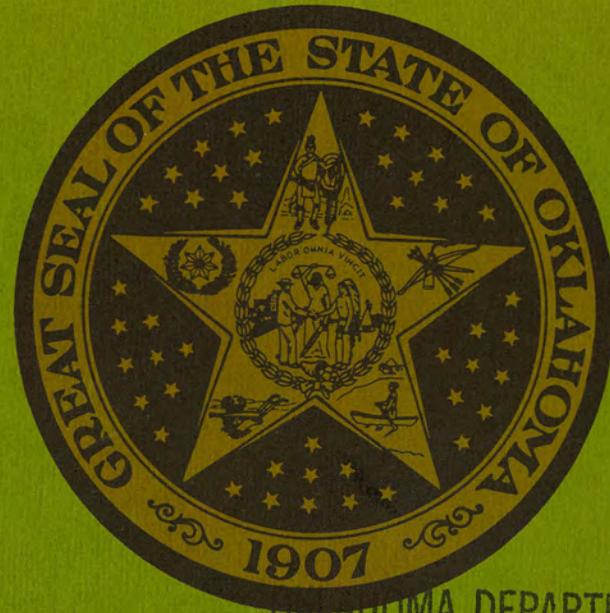


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## Governors of Oklahoma : 1890 - 1979

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# **Governors of Oklahoma:**

## **1890-1979**

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## TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

GEORGE WASHINGTON STEELE, the first Territorial Governor, was born December 13, 1839, in Fayette County, Indiana, but spent most of his life in the city of Marion, Indiana. He read law and was admitted to the bar after he had completed his studies at Ohio Wesleyan University. Leaving his law practice in Hartford City, Indiana, he volunteered for service in the Union Army and served throughout the Civil War and for ten years afterwards. He then returned home and entered business at Marion. A Republican, he served as Congressman from Indiana from March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1889. His experience as an army officer probably influenced President Harrison in selecting him as the initial Governor of Oklahoma Territory. Steele took the oath of office immediately upon his arrival in Guthrie on May 22, 1890. 10,000 people from all parts of the territory attended the festive event. It was Steele's responsibility to organize the government of the new territory including the appointment of local officials until elections could be held and to carry out the first census (1890) so that representation for the first legislature could be apportioned. Despite the legislative infighting which marred his administration, Governor Steele was able to establish the school systems, including three of the colleges, and the State Library. He served in the office until November 8th, 1891 when Secretary of the Territory, Robert Martin, was made acting Governor by the President. Governor Steele returned to Marion, where he died on July 12, 1922. He was buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery there.

ROBERT MARTIN was Oklahoma Territory's first acting governor. Appointed on November 8, 1891, by President Harrison, he served until Governor Seay's inauguration February 1, 1892. Born in Frankfort, Pennsylvania in 1893, Martin had already practiced law, served as an officer in the Union Army and helped organize a railroad before moving to Oklahoma Territory in 1889. While his tenure as governor was brief and uneventful, his service as Secretary of the Territory was most distinguished. Holding office under both Governors Steele and Seay, his efficiency and honesty were widely noted. Martin was also responsible for the swift compilation of the 1890 Statutes of Oklahoma Territory. He continued active in public life and was later elected mayor of Guthrie. He was credited with saving the city government from a financial crisis by his good management. Governor Martin died in Guthrie in 1897, and was buried in the Summit View Cemetery near there.

ABRAHAM JEFFERSON SEAY, a native of Amherst Court House, Amherst County, Virginia, was born November 28, 1832. Three years later his family moved to Osage County, Missouri, where he worked at educating himself and also helped care for his ten brothers and sisters. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He served in the Union Army for the entirety of the Civil War, rising from private to Lieutenant Colonel. On returning to Missouri, he alternated between private law practice and service as district judge. Seay moved to Kingfisher in 1890, after being appointed Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of Oklahoma Territory. Subsequently, he was appointed governor by President Harrison in January, 1890, and served from February 1, 1892, to May 7, 1893. Among Governor Seay's accomplishments while in office were the organization of county governments in the six new counties created by the Cheyenne and Arapaho land rush of April, 1892, a census to establish representation in the 1892 legislature, and the initiation of a vigorous program to gain revenue from school lands for the support of the new school system. He was also vigorous in his attempts to provide equal treatment for both blacks and whites in the new territory, a stand that was not too popular at the time. Seay remained a force in Oklahoma Republican politics after leaving office and also maintained very successful business and banking operations in and around Kingfisher. He died on December 22, 1915, and was buried in the cemetery there.

WILLIAM CARY RENFROW, the son of a moderately prosperous planter, was born March 15, 1845, in Smithville, North Carolina. He received only a public school education and then enlisted as an infantryman in the Confederate Army in 1862. Renfrow served until his commander, General Johnston, surrendered in April of 1865. He soon left his native North Carolina and established himself in Russellville, Arkansas, where he engaged in the mercantile business, served as a deputy county official and married. Moving to Norman, Oklahoma Territory, in 1889, Renfrow also changed his business, something he would do several times in his life. He was quite successful in his real estate ventures and also became majority owner of the Norman State Bank. Renfrow's appointment to the governorship was totally unexpected. When Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, was elected president a second time in 1892, it meant Oklahoma Territory was due a new and Democratic governor. When names were submitted to the President, he countered with a request for someone who was not seeking the post. Renfrow was suggested. He accepted the appointment May 6, 1893. Renfrow was the only Democrat

to hold the office of Territorial Governor and he refrained from making appointments solely on the basis of the "spoils system." He chose able men, none of whom was ever rejected by either of the two legislatures under his administration, the first of which was Republican dominated. His term in office was not particularly controversial but it did see the establishment of the insane asylum at Norman and the authorization for what is now Langston University. A businessman by nature, Governor Renfrow may be said to have brought the same ideals to bear in government administration. After leaving office May 24, 1897, Governor Renfrow moved to Joplin, Missouri, to engage in lead and zinc mining. He later also held oil and gas interests in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Renfrow died while visiting an ill brother in Russellville, Arkansas, January 31, 1922, and was buried there.

CASSIUS McDONALD BARNES was born in Livingston County, New York, August 25, 1845, but very early migrated with his family to Michigan. He learned telegraphy at age nine and was soon working part-time for Western Union in Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1857, Barnes moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he continued with Western Union until the outbreak of the Civil War. The Union Army utilized his skills at the telegraph key throughout the war. He settled in Fort Smith, Arkansas, entered business, married, and became involved in Republican politics. This resulted in his appointment to several posts including Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal. President Harrison appointed him to the U.S. Land Office in Guthrie but he lost this position when the Democrats took office in 1893. Barnes took the opportunity to read law and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He enjoyed a thriving law practice and was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives in 1894 and 1896. When President McKinley and the Republicans returned to power in 1897, Cassius Barnes was appointed governor on April 1st, 1897, and was inaugurated on May 24th. Although troubled politically during his tenure by a split within the Republican party in the territory, Governor Barnes was able to provide funding for what are now Northwestern Oklahoma State University and Langston University. He was especially interested in the provision of care for the elderly and insane. Barnes also persuaded Washington to allow the territory to raise a battalion of volunteers to serve during the Spanish American War. After leaving office on May 12, 1901, Governor Barnes returned to his home in Guthrie where he continued his career as banker and attorney and held several elective posts including mayor. He later moved to Kansas and then to New

Mexico for reasons of health. There he died on February 18, 1925, and was returned to Guthrie for burial in the Summit View Cemetery.

WILLIAM MILLER JENKINS was born in Alliance, Ohio, on April 25, 1856. Jenkins remained there until 1878. During this time, he graduated from Mount Union College, taught school and began the study of law. Jenkins married Delphina White in 1878 and eventually they had six children. Jenkins and his family moved to Iowa where he was admitted to the bar in 1882. They later moved to Arkansas City, Kansas, where Jenkins continued to practice law and began his involvement in Republican politics. President Harrison appointed him an Indian allotting agent in 1891, in which capacity he served until 1893. He served first in Oregon, and later Oklahoma. He made the run into the Cherokee Outlet in 1893 and was appointed Territorial Secretary in 1897. While in this office, Jenkins managed to remain aloof from the political infighting which resulted in the dismissal of Governor Cassius Brown. He was appointed Governor by his personal friend William McKinley. McKinley's assassination removed that protector, and concerted attacks and unproven charges of malfeasance from political foes prompted President Roosevelt to remove him from office November 30, 1901. Jenkins remained in Oklahoma for a time working his farm in Kay County and serving as a townsite man for the Santa Fe Railroad. He lived in Utah for a time, but returned to Sapulpa in 1908 when he was elected Creek County Clerk in 1920. He also served as United States Commissioner from 1925-1929. Governor Jenkins died October 19, 1941, and is buried in Lutheran Heights Cemetery in Sapulpa.

WILLIAM C. GRIMES served as acting governor of Oklahoma Territory for ten days, November 30, 1901 to December 9, 1901. Although his tenure was brief, his influence in the political fabric of Oklahoma Territory was important and long lasting. Grimes was born at Lexington, Ohio, November 6, 1857. He left for Nebraska at age 20 and became a newspaper printer. He married Mary Cleaver at this time. He was successful in business and in 1885 he was elected sheriff of Johnson County, Nebraska. Making the run in '89, Grimes and his wife settled in Kingfisher. He became involved immediately in Republican and territorial politics. August, 1890, saw Grimes appointment as U.S. Marshal, a very prestigious and powerful post. The development of a system to maintain law and order in the Territory was very much his personal responsibility. Republican politics was also greatly influenced

by Grimes, as he served as Chairman of the territorial central committee for many years. He served as Territorial Secretary under Governor Jenkins. An attempt was made to involve him in the scandal which caused Jenkins dismissal, but he was exonerated along with Jenkins in the investigation under Governor Ferguson. He was re-appointed Secretary and served until January 15, 1906. Grimes moved to Oregon in 1907 and subsequently to Santa Monica, California. He died there and was buried April 8, 1931.

THOMPSON BENTON FERGUSON, born March 17, 1857, near Des Moines, Iowa, spent his early years in Kansas where he was educated as a teacher and a Methodist minister. In 1889, he made the run into Oklahoma and secured a claim near Oklahoma City, but returned to Kansas where he was an editor and author. In 1892, he moved to Watonga where he established the Watonga Republican, a newspaper which he continued to publish until his death on February 14, 1921. He was a recognized leader in the Republican Party in the territory and state, serving as a postmaster and as Governor under that party. His term was from December 9, 1901, to January 13, 1906.

FRANK FRANTZ, last Territorial Governor, was born on May 7, 1872, at Roanoke, Illinois. Educated there, he made his home in Medford shortly after the opening of the Cherokee Outlet. He joined the "Rough Riders" under Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and served heroically. After the Spanish-American War he moved to Enid, Oklahoma, where he was named Postmaster, holding that position from 1901 through 1903. He served as Indian Agent of the Osage Agency until he became Governor on January 13, 1906, to remain in office until statehood, November 16, 1907. Most of his later life, until his death on March 9, 1941, was spent in the oil business.

#### NOTE ON INDIAN TERRITORY

Indian Territory, though shown on maps, was never an officially organized territory under federal law. The Territory was divided into five major portions, the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Nations. Each had its own governmental organizations and its own governors or principal chiefs.

## OKLAHOMA GOVERNORS

CHARLES NATHANIEL HASKELL, Oklahoma's first State Governor, was born March 13, 1860, in Putnam County, Ohio. He was educated as a lawyer, admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1881, and began practice in Ottawa, Ohio. In 1901, he moved to Muskogee, Indian Territory, where in addition to his law practice, he engaged in promotion of railroads. He was a leader in the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention in 1906. Following his term as Governor, which ran from November 16, 1907, to January 9, 1911, he engaged in the oil business. He died on July 5, 1933, and is buried in Greenhill Cemetery at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

LEE CRUCE was born July 8, 1863, near Marion, Kentucky. Although he was admitted to the Kentucky Bar in 1887, he did not practice until he joined his older brother's law firm in 1891, at Ardmore, Indian Territory. Ten years later he became cashier of the Ardmore National Bank. In time he advanced to its presidency. He served as Oklahoma's second Governor from January 9, 1911, to January 11, 1915. In 1930, he was defeated in the primary for the United States Senate. He died on January 16, 1933, at his daughter's home in Los Angeles, California. He is buried at Ardmore, Oklahoma.

ROBERT LEE WILLIAMS, third Governor, was born on December 20, 1868, at Brundidge, Alabama. He earned a number of college degrees including an LL.D., was admitted to the Alabama Bar in 1891, and began his practice in Troy, Alabama. In 1896, he went to Atoka, Indian Territory. His long years of public service included being a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1906-1907; Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, 1907 - March 1914; Governor of Oklahoma, January 11, 1915, to January 13, 1919; United States District Judge, Eastern District of Oklahoma, 1919 to 1937; and United States Circuit Judge, Tenth Circuit, 1937 to 1939. He retired in 1939, but continued to serve as needed. He died at his home in Durant, Oklahoma, on April 10, 1948, and is buried in Highland Cemetery in Durant.

JAMES BROOKS AYERS ROBERTSON was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, March 15, 1871, and was educated in the public schools. In 1893, he moved to Oklahoma Territory and was admitted to the Oklahoma Bar in 1898. He held a number of political offices in subsequent years: Lincoln County Attorney, 1900-1902; Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of

Oklahoma, 1909-1910; member of the State Capitol Commission, 1911; member of the Supreme Court Commission, 1911-1914; Governor of Oklahoma, January 13, 1919, to January 8, 1923; Democratic Presidential Elector-at-Large, 1932. He died at his home in Oklahoma City on March 7, 1938. He is buried at Chandler, Oklahoma.

JOHN (JACK) CALLAWAY WALTON, was born March 6, 1881, on a farm near Indianapolis, Indiana. After living for ten years in Lincoln, Nebraska, he joined the Army in 1897 for service in the Spanish-American War. Following this, he lived in Mexico City for a time and then moved to Oklahoma City in 1903 where he worked as a sales engineer. He was Commissioner of Public Works in 1917, and Mayor of Oklahoma City from 1919 to 1923. Elected Governor in 1922, he was impeached within the year, serving only from January 8, to November 19, 1923. He served on the State Corporation Commission from 1932 until 1939, when he retired to enter private law practice. He died November 25, 1949, and is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Oklahoma City.

MARTIN EDWIN TRAPP, born April 18, 1877, in Robinson, Kansas, was educated almost entirely by association and study with a neighbor named McDaniel. He served as County Clerk of Logan County, 1905-1907; State Auditor, 1907-1911; Lieutenant Governor, 1915-1927. After the impeachment of Governor Walton, he served as Governor of the State from November 19, 1923, until January 10, 1927. Following this, he was a dealer in investment securities until his death on July 26, 1951, in Oklahoma City. Burial place is in Fairlawn Mausoleum in the City.

HENRY S. JOHNSTON was born December 30, 1867, the son of Matthew Simpson and Mary Jane Lodge Johnston, near Evansville, Indiana. He migrated to Colorado at the age of twenty-four where he studied law and was admitted to the Colorado Bar in 1891. Later he moved to Perry, Oklahoma, to practice law. He served on the Territorial Council in 1897 and was County Attorney of Noble County from 1901 through 1905. He was a member and Temporary Presiding Officer of the Constitutional Convention in 1906 and was President Pro Tempore of the First State Senate. His term as Governor, which began January 10, 1927, was terminated March 20, 1929, after his impeachment. In November of 1932, he was elected to the State Senate representing District 10. He served during the Fourteenth (1933) and Fifteenth (1935) Legislatures

with his term ending in November of 1936. He engaged in the practice of law in Perry until his death on January 7, 1965. He is buried in the family plot in Grace Hill Cemetery in Perry.

WILLIAM JUDSON HOLLOWAY, who succeeded Governor Johnston and completed his term to January 12, 1931, was a native of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, born December 15, 1888, to Stephen Lee and Molly Horne Holloway. After his graduation from Ouachita College in 1910, he attended the University of Chicago for a period. Following this, he moved to Hugo where he served as high school principal. At this time, he began to read law. He later completed his training with Cumberland University and was admitted to the practice of law at Hugo. He was elected County Attorney in 1916 and was a State Senator from the Eighth through the Tenth Oklahoma Legislatures, 1921 through 1925, serving as President Pro Tempore in the Tenth Legislature. In 1926, he was elected Lieutenant Governor and thus advanced to the Governor's office. He was an attorney in Oklahoma City until his death on January 28, 1970. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM HENRY MURRAY, probably Oklahoma's most colorful political figure, was born November 21, 1869, in Collinsville, Texas. At twenty years of age, he graduated from College Hill Institute in Springtown, Texas. For the following six years he held various jobs, including day laborer, teacher, editor of a Dallas farm magazine, and editor of a Corsicana daily newspaper. Admitted to the bar in 1895, he practiced in Fort Worth before moving to Tishomingo, Indian Territory, in 1898. There he became legal advisor to the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation. He was President of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention in 1906; Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the first Oklahoma Legislature, 1907-1908; Member of the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth United States Congresses; and Governor of the State from January 12, 1931, to January 14, 1935. His ranching interests spread from Oklahoma to Bolivia where he established a colony. He wrote articles and books, mostly dealing with political science, history and ethics. His death occurred on October 15, 1956. He is buried in the Cemetery at Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

ERNEST WHITWORTH MARLAND, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born May 8, 1874. He was educated at Park Institute in that city and received his LL.B., from the University of Michigan in 1893. He began

his law practice at Pittsburgh, but abandoned this profession and went into the oil business in that area of the country. In 1908 he moved to Ponca City where he engaged in oil production, refining and marketing, later founding the Marland Oil Company. He was a member of the Seventy-third United States Congress from 1933 to 1935 and Governor of Oklahoma from January 14, 1935, to January 9, 1939. He erected the statue of the Pioneer Woman at Ponca City and presented it to the State. He died October 3, 1941, and is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery at Ponca City.

LEON CHASE PHILLIPS was born December 9, 1890, in Worth County, Missouri, and moved to Oklahoma at an early age. While a student at Epworth University in Oklahoma City, he studied for the ministry but changed to law and received his LL.B. from the University of Oklahoma in 1916. He was admitted to the State Bar in that year and to practice before the United States Supreme Court later. After service in World War I, he returned to Okemah where he practiced law. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1933 to 1938; Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1935; and a Democratic Leader in the House of Representatives in 1937. He served as Governor of Oklahoma from January 9, 1939, to January 11, 1943. Following this, he was a practicing attorney in his home town of Okemah until his death on March 27, 1958. He is buried in Weleetka.

ROBERT SAMUEL KERR, Oklahoma's first native born Governor, was born near Ada, Indian Territory, on September 11, 1896. His college work was done at East Central Normal School and Oklahoma Baptist University. He was admitted to the Oklahoma Bar in 1922, and practiced in Ada. Beginning as a drilling contractor in 1926, he built a large oil producing company, the Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc. He served as Governor of Oklahoma from January 11, 1943, to January 13, 1947, and as United States Senator from November 2, 1948, until his death on January 1, 1963. He is buried on a hilltop south of Ada, Oklahoma, near the site of the cabin in which he was born. His portrait is one of four commissioned by the Oklahoma Legislature. All were painted by Charles Banks Wilson of Miami, Oklahoma, and hang in the fourth floor rotunda of the State Capitol Building.

ROY JOSEPH TURNER was born November 6, 1894, in Lincoln County, Oklahoma Territory, the son of Reason and Etta Louise Rogers Turner. Upon completion of his high school education, he attended Hill's Business

College in Oklahoma City. He was a bookkeeper for the Morris Packing Company in Oklahoma City from 1911 through 1915, and a salesman for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in 1916. After his service in World War I, he was a dealer in real estate principally in Oklahoma, Florida and Texas. By 1928, he had become an independent oil producer. He established the Turner Ranch near Sulphur, Oklahoma, in 1933, which was subsequently sold to Winthrop Rockefeller in 1963. During this period, he maintained a residence in Oklahoma City where he served on the Board of Education from 1939 to 1946. His term as Governor of Oklahoma was from January 13, 1947, to January 8, 1951. After his term as Governor he took some interest in politics, serving on the State Highway Commission from March 3, 1959, to February 15, 1963, but spent most of his efforts on his business affairs. He lived in Oklahoma City until his death June 11, 1973. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Oklahoma City.

JOHNSTON MURRAY was born July 21, 1902, to William Henry and Mary Alice Hearrell Murray in the mansion of Chickasaw Nation's Governor at Emet, Johnston County, Indian Territory. He attended schools at various places as determined by the location of the work of his famous father, Governor William H. Murray. After graduation from the Murray State School of Agriculture, in 1924, he went to Bolivia where he lived for six years trying to make a success of his father's colonization expedition there. He received his law degree in 1946, having studied and worked at other things for a number of years. He served as Governor from January 8, 1951, to January 10, 1955. After his term as Governor, he engaged in business in Texas before returning to Oklahoma City to establish a law office and to serve as a consulting attorney for the State Department of Welfare. He died April 16, 1974 and burial was at the Cemetery in Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

RAYMOND DANSEL GARY was the first Governor to be born in Oklahoma since statehood. His birthdate was January 21, 1908; his parents, Dancel R. and Winnie Roman Gary; and his birthplace, a farm between Madill and Kingston. He was educated in the local schools and at Southeastern State College. After five years of teaching, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools and served four years. In 1936, he began his business career, first as a furniture manufacturer and later as President of the Sooner Oil Company. He was a State Senator from 1941 until he became Governor on January 10, 1955, for a four year term ending January 12, 1959. His home address is Madill, Oklahoma.

JAMES HOWARD EDMONDSON, the youngest governor in the history of the State, was born to Edmond A. and Esther Pullen Edmondson in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on September 27, 1925. He attended elementary and secondary schools in that city and enrolled in the University of Oklahoma after high school graduation. He enlisted in the United States Air Force in March, 1942, and served until December 5, 1945, after which he returned to the University and completed his law degree in August, 1948. After practicing law in Muskogee, he moved to Tulsa to become the chief prosecutor in the Office of the County Attorney of Tulsa County. He was elected County Attorney in 1954 and re-elected in 1956. On January 12, 1959, J. Howard Edmondson was inaugurated Governor of Oklahoma after having been elected to that post by the largest majority ever given a gubernatorial candidate in the history of the State. On January 6, 1963, he resigned from that office and was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the position left vacant by the death of Robert S. Kerr. After his unsuccessful bid for election to the two years remaining in the unexpired term of Senator Kerr, he made his permanent residence in Edmond, Oklahoma, and was in the practice of law in Oklahoma City. J. Howard Edmondson died at his home in Edmond on November 17, 1971. Burial was in Memorial Park Cemetery.

GEORGE PATTERSON NIGH, (See page 15).

HENRY LOUIS BELLMON, the first Republican Governor of the State of Oklahoma, was born in Tonkawa, Oklahoma, September 3, 1921, the son of George and Edith Caskey Bellmon. He attended Oklahoma State University where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. Some time later, he completed one quarter of graduate study at Colorado State University. Henry Bellmon served with the U.S. Marine Corps from 1942 through 1946, receiving the Silver Star for action on Iwo Jima and the Legion of Merit for action on Saipan. He was a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives during the Twenty-first Legislature, 1947. He was engaged in farming at Billings, Oklahoma, at the time of his election as Governor. The inauguration took place on January 14, 1963. His term as Governor ended on January 9, 1967. He was elected to the United States Senate on November 5, 1968 and became the first Republican from Oklahoma to win re-election to the United States Senate in November, 1974. His current term ends January, 1981. He is married to Shirley Osborn Bellmon and they have three daughters, Patricia, Gail and Ann. His home address is Rural Route 1, Billings, Oklahoma.

DEWEY FOLLETT BARTLETT was inaugurated Governor on January 9, 1967 as Oklahoma's second elected Republican governor. Bartlett was born in Marietta, Ohio, March 28, 1919, the son of David Albert and Jessie B. Follett Noll Bartlett. After graduating from Princeton University, where he earned a degree in geological engineering, Bartlett served in the U.S. Marine Corps as a pilot during the Second World War. He was a member of several civic and professional organizations, and served as Director of the Independent Petroleum Association and on the Board of Advisors of the Salvation Army. Mr. Bartlett was inducted into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame November 16, 1978. He married Ann Chilton Smith Bartlett and was the father of three children, Dewey F., Jr., Joan Chilton and Michael Hopkins. He was a member of the Oklahoma Senate from the 29th (1963) through the 30th (1965) Legislatures. Dewey Bartlett was the first Governor eligible to be elected to two successive terms under a constitutional amendment adopted in 1966, but he was unsuccessful in his bid for a second term. His term as Governor ended January 11, 1971. He was elected to the U.S. Senate November, 1972. Due to health problems, he stepped down from his Senate seat January 3, 1979. In his honor the Tulsa City Commission on February 23, 1979 named the fountain area at Fifth and Main Streets, Dewey F. Bartlett Square. Senator Bartlett died March 1, 1979 and was buried at Calvary Cemetery in Tulsa. He was the only Oklahoman to be a State Senator, a Governor and a U.S. Senator.

DAVID HALL, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hall, was born October 20, 1930, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He was graduated from Oklahoma City's Classen High School in 1948, from the University of Oklahoma with a B.A. degree in government and history in 1952, and from the University of Tulsa School of Law with a LL B. in 1959. During his college career, he was selected for the Phi Beta Kappa National Honorary Society and the University of Oklahoma Honor Roll in 1949, 1950, and 1951. In 1958 and 1959, he was selected as the Outstanding Law Student at the University of Tulsa. He served in the U.S. Air Force from 1952-1954 and in the U.S. Air Force Reserves, Judge Advocate General Division, holding the rank of Captain. After graduation from law school he became an Assistant County Attorney of Tulsa County where he served from 1959 to 1962. In 1962, he became County Attorney of Tulsa County. After leaving that post in 1966, he became a partner in the law firm of Hall and Williams in Tulsa. While in private practice, he also was a Professor of Law at the University of Tulsa. Hall authored

the Oklahoma Criminal Information Form Book. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for Service to Youth by the International Order of DeMolay and is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Shriner. Mr. Hall was President of the County Attorneys' Association of Oklahoma, the University of Tulsa Alumni Association, State Director of the National District Attorney's Association and Chairman of the National Bail Bond Study Committee. He was elected Governor in November, 1970 and was inaugurated January 11, 1971. His term ended January 13, 1975. David and Jo Evans Hall have three children, Nancy Leigh, Douglas David, and Julie Beth. The Halls reside in Leucadia, California.

DAVID LYLE BOREN was born April 21, 1941, in Washington, D.C., the son of former U.S. Representative Lyle H. and Christine McKown Boren. He is an honor graduate of Yale University where he was graduated in the top one percent of his class and where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1963. He was selected as a Rhodes Scholar to represent Oklahoma at Oxford University. Boren received his Master's Degree in government from Oxford with honors (1965) and he obtained his juris doctorate from the University of Oklahoma School of Law (1968). He was named the outstanding graduate in his class by the law school faculty and was presented the Bledsoe Memorial Prize, the Law Review Staff Certificate and the Model Court Award. In 1969, he was named one of the three Outstanding Young Men in Oklahoma by the Oklahoma Jaycees and in January of 1976, he was named one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men in America by the U.S. Jaycees. An attorney by profession, Boren also served as Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences and professor of political science at Oklahoma Baptist University. He served as a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives for four terms (1966-1974). Mr. Boren was elected the 21st Governor of Oklahoma on November 5, 1974 and inaugurated January 13, 1975. He was the youngest chief executive in the United States and the first Oklahoma gubernatorial candidate to poll more than 500,000 votes in a general election. He resigned January 2, 1979 when he became U.S. Senator. Senator Boren is the father of two children, Carrie Christine and David Daniel. When not in Washington, David and his wife, Mollie Shi Boren, reside in Seminole.

GEORGE PATTERSON NIGH was born in McAlester, Oklahoma, June 9, 1927, the son of Wilbur R. and Irene Crockett Nigh. After graduating from McAlester High School in 1945, he served a tour of duty aboard an

aircraft carrier with the U.S. Navy in 1945 and 1946. He received an associate degree from Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Wilburton and was graduated from East Central State College, Ada, with a Bachelor of Arts degree (1950). He taught history and government in McAlester High School, has been a partner in a McAlester grocery, and has owned and managed a public relations firm in Oklahoma City. Nigh, a Democrat, has achieved several political distinctions in his career of public service to the State of Oklahoma. He has served four terms in the House of Representatives, four terms as Lt. Governor, and on two occasions assumed the office of Governor, filling unexpired terms upon the resignation of sitting governors. He began his political career in 1950 when he was elected to the Oklahoma House of Representatives. He was the youngest member to have been elected to the House at that time. He served four terms in the House representing Pittsburg County (1951-1957). In 1958, at age 31, he was elected Lt. Governor, the youngest elected to that office in the history of Oklahoma. Nigh served three more terms as Lt. Governor: 1967-1971, 1971-1975 and 1975-1979. In 1963, Nigh became the 17th Governor of Oklahoma, filling an unexpired term upon the resignation of Governor J. Howard Edmondson. Upon the resignation of Governor David L. Boren, Nigh became the 22nd Governor of Oklahoma on January 3, 1979. The term as Oklahoma's 23rd Governor, to which Nigh was elected, began with his inauguration on January 8, 1979. Nigh was the first Lt. Governor to be elected Governor and the first person to serve three times as the state's Governor. Active in many civic affairs, Nigh is a member of the American Legion and various Masonic organizations and has served in several executive capacities with the Oklahoma Jaycees. He has been awarded many honors and received much recognition for his public service efforts. George and Donna Skinner Mashburn Nigh have two children, Michael Mashburn and Georgeann. They reside in the Governor's Mansion in Oklahoma City.

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GOVERNOR	DATE OF BIRTH	PARTY	TERM BEGAN	TERM ENDED	DEATH
<u>TERRITORIAL</u>					
George W. Steele	12-13-1839	R	5-22-1890	10-18-1891	7-12-1922
Robert Martin (Acting)		R	10-18-1891	2- 1-1892	
Abraham Seay	11-28-1832	R	2- 1-1892	5- 7-1893	12-22-1915
William C. Renfrow	3-15-1845	D	5- 7-1893	5-24-1897	1-31-1922
Cassius M. Barnes	8-25-1845	R	5-24-1897	5-12-1901	2-18-1925
William M. Jenkins	4-25-1856	R	5-12-1901	11-30-1901	10-19-1941
William C. Grimes (Acting)	11- 6-1857	R	11-30-1901	12- 9-1901	
Thompson B. Ferguson	3-17-1857	R	12- 9-1901	1-13-1906	2-14-1921
Frank Frantz	5- 7-1872	R	1-13-1906	11-16-1907	3- 9-1941
<u>STATE</u>					
Charles N. Haskell	3-13-1860	D	11-16-1907	1- 9-1911	7- 5-1933
Lee Cruce	7- 8-1863	D	1- 9-1911	1-11-1915	1-16-1933
Robert L. Williams	12-20-1868	D	1-11-1915	1-13-1919	4-10-1948
J. B. A. Robertson	3-15-1871	D	1-13-1919	1- 8-1923	3- 7-1938
J. C. Walton	3- 6-1881	D	1- 8-1923	11-19-1923	11-25-1949
Martin E. Trapp	4-18-1877	D	11-19-1923	1-10-1927	7-26-1951
Henry S. Johnston	12-30-1867	D	1-10-1927	3-20-1929	1- 7-1965
William J. Holloway	12-15-1888	D	3-20-1929	1-12-1931	1-28-1970
William H. Murray	11-21-1869	D	1-12-1931	1-14-1935	10-15-1956
E. W. Marland	5- 8-1874	D	1-14-1935	1- 9-1939	10- 3-1941
Leon C. Phillips	12- 9-1890	D	1- 9-1939	1-11-1943	3-27-1958
Robert S. Kerr	9-11-1896	D	1-11-1943	1-13-1947	1- 1-1963
Roy J. Turner	11- 6-1894	D	1-13-1947	1- 8-1951	6-11-1973
Johnston Murray	7-21-1902	D	1- 8-1951	1-10-1955	4-16-1974
Raymond Gary	1-21-1908	D	1-10-1955	1-12-1959	
J. Howard Edmondson	9-27-1925	D	1-12-1959	1- 6-1963	11-17-1971
* George Nigh	6- 9-1927	D	1- 6-1963	1-14-1963	
Henry Bellmon	9- 3-1921	R	1-14-1963	1- 9-1967	
Dewey F. Bartlett	3-28-1919	R	1- 9-1967	1-11-1971	3- 1-1979
David Hall	10-20-1930	D	1-11-1971	1-13-1975	
David L. Boren	4-21-1941	D	1-13-1975	1- 2-1979	
* George Nigh	6- 9-1927	D	1- 3-1979	1- 8-1979	
George Nigh	6- 9-1927	D	1- 8-1979		

\* Completed unexpired term