



Computations as to the Deaths from the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot
Compiled by
Richard “Dick” Warner
January 10, 2000

Tulsa Historical Society & Museum
Accession Number: 2006.126.001

Notice of Copyright

Published and unpublished materials may be protected by Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S. Code). Any copies of published and unpublished materials provided by the Tulsa Historical Society & Museum are for research, scholarship, and study purposes only. Use of certain published materials and manuscripts is restricted by law, by reason of their origin, or by donor agreement. For the protection of its holdings, the Tulsa Historical Society & Museum also reserves the right to restrict the use of unprocessed materials, or books and documents of exceptional value and fragility. Use of any material is subject to the approval of the Curator.

Citing this Resource:

The preferred citation for this manuscript resource is the following:
Computations as to the Deaths from the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot [2006.126.001],
Tulsa Race Massacre Collection, Tulsa Historical Society & Museum, Tulsa, OK.

Computations as to the Deaths from the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot

By Richard "Dick" Warner

January 10, 2000

The following report lists the names of individuals for which death certificates were issued, funeral home lists of the dead, dead listed in legal claims, and lists of dead in newspapers.

Also included is a list of 148 telephone calls made by individuals in response to 1999 Tulsa World newspaper articles asking for information about the Race Massacre from the public. Warner includes the callers' names, their telephone numbers, and a brief summary of the conversation. Warner also includes a list of locations where bodies were seen following the 1921 Race Massacre, as well as a tally and location of graves listed by race. This report contains a list of 128 individuals that Warner has identified as dying during the Race Massacre and a list of known newspaper and magazine articles concerning the event.

To protect the privacy of the callers and their families, names and telephone numbers are redacted from this online version.

COMPUTATIONS AS TO THE DEATHS FROM THE 1921 TULSA RACE RIOT

by Dick Warner

10 January 2000

The total number of deaths resulting from the Race Riot in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1921 will never be known. The number runs from the "official" death toll reported to the Adjutant General of Oklahoma in 1921 of ___ black and ___ white to about 300 as reported in the report of Maurice Willows to the American Red Cross.

The death toll of about 300 seems to be a more reasonable figure. Mr. Ed Wheeler in a conversation with Dr. Scott Ellsworth gave this number and supposedly came up with it from sources not used by Mr. Willows. For example, Mr. Wheeler interviews five men in the early 1970s who saw bodies lying on a sandbar in the Arkansas River near the railway bridge. One of these men even went down to the sandbar and saw that there were both white and African-American bodies. These bodies were being guarded by men in uniform. The man counted 67 and stopped counting because of the condition of the bodies, but reported that there were many more bodies.

Walter White who had been sent to Tulsa by the NAACP wrote in 1921 in "The Eruption of Tulsa" that the Salvation Army fed 37 negroes on Wednesday (June 1) and Thursday (June 2) and 20 negroes on Friday (June 3) and Saturday (June 4). On the first two days they dug 120 individual graves and a dead negro was put in each one.

The Oklahoma State Board of Health has supplied us with Certificates of Death for 36 individuals who appear to have died as a result of the Race Riot. The records of two of the funeral homes in operation in Tulsa at that time and which we have been able to examine list ___ individuals who appear to have been killed as a result of the Race Riot.

In addition to the above information, survivors have given

Tulsa Historical Society & Museum

2006.126.001

us the names of _____ people whom they know were killed and who don't appear in any of the lists above. These were relatives or neighbors of the person reporting to us.

Various publications list more dead that are not included in the above lists.

There was a document discovered by a Tulsa Police officer when a file cabinet was being moved that listed about 300 bodies, but not be name. We were unable to find the document, but the man who found it told Dr. Ellsworth that he had given it to another Tulsa policeman and that man is now dead. I believe Mr. Wheeler saw this document in the early 1970s.

We were contacted by several hundred people who responded to a request for information that appeared in The Tulsa World in the winter of 1999. Many of the people told of being told by fathers, grandfathers or other relatives of having driven trucks loaded with bodies to various locations in Tulsa. We also heard reports of bodies in railway cars.

From this and other similar sources I believe that a death toll of about 300 is not out of line.

I think that the dead who were taken to funeral homes and/or had Certificates of Death were killed early in the riot and probably south of the Frisco Railway tracks or died in hospital.

There is no question that most bodies discovered north of the railway tracks were quickly buried without any record made of who they were. These likely were the bodies that the many truckloads or railway carloads of bodies came from.

The records we have seen show that 2 white and 25 African-Americans were buried in Oaklawn Cemetery. Four whites were buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. Sixteen of the dead were shown to have been buried at locations away from Tulsa.

Oral tradition has strongly been that the bodies were buried in Oaklawn Cemetery, usually along the railway tracks in the southwest corner of the cemetery. Other oral tradition is that the bodies were dumped into the Arkansas River. A third oral tradition is that the bodies were burned in the City Incinerator in what is now Newblock Park.

We cannot rule out Oaklawn Cemetery. We have reservations about the bodies being dumped into the river. Anyone familiar with the Arkansas River prior to the Low Water Dam that was constructed a few years ago will remember that the river was usually shallow with many sandbars. May 1921 was very dry in Tulsa and accordingly the river would have been low. We could find no reports of bodies seen in the river or on sandbars except

for the sandbar near the railway bridge. I did find a man who claimed to have seen three or four bodies float by him as he was fishing in the river at Coweta and a woman who said she thought she saw a body float under the Jenks bridge, so I suspect that some bodies were thrown into the river and allowed to float away, but not in any great numbers. The idea of burning the bodies in the City Incinerator was put to Dr. Clyde Snow. He said that an incinerator like that one would not satisfactorily burn a body. It is possible that this was tried, but found inadequate.

We have indirect evidence that at least three mass graves were used in Newblock Park. Unfortunately, we don't have enough information to pin down the exact locations. We have been told by several individuals that bodies were buried in one or more mass graves in Booker T. Washington Cemetery (now Rolling Oaks Cemetery). We were told by two or three survivors that when they were young boys they were taken to the cemetery not long after the riot and pointed out locations by fathers or other relatives and told that riot victims were buried there. An old woman whom we were never able to locate and who we believe is dead told a cemetery worker at Booker T. Washington Cemetery that she watched her father and grandfather bury African-Americans in a trench. She had the cemetery worker take her to a section of the cemetery and pointed out where she remembered the trench was. She mentioned other details that would lead us to believe her story.

We were told many stories of bodies being dumped into coal strip pits in East Tulsa. Some of these accounts were very specific, but none of them gave enough information to allow us to consider exhumation.

A list of the dead follows. More specific information about each person listed is in our files.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH ISSUED

1. Ed Adams (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
2. Greg Alexander (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
3. Earnest Austin (white) (buried in Caneada, New York)
4. F.M. Baker (white) (buried in Haviland, Kansas)
5. Howard Barrens (black) (buried in Yatesville, Texas)
6. Homer C. Cline (white) (buried in Rose Hill Cemetery)
7. George Walter Daggs (white) (buried in LeRoy, New York)
8. Reuben Everett (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
9. Robert C. Hawkinson (white) (buried in Muncie, Indiana)
10. Ed Howard (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
11. Andrew C. Jackson (black) (buried in Guthrie, Oklahoma)
12. Art James (white) (buried in Parkersburg, West Virginia)
13. George Jeffrey (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
14. H. Johnson (black) (buried in Muskogee, Oklahoma)
15. Charles D. Lotspeich (white) (buried in Randall, Kansas)

16. ? Lewis (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
17. Joe Miller (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
18. Robert L. Osborne (white) (buried in Denver, Colorado)
19. James R. Paris (white) (buried in Cleburne, Texas)
20. Sam Ree (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
21. Harry Roberts (white) (buried in Watonga, Oklahoma)
22. Cleo Shumate (white) (buried in Rose Hill Cemetery)
23. William Turner (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
24. Curly Walker (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
25. Henry Walker (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
26. John Wheeler (black) (buried in Fort Smith, Arkansas)
27. Samuel J. Withrow (white) (buried in Rose Hill Cemetery)
28. John Doe # 1 (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
29. John Doe # 2 (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
30. Unidentified Man (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
31. Unidentified Man (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
32. Unidentified Man (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
33. Unidentified Man (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
34. Unidentified Man (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
35. Unidentified Man (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
36. Unidentified Infant (black) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)

FUNERAL HOME RECORDS, BUT NO CERTIFICATE OF DEATH WAS LOCATED

37. G.E. Weaver (white) (Mitchell-Fleming) (buried in Bixby, Oklahoma)
38. Harry Barker (black) (Mitchell-Fleming) (buried at Arvada, Colorado)
39. Ed Lockard (black) (Stanley & McCune) (buried in Oaklawn Cemetery)
40. Shirley F. Woffard (black) (Mitchell-Fleming) (buried in Ray, Oklahoma)

DEATHS MENTIONED BY RELATIVES OR NEIGHBORS

41. ? Talbot (male) (black) (from Otis Clark) (burial site unknown)
42. ? Talbot (female) (black) (from Otis Clark) (burial site unknown)
43. Tom Bryant (black) (from Otis Clark) (burial site unknown)
44. Billy Hobson (black) (from Elwood Lett) (burial site unknown)

DEAD MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY

45. Mrs. Morrison (black) (Red Cross reports this on page 45 of

Angels of Mercy) (burial site unknown)

DEAD FOUND BY LARRY O'DELL IN LEGAL CLAIMS

- 46. Carrie Diamond (black) (burial site unknown)
- 47. S.H. Pierce (black) (burial site unknown)
- 48. M.M. Standridge (black) (burial site unknown)

12398. *Stovall*

REPORTED IN NEWSPAPERS

- 49. Edward Austin (white) (burial site unknown) (not Ernest Austin)
- 50. ? James (white) (burial site unknown)

FROM NEWSPAPERS AND POSSIBLY DEAD

- 51. ? Stovall (black) (Page A-3 in Angels of Mercy) (burial site unknown)
- 52. Unknown (black) (reported on page 91 of Angels of Mercy that he was a riot victim and died on 30 December 1921)
- 53. E.F. Belshmer (white) (reported in the Muskogee Phoenix, Guthrie Daily Leader, and Tulsa World that he was shot in left hand and leg and died.) (burial site unknown)
- 54. H. Lewis Curry (white) (reported in the Muskogee Phoenix and Guthrie Daily Leader that he was shot in the neck) (burial site unknown)
- 55. Mrs. "Deary" (white) (reported by Sgt Esley of National Guard to the Muskogee Phoenix.) (burial site unknown)
- 56. Lee Fisher (white) (reported in the Guthrie Daily Leader and the Vinita Journal that he was shot in the left leg) (burial site unknown)
- 57. Ila Gilmore (white) (reported in The Tulsa World that she was shot five times in arm and chest.) (burial site unknown)
- 58. Clarence Hill (white) (reported in The Tulsa World that he was shot through the lung and not expected to live.) (burial site unknown)
- 59. John Palmer (white) (reported in the Guthrie Daily Leader.) (burial site unknown)
- 60. ? Olson (white) (reported in Vinita Journal) (burial site unknown)
- 61. Norman Gilliland (white) (reported in Guthrie Daily Leader)

- (burial site unknown)
- 62. Unidentified Man (#50) (white) (Mitchell-Fleming) (burial site unknown)
- 63. Unidentified Man (#51) (black) (body discovered on June 6) (reported in The Tulsa World) (burial site unknown)
- 64. Unidentified Man (#61) (white) (Stanley & McCune, but no record) (reported in The Tulsa World) (burial site unknown)
- 65. Unidentified Man (#62) (white) (member of a rescue party) (reported in the Muskogee Phoenix) (burial site unknown)
- 66. Unidentified Man (#63) (white) (reported in the Bartlesville Examiner) (burial site unknown)
- 67. Unidentified Man (#64) (white) (reported in the Muskogee Phoenix) (burial site unknown)
- 68. Unidentified Man (#65) (white) (reported in the Bartlesville Examiner) (burial site unknown)
- 69. Unidentified Man (#66) (white) (shot 25 times) (reported in The Tulsa World) (burial site unknown)
- 70. Unidentified Man (#67) (reported in the Bartlesville Examiner) (burial site unknown)
- 71. Unidentified Man (#68) (black) (reported in The Tulsa World) (burial site unknown)
- 72. Unidentified Man (#69) (black) (reported in The Tulsa World) (burial site unknown)
- 73. Unidentified Man (#70) (black) (reported in The Tulsa World) (burial site unknown)
- 74. Unidentified Man (#71) (black) (reported in The Tulsa World) (burial site unknown)
- 75. Unidentified Man (#72) (black) (reported in The Tulsa World) (burial site unknown)
- 76. Unidentified Man (#73) (black) (veteran) (reported in the Muskogee Phoenix) (burial site unknown)
- 77.

2006.126.001

SOME BITS OF INFORMATION

1. Movie theaters in 1921 and what they were showing on May 31-June 1, 1921.

Black Theaters

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Dixie | 120 No. Greenwood | Capacity - 1,000 |
| | | (no ad in paper) | |
| 2. | Dreamland | 127 No. Greenwood | Capacity - 750 |
| | | (no ad in paper) | |

White Theaters

- | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. | B & M | 8 No. Main | |
| 2. | Broadway | 15 E. 3rd | Capacity - 600 |

May 31 and June 1, 1921

"The Daughter Pays" with Elaine Hamilton

- | | | | |
|----|---------|------------------|----------------|
| 3. | Liberty | 16 E. 2nd | Capacity - 365 |
| | | (no ad in paper) | |

- | | | | |
|----|-------|-------------|----------------|
| 4. | Lyric | 103 N. Main | Capacity - 350 |
|----|-------|-------------|----------------|

May 31 and June 1, 1921

"Thunderbolt Jack" with Jack Hoxie
 "Western Feud" - a western feature
 "Tough Luck" - a Hall Room Boys comedy

- | | | | |
|----|----------|-------------|----------------|
| 5. | Majestic | 406 S. Main | Capacity - 900 |
|----|----------|-------------|----------------|

May 31 and June 1, 1921

"Snow Blind"

- | | | | |
|----|---------|-----------|------------------|
| 6. | Orpheum | 15 W. 3rd | Capacity - 1,300 |
|----|---------|-----------|------------------|

May 31 and June 1, 1921

7. Palace vaudeville acts
219 S. Main Capacity - 390
May 31 and June 1, 1921
"When Dawn Comes"
8. Rialto 7-11 W. 3rd Capacity - 855
May 31 and June 1, 1921
"The House That Jazz Built" with
Wanda Hawley
9. Royal 402 S. Main Capacity - 800
May 31 and June 1, 1921
"One Man In A Million" with George
Beban
10. Strand 117 S. Main Capacity - 370
May 31 and June 1, 1921
"The Passion Flower" with Norma
Talmadge
11. Wonderland 118 S. Main Capacity - 450
May 31 and June 1, 1921
"West Is West" with Harry Carey

2. Weather in Tulsa

From Tulsa World at that time

May 28 (Saturday)

Increasing cloudiness followed by
thundersorms at night on Sunday - Cooler

May 29 (Sunday)

Maximum - 93
Minimum - 57
South winds
Clear

May 30 (Monday)

Maximum - 95
Minimum - 47

Southwest wind
Clear

May 31 (Tuesday)
Maximum - 87
Minimum - 67
South wind
Partly cloudy
Precipitation (couldn't read amounts)

June 1 (Wednesday)
Maximum - 93
Minimum - 68
South wind
Clear

June 2 (Thursday)
Maximum - 85
Minimum - 69
North wind
Cloudy
Precipitation - .29 inches

June 3 (Friday)

June 4 (Saturday)
Maximum - 88
Minimum - 65
North wind
Cloudy

[Pueblo Flood Started]

June 5 (Sunday)
Maximum - 88
Minimum - 65
South wind
Clear

June 6 (Monday)
[Newspaper article stating that a 4 foot
rise in the river is expected from the flood
in Colorado. Sand bags are being readied to
protect the water works.]

Maximum - 88
Minimum - 69
South wind
Clear

June 7 (Tuesday)
Maximum - 82

Minimum - 68
 South wind
 Cloudy
 .81 inches of rain

[Pueblo flood waters reach Tulsa]

June 8 (Wednesday)
 Maximum - 85
 Minimum - 67
 Partly Cloudy
 1.5 inches of rain

[River up 2 feet 2 inches at 4:30PM]

June 9 (Thursday)
 [River up 4 feet 3 inches at 4:30PM]

[Newspaper article stating that no appreciable rise in the Arkansas River due to the flood in Colorado. A weather bureau report Wednesday (June 8) said that the river had actually fallen a little.]

Larry O'Dell found in the Muskogee newspapers that on June 3rd there was a huge flood on the Arkansas River at Pueblo, Colorado. On June 9th the Arkansas River was 7.8' over flood stage at Tulsa.

Howard Johnson of the Oklahoma Climatology Office at O.U. (405/325-2541) is checking his records for information about Tulsa weather at the time of the riot. He did say that the rainfall in May 1921 was way below normal. He said the total for that month was 1.69". .91" fell on May 28 and .42" fell on May 30. He said that he would get back with me.

Howard Johnson called me back today (2-10) and said that the records indicate that the entire Arkansas River watershed was very dry in May 1921. There were heavy rains in the Colorado Rockies beginning on June 2. Flood stage arrived at Wichita on June 5 and at Little Rock on June 8. The record didn't show when flood stage reached Tulsa, but it would have been around June 6/7.

The records of the National Climate Data Center at Ashville, No. Car., has no records for Tulsa prior to 1931.

The Kanas State Climatologist is Maria Kneff at KSU (785/532-7019). I called and left my number, but she has not called back yet.

We are probably more concerned with rainfall up river from Tulsa just prior to the riot than with the rainfall at Tulsa. If Ed Wheeler's people mentioned bodies on a sandbar three days after the riot, we need to know why there was a sandbar if the river was at flood stage or high.

3. Some possibly helpful addresses in the 1921 Tulsa City Directory

IOOF Hall(c)	501 N. Greenwood
Masonic Hall(c)	501 N. Greenwood
Knights of Pythias Hall(c)	501 N. Greenwood
Post Office(c)	108 N. Greenwood
Oklahoma National Guard Armory	1109 E. 6th
County Poor Farm	700 N. Grant (now No. Atlanta Place)
Fire Station #2	513 N. Main
City Water Works	1 mile west of City Limits on Sand Springs Road
Incinerary Plant	4th and Quannah (Newblock Park apparently didn't exist then)
Police Station	15 W. 2nd
Springdale School	one mile east of the fairgrounds (it was at E. Pine and one block east of N. Lewis)
Tulsa Livestock and Industrial Exposition	(where fairgrounds are now)
Morningside Hospital	521 N. Boulder
Frissell Hospital(c)	314 E. Brady

Oklahoma Hospital SW corner of W. 9th and S. Jackson

Physicians & Surgeons Hospital
1230 S. Carson

Tulsa Hospital 752 W. 5th

County Court House NE corner of W. 6th and S. Boulder

2006.126.001

HISTORICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE TULSA RACE RIOT RECEIVED IN
RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER ARTICLES IN THE TULSA WORLD AND THE
OKLAHOMA EAGLE

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1999

24 March 1999

1. (REFUSED TO GIVE HIS NAME)

1. About 123 Blacks were clubbed and shot to death in the basement of the Convention Hall (now Brady Theater) and buried in a tunnel under the theater. There are three tunnels and they are in the coldest.

2. Heavy equipment was used to bury bodies at northwest corner of South Sheridan Road and East 21st Street. There is something eerie about the location as no business has ever succeeded there. [Note: There were shafts going into the slope at that location for coal mines]

2.

He is working with Hannibal Johnson and a man from Bowling Green, Kentucky, on an idea for a program for A&E or the History Channel.

3.

He was 7 years old at the time of the Riot. Someone came by their house asked ("recruited") his father and a neighbor to get their guns and go to the shooting. They lived in a new house at 6th and South Yorktown Avenue (556 S. Yorktown). One man took a rifle and the other a shotgun and went to East Archer and Greenwood. The neighbor looked over a brick wall and was immediately shot in the neck and died. The father went home.

Later the father took the family in their car to see what had happened. For some reason they drove south on Lewis and between East 31st and East 41st Streets they saw bodies being thrown in the ravines along the road. The paved road ended at 21st Street. A team of mules pulling a slip was used to cover the bodies. He saw at least thirty bodies of Blacks on a truck at the site. He recalled that there was trouble covering the bodies because of surface rock.

4. Her great uncle was a sharp-shooter. He laid on a building and shot at Blacks across the RR tracks.
5. His father told him that he had heard that the bodies were in either brick pits or stone quarries.
6. She is now 88 years old and lived in Jenks at the time of the riot. She remembers either her mother or aunt taking her down to the old Jenks bridge and standing with a large crowd of people. They could see smoke over Tulsa and she says that she thinks she saw one or two bodies float under the bridge. [Note: I have asked Bill O'Brien to locate some old timers in Jenks who could maybe confirm this story is Ms. McDaniel said that a large crowd of people were on the bridge]
7. He was a young boy at the time of the riot. He went to a friends house and saw a photograph of a man standing beside a truck that had about 50 Black bodies piled on it. The man was related to the boy's friend. The man had been paid by the City to haul bodies to a grave that was already dug in Newblock Park. The man's name was Harrison and he lived on North Cheyenne.
8. This the friend of . . . Actually was older than . . . and was really a friend of . . . older brother. He told me that his great uncle was a ditch digger and dug sewers, etc. He told him that the bodies were buried in Newblock Park and the Mohawk Park area [Note: Mohawk Park was not built until later, but the land possibly was owned by the City since the new water plant and resevoir lake was just being built at that time] The great uncle didn't say that he had dug any of the graves, but made some reference to the area around the levee [Note: The levee was built between 1935 and 1945]
- also said that he had heard that the bodies were put into mines in the East 21st and South Yale area.
9. His father-in-law who is deceased told him that a "great big hole" was dug "at" or "near" the site of the old Warehouse Market and bodies were put into it. [Note: The site is where McNulty Park had been and is just west across the RR tracks from Oaklawn Cemetery.

Mr. couldn't remember it he was told "at" or "near". [Note: This was fit with Mr. boxes with several bodies in them in Oaklawn Cemetery]

10.

She said that Gene Autry (!!!) and a Mr. Losey drove an ice wagon that hauled bodies to a pit in the old fairgrounds. She remembers seeing photographs of bodies, etc. that Mr. Losey had. [Note: I know the Losey family a little. I will contact who I believe is the last one around to see if she has the photographs. She is about 75 and lives in Tulsa. Mr. Losey's sister was married to a former deceased partner of my father's in the Oklahoma School of Accountancy, Also, I don't know where the fairgrounds were in the riot days, but I will find out. I believe it was at the Frisco RR tracks and Peoria, but I am not sure.]

11.

She takes care of a Miss who is a 91 year old survivor. Ms. wanted to know if there was some money due Mrs. I turned her over to Eddie Faye Gates and didn't follow up further.

12.

His first wife's uncle was who managed the Coliseum. At his home he had some large photographs of Black bodies stacked on a Model T truck. They lived at 1131 So. Richmond, but the family is all dead now. She said that her uncle told her that some bodies were taken to the City Incinerator and others were buried in Newblock Park. [Note: on the Board of the THS is a granddaughter of Sam Avey who owned the Coliseum and she must have know and might be able to steer me to a descendant, if we want to see the photographs.]

13.

When his father was 11 or 12 years old, the family was living in a tent along the Arkansas River. He said the Pedestrian Bridge, but it could have been the 11th Street Bridge he thought. His father told him that he saw two rail cars parked in the center of the bridge. They carried bodies of Blacks. He saw the men throw the bodies into the water not onto a sand bar. He thought there might be as many as 150. He said that the river was muddy and rising since they had to move their tent back several times to keep it from flooding.

 said that men from Oakhurst took part in the riot and we might be able to find some old-timer there who

would know something.

14.

He knew Reginald Thair (deceased) who was captured and taken to the stadium [Note: Probably McNulty Park] and was kept for two or three days. [Note: City Directory shows him as living at 1320 North Bullette (now Lansing) in 1921.

said that the people living in "The Addition", the area north of Pine, heard of the riot and went down to Greenwood to see what was going on. The National Guard captured them and lined them, men, women, and children, up against the flames and shot them in target practice.

15.

His father, , was young at the time of the riot, but remembers the family driving around and seeing a bulldozer digging a large trench along East 41st between South Peoria and Riverside Drive and seeing bodies piled into it.

16.

He was 7 at the time of the riot and lived on a farm west of the river on West 51st Street. He had heard that the bodies were buried along the river north of 3rd or 4th Streets. [Note: I mentioned the location of Newblock Park and he said that would fit what he had heard, but his information was only a rumor]

17.

He had worked for the Okla. Natural Gas Co. when the generator was built at 2nd and Frisco and saw bodies dug up there in the construction. I told him that that was the Old Tulsa Cemetery and prior to the riot and could not be riot victims. He did say that after the first couple of bodies, they quit calling the authorities and just threw the bodies back into the holes and covered them.

18.

I didn't call her. The note was that her grandfather was a survivor so I turned her over to Eddie Faye Gates.

19.

He used to work with Frank Eads, a black riot5 survivor now dead. Eads had told him that dump truck loads of Black bodies were taken to the Chandler Park area for several days.

20.

Note said that Ms. Wright was a survivor and Ms. was her granddaughter. I didn't call, but turned them over to Eddie Faye Gates.

I watched Eddie Faye interview this lady.

She was born on January 31, 1895 in Wellston, O.T. She then lived in Sapulpa. Before the riot she was visiting her mother who was living with brother, in Tulsa near Pine and Greenwood. A few days before the riot she had a premonition of trouble and returned to Sapulpa. Then she returned to Tulsa and was here at the riot. She heard guns and possibly a machine gun. The family fled and didn't return to Tulsa. She didn't know if the house was burned.

21.

She lives in Skiatook and I have had contact with her in the past. She is a genealogical freak and very interested in cemeteries. Her mother ran a grocery store in Avant, Oklahoma, at the time of the riot and carloads of Blacks passed it. One stopped and the people went into the store to buy some food. They told her other that there was a riot in Tulsa. They drove off and Ms. thinks they went to Pawhuska. She wants us to run something in the Pawhuska newspaper in an attempt to contact some of these people, if they still live there. I will turn this idea over to Eddie Faye Gates.

22.

Note said that her grandmother who is 95 is a survivor. I didn't call her, but turned her over to Eddie Faye Gates.

23.

He worked on a crew that was building a storm line from the fire station in Newblock Park to the river about 6 or 17 years ago. Member of his crew told him that riot victims were buried near the old incinerator.

24.

He is 88 years old. He was 9 or 10 at the time of the riot and lived north of Newblock Park. On the night of May 31, 1921, his brother went to a movie in downtown Tulsa. When he came out he heard of the riot and he and his friend obtained pistols someway. [Note: Mr. didn't say that they were in the riot. The pistol was a .32 caliber. The brother kept it for many years until it was stolen. When the family heard of the riot they

2006.126.001

moved down to the built up area near the Sand Springs line to the house of a relative for safety. They lived in a wooded area that was apparently rather secluded. After a few days Mr. father took the family in their two seated buggy to the Greenwood area to see the damage. He knew nothing about burials or deaths.

25. (wouldn't give her name)

A woman who was born in 1927 said her mother had lived at 4th Place and South Lewis at the time of the riot. Her mother told her that the bodies were stacked up on the Katy RR tracks and burned and they could smell the burning flesh all the way to their house.

The woman also said that her grandparents owned a small grocery store at 5th and South Atlanta. They lived upstairs and their apartment was reached by an outside wooden stairway. When her grandfather heard of the riot, he took his family to the upstairs apartment, tore down the stairs, and stationed himself with a shotgun at the top. No Blacks came by.

26.

In the 30's and 40's he had a milk route in north Tulsa and had been told that the bodies were buried on Standpipe Hill.

27.

She had been told of fighting on a hill next to river. When people were killed they fell directly into the river.

28. (wouldn't give his name)

A man said that we should talk with He also said that Paul Harvey had said on a radio show that he saw trucks with bodies passing his house. His mother came out and put her hands over his eyes so he wouldn't see them. [I have written to Paul Harvey]

An old neighbor named had told him that bodies were buried at East 36th Street and South Peoria Avenue.

29.

She said that her mother told her that her grandparents had stood on Standpipe Hill and saw box cars with bodies in them.

30. (a woman who would not give her name)

Her grandmother who was born in 1890 had told her that the bodies were dumped into the river.

31.

He is 80 years old. He said that truckloads of bodies were taken to the strip pits along Apache and covered. He said he was told this by men who had seen it. [Note: There were strip pits along Apache] [This might fit with the story of #86]

32.

He was born in 1938. He said that his step-dad who was born in 1900, but is now dead, of course, told him that bodies were taken to Newblock Park where some were thrown into the river and others were buried between the ball park and the old swimming pool.

33.

He is in business with (#15 above). I talked with Mr. and he said that there was another man who had some information, Mr. said that his father lived on the 3rd Street hill just east of Newblock Park. He said that his father told him that he saw two or three trucks loaded with bodies going towards Newblock Park. He said there were two burial sites in Newblock Park. One was about where our location is and the other was at the west end of the park between the buildings and just across the street from the Detention Center. They were both along what is now the levee. His father had pointed these two sites out to him many times.

took me to the two sites. The first is directly south of the old swimming pool in Newblock Park across the levee between the river and the levee. The other site is farther west at the end of the park south of the first commercial building and across the levee between the levee and the river. There was once a dirt road leading from Charles Page Boulevard down to the river at this site which was used by and an Overland truck to haul the bodies. The hole was dug with a slip behind a mule. The other site to the east may have had a dirt road leading to it, but he couldn't remember.

He also recalled that an old man he knew once told him the the blacks had an old machine gun, but it wouldn't fire.

34.

She knew a man whose father owned the Standard Grocery Store on First Street at the time of the riot told her that trucks with bodies were taken to behind Reservoir Hill where there was a mass grave. She said that she

would try to reach this man for more details.

35.

He was ten years old at the time of the riot. He lived with his parents at 10th and Quaker, not far from Oaklawn Cemetery. Three days or so after the riot, he and a young playmate were cutting through Oaklawn while on their way to visit Mr. aunt. Near the southern edge of Oaklawn, they came upon a work crew-composed of white men-which also included a team of mules. Using the mules and a slip or scoop, the men were digging out a long, deep trench which ran east and west, not far from the edge of the potters' field. Scattered about the area on the north side of the trench, where five or six large wooden crates, the kind that oil field equipment was packed in. There may have also been a piano case. Mr. and his companion lifted up the lid of one of the crates and viewed the corpses of three black men inside. "The smell was horrible", he recalled. They then looked into a second crate where he remembered, perhaps, five bodies were held inside. At about this time, the two boys were discovered by the work crew, who chased them away. But, Mr. and his companion merely went on the other side (that is, along what is now Eleventh Street, but in 1921 was Tenth Street) of the iron fence surrounding the cemetery. They sat down and watched the men work for awhile and then went on their way.

36.

His grandmother and grandfather lived in Tulsa during the riot and they always said that there was a mass grave on Cincinnati Hill (36th Street North and North Denver) where the old drive-in theater used to be.

37.

When she was a nurse intern at St. Francis Hospital in about 1978 she sat with a man who was about 70 years old. He was dying and was worried that the doctor was Japanese. He said he hated Japanese. Later he told her that he had been in the riot and had shot many Blacks. He said hundreds of them were buried under the railroad. He mentioned the RR station. He was proud of this and said he would do it again.

38.

He is 54 years old. His father who was 8 or 9 at the time of the riot lived at 4th and Phoenix. He said loads of bodies being taken to the City Incinerator.

He said that Mr. worked at the Incinerator.

39. His grandfather had a bottling plant in Cleveland and was at the bottling plant at the viaduct on 3rd Street at the time of the riot. He saw several trucks full of bodies going west on 3rd Street. He was told that the bodies were dumped into holes for piers and covered with concrete.
40. He has lived in Tulsa since 1967 and is moving away at this time. About 12 years ago a man who was working for him and who was about 70 years old told him that the bodies were buried along RR tracks north of 11th Street.
41. His grandfather had a stone company with several big trucks. His father was a truck driver. The trucks were taken over and forced to haul debris and bodies from the Greenwood area to abandoned mines in the West Tulsa area. His father refused to carry bodies after a couple of loads and only hauled debris after that. His father was born in 1909, but knew how to drive quite young. The hauling went on day and night for about a week.
- He said that he had several great uncles who were in the KKK and proud of it. They regretted missing the Tulsa riot and went to one in Muskogee. They would talk of riding on the running boards of Model T's and shooting Blacks with their shotguns and watching the bodies jump when they were hit.
42. Her father-in-law had been thrown out of the house and lived in an alley during the riot. He told her that he saw bodies piled on flat car which was taken to Jenks and buried in a hole in the sand.
43. His mother was an elevator operator at the Mid Continent Building. She told of seeing bodies hauled out to town
44. He was in the Army Reserves in 1964-65 which met at the Reserve Building on the Fairgrounds. It was common knowledge there that bodies were buried under the building. was the Sergeant in charge of the building.
45. When he was about 18 or 19 he worked for the Layman

Construction Co. that was widening First Street between Elgin and Greenwood. The uncovered bones on the south side of First Street in that area and were told that they were of riot victims.

46.

She wants to volunteer for our work. She has a degree in Sociology and offered to help raise money. I referred her to Dr. Blackburn and Eddie Faye Gates.

47.

His father was a "big oil man" who lived at No. Denver and Haskell. His father told him that flat bed trucks with bodies were taken to the river and the bodies dumped and other loads were taken to Newblock Park where the bodies were buried in a sand bar. He was told 6 trucks or so took part.

He also heard that victims were buried under what is now the traffic circle at East Admiral and Mingo Road.

48.

He works for the Okla. Dept. of Transportation. He said that he heard that the bodies were buried in a coal pit south of Collinsville. He referred me to who had told him.

49.

He lives in Jay. He is a retired fireman from Claremore. Before that he had a service station in Claremore. He said that D.C. Aldridge, a mechanic, was an eye-witness to this. Aldridge is dead, but he gave me the names of his sons.

50.

He had not heard the story that told. He referred me to his brother, was not at home when I called. , a dentist.

51.

She had heard that the bodies were in mines NE of the intersection of 21st and Yale.

She had also heard that some bodies were thrown into the river.

52.

His lady friend in Tulsa (wouldn't give her name) had a grandfather who had helped to pick up bodies at the river and take them to the NW corner of the intersection of 21st and So. Yale ("Big Splash")

53.

She told me that there is another Black cemetery west of Booker T. Washington Cemetery and her grandmother is buried there. This is a new one for me. It would be where the Episcopal Church now stands.

54.

At the time of the riot he lived at 19th and Quincy and was 12 years old. The police came by the house and told his mother to keep the family in the house as 5,000 Blacks would be passing by on the way to Boynton. In 1923 the family moved to 1216 S. Indian. There was a ravine at Houston that McMichael Concrete purchased. They filled the ravine with sand that they pumped from across the river at their dredge site at the west end of the 21st Street bridge. He and some friends were paid a penny a brick to clean bricks that dump trucks brought to the site. Drivers told him that 100+ bodies were buried in the sand bar at the other side of the river where the dredge was.

His older brother drove a jitney and went to the Greenwood area to see the destruction. There was a 2-story hotel on the north side of Archer just west of Greenwood and the owner had amassed an arsenal.

He knew a boy who was later the bookkeeper for the Thomas Hardware Store. It had been broken into and guns stolen. There was a .45 bullet lodged in the door frame and they left it there for years and pointed it out to customers.

55.

He had heard that dump trucks carried bodies to open pit mines between Catoosa and Claremore.

was a student of Eddie Faye Gates and he gave her some additional information. His grandfather

was employed by the Carter Oil Co. which was later purchased by the Halliburton Oil Co. (?). He and his wife lived in Turley and on Jun 1, 1921, a son,

father, was born. had to get a doctor and the route led through the Greenwood area. For many years said that his father told him that many bodies were taken to open pit mines between Catoosa and Claremore. He thought it was common knowledge. He wondered if his grandfather's job with Carter Oil Co. would give him access to company trucks.

56.

He is an Odd Fellow in Pryor. He had noticed the grave

marker in the newspaper and called to say that it was an Odd Fellow marker. He didn't know that there had been Black Odd Fellow Lodges. He gave me the names and addresses of the Odd Fellow State offices in Oklahoma City.

Clarence Courtney (secretary) 1-580/357-5578 no
 Cecil Manney 1-405/631-1761 no
 Esther Stringer (editor) 1-580/355-1695 no
 Lavonne Lawson 1-580/336-4093
 1-877/336-4076

Currie Ballard 1-450/466-2932

[I have written to the black IOOF HQ in Philadelphia]

57. She wanted help in locating the grave of her mother who had died in 1939/40.

58. She is 90 years old. On the night of the riot she was at her high school graduation (Holy Family) which was being held at the Coliseum. Father Heiring of Holy Family came on to the stage and told the graduates to return to the school. They returned by street car. At the school she saw Father Heiring and Mr. Detreich, his assistant, making pallets in the basement of the school for Blacks. The children were told to go home and come back in the morning with soup for the Blacks.

59. Her doctor told her that when he was an intern at Hillcrest Hospital at the time of the riot, the rooms and halls were filled with injured. Whites in cars drove around shooting any Blacks they saw. He saw RR cars in the park across the street with bodies in the. The bodies were dumped into a mass grave in the park [Note: He may have meant the street car line that ran about two blocks west of the hospital] had two adopted children, one of them is the apparently is dead now, but might have some information if we could locate him.] [I have written to the for his address]

I heard back from the who was born in 1934 died on October 4, 1997. Based on his year of birth I thought he might have gone to Tulsa Central High School, but found out that he went to Will Rogers High School. was a personal friend of He said had sister who was the other adopted child, but she also is dead.

I learned that was born on July

17, 1890, in Lebanon, Missouri, and died in Tulsa on November 25, 1978. He attended medical school at the Eclectic University of Cincinnati graduating in May 1917. He did his internship and residency in New York City. He came to Oklahoma in 1920 and received his Oklahoma medical license on December 13, 1920. A newspaper article about him in the files of the Tulsa Medical Society reports of only mentioning the Physicians & Surgeons Hospital in his early recollections of Tulsa. That is probably where he was during the riot.

I called back to see if she could give me any additional information. I read her what I had taken down and she said that was all she remembered. I was hoping that she could recall if had actually said the RR tracks and park were near the hospital or someplace else, but she couldn't recall anything different.

60. His grandparents lived at Oneta at the time of the riot. His grandmother told his father who told him that she saw one or two days after the riot she saw RR cars carrying bodies pass on the RR line going towards Muskogee. [Note: This is the Katy line]

61. She said that her husband's grandfather told them that bodies were dumped in mines at 21st and S. Yale.

62. He said that his wife was wrong it was 21st and S. intersection. He told them this several times. He was an honest man and not one to make up stories. [Note: The Katy RR line goes right through this area.]

63. She is the mother of She said that her father-in-law was video-taped before his death and talked about the riot. The tape is in the bank, but she would get it out and let us look at it.

64. He sounds in his late 20's. He had talked to a former Sexton at Oaklawn Cemetery and was told the the two riot victim markers were not placed on their graves because no one knew where they were buried.

I talked with again to see why he was so interested in Oaklawn Cemetery. He said that he has some family members buried near the "Jim Crow" Line and

had seen the grave of the white baby near that line. He said that the Sexton just mentioned the placing of the riot victims and told him that there were graves in the far SW corner of the cemetery. He said he didn't know whether the Sexton had seen the burials or had just heard it, but he was an elderly man. He does know his name.

65. (don't know who called this in)

The bodies were picked up in dump trucks and put into a hole between Sand Springs and Tulsa. The note which was given me by the Cultural Center also had the names of

-Mayo Hotel and ' Miller

Pontiac. It also mentioned that this information was given about 30 years ago.

66.

He only knew of a Black survivor living in Shreveport. He was a waiter at Smith's Cross Lake Restaurant and he thought that the name might be "Nims" but was not sure. The man's daughter may have moved back to Tulsa.

67.

Her grandmother was a Mexican who came to Tulsa in 1917 with her first husband. He was born in Monterey, Mexico, in June 1900 and was a Chef at the Hotel Tulsa. The grandmother worked in a cafe on East Archer. When the riot broke out she saw two young black boys running west along Archer and a two-seat airplane was following them flying low with a man in the back seat firing a rifle at them. She could see that the men were white. She ran out and grabbed the boys and hurried them into the restaurant. She was light-skinned and apparently the man in the airplane thought she was white and did not fire on her. After the riot was over the boys left to go home, if they could find it.

Her name was _____ but she is not listed in the 1921 Tulsa City Directory nor a _____ who worked at the Hotel Tulsa. There is a cafe in the directory owned by Joseph Nerra at 328 East Archer which I think would be between Detroit and Elgin. _____ will find out where it was exactly, she knows. She also will ask her mother more about it. She does not think the cafe was destroyed in the riot, but will ask her mother.

_____ said that her grandmother told of seeing blacks hanging from trees. Bodies were hauled away in wagons, but she did not know where they were taken, but thought it must be to the river.

68.

Her father was a Cherokee Indian. He went to an Indian school at Pawhuska. He and some of his school friends enlisted in the National Guard. After graduation he lived on his allotment in Mayes County on the Grand River, but his mail address was Wagner. His National Guard unit was called up and he was sent to Tulsa. He told her that the scene was "terrible". He saw blacks who had been dragged by cars. He told her that bodies were taken to a "big trench not far away" where they were buried. He said there were "a lot" of bodies.

69. (man who would not give his name)

He left a message on the Tulsa Historical Society answering machine. It stated that he felt the work of the commission was "self serving" and that the real intent of all of the historical research was merely to sell books.

70.

Her grandparents lived at 1512 No. Quincy at the time of the riot. She was told about 40 years ago that the blacks fled the city along the RR tracks. Many were killed at Crystal City by snipers hiding on the roof tops in Red Fork. The number killed was not known, but it ran from 30 to 50 and they were buried in a mass grave in the area. [Note: An old timer told someone who told her]

71.

His father was a fireman at the time of the riot and was stationed at Station #2 on North Main. He told him that when the fire alarm rang they drove to Archer and Greenwood to fight a fire, but were told to let it burn by armed white civilians and they returned to the station. He said that he had seen two flat bed trucks with bodies heading towards Sapulpa! [Note: They would have had to cross the 11th Street Bridge, so they may have just been going to the river- knew only what his father had told him]

72. (unnamed sewer worker at the Newblock Park project)

He said that _____ was a white Minister with a church at North Norfolk and East Pine at the time of the riot. _____ had to haul ice from the ice plant one way and return to the plant with bodies. [Note: The ice plant must have been the one at the east end of the 11th Street Bridge and he was hauling bodies to the river.] _____ is still alive and has an office at the _____ Construction Co. at _____ I went to see him, but

he is on vacation.

I finally talked with [redacted] He didn't know anything about the story above. His father was a bricklayer and didn't become a minister until later in the 1920s. His brother, [redacted] was the minister at the Church of God at the above address at the time of the riot, but [redacted] had never heard the story from him.

73.

His great grandmother told him that bodies were hauled to the river and the wagons just backed into the water and let the bodies float off.

His great uncle, fought a black on a roof
during the riot and threw off.

His grandmother told him that his great grandfather belonged to the KKK, but didn't think he took part in the riot. The only KKK event she remembered him taking part in was the beating of a white man who had beat his wife. The man was tied to a fence and beaten and threatened with death if he beat his wife again.

74. Eddie Faye Gates told me that a has a father or grandfather who was killed in the riot buried in Oaklawn Cemetery. The family goes out each year and puts flowers on the grave. He died on June 21, 1921, of wounds suffered in the riot although the records say he died of syphilis His grave is somewhere around the trees on the "Jim Crow Line" as best Eddie Faye could recall, but I can get better information from

75.

new building, told next to the she has a great uncle living in Chicago who was the driver for the head of the Red Cross in Tulsa during the riot. She said that he is sharp and alert and will get me his name, address, and telephone number.

76.

Her great grandfather started a trash hauling service in Tulsa before the riot. Her father was a private trash hauler at the time of the riot. He had a team and wagon. His father was forced to haul six bodies to a hole in a low place in Oaklawn Cemetery. He didn't want to do it, but a deputy sheriff rode along with him.

She said her father told her several times that some

2006.126.001

bodies were put into a big hole on North 33rd West Avenue off of West Edison.

She said that there was a big mexican community at the time of the riot just west of the over I-244 in West Tulsa. She said it was where the RR yards are south of that bridge.

77.

His father was a white participant in the riot. The family had come to Tulsa just after the turn of the century. The grandfather had some from Arkansas. His father was a mule skinner in the Glen Pool oil fields. He let himself be talked into getting a gun and going into Tulsa. He and some friends ran into some fleeing blacks on a bridge (he is unsure which one) and a gun battle took place. The blacks were killed and some of the bodies were thrown into the river and others were buried along the river bank. His father was born in October 1890.

called back today and said that his mother is still alive, but she only knows what he told me. He did say that he has aunts who might know more. He has no connection with them. can direct me to her mother and also to

but it is disconnected. Her phone is father was blind at the time of the riot and probably didn't take any part, but he may have heard about it and passed it on to his wife. daughter is

of Tulsa. We should refer to His father was known as

husband is who lives 17 miles south of Bristow highway 48 and 10 miles north of Castle. He collects wrecked Volkswagens and there was a newspaper article about him in the Tulsa World on January 25, 1999. The writer was and he gave the 800 number above for the business. couldn't find any listing for them in the telephone book.

78.

His grandmother who was born in 1892. She put her son in a closet and covered him with a mattress when she heard of the riot. They lived at 508 S. Boulder at that time. This would put it in the same block as the Court House, but on the other side of the street. She was Tulsa taxi drivers arrived and blocked in a mob of blacks who were going north of Boulder.

79. sent an E-mail letter to Eddie Faye Gates. She doesn't know him and we only have his E-mail address. He claims that there is a photograph of Sheriff (sic) Gustafson at a KKK parade. It was published in a book entitled Hooded Americanism by David Chalmers.
E-mail is
80. (white woman who would not give her name)
She is an elderly woman. At the time of the riot her mother lived out by the strip pits near Yale and Pine where she later said a large steam shovel ran for three days and nights following the riot burying riot victims.
81.
He said when he was young and in a barbershop between about 1950 and 1955 he heard an old man bragging about the riot. He said that he and another man had gotten an airplane and some dynamite and had flown over some blacks fleeing along the RR tracks that cross Pine Street. (Either the Midland Valley or the Santa Fe) The plane was a two-seater and while one man piloted the other dropped dynamite on the blacks below. He doesn't know who the man was or exactly which RR tracks he was referring to. He said the man was bragging, but he doesn't know if the story was correct or not.
82.
He had heard from two "old-timers" who he didn't think knew each other that the bodies were buried under the armory at the fairgrounds. He may be able to remember the name of one of these men and will call me, if he does.
83.
She writes historical articles for the Jenks Journal. She had never heard the story of the people standing on the bridge and seeing the smoke of the riot nor any bodies in the river. She is a 1963 graduate of Tulsa Central High School. She referred me to several people:
- The wife's father ran the first ferry over the river at Jenks.
- His grandfather started "Parker Square?" in Jenks.
- She was the first editor of the Jenks Journal before it was sold to the present owners.

He was the first law enforcement officer in Jenks. He has not been in good health so we should contact

84.

He is the Assistant Deacon of which is just west of on 91st Street. His family moved to Tulsa in 1908 and lived at 1401 S. Main. He said his mother told him that she saw a flat-bed truck filled with armed blacks pass the their house going north on Main Street.

He said that he had been told that black influenza victims were buried in the area where their church now stands. The landowner and permitted these burials for blacks who could not afford cemetery burials. The bodies were just wrapped in sheets and buried. He said they never saw any remains.

85.

He is the He told me that there used to be and may still be an elderly black man in the who was planning to make a video program on the riot at one time. He had had us get out photographs for him, but the never picked them up. He had told that at the time of the riot he and some other armed blacks we driving in from the Catoosa area and as they passed some white men standing by the road, he shot and killed one of them. He moved to California after that, but when he returned to Tulsa, he always cried when he passed that spot on the road. thinks he can come up with the name and will pass it on to me.

remembered the name of the man who had told him the story. It was . I talked with and he said the story is as had said except the man was coming the Vinita area and not the Catoosa area, but he did have to go through Catoosa on the way. He thinks the man is dead now.

86.

He is possibly black. He said that he had talked with many survivors and descendants of survivors and they all said that the bodies were buried at a brick yard on the south side of East Apache just west of North Utica. He described it as being between St. Augustine Catholic Church and the warehouse to the west and across the street south from American Beauty Products. He didn't say who he had been talking with.

I went to the site and it did appear that a brick business had been there. There were broken bricks on the ground, but I couldn't see any brick pit where the clay would have come from. Between the church and the warehouse is a large level clear field which could be the location of a pit that has been filled it, but I couldn't be sure. I talked with Father Jackson at the church and he didn't know anything as he was new, but he said that he would ask some of the old parishioners and see if he could find the site of the pit. He has my number.

I looked in the brick book at the Tulsa Historical Society and could find no brick plant listed for that location. I looked in the 1953 Tulsa City Directory and saw that the Holloway Wrecking Co. was at that address that year. It sold used building materials especially bricks. This might explain why there were bricks embedded in the ground. I don't know when it opened at that location, because the Tulsa City Directory only listed property within the City Limits and that was the year that site came into the City of Tulsa.

87.

He is probably in his late 20's. He didn't graduate from high school. He had some courses under Eddie Faye Gates at Edison. He works for the Nova Screen Printing Co.

He said that _____ who owns the Oaktree Book Store on East 15th knows a woman who has come KKK material. He also said that the man at the antique store at South Peoria and East 13rd that we went in to has a KKK receipt book.

He mentioned that the Tulsa Chapter of the African Blood Brotherhood was mentioned on page 26 of by "Halberson".

He gave me a copy of "The "Knights of Liberty" Mob and the I.W.W. Prisoners at Tulsa, Okla."

88.

He said that his grandfather was _____ who was Treasurer of the Salvation Army in Tulsa at the time of the riot. He referred me to his mother,

89.

She is 90 years old. Her father was Treasurer of the Salvation Army at the time of the

riot. She said that he was always very sad about the riot. Blacks were taken to McNulty Park on trucks. Her whole family worked at relief of riot victims by getting clothing, and food. Her father was a noted doctor in Girard, Kansas. He was from England. She never saw any bodies. Her father worked very long hours during the riot.

90. He is a former policeman. He had called to say that the marker in Oaklawn Cemetery was a Elks stone. I told him that it was an IOOF stone. He said that he had lived in the IOOF Home at Checotah and never knew that there was a separate black IOOF group.
91. She is a black woman. The thought that some burials might be in Crown Hill Cemetery. She said that the brick used in the gate towers at that cemetery came from burned structures in Greenwood. I told her that I didn't believe that that cemetery opened until 1930 or 1931. She did not agree and I said that I would recheck my information. She thought that the cemetery had been put into trust by Mr. Hastings, a white man, because there were riot victims buried there.
92. She is 82 years old. Her family lived on the SW corner of East 13th and South Norfolk. Her father heard that blacks were on the way by car from Muskogee and would be going down 10th Street. He kept the family inside and stationed himself on the front porch with a shotgun. No one came by. The family hid their black main in the basement. Later the maids husband called. He was hiding on the north side of Reservoir Hill. Her father went out and got him and hid him in the house also.
93. She is 87 years old. Her father was a contractor. They lived at 537 No. Cheyenne at the time of the riot. Her father went to McNulty Park and found his black foreman, and they got all of their black employees and their families and took them to the house. He also tried to find more of his employees in North Tulsa. They had so many survivors in their home that they filled a three car garage, the basement, and many of the rooms in the house. She remembers the little children running around. She saw bodies "stacked like cordwood" on trucks. I asked her did this mean that there were several layers and she said yes. She saw a dead black

man near the Katy RR and everyone who passed it took a shot at it. Her father's lawyer, a Mr. Cornelius, walked around the side of their house on North Cheyenne and was struck in the elbow by a bullet.

She was born in 1911 when the family lived in the 300 block of North Elgin. They then moved to the North Cheyenne address. Later they moved to 3647 South Peoria. She left this last address in about 1930. Her father was a successful contractor and built the old Springer mansion, the Travis house where the Tulsa Garden Center now is, the Orpheum, Majestic and Palace theaters, the Breene house and a house for a rich Indian, Sam Charlie for which green glazed tile was obtained from Italy. The family was from England and was the only one born in the U.S. Their house in South Peoria was a 2-story brick house with a fountain in the front. It was about where Best Electric is now at 36th Place and South Peoria. The house just south of them was owned by a Mr. Blackman. It stood where the Channel 2 station now sits. Their house was razed a few years after they moved out of it. She went to the Sequoyah School as Eliot was not built then. She rode the Jenks bus to school. Her father's architect was H.H. Mahler.

94. (white man who would not give his name)

He said that during the course of the urban renewal in the Greenwood area, a number of riot victims' gravestones were discovered. The headstones were then put into the trunk of a car owned by a city official and removed from the area. This man said he was told this by a bulldozer operator who witnessed the removal of the headstones.

95.

He is a fireman in the station on West 41st Street. He said that he had heard that the bodies were in a pit at the Fairgrounds. A tractor was taken out there to dig the pit.

He also said that he had heard that some bodies were buried in a culvert on Cincinnati Hill.

I asked him if he would ask around and see if he could find out anything about an abandoned mine in West Tulsa. He called back and said that one the fireman at his station had been told by retired fireman,

that the debris from Greenwood was dumped into an abandoned mine at Newblock Park at what is now the backstop at the ball park.

96.

His father founded the Phoenix Avenue Baptist Church in West Tulsa. He told him that wagon loads of bodies were dumped into the river.

97.

His father was 12 years old at the time of the riot. His mother is still alive. His father had told him that dump-truck loads of bodies were thrown into the river.

98.

In 1949 he was employed unloading logs from a Midland Valley RR car at East 9th and the Midland Valley tracks. There was a millwork company there. An Midland Valley employee named Abernathy was the freight agent and had been with the railroad at the time of the riot. He told Quigley several times that a Midland Valley flat car loaded with bodies went south on the lind from about Pine Street. He always said that the bodies were laid out head to head on both sides of the car and estimated that there were 50 or 60 bodies. As Abernathy was at the freight station downtown, he didn't know where the bodies were taken, but only that they went south on the track. This line ran between the Oaklawn Cemetery and McNulty Park (Warehouse Market) and on south to cross the river at the Pedestrian Bridge.

99.

He is 62 years old. As a boy he lived on Virgin Street near the Midland Valley RR line. Virgin Street was dirt on the west side of the tracks and paved on the east side of the tracks. Blacks lived on the east side and whites lived on the west side. Both black and white boys would play together and he would go into the Greenwood area which he called "Colored Town" to buy cokes. Virgin Street was blocked on each side of the tracks by upright RR ties. The boys would play on the RR rigt-of-way between the two ends of the street. Once he and his friends dug up a rifle, a bugle, and some other military type gear in this site.

He remembers seeing some riot photos. One of them showed black bodies stacked up to the bottom of the sign at the Sand Springs Railway Station on Archer. He estimated the stack may have been as tall as 12 feet. (see attached photograph of the building). He also saw some bodies on a truck and estimated now that there were ten to twenty bodies. They had their shirts off, but were wearing trousers. His uncle told him that the bodies were taken to Newblock Park and tossed into the river.

His father told him that he was going to Cleveland, Ohio, at the time of the riot. He was on the train and it made an unscheduled stop in north Tulsa and a group of armed blacks got off. He didn't know what was happening until he got to Cleveland read about the riot in Tulsa.

100.

She still believes only 40 to 50 people were killed. She bases this on the fact that her father was at Dick Bardon's Sporting Goods Co. at 1st and Main and didn't tell her that there were many bodies around. She also didn't think any great numbers of people could have been killed without that becoming known in the community. She thinks that many of those we consider riot deaths actually died of influenza.

101. Anonymous

As a girl she had always heard that the bodies were buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.

102.

She only wanted to know how to get a marker for the site of a black who was lynched in Springfield, Mo. in 1906.

103.

He is related to the late Morton Harrison who is in the Okla. Hall of Fame. Harrison told father who was born in 1921 that the bodies were buried in the strip pits NE of Tulsa along Apache. There a steam shovel at the site that had been used in digging the Panama Canal. He suggested that I talk with a relative, (see attached map of strip pits in Tulsa County)

There were three brothers,

was house manager for the Ralph Taibot theaters in Tulsa at the time of the riot. I believe the Majestic was the only one then. was house manager of the Strand and Lyric Theaters at that same time. was in the florist business. A woman married a so the two families became intermingled.

thought that he had heard that was wounded in the riot.

teaches horticulture at College. family is full of florists. Former Mayor of Tulsa is of that family. A

florist, is on the KKK list at T.U.

104.

His father was _____ who was 18 years old at the time of the riot. His father and _____ always said that the bodies were dumped in the strip pits on East Apache between Harvard and Sheridan.

_____ did get involved in the riot, but was not wounded and never talked about what he did. He was an 18 year old adventurous boy and just went along for the excitement.

_____ never heard of a black being killed in a theater.

_____ was born in November 1921.

105.

She told me that a black man was chased into the backyard of her father-in-law, _____, who lived at 329 East Independence, and was shot by a gang of whites. He had immigrated from Latvia and knew pogroms and just left the body.

106.

(same numbers as above)
I started thinking after _____ had told me this and called back to ask who removed the body from the yard. He said that he had never heard that story and referred me to his aunt,

107.

She had never heard the story of the black being killed in the backyard. She was about 8 at the time of the riot. She did see a gang of armed blacks in the backyard, but they only shot up a bottle of water that was on the backyard. She said bullets were coming around the house from somewhere, so her uncle came and took the entire family to his house for safety.

Her father, _____ had a furniture store at 21 North Main. He had many black customers. He went to the Convention Hall to try to get his customers freed.

She referred me to _____

She was a neighbor at the time of the riot and a few years older than _____ and might remember more. I didn't call her.

107. Mike, 39-year old white man

He left a message stating that the riot was a "dark

part of Tulsa's history" and the Commission should "leave it alone". He added, "you are stirring up memories about something that doesn't need to be discussed anymore".

108.

His father was nine years old at the time of the riot and was then living with his grandfather. In the days following the riot, both the father and grandfather saw bodies of riot victims which had been placed on flatbed railroad cars. His father believed that the bodies were then taken to the Arkansas River.

109. (white woman who was in high school in the late 1960s)

She had a friend whose grandfather had been in the Ku Klux Klan. The grandfather had told her that there was a mass grave at 36th and Sheridan. "Somewhere in that vicinity".

110.

His father was 8 or 9 years old at the time of the riot. The father told him that alongside what is now Newblock Park, near the large curve on Charles Page Boulevard near the west end of the Park, there had once stood an old farm silo. The father, , told him that in the days following the riot, the silo was used as a temporary storage place for bodies of the riot victims. The father said that the silo had been "filled with dead bodies". is 62, and said that he could show us the location of the silo.

111. (white man who wished his name to be kept confidential)

His grandfather had pumped sand for the McMichael Concrete Company. The grandfather said that in the days following the riot, he helped to bury the riot dead using a steam shovel. The grandfather said that "so many bodies were coming in, that he couldn't keep up." The grandfather also said that they had to put the feet of some of the riot dead in concrete blocks and throw them into the river.

112.

He is a 1960 graduate of Tulsa Central High School. His grandfather, , had worked for the Mid-Continent Refinery at the time of the riot. Following the riot, his grandfather said that he worked on a crew that loaded bodies on to flatcars along First Street near the old depot on to the Sand Springs line. The grandfather said he had help load 200 bodies on to the flatcars and they were stacked like "cordwood". Part of the bodies went to Newblock Park where they were burned in the City Incinerator. Another group of the bodies

was taken to a sand bar near the bridge (presumably the railroad bridge) where they were burned suing old railroad ties.

His grandfather said that in the days immediately following the riot, the authorities brough in "outside people" to block off the roads leading into Tulsa.

113. Mike

He was a white male in his 40s or 50s. He said that twenty years ago he had worked at the Tulsa Fairgrounds where he became acquainted with a elderly black man named Hobday who clearned the bathrooms. Hobday, who was about 85 years old at that time, would often talk about the early years in Tulsa. Hobday told Mike a story about the riot and its aftermath.

Hobday who was living in Tulsa at the time of the riot said that there had been "over 200" people killed in the riot. He also said that once the state troops came in, he was hired as a member of a crew of black men to load bodies on to railcars downtown. The train went east out of Tulsa and at a spot "out in the country" between Tulsa and Claremore, the bodies were taken off the train and loaded on mule-driven wagons. The wagons traveled south to a spot in the country where there were "three or more large holes" dug. There were, according to Hobday, "several wagon loads" of bodies which were placed into these mass graves. Hobday said that he had been "hired by the state" for his work which had lasted three days. Hobday said that 50 or so other men had been hired for this work and they had all been paid by the State of Oklahoma.

Mike did not know Hobday's full name or what became of him. Mike said that at the time they worked together, their maintenance supervisor was _____ who would remember Hobday and a man named _____ also would.

114.

He said that the bodies were taken to a morgue on Apache near the 2900 block. He also said that bodies were burned in the yard of a black funeral home.

115.

She said that her father had been hired so "they could kill black people that summer." She also said that white boys had killed a number of black refugees on the way to Muskogee.

116.

He is 48 years old. His great uncle,

who died in 1978 was a young boy at the time of the riot. He lived in Tulsa with his parents,

said that his great uncle told him that after the riot, the bodies of riot victims were taken to the Arkansas River near Newblock Park, piled up, doused with kerosene, and burned. said that the smell of those burning bodies "never left his mind."

retired from McDonnell-Douglas and is an amateur historian.

117. (white man who declined to give his name)
The man said that family members had told him for years that the bodies of the riot dead were dumped into the Arkansas River.

118.
He is white man about 49 years old. He said that back in the 1960s, there was an African American preacher, known to him only as "Doc", who worked at the Eastside Cafe. Doc told him that he helped load the bodies of riot victims onto either trucks or railroad cars. These bodies were then buried on the west side of the Arkansas River south of the 11th Street Bridge. [Note: Could this also link up with the other stories involving the McMichael Concrete Company?]

119. (elderly white woman)
Her grandfather told her that "a lot" of black people were murdered during the riot and their bodies were thrown into the Arkansas River.

120. (white man who declined to give his name)
He said that the father of a friend of his had been one of the white rioters. The friend's father said that the disposal of the bodies had been a "large problem". He also said that many of the bodies had been hauled to the Arkansas River where they were thrown in.

121. (unidentified man)
He left a message at the Tulsa Historical Society that as a child he had heard that riot victims "were buried at Crown Hill Cemetery".

122.
His grandfather was "who took part in the killings." His grandfather who had been involved in the oil business as well as in farming and ranching had also been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. According to his grandfather's hatred of the blacks

stemmed from the fact that his brother had been killed by a black man in 1911. The alleged murderer had been caught and was hung, but his grandfather's intolerance did not go away.

According to stories told by _____, 350 people were killed during the riot-about 50 whites and 300 blacks. _____ also said that he knew that the bodies of "at least 100 blacks" had been dumped into the river.

_____ said that the other side of his family which was largely Choctaw and included more than a few bootleggers, was uninvolved in the riot.

LATER RESPONSES POSSIBLY NOT FROM THE ARTICLES

123.

4

He is Pastor of the _____

_____ which is next to the _____

He called and said that he had a cousin who had given him a photograph of a black doctor who had been killed a race riot. He offered to show it to me. The doctor was not Dr. A.C. Jackson.

I went out to see him. He said that his cousin, _____ who lives in Kansas, had come to a family reunion and given him the photograph and told him that the man had been killed along with his brother in a race riot. _____ had been born on July 25, 1918, in Coweta and Dr. L.H. Johnston, a black doctor, had delivered her. She told him and he had a audio record of her telling him this which I listened to that Dr. Johnston and his brother had been going hunting by train and were pulled off the train and killed in a race riot. She thought it was the one in Tulsa. The photograph was in a Xmas card that he had sent to her family in 1918 and clearly stated that he was a M.D. in Coweta.

I decided to go to Coweta and see I could find corroboration of this. I first called _____, my historical friend in Broken Arrow to obtain the name of a Coweta historian. He gave me the name of _____ an elderly black man, who was the best source of information of early Coweta.

124.

She works at the Coweta American, the local paper. She

said that _____ was the best source, but she called several other old-timers and none of them remembered Dr. Johnston. I couldn't find so I went down to Muskogee to see if there had been a riot down there just after the one in Tulsa. I thought that possibly Dr. Johnston had been killed a a riot there since one of our earlier respondents had mentioned a Muskogee riot.

_____ was able to find out that there had been a small riot in Coweta in October 1911. B.J. Beavers, a white attorney, was killed by a black man, Charlie Suddeth, who was lynched. The other death was that of a white man, Mr. Oliver. Mr. Stellar Thompson, a white man, was shot in the leg. Another black was sent to prison since he was determined to be the leader. The riot started with two white girls were shoved off the sidewalk by some blacks. The story is in the history of Coweta that I obtained from _____

125.

The Muskogee Library referred me to _____ who I have heard of for years in connection with history in Eastern Oklahoma. The man at the library did not know of any riot there and said that I should talk with _____

While at the library I did look at the 1920 U.S. Census and found a Dr. L.H. Johnston who was living in Vinita at that time and was white.

_____ who is 90 and frail told me that he knew of no race riot in Muskogee. He only knew of five blacks who had barricaded themselves in a house and wouldn't leave. They fired at anyone who approached them. Finally Marshall Ledbetter took over and shot and killed all of them.

His only story of the Tulsa riot was that he once knew a man named "Rowley" who ran the mail car for the Midland Valley RR in Tulsa. "Rowley" had told him that the river ran red with blood and that oil tank cars were filled with bodies and were shipped east.

126.

I returned to Coweta and stopped by the newspaper office. _____ said that she had talked with _____, a relative of the Hansons, who remembered Dr. Johnston.

I came home and called _____ that night and got him. He knew Dr. Johnston and gave the same story about _____

the death of he and his brother, but the race riot was in Arkansas and not in Tulsa.

who is about 95 has lived in Coweta all his life. I asked him if he knew anything about the Tulsa race riot and he said the only thing he knew was:

At that time his father was farming about two miles south of Coweta. and his brother were supposed to have been chopping cotton, but the ground was too wet so they decided to go fishing. As they sat on the edge of the Arkansas River they saw three or four bodies float by. He couldn't tell if they were black or white.

127.

She is white and was born on July 25, 1918, at the Cotton Gin in Coweta and Dr. L.H. Johnston, a black doctor, delivered her. Also present was a nurse named Marguerite Juanita.

She gave me the same story that had told me and that I had heard on the audio record of her. I asked her if the riot was in Tulsa and she replied that she thought it was and she had thought of contacting the Tulsa newspaper in hopes of finding a relative of Dr. Johnston so she could return the photograph to them.

She did tell me a strange story her mother had told her. Dr. Johnston had made some medical discovery and the AMA was not happy about it. She thought that AMA people chased Dr. Johnston and his brother and pulled them from the train and killed them.

The Oklahoma Medical Licensing Board could find no record of Dr. Johnston.

128.

She remembered the name of Dr. L.H. Johnston, but didn't know anything about him.

129.

He was 8 years old at the time of the riot. He lived in Red Fork about four blocks north of West 41st and one block west of old highway 66. He saw about 200 blacks being escorted south on the highway by some Oklahoma National Guard men. He said the blacks had long sticks on their shoulders with a bag of their belongings hanging from the end. He was later told that these blacks were being taken to South Haven, a small black community just south of West 52st and west of 33rd West

Avenue. I am seeking someone in the South Haven community who might remember this.

130.

He is in his late 50s or early 60s. He said that in the late 1970s or early 1980s a landman he knew told him that at the time of the riot a large sewer line was being installed east of the Coliseum. A good many blacks were buried in the trench for the pipe.

The Menkenmiller Drug Store was at 3rd Street just east of South Boston at the time of the riot. There was a black dishwasher working there. When the riot broke out, the Menkemillers rigged up a bed for him in the back of the store.

He had heard for a member of a wealthy oil family that some men broke into the National Guard Armory and stole a machine gun. They set it up on a high hill (Standpipe Hill?), but didn't know how to use it. They found a former Marine to fire it and he fired into deep Greenwood.

131.

gave me this elderly black's name as someone who lived in the South Haven area at the time of the riot. Actually he lived in Buford Colony.

He remembered a little about the riot. He remembers white men coming around to collect any guns. He remembers the bridges across the Arkansas River being guarded. He doesn't remember any blacks being marched along Southwest Boulevard.

132.

He was referred by
His father and uncle were Tulsa policemen. His uncle,
, flew the lead plane in a formation of
three planes sent up by the police chief to observe
those fleeing and let people on the ground know where
they were. The planes flew in a V formation. He knows
the son of a deputy marshall at the
riot time.

He thought the whites at the Court House were there to try to get their WW 1 bonuses.

has since interviewed both

133. Anonymous

Eddie Faye Gates has been contacted twice by a white

man who won't give his name, but says he will call her weekly.

He told her that his father was born in 1904 and was working as a truck driver for the McMichael Co. at the time of the riot. He hauled black bodies, some of them still moaning, to a strip pit east of the intersection of Dawson Road and East Pine.

He said his father took him by the spot many times and would always cry. He also took to drink. He worked with two blacks later on who were named Fred Isom and Arthur Kellam. He confessed what he had done and they said "the police made you do it and it shouldn't bother you." He also knew a Clyde Turner and and Elmo Cline who had businesses on Southwest Boulevard. Cline's was a grocery store in the 2400rd block and turner's was a car dealership or parts store.

Since the man can supposedly point out the spot where his father said he had dumped the bodies and he said he would call her weekly, I have asked Eddie Faye to try to get him to call me. I will keep his name unknown, if he will only point out the spot for me.

134.

His father was a member of the Tulsa County Highway Patrol at he time of the riot. The family lived somewhere around 2nd or 3rd and Columbia. was born in 1919, but only remembers that his father had told the family that night (May 31) to stay inside.

135.

Eddie Faye gave me this call and the number The number is a Fax No. and nobody answered by message when I sent one to it. That is a Claremore number, but I couldn't find a in Tulsa County.

Her story told to Eddie Faye was that her grandfather, was a deputy and a driver for the McMichael Co. He took bodies to a strip pit east of the intersection of Dawson Road and and East Pine. This is the same location as another call to Eddie Faye which was from an anonymous white man.

136.

His father came to Tulsa in 1903 and had a barber shop at 3rd and Boston in the Richards Bldg. for 50 years. was born on June 8, 1921. His father had a shoeshine man named Luther Dick who was black. He kept him in the barber shop during the riot and his wife was kept in the Cunningham home. She was a midwife and

delivered . Luther Dick lived on North Peoria. father died in 1976. They only other riot story he could remember was that his father told him of seeing a flatbed truck with black bodies on it driving west on 3rd Street. The truck was followed by two open sedans filled with white men.

137.

She said that her grandmother's boyfriend, is still alive and lives with his sister, , in Lake Bay, Washington. He is hard of hearing. She remembered him telling her several times that he was in the race riot.

138.

He lives in the house that his father built and moved in in February 1921. was born in 1921. The house is at 508 S. 40th W. Ave. and is between Charles Page Blvd. and the Keystone Expressway. father, , worked at the Cosden Refinery across the river. During the race riot, father and mother discovered blacks hiding in the nearby creek. They were fleeing Tulsa, but could only move at night. The took them in and hid them in their basement during the day. This went on for several days. This is interesting because the did not know any blacks.

139.

[referred by Eddie Faye Gates]

He is white and was 6 at the time of the riot. He lived at 2627 East 7th at that time. His father was

He said that his father took him to a hill which he thought was Stand Pipe Hill and he saw some 5 or 6 houses starting to burn on the side of the hill. What he remembers best is looking into the backyards of houses and seeing animals of all kinds (chickens, pigs, goats, dogs, etc.) and they were all squawking, squealing, etc. He saw no bodies and heard no gunfire. (e.g. I think he must have been there in the late morning of June 1, but he didn't know when.)

Separate from the riot, he said that he had been a POW of the Japanese in WW2. He went to the Phillipines on November 1941 with the 35th Pursuit Squadron on the SS President Coolidge. After the war started he and his companions were sent to the west shore of the Bataan Peninsula where they assigned to guard the coast. After the surrender, he remained in a truck for several days until the Japanese finally took him. He was on the "Death March" and said that the number of deaths was greatly exaggerated by writers. He didn't suffer on it. He said many of the deaths actually occurred in Camp

O'Donnell and other camps. He was sent to Japan on a small troop transport. About 400 POWs were placed in a forward hold and had bunks which were double-deckers. In Japan he was sent to work in a steel mill near Osaka. He saw some cruelty, but not much. He does not think badly of the Japanese.

140.

He is white. He was 5 at the time of the riot. His father was _____ and the lived at 219 S. Nogales. He and his brother slept on the NE corner of the second floor of their house. He saw flames in "nigger town". He saw some trucks, he doesn't remember how many, going west on W 3rd Street towards the City Dump (Newblock Park). He didn't see any bodies, but he was told that they carried bodies. He heard that a machine gun was on Stand Pipe Hill and was firing into the Greenwood area. He heard random gunfire. His father and his uncle owned _____, a clothier at 110 S. Main. His father didn't go to work on June 1. He recalled in later years seeing a bullet hole in the door of the old YMCA at 4th and Cincinnati.

141.

He lives in Overland Park, Kansas. His family lived at 1026 E. Haskell at the time of the riot. He is 3rd generation of RR workers and he is a locomotive mechanic. He said that his mother told him of seeing black women and children being herded into a house. The house was set on fire and she remembered the screams. His mother was 14 at the time.

142. Anonymous (from Eddie Faye Gates)

He was a white man. His father told him of seeing horse-drawn wagons carrying bodies to Newblock Park. The bodies were buried in a low spot near where the levee now is. He also recalled that his father new a black man named "Peg Leg".

143.

He said that his family had a maid, _____, whose husband was a truck driver, _____ told him many years ago that at the time of the race riot, she was married and she and her family laid on the floor of their house for two days to keep from being shot. She had a daughter who is now a Ph.D.

144.

Her family lived in Cleveland, Oklahoma, at the time of the riot. Her father, _____, was in Tulsa and staying at the Hotel Tulsa. He was to leave the hotel for Cleveland at the time of the riot, but the hotel

management would not let him leave until things quieted down.

145. (works in gift shop at the Tulsa American Red Cross HQ).

His father who was about 20 at the time of the riot told him that he saw trucks carrying bodies pull into McNulty Park and the bodies were stacked up like cordwood in the park.

146.

Her father was , who was in the National Guard in Tulsa at the time of the riot. She said her father was shot two times, once in the neck and once in the leg. She said that her uncle, was also in the National Guard in Tulsa. The 1921 Tulsa City Directory shows that they lived at 1445 South Quaker. was about 18 years old and was a Sergeant. I said that her brother, 219 North Tacoma, Tulsa 74127 918/583-4856, has a audio tape recording of an interview with her father made in the late 1980s. He has loaned it to of Tulsa. I have not heard the tape, but has given me a transcript of it. One of sons may have a .45 pistol used by in the riot.

147.

I have not been able to get hold of this black woman, but Eddie Faye Gates gave me her name and number and told me what she had told her. Her mother worked for a white family and took the family in during the riot. (e.g. It appears that they lived on Standpipe Hill) She was 6 years old at the time and her mother called her . She watched the riot below the hill. She saw some bodies piled on trucks. Their faces were black, but their arms were white. She also saw airplanes and heard a "swoosh" as they passed and saw flames leap up below where they had flown.

148.

He lives in Redlands, California, and is white and 87 years old. At the time of the riot his family lived at 201 North Cheyenne on the corner west of the Convention Hall. He was 8 at the time. His father was an architect and lease broker. They moved to California in July 1921. He remembers his mother making he and his brother get under the bed until the shooting was over. He peeked out the window and saw cars pulling bodies to the front of the Convention Hall. There were both black and white bodies and they were stacked in a large pile. He does not remember how many, but just that there were

a lot of them. He remembers seeing a truck with a machine gun on the back patrolling around. His father told him that blacks in trees would not let the fire trucks enter the burning Greenwood area. He said there was a popular black motorcycle policeman that all the children in the neighborhood liked. He heard that he was killed in the riot. I can't find anything about a policeman, black or white, who was killed in the riot. The first black policeman who was killed according to the history book on the police department was in 1927. Also the 1921 Tulsa City Directory does not list any black motorcycle policeman although it lists white motorcycle policemen. On another matter he remember a girl about his age who would stand across the street from him and pull her dress up. His father was , and he appears in the 1921 Tulsa city Directory at 201 North Cheyenne.

SOME COMMENTS

1. The 1921 Tulsa City Directory says that the National Guard Armory was at 1109 East 6th Street, but a 1921 map shows a "N.G. Armory" at the NE corner of East 5th Street and South Boston Avenue about where the Philtower Building now stands. What gives?

2. (#59) told me that when she was working at some years ago, she was told by Dr. R.Q. Atchley that when he was an intern at the hospital all the rooms and halls were filled with riot victims and that he saw some RR cars dump some bodies into a pit in the park across from the hospital. The problems are:

1. Hillcrest Hospital did not exist in 1921. Its predecessor was Morningside Hospital which did exist in 1921 and was at 521 North Boulder.

2. The park across from Hillcrest Hospital did not exist in 1921.

3. There was no park around the old Morningside Hospital site at 521 North Boulder as far as I can determine.

4. There was never a RR track near Hillcrest Hospital although there was a street car line along East 11th Street one block north of the hospital and another one going south along South St. Louis about two or three blocks west of the hospital.

5. The nearest RR track to the old Morningside Hospital was one block south of 521 North Boulder.

2. (#70) told me that some blacks were fleeing along the RR tracks toward Sapulpa, but were caught where Crystal City now is in Red Fork and were killed by snipers and were buried in a mine or pit nearby.

The route along the RR tracks from the Greenwood area would take the blacks down the Frisco tracks where the fighting took place. If they fled that way, they must have left before the fighting began. They may have been fleeing to South Haven, a black community near the Turner Turnpike entrance.

3. (#77) also told me about blacks fleeing across the river on a bridge. He said that they ran into a group of armed whites including his father and were killed on a bridge. I have the same comments as with #2 above.

4. I have had several reports of bodies being taken to the fairgrounds, but I am uncertain where the fairgrounds was in 1921. The 1921 map shows a fairgrounds where it is today, but the 1921 Tulsa City Directory gives the location of Springdale School as "one mile east of the fairgrounds". Springdale School today and probably the same one as in 1921 is on East Pine one block east of North Lewis. This would make the fairgrounds near East Pine and North Peoria.

5. The reports of bodies being taken west of town on West Edison or rumors of bodies at the cemetery at Sand Springs bothered me until told me that an old Stanley's employee told him once that they always went to Sand Springs by way of West Edison. The area was virtually uninhabited after you got beyond the Owen Park and Irving Addition just west of it. This route was across Sand Springs where it was not developed yet. The other route that could be used was along Charles Page Boulevard and then across Sand Springs. Almost this entire route was through residential or industrial development.

6. The story of (#67) bothers me. She said her grandmother, a Mexican who worked in a cafe of Archer near Greenwood ran into the street and saved two black boys who were being chased by a two-seater airplane with a man in the back seat shooting at them. The plane was low enough that she could see that the men were white and that they saw that she was probably white because she had light skin. This is a good story, but I think it needs some more checking. Fortunately mother is still alive and might have something to add. I am bothered because of several things:

1. Where did the black boys come from?
2. When did this event happen?

didn't know whether the cafe had been destroyed in the riot, but I would imagine it was if it was near Greenwood on Archer. This area was set on fire early on the morning of June 1. Throughout the night of May 31/June 1 this area was in the center of sniping across the tracks. If this event happened prior to the area being set on fire, it would have had to have been very close to dawn. After then the area would have been in a war zone and after that the blacks would have been rounded up and sent to internment areas. Where did these boys come from?

Since grandmother could see the color of the mens' faces and they could see hers, this event must have happened in day time. It could not have been on May 31 because the trouble didn't start until after dark. The events of the morning of June 1 are discussed above.

The idea of an airplane flying as low as seems to say would seem a little crazy. There were telephone poles, the multi-storied Tribune and Brady Hotel buildings, a tall chimney at 1st and Cheyenne at the PSO power plant, etc. In addition a plane flying low would have drawn the fire of any blacks in the area.

7. On the KKK list at T.U. is Harry Kiskaddon. The 1921 City Directory shows that his office was on the 4th floor of the Drexel Building. Since there was only one elevator in that building, Kiskaddon must have known Sara Page, if just by sight. He may have also known Dick Rowland, if only by sight. Dick Rowland was headed to the rest room on the 4th floor of the Drexel Building. Does this mean anything?

BODIES SEEN AT OR DISPOSAL SITE

1. Newblock Park - City Incinerator
2. Newblock Park - east end
3. Newblock Park - west end
4. Booker T. Washington Cemetery
5. Rose Hill Cemetery
6. Oaklawn Cemetery
7. Black Perryman Cemetery
8. Jenks - in river under bridge
9. Jenks - buried in sandbar
10. RR bridge over Arkansas
11. Standpipe Hill
12. Reservoir Hill
13. North Cincinnati Hill
14. Mohawk Park area
15. Chandler Park area
16. 11th Street Bridge - burned on sandbar
17. 11th Street Bridge - laying on sandbar
18. Katy RR tracks - burned
19. Fairground (old? or new?)
20. Brady Theater basement
21. East 36 and South Peoria
22. Between So. Peoria and Riverside Drive on 41st Street
23. Between East 31 and East 41st Street and So. Lewis
24. In Mine on NW corner of East 21st and So. Sheridan
25. In Mine on NE corner of East 21st and So. Yale
26. In Mine on NW corner of East 21st and So. Yale
27. In Mine on SW corner of East 21st and So. Harvard
28. In fairground under Reserve Building on East 15th
29. In hole at Fairgrounds (new? or old?)
30. In Mine along East Apache
31. Under the RR tracks
32. In Mine in Wests Tulsa
33. In Mine south of Collinsville
34. In Mine between Catoosa and Claremore
35. Passing Oneta on Katy RR train
36. Along RR tracks west of Oaklawn Cemetery
37. At East First Street between Elgin and Frankfort
38. In bridge pier west of Tulsa on West 3rd
39. Between Tulsa and Sand Springs in a hole
40. Mass grave near Crystal City in Red Fork
41. On way to Sapulpa
42. Tracy Park across from the SW corner of Oaklawn
43. Under the Traffic Circle at Mingo Road and East Admiral

2006.126.001

Location of Graves

Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa		
Whites		
Blacks	25	27
Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa		4
Canaedia, N.Y.		1
Haviland, Kansas		1
Gatesville, Texas		1
LeRoy, N.Y.		1
Muncie, Indiana		1
Guthrie, Oklahoma		1
Parkersburg, W.Va.		1
Muskogee, Oklahoma		1
Randall, Kansas		1
Denver, Colorado		1
Cleburne, Texas		1
Watonga, Oklahoma		1
Fort Smith, Arkansas		1
Bixby, Oklahoma		1
Seymour, Missouri		1
Ray, Oklahoma		1
Unknown:		
Whites	20	
Blacks	59	
Mexicans	1	80
Total		127

Whites		
Identified	30	
Unidentified	7	37
Blacks		
Identified	30	
Unidentified	59	89
Mexicans		
Unidentified		1
Total		127

RACE RIOT DEAD

by

DICK WARNER

[proven dead as evidenced by funeral home records of cemeetery
burial records]

1. John Berrell White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 85 years (born in 1836)
 Cause of Death - Acute Uremic poisoning
 Date of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Tulsa Hospital
 Place of Burial - Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Burial - June 3, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records
2. Homer C. Cline White
 Residence - 117 S. Norfolk, Tulsa
 Occupation - Student
 Marital Status - Unmarried
 Age - 17 years (born Sept. 10, 1904 in Arkansas)
 Cause of Death - Gun shot in abdomen
 Date of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Tulsa Hospital
 Place of Burial - Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Burial - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Note - The funeral home record shows him the son of
 A.B. Cline. There is no A.B. Cline in the Tulsa
City Directory for 1921. Eula Cline, a clerk,
 lives at the address for Homer C. Cline. He was
 first identified as a 20 year old boy named Olson
 from Sapulpa.

3.

George Walter Daggs White
Residence - 734 S. Denver, Tulsa
Occupation - Manager of the Pierce Oil Co. office
Marital Status - Unmarried
Age - 27 years (born in 1894 in New York)
Cause of Death - Gun shot in head
Date of Death - June 1, 1921
Location of Incident - West 7th St. and S. Boulder
Location Death - P & S Hospital ten minutes after
his admittance
Place of Burial - LeRoy, New York
Date of Funeral - June 3, 1921
Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
Note - He and two companions left is rooms at 734 S.
Denver at about 10:00 PM on May 31, 1921 and went
to the Court House at 6th St. and S. Boulder to
see what all the commotion was. When the shooting
started, the fled in different directions. Daggs
was shot in the back of his head as he ran.
Source - Stanley & McCune records, Tulsa World for June
2, 1921, and the Tulsa City Directory for 1921.

Robert Hawkinson	White
Residence - Jenks, Oklahoma	--
Occupation - Tool Dresser	--
Marital Status - Unmarried	
Age - 22 years (born in Indiana)	
Cause of Death - Gun shots to arms and abdomen	
Date of Death - June 2, 1921	
Location of Incident - Unknown	
Location of Death - P & S. Hospital	
Place of Burial - Muncie, Indiana	
Date of Funeral - June 3, 1921	
Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune	
Source - Stanley & McCune records and <u>Tulsa World</u> for June 3, 1921	

Robert L. Osborn White
Residence - Unknown (He was from Denver, Colo.)
Occupation - Unknown
Marital Status - Unmarried
Age - 25 years (Born on July 26, 1895)
Cause of Death - Gun shot wound to body
Date of Death - Unknown
Location of Incident - Unknown
Location of Death - Tulsa Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown

Date of Funeral - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

6.

Harry Roberts White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Cook
 Marital Status - Unmarried
 Age - about 27 years
 Cause of Death - Buckshot to abdomen
 Date of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Watonga, Oklahoma
 Date of Funeral - June 9, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

7.

Cleo Shumate White
 Residence - 28 1/2 W. First St.
 Occupation - Tool Dresser
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 24 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wound
 Date of Death - May 31, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Burial - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mowbray
 Note - He was shot in the early evening of May 31, 1921, and died at 10:00 PM at May 31, 1921.
 Source - Rose Hill Cemetery records and a Bartlesville newspaper on June 1, 1921

8.

T. J. Sherrill White
 Residence - 717 N. Owasso, Tulsa
 Occupation - Watchman
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 51 years (born on July 5, 1870)
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wound
 Date of Death - Aug. 26, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Date of Funeral - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

9.

G.E. Weaver White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Oil field worker

Marital Status - Unmarried
 Age - 24 years (born Feb. 14, 1897)
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wound
 Date of Death - July 4, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Tulsa Hospital
 Place of Burial - Bixby, Oklahoma
 Date of Funeral - July 4, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

10. J. H. Wilson White
 Residence - Home Gardens on Sand Springs Line
 Occupation - RR flagman
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - 74 years (born on Dec. 25, 1847 in Holland)
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds - peritonitis
 Date of Death - May 31, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Sand Springs Hospital
 Place of Burial - Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Burial - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Rose Hill Cemetery records and Stanley & McCune records

11. Samuel J. Withrow White
 Residence - Regal Hotel, 214 1/2 N. Main, Tulsa
 Occupation - Clerk at Regal Hotel
 Marital Status - Unmarried
 Age - 19 years (born on June 28, 1902)
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wound to neck
 Date of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Burial - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

12. Unidentified Male White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - About 40 years
 Cause of Death - Shot nine times
 Date of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - North Denver
 Location of Death - North Denver
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Date of Burial - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming

Note - He was 6 feet tall, weighed 165 pounds, had dark brown hair, and was killed instantly.

Source - Mitchell-Fleming records and the Tulsa World for June 2, 1921

13. Unidentified Male White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - About 35 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wound in head
 Date of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Date of Burial - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

14. Ed Adams Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - About 32 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #3 - Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

15. Greg Alexander Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - About 35 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Morningside Hospital, Tulsa
 Place of Burial - Grave #1 - Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

16. Harry Barker Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Cook at Waffle House, Tulsa
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - About 37 years
 Cause of Death - Nine gun shot wounds

Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Tulsa Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Date of Burial - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Note - He came to Tulsa the week before with the
 Campbell Carnival. He was thought to have a sister
 in Avada, Colorado.

17. Howard Barrens

Negro

Residence - 31 N. Jackson, Tulsa
 Occupation - Elevator Operator, Mayo Building
 Marital Status - Unmarried
 Age - 19 years (born in 1902)
 Cause of Death - Shot beneath heart
 Date of Death - June 7, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Cinnabar Hospital, Tulsa
 Place of Burial - Catenville, Texas
 Date of Funeral - June 7, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Note - Funeral was paid for by F.W. Dye c/o Western
 Supply Co.
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

18. George Hawkins

Negro

Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 78 years (born in 1843)
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Date of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Cinnabar Hospital, Tulsa
 Place of Burial - Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of funeral - June 4, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

Handwritten: ~~George Hawkins~~
Handwritten: ~~residential~~
Handwritten: ~~Funeral~~

19.

Edward G. Howard

Negro

Residence - 22 N. Frankfort
 Occupation - President, Safety First Loan Co.
 (realtors)
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #11, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921

Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records and B.C. Franklin's
 autobiography

20. Andrew C. Jackson

Negro

Residence - 523 N. Detroit
 Occupation - Physician
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - 523 N. Detroit
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Guthrie, Oklahoma
 Date of Funeral - June 3, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

21. H. Johnson

Negro

Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Iceman
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Spinal cord severed by buckshot
 Date of Death - June 10, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Morningside Hospital, Tulsa
 Place of Burial - Muskogee, Oklahoma
 Date of Funeral - June 10, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Note - Spinal cord was severed at the beginning of the
 riot
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

22. (unknown) Lewis

Negro

Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #8 - Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

23. Ed Lockard

Negro

Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown

Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - Probably June 2, 1921
 Location of Incident - 8 miles east of Tulsa
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #19, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 6, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Note - There is a grave marker for him in the cemetery,
 but we are told that it is not over his grave.
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

24. Joe Miller Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #4, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

25. Sam Ree Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #6, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

26. Lewis Shelton Negro
 Residence - 148 E. Latimer
 Occupation - Retired
 Marital Status - Widowed
 Age - 77 years (born in Tennessee)
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Date of Death - June 9, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Seymour, Mo.
 Date of Funeral - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Note - Funeral charges paid by W. L. Shelton of 140 W.

Not in 1921

Latimer
Source - Stanley & McCune records

(27) Curley Walker Negro
Residence - Unknown
Occupation - Unknown
Marital Status - Unknown
Age - Unknown
Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
Date of Death - June 1, 1921
Location of Incident - Unknown
Location of Death - Unknown
Place of Burial - Grave #10, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
Source - Stanley & McCune records

(28) Henry Walker Negro
Residence - Unknown
Occupation - Unknown
Marital Status - Unknown
Age - Unknown
Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
Date of Death - June 1, 1921
Location of Incident - Unknown
Location of Death - Unknown
Place of Burial - Grave #2, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
Source - Stanley & McCune records

(29) John Wheeler Negro
Residence - 405 N. Elgin
Occupation - Porter - First National Bank, Tulsa
Marital Status - Married
Age - Unknown
Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
Date of Death - June 1, 1921
Location of Incident - Unknown
Location of Death - Unknown
Place of Burial - Ft. Smith, Arkansas
Date of Funeral - June 3, 1921
Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
Note - He was a long-time employee of the bank. He was on his way to work when he was shot. The bank permitted him to be buried in his bank uniform.
Source - Tulsa World for June 1, 1921, Tulsa City Directory for 1921, and Stanley & McCune records.

(30) Unidentified Male Negro
Residence - Unknown
Occupation - Unknown

Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Burns
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #7, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune recors

31. Unidentified Male Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #5, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

32. Unidentified Stillborn Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - NA
 Marital Status - NA
 Age - Stillborn
 Cause of Death - "probably neglect"
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #14, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Source - Stanley & McCune records

33. Unidentified Male Negro
 Residence - YMCA Cleaners (114 N. Greenwood)
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Burns
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - YMCA Cleaners (114 N. Greenwood)
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Grave #18, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
 Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
 Note - Lawrence Anderson owned the YMCA Cleaners, but

he didn't live there. Samuel T. Smithie, a confectioner, lived at 114 1/2 N. Greenwood. Could the deceased be one or the other of them?
Source - Stanley & McCune records and Tulsa City Directory for 1921.

34. Unidentified Male Negro
Residence - Unknown
Occupation - Unknown
Marital Status - Unknown
Age - Unknown
Cause of Death - Burnes
Date of Death - June 1, 1921
Location of Incident - Unknown
Location of Death - Unknown
Place of Burial - Grave #13, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
Source - Stanley & McCune records

35. Unidentified Male Negro
Residence - Unknown
Occupation - Unknown
Marital Status - Unknown
Age - Unknown
Cause of Death - Burns
Date of Death - June 1, 1921
Location of Incident - Unknown
Location of Death - Unknown
Place of Burial - Grave #9, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
Source - Stanley & McCune records

36. Unidentified Male Negro
Residence - Unknown
Occupation - Unknown
Marital Status - Unknown
Age - Unknown
Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
Date of Death - June 1, 1921
Location of Incident - Unknown
Location of Death - Flat Rock District
Place of Burial - Grave #12, Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
Date of Funeral - June 2, 1921
Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune
Source - Stanley & McCune records

37. Shirley F. Woffard (male) Negro
Residence - 409 E. Easton
Occupation - Unknown
Marital Status - Widower

Age - 38 years (born in 1883)
 Cause of Death - Gun shot to abdomen
 Date of Death - June 11, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Morningside Hospital, Tulsa
 Place of Burial - Ray, Oklahoma
 Date of Funeral - June 11, 1921
 Funeral Home - Mitchell-Fleming
 Note - Father was Samuel Woffard, a farmer
 Source - Mitchell-Fleming records

Probably Dead Because of Grave Marker

38.

Reuben Everett

Negro

Residence - 610 E. Archer
 Occupation - Laborer
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Date of Death - June 1, 1921
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Date of Funeral - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Unknown
 Note - His grave marker is in Oaklawn Cemetery with
 the date of June 1, 1921, on it.
 Source - Grave marker and Tulsa City Directory for
 1921.

Probably Dead Because of First Hand Report

38.

? Talbot (male)

Negro

Residence - near Greenwood and Archer
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - Elderly
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - Otis Clark said he did not see him after the
 riot and believed he was killed. He did not want
 to leave his house with his elderly wife.
 Source - Interview with Otis Clark

39.

? Talbot (female)

Negro

Residence - near Greenwood and Archer
 Marital Status - Married

Age - Elderly
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - Otis Clark said he did not see her after the riot and believed she was killed. She did not want to leave her house with her elderly husband.
 Source - Interview with Otis Clark

40. Tom Bryant Negro
 Residence - near Greenwood and Archer
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He was the step-father of Otis Clark.
 Source - Interview with Otis Clark

41. Billy Hobson Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Place of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He was Elwood Lett's grandfather
 Source - Interview with Elwood Lett

Probably Dead - Referred to in Red Cross Report

42. ? Morrison (female) Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - On page 45 of Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower there is a list of patients still under care by the Red Cross. One if a 12 year old boy named Arthur Morrison and it said that his mother died from injuries in the riot.
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 45

43. ? Stovall (male) Negro
 Residence - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - On page A-3 of Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, there is a mention of Dr. Jackson, Johnson and Stovall lying in the Convention Hall and groaning. Dr. Jackson was Dr. A.C. Jackson (#20) and there was a H. Johnson (#21) who also died. It is very likely that Stovall also died.
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page A-3

44. Unknown (unknown sex) Negro
Date of Death - December 30, 1921
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - On page 91 of Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, This is a footnote that one patient from the riot had died on December 30, 1921.
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 91.
45. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
46. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
47. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
48. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
49. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
50. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
51. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
52. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, Page 195
53. Unknown Negro
Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195

54. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
55. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
56. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
57. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
58. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
59. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
60. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
61. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195
62. Unknown Negro
 Location of Death - Red Cross Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Angels of Mercy by Bob Hower, page 195

Probably Died As Larry O'Dell Found Legal Claims For Them

- (63.) Carrie Diamond (female) Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown

Source - Larry O'Dell's research of legal claims

64. S.H. Pierce (male) Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Larry O'Dell's research of legal claims
65. M.M. Sandridge (male) Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Larry O'Dell's research of legal claims

Dead According to John Irby Who Was Told Of It

66. Unknown (male) Negro
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Location of Incident - W. 9th St. and S. Boulder
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - According to John Irby, an undertaker who was told of it by an eye-witness who was also an undertaker that a black man on a motorcycle was shot and killed at 9th and Boulder.
 Source - Interview with John Irby
67. Unknown (female) Negro
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Location of Incident - In front of Mitchell-Fleming Funeral Home at 9th and S. Boulder
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - According to John Irby, an undertaker, an off-duty fireman named Moulton (sic) and Ferman Moore, an undertaker, were sitting on the front porch of the Mitchell-Fleming Funeral Home at 9th and S. Boulder when they saw a black woman running north on Boulder. They thought she must be a domestic who worked in a house on S. Boulder who was rushing home when she heard of the riot. A car full of white men came by and the woman was shot. Mr. Moore went to get the ambulance, but the men in the car told them they would the same, if they interfered. They went inside the funeral home and don't know what happened next.
 Source - Interview with John Irby

From They Came Searching

68. Unknown (male) Negro
 Age - elderly
 Cause of Death - Gun shot
 Place of Burial - Unknown

Note - On page 167 in They Came Searching by Eddie Faye Gates, her interviewee, Rosa Davis Skinner said the "an old man who pushed a vegetable cart along Greenwood was one of the first blacks to be shot."
 Source - They Came Searching by Eddie Faye Gates, page 167

Newspaper Reports

69. Unknown (male)

Negro

Cause of Death - Gun shot in back of neck

Location of Incident - Unknown

Place of Burial - Unknown

Funeral Home - Stanley & McCune

Note - The Tulsa World on June 7, 1921 carried an article that the body of a negro was discovered on June 6, 1921, two miles north of Dawson near the Southwest Curtiss Air Field which was a E. Apache and N. Memorial. He was in a clump of bushes near the road. A rifle that had been fired was found near the body. The body was put into a casket and buried immediately. The man was described as being tall and yellow-skinned. (He doesn't appear in the funeral home records)

Source - Tulsa World for June 6, 1921

70. George Jeffrey

Negro

Age - 36 years

Place of Burial - Unknown

Note - He was called George Kefferty in some newspapers.

Source - Muskogee Phoenix on June 3, 1921

71. William Turner

Negro

Age - 35 years

Cause of Death - Shot through abdomen

Place of Burial - Unknown

Note - On June 2nd he was reported to be dead, but not yet buried.

Source - Tulsa Tribune on June 2, 1921 and Muskogee Phoenix on June 3, 1921

72. Unidentified Newborn

Negro

Note - A white rioter brought the body of a baby who was less than a foot long to the police station.

73. Unidentified (male)

Negro

Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He was old, deaf, dumb, and a paralytic.
 Source - Muskogee Phoenix on June 2, 1921

74. Unidentified (female) Negro
 Age - 92 years
 Cause of Death - Shot three times
 Source - Muskogee Phoenix on June 2, 1921
75. Unidentified (female) Negro
 Location of Incident - Under a wall
 Note - Her body was discovered under a fallen wall.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 3, 1921
76. Unidentified (male) Negro
 Cause of Death - Shot in shoulder, breast, stomach, and thigh
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He was a veteran of the 24th Inf. Regt. and was shot by 1st Sgt. T.J. Esley of Co. B, Okla. National Guard.
 Source - Muskogee Phoenix on June 1, 1921
77. Unidentified (male) Negro
 Place of Burial - Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Source - Tulsa World on June 2, 1921
78. Unidentified (male) Negro
 Place of Burial - Oaklawn Cemetery, Tulsa
 Source - Tulsa World on June 2, 1921
79. Unidentified (male) Negro
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Location of Incident - Archer St.
 Note - The man was on the roof of a building. He aimed at a white man, but the white man shot first killing him.
 Source - Tulsa World On June 1, 1921
80. Unidentified (male) Negro
 Cause of Death - Gun shot
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - On N. Boston at Frisco tracks only the building at the north end of the block was not burned by 3:00 AM on June 1, 1921. Six negroes fired from it and were driven out by white rioters and three were killed.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
81. Unidentified (male) Negro
 Cause of Death - Gun shot

Place of Burial - Unknown

Note - On N. Boston at Frisco tracks only the building at the north end of the block was not burned by 3:00 AM on June 1, 1921. Six negroes fired from it and were driven out by white rioters and three were killed.

Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921

82. Unidentified (male) Negro
Cause of Death - Gun shot
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - On N. Boston at Frisco tracks only the building at the north end of the block was not burned by 3:00 AM on June 1, 1921. Six negroes fired from it and were driven out by white rioters and three were killed.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
83. Unidentified (male) Negro
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - At daylight of June 1, 1921, three bodies were still lying near Frisco Depot and two had already been removed.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
84. Unidentified (male) Negro
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - At daylight of June 1, 1921, three bodies were still lying near the Frisco Depot and two had already been removed.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
85. Unidentified (male) Negro
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - At daylight of June 1, 1921, three bodies were still lying near the Frisco Depot and two had already been removed.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
86. Unidentified (male) Negro
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - At daylight of June 1, 1921, three bodies were still lying near the Frisco Depot and two had already been removed.
Source - Tulsa World June 1, 1921
87. Unidentified (male) Negro
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - At daylight of June 1, 1921, three bodies were still lying near the Frisco Depot and two had already been removed.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921

88. Unidentified Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - The bodies of three negroes were brought in from the Flat Rock District and the driver said that there were two more out there.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
89. Unidentified Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - The bodies of three negroes were brought in from the Flat Rock District and the driver said that there were two more out there.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
90. Unidentified Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - The bodies of three negroes were brought in from the Flat Rock District and the driver said that there were two more out there.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
91. Unidentified Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - The bodies of three negroes were brought in from the Flat Rock District and the driver said that there were two more out there.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
92. Unidentified Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - The bodies of three negroes were brought in from the Flat Rock District and the driver said that there were two more out there.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
93. Unidentified (boy) Negro
 Cause of Death - Gun shot wounds
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He was washing cars in a garage when some whites came by. They called for him to come out. When he did, he was shot and killed.
 Source - Scribner's Magazine, Vol. 90, July-Dec 1931
94. Unidentified Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - Tate Brady was on guard all night on N. Main and saw five dead negroes.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
95. Unidentified Negro
 Place of Burial - Unknown

Note - Tate Brady was on guard all night on N. Main and saw five dead negroes.

Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921

96. Unidentified Negro
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - Tate Brady was on guard all night on N. Main and saw five dead negroes.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
97. Unidentified Negro
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - Tate Brady was on guard all night on N. Main and saw five dead negroes.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
98. Unidentified Negro
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - Tate Brady was on guard all night on N. Main and saw five dead negroes.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
99. Unidentified Negro
Date of Death - May 31, 1921
Location of Death - In the alley between S. Main and S. Boulder about 100 feet north of 4th Street.
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
100. Edward Austin White
Residence - 118 S. Victor
Occupation - SW Bell telephone installer
Marital Status - Married
Age - 20 years
Date of Death - Unknown
Cause of Death - Shot in left foot by negro
Location of Incident - On south side of a drug store
Location of Death - Unknown
Place of Burial - Unknown
Source - Muskogee Phoenix and Tulsa World on June 1, 1921 and the Tulsa City Directory for 1921
101. Ernest E. Austin White
Residence - 511 S. Cincinnati
Occupation - Salesman
Marital Status - Unknown
Age - 38 years
Date of Death - June 1, 1921
Cause of Death - Unknown
Location of Incident - Unknown
Location of Death - Oklahoma Hospital on afternoon of June 1, 1921.

Place of Burial - Unknown

Source - Tulsa World on June 2, 1921, and Muskogee Phoenix on June 3, 1921, and the Tulsa City Directory for 1921.

102. E.F. Belshmer (or Edward F. Belscher) white
 Residence - Belscher lived at 1437 E. 1st St.
 Occupation - Belscher was a clerk
 Marital Status - Belscher was married
 Age - Unknown
 Date of Death - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Shot in left hand and leg by negro
 Location of Incident - Corner of E. 1st St. and S. Detroit
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Source - Muskogee Phoenix on June 1, 1921 and the Tulsa City Directory for 1921
103. F.M. Baker White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 27 years
 Date of Death - June 2, 1921 at 9:30 PM
 Cause of Death - Shot in back with buckshot
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Morningside Hospital, Tulsa
 Place of Burial - Probably Haviland, Kansas
 Funeral Home - Mowbray's
 Note - He was carrying the I.D. of Norman Gifford or Norman Gillard. He is identified as F.M. Parker in some newspapers.
 Source - Guthrie Daily Leader and a Bartlesville newspaper on June 1, 1921, Tulsa World on June 1, 1921, and Muskogee Phoenix on June 3, 1921.

104. H. Lewis Curry White
 Residence - Illinois Hotel (214 S. Boulder)
 Occupation - Scout for the Pure Oil Co.
 Marital Status - Unmarried
 Age - 28 years
 Cause of Death - Shot in the neck
 Location of Incident - Fifth St. and S. Boston in a gasoline station
 Location of Death - Tulsa Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown, but probably Muskogee
 Funeral Home - Unknown
 Note - He was the son of Judge F.Z. Curry of Muskogee. He was taking his date home from a movie when he stopped in a gasoline station to get some water

for his car on the night of May 31, 1921. He heard some shots and a group of negroes hurried west on Fifth Street. One of them shot him. The wound didn't seem serious at the time.

Source - Guthrie Daily Leader and the Muskogee Phoenix on June 1, 1921 and the Tulsa City Directory for 1921.

105. ? "Deary" (female) White
 Residence - Sunset (Standpipe) Hill
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot in back
 Location of Incident - At her residence
 Location of Death - At her residence
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Unknown
 Note - She and her husband were sitting on their porch when a negro came up behind them and shot her in the back. She died in her husband's arms. Their 15 year old son then joined a mob and reportedly set some of the fires. The newspaper said this story came from Sgt. Esley of the National Guard. Sgt. Esley said her name sounded like "Dearie".
 Source - Muskogee Phoenix on June 1, 1921

106. Lee Fisher White
 Residence - 332 1/2 E. First, Tulsa
 Occupation - Chauffer for the Davenport & Warriner Co.
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 21 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot to left leg
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Unknown
 Source - Guthrie Daily Leader and the Vinita newspaper on June 1, 1921 and the Tulsa City Directory for 1921.

107. Norman Gilliland White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Unknown
 Note - He was from Norfolk, Virginia. F. M. Baker (#85) was carrying the I.D. of a Norman Gifford or

Norman Giffard. It could have been Norman Gilliland.

Source - Guthrie Daily Leader on June 1, 1921

108. Ila Gilmore (female) White
 Residence - 225 E. King
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Shot five times in arm and chest
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - Her husband, Silas Gilmore, was a contractor at the same address.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 2, 1921

109. Clarence Hill White
 Residence - YMCA (E. 4th and S. Cincinnati)
 Occupation - Engineer
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Gun shot through lung
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Fissell Hospital, Tulsa
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - Newspaper reported he was shot through the lung and not expected to live.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921

110. ? James (male) White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - About 30 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot in back of head
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He was partially identified by Clyde Greeson who had an auto repair shop at 123 N. Cincinnati as the son of Mrs. Henry Kneisel of Bartlesville, but formerly of Tulsa. She was abroad at the time.

Source - A Bartlesville newspaper on June 1, 1921

111. Arthur James White
 Residence - Wynona, Oklahoma
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 35 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Wynona, Oklahoma

Note - His brother, James James, identified him in the late afternoon of June 1, 1921. He was shot during the battle in "Little Africa" according to the newspaper.

Source - Tulsa World on June 2, 1921, and the Muskogee Phoenix on June 3, 1921.

112. Carl D. Letspeich White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 28 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot through breast at about 6:30 AM on June 1, 1921.
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Location of Death - Tulsa Hospital at about 6:30 AM on June 1, 1921.
 Place of Burial - Randall, Kansas
 Funeral Home - Mowbray's
 Source - Guthrie Daily Leader on June 1, 1921, and the Tulsa World and the Daily Oklahoman on June 2, 1921, and the Muskogee Phoenix on June 3, 1921.

113. ? Olson (male) White
 Residence - Sapulpa, Oklahoma
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - About 20 years
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He may not have died, but Home Cline (#2) was first identified as him.
 Source - Tulsa World and the Vinita Journal on June 1, 1921.

114. John Palmer White
 Residence - Unknown
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 28 years
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Location of Incident - Unknown
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - There were three Palmer's in the Tulsa city Directory for 1921.
 Source - Guthrie Daily Leader on June 1, 1921

115. Robert Palmer White
 Residence - West Tulsa
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown

Age - 23 years
 Cause of Death - Gun shot in left shoulder
 Location of Incident - Main and the Frisco tracks
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He was waiting for a train to pass when he was shot.
 Source - Muskogee Phoenix on June 1, 1921

116. Olive A. Selby (Mrs. C.A. Selby) White
 Residence - 1242 S. Boston
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Married
 Age - Unknown
 Cause of Death - Struck by car
 Location of Incident - 8th and S. Main
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - Her husband was a dentist. She ran into the street in panic and was struck by a car on June 1, 1921. She was reported to be still unconscious and in serious condition.
 Source - Tulsa World on June 2, 1921

117. L.C. Slinkard White
 Residence - West Tulsa
 Occupation - Unknown
 Marital Status - Unknown
 Age - 25 years
 Cause of Death - Complications of a leg fracture
 Location of Incident - Main and the Frisco tracks
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Note - He was crossing Main at the Frisco tracks when he was struck by a car full of negroes causing a simple fracture and contusion of the middle thigh and left leg. The Guthrie newspaper said he was dead.
 Source - Guthrie Daily Leader and Muskogee Phoenix on June 1, 1921.

118. Unidentified (male) White
 Age - 28 to 32 years
 Cause of Death - Shot in the back of head
 Location of Death - Hospital
 Place of Burial - Unknown
 Funeral Home - Mowbray's
 Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921

119. Unidentified (male) White
 Age - About 28 years
 Cause of Death - Unknown
 Note - 5 feet 10 inches tall, 160 pounds, light brown hair and eyes
 Source - The Bartlesville newspaper on June 1, 1921

120. Unidentified (male) White
Source - Oklahoma Race Riot by Frances Prentice, page 153.
121. Unidentified (male) White
Date of Death - 12:30 AM on June 1, 1921
Cause of Death - Shot at least 25 times
Location of Incident - 2nd St. and S. Cincinnati
Note - He was mistaken for a negro. He died instantly and his body was mangled beyond recognition.
Source - Tulsa World on June 1, 1921
122. Unidentified (male) Mexican
Source - Oklahoma Race Riot by Frances Prentice, page 153.
123. Unidentified (male) White
Age - About 40 years
Cause of Death - Shot through head
Note - 5 feet 10 inches tall
Source - The Bartlesville newspaper on June 1, 1921
124. Unidentified (male) White
Age - 40 years
Source - Daily Oklahoman on June 2, 1921
125. Unidentified (male) White
Age - About 25 years
Cause of Death - Gun shot in neck, died instantly
Date of Death - About 5:45 AM on June 1, 1921
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - 6 feet tall, 165 pounds, dark green trousers, brown coat, tan shoes, tan belt with silver clasp bearing the initial "W".
Source - The Bartlesville newspaper on June 1, 1921
126. Unidentified (male) White
Place of Burial - Unknown
Note - He was a member of a rescue party.
Source - Muskogee Phoenix on June 3, 1921
127. Unidentified (male) White
Cause of Death - Gun shot in neck
Note - He was the neighbor of Hugh Gary of 556 S. Yorktown. The neighbors in 1921 were Ernest Shaffer at 552 and Robert Street at 558. Mr. Gary and the neighbor took their guns and went to the Greenwood area. The neighbor stuck his head around a corner to see what was happening and was struck by a bullet almost immediately. Mr. Gary quickly went home.
Source - Interview with Richard Gary, a son of Hugh

Gary.

128. Andy Brown

Negro

Date of Death - May 31, 1921

Cause of Death - Gun shot

Location of Death - Court House

Note - Ed Wheeler's article mentions this.

Source - The Disaster of the 1921 Race Riot by Ed
Wheeler.

2006.126.001

RACE RIOT NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES

- 5 -29-86 Oklahoma Eagle - "Tulsa's Secret - The Race War of 1921"
- 5 -26-88 Oklahoma Eagle - "1921 Remembered"
- 7 - -97 The Infinity Press by C.M. Schmieg and W.S. Brewster - "Memories of Greenwood-The Horrors of Racism in the Heartland"
- 5 - 7-98 Tulsa World - "Race Riot 1921: Events of the Tulsa Disaster"
- 5 -21-98 Oklahoma Eagle - "Race Riot Repentence Rally Set By Ministers"
- 1 -29-99 Tulsa World by Julie Bryant - "Unmarked Graves Hold Race Riot Victims"
- 1 -30-99 Tulsa World by Julie Bryant - "Peaceful Life Shattered"
- 1 -31-99 Tulsa World by Julie Bryant - "Setting the Record Straight"
- 2 - 1-99 Tulsa World - "The Race Riot - Can Commission Dig Up Truth?"
- 2 - 4-99 Oklahoma Eagle by C.Davel Grant - "Riot Commission Wants Answers About Mass Burials"
- 2 -11-99 Oklahoma Eagle - "Opening Old Wounds"
- 2 -11-99 Oklahoma Eagle by Louis Gray - "Should There Be A Riot Commission"
- 2 -18-99 Tulsa World by Rita Sherrow - "The Night Tulsa Burned"
- 2 -21-99 New York Times - "Panel Tries to Get a Clearer Picture of 1921 Race Riot"
- 2 -25-99 Oklahoma Eagle - "Commission Gainaing New Knowledge About Riot"

- 3 -14-99 Dallas Morning News by Arnold Hamilton - "After Riot, Survivor's Family Lived in Tent on Site of Arson-Razed Home"
- 3 - -99 Dallas Morning News by Arnold Hamilton - "Confronting Shame, New Evidence Fuels Oklahoma Panel's Search for Truth About Black Toll in 1921 Tulsa Riot"
- 3 -17-99 New York Times by Brent Staples - "Searching for Graves and Justice in Tulsa"
- 3 -20-99 Tulsa World by Rik Espinosa - "Commission Finds More Riot Survivors"
- 3 -28-99 Tulsa World by Rik Espinosa - "Commission Studies Role of Aircraft in Race Riot"
- 4 - 1-99 Oklahoma Eagle - "Terror From the Skies Remembered"
- 4 - 8-99 Oklahoma Eagle - "Riot Survivors Sought for Taping Session"
- 4 -17-99 Tulsa World by Rik Espinosa - "Race Riot Survivors' Stories Videotaped"
- 4 -24-99 The Economist - "The Riot That Never Was"
- 4 -30-99 Oklahoma Eagle by Michael Duffy - "Race Riot Survivors Share Frightening Memories"
- 5 - -99 BET Weekend Magazine by Clytie Bunyan - "Tulsa Panel Seeks Truth on 1921 Riot"
- 5 -16-99 Chicago Tribune by V. Dion Haynes - "Panel Digs Into Long Buried Facts About Tulsa Race Riot"
- 5 -23-99 Tulsa World - "Race Riot Grabs '60 Minute' Attention"
- 5 -28-99 Tulsa World by Robert S. Walters - "Digging for the Truth - Race Riot Remains Sought"
- 5 -29-99 Tulsa World by Robert S. Walters - "Grave Probe May Spur New Questions"
- 5 -29-99 London Telegraph by James Langton (NYC) - "Mass Graves Hold Secrets of American Race Massacre"
- 5 -30-99 Tulsa World by Ashley Parrish - "On the Front Lines"
- 5 -31-99 The Philadelphia Inquirer by Gwen Florio - "Okla. Recalls Deadliest Race Riot"

- 6 - -99 Oklahoma Outreach Publication - "Tulsa Panel Seeks Truth on 1921 Riot"
- 6 -24-99 Oklahoma Eagle by Don Ross - "Riot, Not Body Count or Purse Snatchers - First City in World Bombed by Planes"
- 7 - 1-99 Oklahoma Eagle by Dr. Conrad W. Worrill - "Holocaust, Genocide and Reparations"
- 7 -12-99 Tulsa World - "Urban Renewal - Racist Charges Hurt the Cause"
- 7 -27-99 Tulsa World by Rik Espinosa - "Cemetery Probe Yields some Results"
- 7 -28-99 Tulsa World - Correction of Scott Ellsworth as Bob Brooks in Previous day's newspaper
- 8 - 3-99 CNN Web by Charles Zewe(Dallas Bureau) - "Tula Panel Seeks Truth from 1921 Race Riot"
- 8 - 9-99 Arkansas Democrat-Gazette by A.P. - "78 Years Later, Tulsa Race Riot Panel Seeks Truth"
- 8 -10-99 Tulsa World by Rik Espinosa - "Race Riot Panelists OK Dig for Remains"
- 8 -10-99 Fresno Bee by Kelly Kurt (AP Tulsa Bureau) - "Historian Chronicles 1921 Race Riot Horrors"
- 8 -10-99 Arkansas Democrat-Gazette by A.P. - "Account Stuns '21 Race Riot Survivor"
- 8 -11-99 Tulsa World by Rik Espinosa - "Oaklawn Excavation Pondered"
- 8 -12-99 Oklahoma Eagle - "Commission Authorizes Dig for Riot Victims"
- 8 -15-99 Tulsa World by Rik Espinosa - "Riot Suit Possible - City Could Be Held Liable for Claims of Victims"
- 8 -19-99 Oklahoma Eagle - "Liability Doesn't Fade Away"
- 8 -22-99 Dallas Morning News by Kelly Kurt (AP Tulsa Bureau) - "Digging Into The Past"
- 9 -12-99 Tulsa World by Rik Espinosa - "Tulsa Race Riot Drawing Media Attention"
- 9 -14-99 Kansas City Star by Rick Montgomery - "Tulsa Looking

for the Sparks that Ignited Deadly Race Riot"

- 9 -14-99 Reuters by Ben Fenwick - "Search for Race Riot Victims
Head to U.S. Graves"
- 9 -26-99 Houston Chronicle by Rick Montgomery (Knight Ridder
Tribune News) - "Revisiting the Horror of 1921"
- 9 -30-99 Oklahoma Eagle by Don Ross - "Tulsa Riot Study Seen As
A National Model Reparations More than 'Gimme My
Money' "
- 10-23-99 Los Angeles Times by Claudia Kolker - " A City's Buried
Shame"
- 11- 1-99 Newsday by Martin Evans (NYC) - "A Costly Legacy/Tulsa
Mulls Reparations for Black Survivors of Riot"
- 11-20-99 Daily Oklahoman by Melissa Nelson - "Burial Site May
Hold Clues to Tulsa's 1921 Race Riot"
- 11-21-99 Tulsa World by Ashley Parsons - "Horror of Riot Is
Told"

2006.126.001