

Paper Resources

In this packet are two sets of resources, one for the word-oriented part of the workshop and one for the visually-oriented part.

Visual resources:

- Maps (one in color, one in grayscale)
- Historic photos

We will be collaging with these elements. The project is imagined to be a map-based lament. You may want to print out the maps and create directly on them. You may want to be inspired by the shapes on the map and draw your own design on the support of your choice. You can work directly on paper (either as printed out on copy paper or by gluing the copy paper onto another surface – cardboard, canvas, etc.). These materials can be supplemented by other materials you may have or substituted with materials of your choice that speak to you of lament.

For additional photos that you might want to print out and use for your collage, go to:

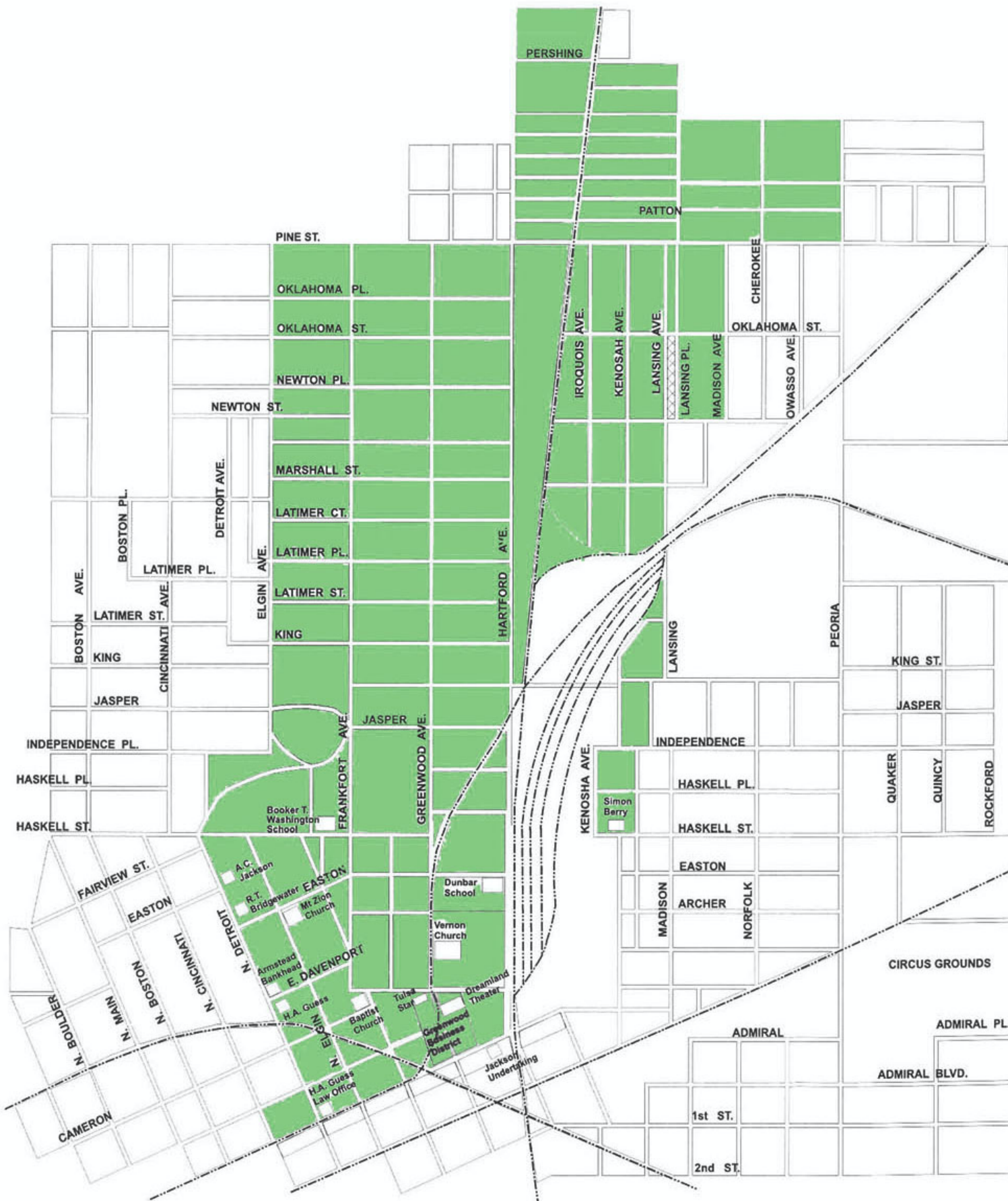
<https://www.loc.gov/photos/?q=Tulsa+Race+Massacre>

Word resources:

- Historic newspaper articles

We will be using these articles in a poetry exercise. You'll need to be able to read the articles, so you may want to print off one or all of the articles. Or print and then enlarge them on a copy machine. You may want to leave them on your computer so that you can enlarge them in order to see them better. You may also want to use some of the words in the articles to add to your collage.







Smoke Billowing from buildings <https://lcn.loc.gov/95517018>



Furniture in the Street <https://lcn.loc.gov/93501250>



Food Distribution. <https://lccn.loc.gov/91796047>



Ruins. <https://lccn.loc.gov/2017679760>

Church burning. <https://lccn.loc.gov/2017679767>



Refugee Camp at the Fairgrounds. <https://lccn.loc.gov/2017679768>



Destroyed homes. <https://lcn.loc.gov/97503809>



Ruins. <https://lcn.loc.gov/2017679766>

PRICE TWO CENTS

56 SLAIN IN RACE RIOT IN STREETS OF TULSA, OKLA.

Gunfire Continuous, Ten Square
Blocks in Flames, Airplanes
Circle Overhead

STATE TROOPERS CORRAL
THOUSANDS OF BLACKS

Martial Law Decreed—Trouble
Began in Arrest of Man for
Attacking Girl

NEGROES BESIEGE PRISON
Captive Spirited Away by Sher-
iff—Will Be Tried When
Disorders End

By the Associated Press

Tulsa, Okla., June 1.—Continuous gunfire, with dead and wounded scattered about the streets, half a dozen airplanes circling overhead, and nearly ten square blocks in flames, turned the Negro section of Tulsa into a battlefield this morning.

The rattle of musketry was resumed shortly after daybreak, following all-night race rioting, which resulted in a reported death list of at least six white men and fifty Negroes and a rapidly increasing list of wounded. State troops were rushed to the scene.

The fire was reported spreading and threatening to wipe out a white residence section in the Stand Pipe and Sunset Hill additions.

Trouble began late yesterday with the

Sunset Hill additions.

Trouble began late yesterday with the arrest of Dick Rowland, a Negro, charged with attacking an orphan girl, and the attempt of Negroes to storm the jail and rescue him. Rowland, however, was spirited out of town by Sheriff's deputies, who refused to divulge his whereabouts. He will be given a speedy trial as soon as the situation quiets down, officials said.

Martial law in Tulsa was ordered by Governor Robertson at 11:15 A. M. and Adjutant General Barrett was placed in command of the city. The order was given over long-distance telephone from Oklahoma City.

Negroes Corralled by Troops

Detachments of guardsmen were scattered throughout the city prepared to meet all emergencies, with machine guns ready for action. Guards surrounded the armory, while others assisted in rounding up more than 2000 Negroes and segregating them in the jail, Convention Hall, baseball park and other places which had been turned into prison camps.

State troops under command of Adjutant General Barrett arrived at 9 o'clock to take charge of the situation, augmenting local units of guardsmen called out last night. At this time there were reports of sporadic shooting and the situation seemed to be easing.

Adjutant General Barrett took up his headquarters at City Hall and announced that Colonel Markham, of Oklahoma City, would be in command of field operations of the guardsmen. General Barrett, who is working under the direction of the Sheriff, Mayor and chief of police, said he would continue to do so until he deemed it necessary to change command. He said developments would determine whether it would be necessary to invoke martial law.

The Negroes assembled as refugees and prisoners were being cared for by civic organizations and private citizens who volunteered for the work. Ice water and sandwiches were being served and the wounded or sick were receiving medical attention.

Faces Ashen With Fear

Throughout the morning long lines of Negroes streamed westward along the streets leading to Convention Hall. Many wore their night clothes and were barefooted. Their sunken eyes told of a sleepless night, and their ashen faces bespoke gripping fear.

Men, women and children carried bundles of clothing on their heads and backs. The articles they

were being cared for by civic organizations and private citizens who volunteered for the work. Ice water and sandwiches were being served and the wounded or sick were receiving medical attention.

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Men, women and children carried bundles of clothing on their heads and backs. The articles they saved were varied and in many cases would have been ludicrous but for the gravity of the situation. Here an old woman clung to a Bible; there a girl with disheveled hair carried a woolly white dog under her arm, and behind trotted a little girl with a big wax doll.

In one case an aged Negro woman supported an old man wrapped about with quilts and blankets and apparently very ill. He was immediately placed in an automobile and hurried to a hospital.

But all those who came to Convention Hall were not non-combatants. Repeatedly groups of armed men, heavily armed, whizzed up the big hall directly from the scene of fighting under a big hill on North Greenwood. With them, closely guarded, were Negro prisoners captured with guns during the fray.

Negro domestics were taken from

Continued on Page Seventeen, Column Two

to the prison camps.

A party of white riflemen was reported to be shooting at all Negroes they saw and firing houses. The Negroes were said to be returning the fire disspiritedly. The firing came from a spot where throughout the early morning 500 armed white men and 1000 Negroes faced each other across railroad tracks.

Began With Attack on Girl

Rowland was taken to the Court House last night and lodged in the jail on the upper floor of the building. Early in the night motorcars containing armed Negroes appeared on the streets headed for the Court House. A crowd of 200 Negroes surrounded the building. Armed white men immediately began gathering.

The crowds soon reached such proportions that the authorities realized the situation was beyond their control and a call was sent to Governor Robertson for troops.

Soon after the first appearance of the Negroes last night the streets were filled with shouting, gesticulating men. Suddenly there was a rush for sporting goods houses and hardware stores, where the crowds broke in and armed themselves with whatever weapons they could find. Guardsmen were used to disperse the rioters at the stores. A military order confiscated all stocks of arms in the city until the disturbance could be put down.

Oklahoma City, June 1.—(By A. P.)—Seventy-five persons, whites and Negroes, have been killed in the race outbreak in Tulsa, according to a telephone message to Governor Robertson here today from the chief of police at Tulsa.

Evening public ledger. June 01, 1921. Philadelphia, PA.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045211/1921-06-01/ed-1/seq-1/#words=SLAIN+IN+RACE>

Tulsa Race Riot Charged To Cowardice Of Officials

Sheriff or Police Chief With Nerve Could Have Averted Fatal Clash, Says Gov. Robertson

Grand Jury Opens Inquiry Wednesday

City Counts 30 Dead, 300 Wounded; Citizens to Rebuild Negro Homes Destroyed by the Mob

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

TULSA, Okla., June 2.—Blame for the riot here Tuesday night and Wednesday, in which at least thirty persons were killed, 300 wounded and about 3,000 negroes made homeless, was placed to-day on city and county law enforcement officials. Speakers at a mass meeting this afternoon to consider relief measures assailed the police and the Sheriff for failure to do their duty when trouble threatened. Governor J. B. A. Robertson and Adjutant General Barrett, commanding the militia in the martial law zone, joined in the denunciation of local enforcement officials.

"With either a sheriff or a chief of police with nerve, this whole thing would not have happened," said Governor Robertson to Judge W. B. Williams. "It is damnable and inexcusable. The farce has gone on long enough. Get a grand jury. In your instruc-

the farce has gone on long enough. Get a grand jury. In your instructions order an investigation of the sheriff's office, the city administration and particularly the police department, which in this crisis has been as helpless as the negro babies who were rendered homeless and hungry by it."

Grand Jury to Meet Wednesday

The grand jury was summoned for June 8 in response to the Governor's demand. The grand jury is expected also to deal with the case of Dick Rowland, the nineteen-year-old negro whose attack on a white girl in a downtown office building started the trouble. The riot began with rumors that Rowland was to be lynched.

The city was quiet to-day. Re-checking of the casualties showed nine white men and twenty-one negroes dead. The property destroyed when the torch was put to the negro residence section, covering nine blocks, is valued at \$1,500,000.

Adjutant General Barrett said that the riot had been caused by "an impudent negro, a hysterical girl and a reporter for a yellow newspaper." He suggested that a grand jury investigation would ferret out the facts.

A reaction had set in among the people of the city when the mass meeting was called at the municipal building. Race hatred had apparently vanished. Tulsa residents in their speeches at the meeting, accepted the responsibility for the riot because of the negligence of officials. They appointed a committee of seven, on which Mayor T. D. Evans was denied a place, to care for the homeless negroes and to expedite the rebuilding of their homes. These houses will be gifts or offered to the negroes on long term payments. A subscription of \$500,000 will be asked, it was announced to-night.

Thousands Aid in Relief

Thousands of citizens throughout

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Thousands Aid in Relief

Thousands of citizens throughout last night and to-day coöperated with all available relief agencies to feed the greater part of the negroes who were under the protection of the law in internment camps. The Red Cross, early on the scene of the disaster, headed the work.

A general release of the 10,000 negroes held under guard was under way to-night. Adjutant General Barrett ordered that all those properly identified should be given police protection badges and permitted to depart. As a result of this order a general exodus began from the churches, the baseball park and the County Fair Grounds, where the refugees have been held under heavy guard.

The negroes were permitted to pass the military cordons into their devastated home district. All who were unable to find shelter to-night were received back at the detention camps where every effort is being made to provide proper sanitary conditions and food, water and clothing.

Late to-day many negroes ventured again into the business section, wearing their protection badges. Some returned to their former places of busi-

(Continued on page six)

Tulsa Race War Is Charged to Lax Officials

(Continued from page one)

ness and in most cases were received back. Hotel and office building service was almost wholly demoralized by the race war during which every negro man was driven from the white district. Martial law restrictions which last night swept the streets of pedestrians and all conveyances at 7 o'clock, were modified to-night. Business houses and theaters were permitted to remain open and streetcar lines were again in operation.

Every military precaution, however, was taken to forestall any further disorder. A heavy cordon was maintained about the negro section and it was kept under constant patrol.

Legion Members Aid Police

Central military stations were established at various points through the city, and armed detachments of militia and deputy police sworn in from the local American Legion post were held in readiness to proceed to any section.

The Tulsa police were restored to duty, although subordinate to the military. Boy Scout leaders had during the rioting assumed control of street traffic, freeing the police for riot service in the affected area.

Released negroes on the streets to-night, while not openly hostile, for the most part maintained a sullen silence. Deep resentment was manifested by individuals, although there was at least an ostensible attitude on their part to lay a large share of the blame on their leaders who led the first armed bands

into the heart of the city Tuesday night.

The grand jury investigation, it seemed certain to-night, will embrace an exhaustive inquiry into the special responsibility of the police and the sheriff's office, both of which departments have been widely denounced throughout the day for "criminal neglect of duty."

A military order to-night forbade holding of funerals of those killed in the riot in churches.

"Owing to the present conditions in Tulsa and Tulsa County," the order stated, "funerals of those killed during the riots will not be held in the churches of the city. Many of these edifices are used as camps for the refugees, and it is against the policy of the military department to allow the use of same for funerals under the conditions of emotional stress which still prevails within the city."

Negroes Blame Peonage For Outbreak in Tulsa

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a statement yesterday concerning the arrival in New York of eight negroes who left the Tulsa region three weeks ago because of racial hostility. The statement said:

"The refugees asserted that under the system of peonage which prevails in Oklahoma crops have been taken from the colored farmers and share-croppers by white planters, who have given in return only a bare subsistence to the negro tenant.

"When the price of cotton fell, asserted the refugees, negroes came in hungry from the country, seeking work and food. These negroes, they said, were arrested and put on chain gang labor and general warnings were issued that negroes in that section would all have to leave the state."

These arrivals from Oklahoma said,

according to the statement, that they themselves had been the victims of peonage in and near the town of Okmulgee, which is about thirty miles from Tulsa, scene of the riots, and that colored people in that section had received warnings weeks ago to leave the state or suffer the consequences.

Lizzie Johnson, one of the eight, said that white cards had been posted outside the doors of colored homes in Okmulgee warning the negro occupants to leave, and that a similar warning had been published weeks ago in an Okmulgee newspaper.

Stella Harris asserted, according to the statement, that before her flight her house had been set on fire three times in one night and that but for the friendliness of a white brakeman from the North who awoke them they would have been burned to death.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"One incident never causes a race riot. The causes accumulate for weeks and months before the outbreak.

"If the stories told by refugees from Oklahoma are true conditions virtually of slavery, similar to those laid bare recently by Governor Dorsey in Georgia, prevail in Oklahoma. Robbery of negro tenants, brutalities of every description, burning of homes and enforced labor for a mere subsistence wage will inevitably bring about trouble. Under these circumstances it is absurd to lay the entire trouble to a single case of assault, if, indeed, the case actually occurred.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People again calls to the attention of all Americans the crying need for a thorough and sweeping Federal investigation of the practice of peonage and the virtual enslavement of colored people in the South."

The association has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of the riot sufferers, promising that every cent

donated will be expended for relief purposes. Accounting will be made for all funds received.



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"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., nr. 32d St.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT.

When shoes pinch or corns and bunions ache, get a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the anti-septic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions, gives instant relief to Smarting, Aching, Swollen feet. 1,500,000 pounds of powder for the feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

New-York Tribune (New York, NY), June 3, 1921.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1921-06-03/ed-1/seq-1/#words=Tulsa+Kae+Riot+Charged+To+Cowardice+Of+Officials>

MARTIAL LAW IS DECLARED AND TROOPS ARE RUSHED IN TO SAVE WHITES AND NEGROES

**White Residence Sections of City
Saved From the Flames After All
Night and Morning Shootings—
Airplanes, Autos and Guns Used.**

TULSA, Okla., June 1 (4.40 P. M. Bulletin).—Major Charles W. Daley of the police force this afternoon estimated the number of dead from the race clash here at 175.

He said he believed a number of negroes had been burned to death when their homes were swept by fire.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 1.—Seventy-five persons, whites and negroes, have been killed in the race outbreak in Tulsa, according to an earlier telephone message to Gov. Robertson from the Chief of Police at Tulsa.

Martial law in all Tulsa County was ordered by Gov. Robertson at 11.15 A. M. to-day and Adj. Gen. Barrett was placed in command of the city. The order was given over the long-distance telephone after a talk with the General, who said it was impossible for the Fire Department to enter the negro section and that the flames were raging there with no successful effort toward getting them under control.

TULSA, Okla., June 1.—Nearly ten blocks of the negro section of Tulsa, where an armed conflict has been in progress between white men and negroes since early last night, resulting in the reported death of at least six whites and fifty negroes and a rapidly increasing list of wounded, were in flames to-day. At noon it was believed the white residential section would be saved.

At noon 2,000 negroes had been gathered at Convention Hall under guard. It was filled, as was also the police station. The remainder of those gathered up are being taken to the Baseball Park, all under armed guard.

A military commission composed of seven city officials and business

armed guards.

A military commission composed of seven city officials and business men to pass upon the status of 6,000 negroes held under guard in improvised prison camps was formed by Mayor T. D. Evans and Chief of Police Gustafson, with the approval of Gen. Barrett.

As soon as it was dawn this morning firing came from a spot where throughout the early morning hours 500 white men and 1,000 negroes faced each other across railroad tracks.

First reports to Police Headquarters said that the bodies of from six to ten negroes could be seen lying in a space described as "No Man's Land."

The police also had a report that three railway switchmen and a brakeman had been shot to death.

The trainmen were killed, it was reported, because they refused to permit members of the opposing crowds to ride upon a switch engine passing between the lines. The engineer was reported to have escaped.

Two white men killed in the riot were Carl D. Lotreich, twenty-three, Randall, Kan., shot through the breast, and F. M. Baker, Havelin, Kan., twenty-seven, shot in the back with buckshot. The body of another was later identified as Walter Baggs, twenty-seven, of Tulsa. His parents live at Leroy, N. Y. A twenty-year-old white boy named Olson was killed at the railroad station.

In a fresh outbreak at 7.30 o'clock in the Standpipe Hill District, in the extreme northern end of the negro quarter, Mrs. S. A. Gilmore, a white woman, was shot in the left arm and side. Mrs. Gilmore was standing on the front porch of her home when she was shot by a negro, one of a score or more barricaded in a church.

Occupants of the last car to go through the negro district this morning reported that fully 1,000 armed negroes were still to be seen.

Soon after the first appearance of the negroes last night the streets were filled with shouting, gesticulating men. Suddenly there was a rush for sporting goods houses and hardware stores, where the crowds broke in and armed themselves with whatever weapons they could find. Guardsmen were used to disperse the rioters at the stores, and a military order confiscated all stocks of arms in the city until the disturbance could be put down.

The trouble is reported to have been the result of the arrest late yesterday of Dick Rowland, negro, for an alleged assault on an orphan girl.

SET NEGRO QUARTER ON FIRE TWICE.

The first attempts to fire the negro quarter were made about 1.30 o'clock this morning, when white men openly threatened to destroy the locality. Two houses at Archer and Boston, used by more than fifty negroes as a garrison, were set afire at that time and an alarm was turned in. Efforts of the Fire Department to lay hose

were stopped by a crowd of armed white men and the department returned to its station.

The attempt to destroy the negro quarter by fire was resumed five hours later when almost simultaneously fire began to burst forth from the doors and windows of frame shacks along Archer Street. Soon dense clouds of black smoke enveloped the location. Under cover of the smoke screen armed men in motor cars and afoot threw a cordon about the place where the negroes were stationed and occasional shots gave

warning that the conflict still waged.

As the fire enveloped the houses negroes were seen to dart out from flaming doorways with upraised hands, shouting "Don't shoot!" As they dashed through the smoke they were ordered to surrender and were quickly removed to the prison camps.

State troops, under the command of Adjutant General C. F. Barrett, arrived at 9 o'clock to take charge of the situation, augmenting local units of guardmen who were called out last night. At this time there were reports of sporadic shooting and the situation seemed to be easing.

NEGRO SECTION SURROUNDED BY CARS.

Detachments of guardmen were scattered throughout the city prepared to meet all emergencies with machine guns ready for action. Guards surrounded the armory, while others went out looking up negroes and segregating them in the jail, convention hall, baseball park and other places which had been turned into prison camps.

The situation was further aggravated this morning by reports from Muskogee that crowds of negroes there were arming themselves and preparing to come to the assistance of those of their race in Tulsa. Muskogee advices said that the officials there were guarding all highways to prevent the departure of negroes from that city.

As the dawn broke sixty or seventy motor cars filled with armed white men formed a circle completely around the negro section. Half a dozen airplanes circled overhead. There was much shouting and shooting. A row of houses along the railroad tracks was fired, but lack of wind prevented the flames from spreading. A party of white riflemen was reported to be shooting at all negroes they saw and firing into houses. The negroes were said to be returning the fire dispiritedly.

Dick Howland, the negro whose attempted rescue started the rioting, was removed from the county jail during the night and spirited out of

during the night and spirited out of town by deputies from Sheriff McCullough's office. They refused to divulge his whereabouts. Officers said the negro would be given a speedy trial just as soon as the situation quieted down.

GEN. BARRETT IN CHARGE OF TROOPS.

Adj. Gen. Barrett, who arrived at 9 A. M., took up his headquarters at City Hall and announced that Col. B. H. Markham of Oklahoma City would be in command of field operations of the guardsmen. Gen. Barrett, who is working under the direction of the Sheriff, Mayor and Chief of Police, said he would continue to do so until he deemed it necessary to change command.

The negroes assembled as refugees and prisoners at the baseball park. Convention Hall and other places were being cared for by civic organizations and private citizens who volunteered for the work. Ice water and sandwiches were being served and the wounded or sick were receiving medical attention.

Throughout the morning long lines

Throughout the morning long lines of negroes streamed westward along the streets leading to Convention Hall. Many wore their night clothes and were barefooted. Their sunken eyes told of a sleepless night and their ashen faces bespoke gripping fear.

Men, women and children carried bundles of clothing on their heads and backs. The articles they saved were varied, and in many cases would have been ludicrous but for the gravity of the situation. Here an old woman clung to a Bible, there a girl with dishevelled hair carried a woolly trotted a little girl with a big wax doll.

NEGROES WON'T SPARE THE FIREMEN.

"We can't use our fire equipment for the reason," says R. C. Alder, Fire Chief, "that it would mean a fireman's life to turn a stream of water on one of those negro buildings. They shot at us all morning when we were trying to do something, but none of my men was hit. There is not a chance in the world to get through that mob into the negro district.

"We have fire lines protecting the warehouses on the Katy Railroad and I think we have them saved. If the

"We have fire lines protecting the warehouses on the Katy Railroad and I think we have them saved. If the wind should change the white residence section east of the negro district would be menaced.

"The fire has swept Greenwood Street, where the negro business section was located, and is sweeping around the hill to the north. So far the white residence section on the north has not been touched."

Chief Alder indicated that he was prepared to call for outside assistance in case it became necessary.

NY Evening World. June 1, 1921.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030193/1921-06-01/ed-1/seq->

1/#words=10+BLOCKS+BURNED+IN+RIOTS+2%2C000+NEGROES+ARE+ROUNDED+UP+KILLED

MARTIAL LAW IN TULSA FOLLOWS DEADLY RIOTING

Airplanes and motor Cars Used in Raid on Negro Quarters; 10 Blocks Burning.

TULSA, June 1.—Nine white men were killed in the race clash which raged until noon today.

....Chief of Police Gustafson estimated the negro dead at 65.

Major Daley, of the police force, estimated the total dead at 175, believing that many negroes perished when their homes burned.

Fire department officials said that the white residence section would be saved from the flames which are still raging in the negro section.

TULSA, Okla. June 1.—Martial law was declared here at noon today, following orders of Governor Robertson, as the result of a race war which started here early last night. It is estimated that six whites and 50 negroes have been killed in the fighting and scores wounded.

Nearly ten square blocks of the negro section of the city were in flames early today. At dawn motor cars filled with white men formed circles around the negro section and a-half dozen airplanes circled

circles around the negro section and a-half dozen airplanes circled overhead. There was much shooting and shouting.

Five hundred white men and a thousand negroes faced each other last night across the railroad tracks, firing volleys frequently. Many negro bodies were seen lying in the "no man's land" between the opposing forces.

Reports of the casualties today varied, one being that 75 persons, including whites and negroes, had been killed.

The riot started after a negro had been charged with assaulting a white girl.

State troops arrived early today, supplementing the local force of national guardmen who were endeavoring to preserve order.

Negroes are being rounded up and confined in the jail, convention hall, baseball park and other places.

READ THE FULL STORY OF JACK DEMPSEY'S CAREER .. STORY PAGE TODAY:

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Do It

The Evening Herald

Today's News
Today

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BITTER RACE WAR RAGES IN OKLAHOMA - 75 DEAD

MARTIAL LAW IN

Mint Planting Is

THEY'RE BOTH LOOKING FINE—AND FEEL THE SAME

PROFUNDITY ON

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn99063812/1921-06-01/ed-1/seq-1/#words=BITTER+RACE+WAR+RAGES+IN+OKLAHOMA>