full and complete report of the results attained by said school.

Section 12. Such board shall exercise a watchful guardianship over the morals of the pupils at all times, and no religious or sectarian tests shall be applied in the selection of teachers, and none shall be adopted in said university.

Section 13. For the purpose of locating and supporting said university, there shall be furnished forty acres of land lying with a convenient distance of Langston, which shall, without cost to the Territory, be conveyed by good and sufficient warranty deed to said board of regents for the use and benefit

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of said university, not less than ten acres of which land shall be reserved for a site upon which to erect buildings for said university, and the remainder shall be used in experimental agriculture.

Section 14. For the purpose of this act the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Territory Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which appropriation shall be for the erection and completion of one wing of a suitable building for such university, and for the maintenance of the officers and the board, and corps of teachers and instructors created and authorized to be employed under this act.

Section 15. Any person who shall complete the full course of instruction in said university, shall, upon passing proper examination, receive a diploma, which shall be signed by the president of said university and the president and secretary of the board of regents.

Section 16. Any person having obtained a diploma from the normal department of said university, shall be permitted to teach in any common school of the Territory of Oklahoma for a period of five years from the date thereof, said authority to teach being subject to revocation for any proper and sufficient cause.

Section 17. This act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approval March 12, 1897.

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FACULTY
University Year of 1950-1951¹

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

G. Lamar Harrison, President
 Theresa P. Hughes, Secretary to the President
 R. P. Perry, Administrative Dean
 Leroy G. Moore, Dean of Instruction
 C. Dewey Batchlor, Registrar
 W. H. Martin, Director, Division of Education
 Sadie G. Washington, Director, Division of Home Economics
 E. A. Miller, Director, Division of Mechanic Arts
 S. H. Settler, Director, Division of Agriculture
 R. B. Welch, Acting Business Manager
 W. E. Hebert, Financial Secretary
 Elmyra R. Davis, Librarian
 Mary S. B. Lee, Dean of Women
 Julius H. Hughes, Dean of Men
 Stacy C. Thompson, University Physician and Health Director
 C. Felton Gayles, Director of Athletics and Head Coach

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

Professors

H. Edison Anderson, Professor and Head of the Department of Music
 C. Dewey Batchlor, Registrar and Professor of English
 Auguste Santes Bellegarde, Professor of Modern Languages
 Ida Rowland Bellegarde, Professor of Social Science
 Elmyra R. Davis, Librarian
 Edwin R. Edmonds, Professor of Social Science
 C. Felton Gayles, Head Coach and Director of Athletics
 William H. Martin, Professor and Director of the Division of Education
 Samuel P. Massie, Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry
 E. A. Miller, Professor and Director of the Division of Mechanic Arts
 Leroy G. Moore, Dean of Instruction and Professor of Chemistry
 Lena B. Morton, Professor of English
 Akiki K. Nyabongo, Professor of Social Science
 R. Patterson Perry, Administrative Dean and Professor of Chemistry
 Youra Qualls, Professor of English
 S. H. Settler, Professor and Director of the Division of Agriculture
 Mitchell Southall, Professor and Acting Head of the Department of Music
 Melvin B. Tolson, Professor of Creative Literature
 Sadie G. Washington, Professor and Director of the Division of Home Economics

1. The Langston University Bulletin, 1950-1951, pp. 8-14.

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Associate Professors

Mizura C. Allen, Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Business Administration

Inman A. Breaux, Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Physical Education

Lenouliah Gandy, Associate Professor of Home Economics and Itinerant Teacher Trainer

Israel E. Glover, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Theodios H. Holland, Associate Professor of Agriculture

D. C. Jones, Associate Professor of Agriculture

Mary S. Buford Lee, Dean of Women

Assistant Professors

Eugene Jesse Brown, Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Art

Nelle B. Dillon, Assistant Professor and Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education.

S. L. Hargrove, Assistant Professor of History

Gomez C. Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Biology

Allen C. Hancock, Assistant Professor of Education

A. C. Hebert, Assistant Professor of Applied Electricity

G. H. Hendricks, Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics

Julius Hughes, Assistant Professor of Education and Dean of Men

W. E. Simms, Assistant Professor of Agriculture

Jeannette Temple, Assistant Professor of English

E. M. Washington, Assistant Professor of Home Economics

Instructors

Edison Anderson, Instructor of Carpentry

Carolyn Banner, Instructor of Education (Training School)

Clara M. Bennett, Instructor of Home Economics (Nursery School)

Thelma J. Arterberry, Instructor of Cosmetology

James A. Bond, Instructor of Biology

Shirley E. Brown, Instructor of Social Science

Jo Ellen Burwell, Instructor of Social Science

S. G. Code, Instructor of Tailoring

Lawrence T. Davis, Instructor of Music

Edgar M. Dearing, Instructor of Education

Mozeal A. Dillon, Instructor of Mechanic Arts

Alvin A. Dixon, Instructor of Brick Masonry

O. P. Felder, Instructor of Social Sciences and Director of Religious Activities

Odell Gilyard, Instructor of Auto Mechanics

Gloria Glover, Instructor of Foreign Languages

Elizabeth Gordon, Instructor of English

Clarence Harkins, Instructor in Tailoring

Sybil Harrison, Instructor of Social Science

APPENDIX H

Lucille W. Jones, Instructor of Social Science
Mary Moore Jones, Instructor of Piano
Woodrow M. Jones, Instructor of Biology
A. I. Jordan, Instructor of Shoemaking
Olivia H. Jordan, Instructor of Mathematics
John Lampton, Instructor of English
Elnora K. Lee, Instructor of Commercial Cookery
Alonzo Lewis, Instructor of Music
Theresia B. Moore, Instructor of Education
Alemda C. Parker, Instructor of Business Administration and Commerce
Tollese B. Parker, Instructor of Food and Nutrition
Cleola B. Penman, Instructor of Commerce
James W. Pettus, Instructor of Mathematics
Alphonzo S. Pyle, Instructor of Industrial Arts and Assistant Coach
Manlinda York Pyle, Instructor of Art
Thomas Seibles, Instructor of Physical Science
Louise C. Stephens, Instructor of Education (Training School)
Hollis D. Stearns, Instructor of Agriculture
Amelia Robinson Taylor, Instructor of Music
Constance D. Welch, Instructor of Physical Education
Jimmie L. White, Instructor of Agriculture.

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Interviewees:

Andrews, Eva Mae
Arterberry, Augustus C.
Batchlor, C. Dewey
Black, Ollie L.
Clark, Sims A.
Coleman, John W.
Dillon, Nellie B
Edgar, Priscilla P.
Hargrove, Sidney L.
Jones, Elesta C.
Jones, Richard D.
Lampton, John
Norman, Caled O.
Roberts, Frances
Roberts, Joseph
Travis, Burt
Young, George

VITA

Arthur Lincoln Tolson
Candidate for the degree of
Master of Arts

Thesis: A HISTORY OF LANGSTON, OKLAHOMA: 1890-1950

Major: History

Minor: Sociology

Biographical and Other Items:

Born: October 15, 1924 at Sweet Springs, Missouri

Undergraduate Study: Wiley College, 1943-1946

Graduate Study: O.A.M.C., 1950-1952

Experiences: Teaching Mathematics, 1946-47;

Teaching English, 1948-50.

Member of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

Date of Final Examination: July, 1952.