



The Round Tower

A Quarterly Publication of the Cleveland County Historical Society

Winter 2011, Vol. 8 No. 3

Calendar of Events:

Friday, December 9
Christmas Open House
6-10pm

During the holiday season, this beautiful home will be decorated from head to toe to celebrate a Victorian Christmas. The carriage ride will take you back into history as you go through old downtown Norman to the 2nd Friday Circuit of Art. There will be snacks, raffles, and much more.

Friday, February 10
WWII: Norman, Oklahoma
and Beyond
6-10pm

The Moore-Lindsay Historical House invites you to our WWII: Norman, Oklahoma and Beyond exhibit. Learn about Norman during the 1940's and how we helped during the war. Fantastic artifacts will be displayed including uniforms, newspapers, military equipment, and photos. A 1945 Norman Transcript newspaper will be raffled among other great products. Attend, enjoy, and learn.

The Moore-Lindsay Historical House gets sweet and spicy!

The Moore-Lindsay Historical House now has delicious preserves, salsas, and butters for sale. The products are from a company called Gourmet Gardens out of Texas. The products will help raise money for our exhibits and annual events.

Our gift shop has many great products that make fantastic gifts for family and friends. Our products in the gift shop include Oklahoma made candles with 6 different scents, book's about Norman and Oklahoma history, terrific postcards depicting Norman's territorial days, locally made fused glass jewelry, delicious old fashioned candy, and beautiful museum replica ornaments.

We have seven different preserves, salsas, and butters. The delicious variety of jarred goods include apple butter, cherry butter, pumpkin butter, apple cobbler, blackberry preserves, mango-lime salsa, salsa grande, bread and butter pickles, and sugar and spice pickles. Our jarred goods are reasonably priced at \$7 a jar. The new products will be displayed at our Christmas Open House on December the 9th.



Selling some products at the Overholser Mansion's concert on the lawn



*Cleveland County
Historical Society*

*Officers and
Board of Directors*

Officers:

Mark Williams
President

Vernon Maddux
Vice-President

Kelly Guinn
Secretary

Sue Schrems
Treasurer

Board members:

Binx Mills
Barbara Million
Ted Smith

*Moore-Lindsay
Historical House*

Angela Gutierrez
Curator

Erin Smith
Assistant Curator

The Round Tower is published quarterly by the Cleveland County Historical Society, 123 Beal St., Norman, OK 73069.

© **Postmaster:** send address changes to Cleveland County Historical Society, 123 Beal St., Norman, OK 73069.

Street names of Norman!!!

Crawford Avenue– William C. Crawford, for whom the street was named, was an early day banker connected with the First National Bank.

Jenkins Avenue– Named for the fifth territorial governor, William M. Jenkins. He had been secretary of state for four years under President McKinley, and was appointed governor by McKinley. He took office on April 15, 1901, and on November 1, 1901, was succeeded by Thomas B. Ferguson, an appointee of newly elected president Roosevelt. He was a member of the University Board of Regents in 1901.



Support our community..
SHOP NORMAN!

Hours: Mon– Fri Noon – 6

Kelley Lackey, Proprietor
209 W. Main . Norman, OK 73069 . (405) 447-1900

Brought to you by Pioneer
Cookery Around Okla-
homa by Linda
 Kennedy Rosser

Oklahoma Pioneer Recipes!!

Lets get to cookin!



www.tasteofhome.com

Ada Goodwin Doty's Blue Ribbon Gingerbread



Ingredients

1 cup molasses
 1/2 sugar
 1/2 cup shortening
 1 cup boiling water
 2 tsp. baking soda
 2 eggs
 2 cups flour
 1/4 tsp. salt
 1/2 tsp. cloves
 1/2 tsp. allspice
 1/2 tsp. cinnamon
 1/2 tsp. nutmeg
 1/2 tsp. ginger

Steps

Cream shortening.
 Add sugar with spices and salt.
 Add molasses and blend well.
 Dissolve soda in boiling water.
 Add sugar to mixture.
 Add flour and blend.
 Add last the two well beaten eggs.
 The batter will be thin like waffle batter.

Mrs. Lena B. Williams' Banana Nut Cake



Ingredients

1 1/2 cup sugar
 2 eggs
 1/2 cup butter
 2 cups flour
 1 tsp. baking soda
 1/2 cup pecans
 4 tbsp. buttermilk
 3 mashed bananas
 1 tsp. vanilla

Steps

Cream together sugar and eggs.
 Stir in butter, flour, soda, and pecans.
 Add butter, bananas, and vanilla.
 Put into a pan.
 Bake 350 until golden!
 Enjoy!

Yummy.. White chocolate Peppermint Fudge



Ingredients

1-1/2 teaspoons plus 1/4 cup butter, softened, divided
 2 cups sugar
 1/2 cup sour cream
 12 ounces white baking chocolate, chopped
 1 jar (7 ounces) marshmallow creme
 1/2 cup crushed peppermint candy
 1/2 teaspoon peppermint extract

Directions

-Line a 9-in. square pan with foil. Grease the foil with 1-1/2 teaspoons butter; set aside.
 -In a large heavy saucepan, combine the sugar, sour cream and remaining butter.
 -Cook and stir over medium heat until sugar is dissolved.
 -Bring to a rapid boil; cook and stir until a candy thermometer reads 234° (soft-ball stage), about 5 minutes.
 -Remove from the heat; stir in white chocolate and marshmallow cream until melted.
 -Fold in peppermint candy and extract. Pour into prepared pan.
 -Chill until firm.
 -Using foil, lift fudge out of pan. Gently peel off foil; cut fudge into 1-in. squares. Store in the refrigerator. Yield: 2 pounds.

Ada Bell Goodwin

Came from Missouri with her family about the turn of the century, met Olin Doty in Fort Cobb, and they married in 1903. She often entered baked goods in early day state fairs, and her gingerbread won blue ribbons three times in the early 1900's. The family still enjoys it and pride themselves that it was a three-time winner.



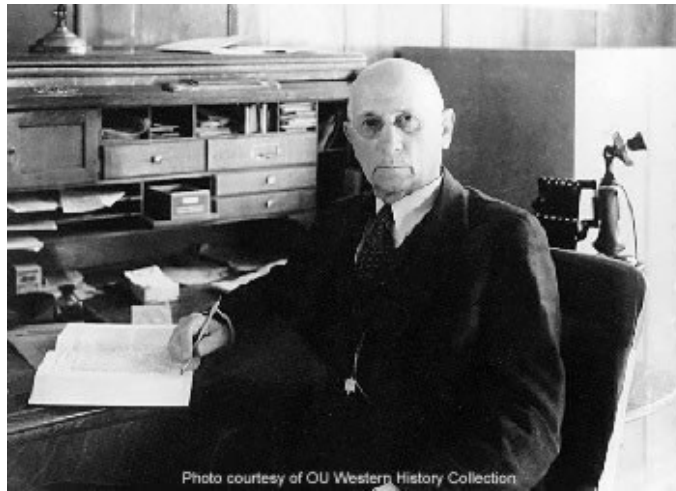
The Monnet Family Growing up in Oklahoma in the early 1900's

From the Archives of the Cleveland
County Historical Society
By: David R. McKown

“There is not enough money in the whole state to induce me to take a job in Oklahoma”.

“In plainly stated words, Julien Charles Monnet expressed his opinion about moving to the Sooner State. He had left his summer home, enveloped by the cooling breezes of Narragansett Bay, to travel to Norman at the invitation of the Board of Regents of the University. In April 1909, a School of Law had been authorized and the Board was searching for a Dean. Although the meeting with the Board was to be in Oklahoma City, with characteristic prudence, Monnet came a day early so that he could visit the campus, see for himself the physical facilities, acquire some idea of living conditions in Norman and judge the future if an offer was made. The quoted sentence was a part of a letter to his wife, Helen, written the night of August 17, 1909, in the Agnes Hotel. Since, on that day the thermometer stood at 114 degrees, Monnet never thereafter alluded to that hotel as anything but “Hotel Agony”.

Few members of the faculty, perhaps none, ever came to the University better prepared than Monnet. His father, Jean Monnet, was a stone contractor, migrating from France about 1855, locating in Keosauqua, a small county seat town in southern Iowa, and producing eight children among whom Julien Charles was the fifth. His father died when he was about ten years old. Young Julien was “the cross-eyed Monnet boy”---but, with amazing fortitude, and notwithstanding his mother’s fears, he sought out an eye specialist and, without the benefit of anesthesia, submitted to an operation



correcting the strabismus. Through a long and extremely useful lifetime, this exhibition of will-power and determination was to characterize the man and shape his brilliant career.

Graduating from the unaccredited high school at Keosauqua, and having determined to secure a college education, wholly on his own he enrolled in the Iowa City Academy to complete preparatory work. He persuaded the principal to permit him to take enough classes to finish in a single year, again graduating at the head of his class. It was there that he met Helen Orton of Princeton, Missouri, destined to become his wife. In the fall of 1886, Julien enrolled in the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, managed a cooperative boarding house to support himself partially, studied for two years, dropped out for two years to teach in a small Iowa town and returned for three more years of study. Wholly supporting himself, he succeeded in five years to earn his Bachelor

of Philosophy and Bachelor of Law degrees, which normally required six years. Incidentally, he stood among the top three in both undergraduate and in law courses---good enough to achieve the coveted Phi Beta Kappa key.

In June 1893, because of the nation-wide financial panic, jobs in law offices were hard to find. Evidently young Monnet had good credit by the time he graduated and owed a debt of \$500, equivalent to \$5,000 today. Feeling that he must first pay his debts, he accepted a contract to be principal of a high school at Atlantic, Iowa, a position for which he had exactly zero enthusiasm. Then fortune smiled upon him. Mr. N.C. Young, an Iowa alumnus of 1887, visited Iowa City to hire an associate. Although he had in mind one certain graduate, when he saw that his prospect was a “fur bearing animal” (Young did not approve

of the young person’s hair length), he turned to his next name on the list---Monnet. A contract was quickly agreed to, providing a stipend of \$900 a year if he came single or \$1,000 a year if married. The Atlantic school system promptly lost a principal and attorney Monnet was on his way to Bathgate, North Dakota, to practice law. For the record, he went single but, before the year was out, he married Helen Orton, and with characteristic foresight, claimed the extra hundred.

Thirty months later, December 1895, a fine opportunity came his way. The only competent attorney in the adjoining county died. Business men in Langdon, the county seat, urged young Monnet to purchase the business and practice of the deceased lawyer. He paid \$2,500 for the office building, furniture and fixtures, mortgage loan register, fire insurance expirations and goodwill. It was to be a spectacular investment. During the next five years he almost killed himself by reason of over-work, lack of physical exercise and, in particular, the rigorous climate of extreme northeastern North Dakota. Because of the strain on his health and the frigid winters, he determined to sell out, enter a partnership with an Iowa classmate at Mt. Pleasant, around hill in southeastern Iowa, and enjoy the environment of his native state. But the slow tempo of business in Iowa caused him to return to North Dakota---this time at Cando still further west.

By 1904, discontent again overtook him. First neither he nor his wife could overcome their dislike for the frigid climate with its long dreary winters. Second, he had built a considerable estate and recognized that money-grubbing was not the only objective in life. Third, emerging slowly from the depths of his soul was a long-nourished feeling that teaching the law was his forte.

Again he sold out, moved to Iowa City with his family of three children, enrolled for his master's degree in government and political science and, in the spring of 1905, received his third sheepskin. Although he had a degree in law from a respectable university, he concluded that if he were to teach law he would first prepare himself as well as any man. So, he moved to Cambridge, enrolled as a freshman in the Harvard Law School, and graduated after three years cum laude.

Helen Orton (Monnet) was almost equally well educated, especially so for women of those times. Graduating from Iowa University in 1890, she took at least one semester's work at the University of Michigan. Her parents then moved to California where, in the newly opened Leland Stanford Junior University, she did further graduate work and some teaching. Returning, in a year or two, to Princeton, she taught school for a couple of terms.

Upon graduating from Harvard, Monnet took a position on the law faculty of George Washington University. After one very successful year, regents of the University of Oklahoma requested an interview with the deanship of a proposed law school in mind. Minutes of the Board reveal that perhaps a dozen candidates were seen—many obviously unqualified though willing, other possessing fine credentials but, in some instances, disdainfully unwilling, and with understandable reasons. In December 1908, the main building, University Hall, had burned. So, in addition to a pile of rubble at the head of the North Oval, physical facilities consisted of the Science Building, the Carnegie Library, a building under construction for Engineering, a frame gymnasium, a few frame structures known to history as Park Row (of which two are still used) and a tiny heating plant. In contrast to the ivied halls of Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Cornell and others, the University of Oklahoma did indeed present something less than an appearance of opulence

and, to one considering a lifetime job as dean of one of its schools, would seem to offer a dubious future.

Direct from his summer home in Rhode Island, smartly dressed in line with New England environment, he alighted from a Santa Fe train and stepped onto a sizzling brick platform with the thermometer at 114 degrees. Picking up his suit case, he walked the three blocks to the Agnes Hotel and, indubitably, observed the appearance of poverty there presented. It is so source of wonder that he wrote his wife as he did about the prospects of a job in Oklahoma.

Providentially for the University of Oklahoma, fortuitously for the State of Oklahoma and fortunately for the Monnet family, that smoking letter, which so closely paralleled, and was inspired by, the torrid weather encountered in Norman, never reached her. However, in duty bound, Monnet did meet the regents in Oklahoma City on August 18th, reserved his decision, returned to the east by way of Princeton for a visit with his parents-in-law, Judge and Mrs. Hobert G. Orton. Two influences appear to have intervened resulting in a "reversed decision". First, it seems certain that Judge Orton urged his son-in-law to accept the regents' offer. Second, and of compelling weight, Monnet recognized that the University of Oklahoma presented perhaps the last opportunity to organize and head a School of Law in a state-supported university. Since he was committed to teaching law as a career, and also aspired to be dean of a successful school, on August 25 he accepted appointment and moved his family to Norman on or about September 1, 1909.

The disastrous fire had deprived the University of badly needed classroom space. Finally, the new dean agreed to a makeshift classroom on the third floor of the Science Building. The area had been used for display of geological specimens, rock samples, mineral oddities and, appropriately for a law school, a

pair of stuffed owls. By crowding together the cases and tables of fossil exhibits, space for a couple of classes was salvaged. In the spring of 1914, Monnet Hall was dedicated for the near-exclusive use of the School of Law.

Since first year law courses were only to be presented in the initial year, only one additional professor was needed. Professor F.H. Randall of Iowa University was hired at \$2,000 a year—but the regents balked and insisted on paying no more than \$1,500. Badly discouraged, but nevertheless determined, Monnet made several offers at this figure only to be turned down. School had already opened when the Chairman of the Regents, writing on an unrelated subject, mentioned that the Board had interviewed a likely-appearing young man from Alva, Oklahoma, named John Begg Cheadle, who had applied for the deanship, but because of his youth and scarcely adequate preparation, was rejected. Thus, Cheadle was granted the position ---and the School of Law was propelled into orbit.

Dean Monnet came to The University of Oklahoma on the heels of a cataclysmic shake-up when, in 1908, President David Ross Boyd, along with nine faculty embers and the janitor, was summarily fired. As a condition of accepting appointment, the new dean had required an understanding that he was to be free to run his school without interference from the regents or other outside influences. In fact, he made his school almost autonomous—more or less independent of presidential direction. Rev. A. Grant Evans, Boyd's successor, did not last long. In April 1911, he was released and the regents turned to Dean Monnet to be acting-president with the understanding, however, that under no circumstances would he accept for more than one year—neither would he be a candidate for the presidency. He retired in June 1941 after thirty-two years, With all the honors a couple of thousand grateful

alumni could bestow, he became Dean Emeritus. Also in 1941, the Oklahoma Memorial Association inducted him into the Hall of Fame—and, in 1948, "his boys" paid one final tribute by presenting a portrait of The Dean to the School of Law where it now hangs. He lived nearly ten years more. Sadly, because of poor eyesight, on Easter morning in 1951, he fell into a shallow excavation where an addition to Monnet Hall was under construction. A badly shattered hip resulted in his death two weeks later.

Mrs. Julien C. Monnet continued to live in the family home, at 772 DeBarr, for another sixteen years. With the aid of a competent housekeeper, she entertained her clubs, especially the Merry Makers, of which she was a member for more than half a century, until she was past ninety-five years old. For another year or two, she welcomed visitors and, in particular loved to entertain friends of her children and grandchildren who naturally and informally gravitated to her home following football games and special occasions. Though crippled with arthritis, and moving about with difficulty and pain, she never complained. Stoically, and with a serene smile, she never permitted her affliction to slow her down. Even during her last years, with consummate skill and amazing artistry, she continued to produce the finest of needlework. She died on September 2, 1967 at age ninety-eight.

This remarkable couple had three children- Eugene Orton Monnet, Julien Claude Monnet, and Florence Eleonore Monnet. Both Eugene and Claude became lawyers of the very highest order. Gene practiced in Tulsa and died of a heart attack in 1959. Claude heads a prestigious firm in Oklahoma City. Florence Eleonore married Dave R. McKown, retired president of McKown and McWilliams, Inc., of Oklahoma City.

Sponsors 2011-2012



Platinum membership: \$200 dollars and above. The business will get their logo on the board of honor under the Platinum section located in the foyer of the museum. The Platinum member will get a full page ad in our newsletter distributed to our members and visitors (in all four of our quarterly newsletters for the year).

Members will receive a quarterly American Heritage Magazine, a framed diploma of recognition, and a complimentary basket of gifts. The donation of \$200 is generous and for your generosity the business will have their logo on all museum flyers for the whole year. Museum fliers are distributed to 500+ all over the city of Norman, Chickasha, Oklahoma City, and on the internet.



Gold Membership: \$150 dollars and above. The business will get their logo on the board of Honor under the Gold Member section as well as a half page ad in our newsletter (in all four of our quarterly newsletters for the year). Members will receive a quarterly American Heritage Magazine, a diploma of recognition and a complimentary museum ornament.



\$100 with many benefits



REPUBLIC
BANK & TRUST

Member FDIC

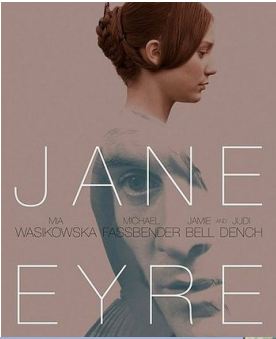


\$50 dollars with benefits



CAIN & CAIN
estate planners for life

The Victorian era represented by films..



"I knew you would do me good in some way. I saw it in your eyes when I first beheld you".

Jane Eyre (2011)

- ★ Rated as a 7.5 on the Internet Movie Database (imdb.com)
- ★ Run time: 120 minutes
- ★ Museum staff comments: This movie was surprisingly close to the book and the book is my absolute favorite. The movie is a spider web of lies and mystique that Victorians can do so beautifully and with such detail; so pay attention, and let the movie take you away like it did to me.



After a bleak childhood, Jane Eyre goes out into the world to become a governess. As she lives happily in her new position at Thornfield Hall, she meets the dark, cold, and abrupt master of the house, Mr. Rochester. Jane and her employer grow close in friendship and she soon finds herself falling in love with him. Happiness seems to have found Jane at last, but could Mr. Rochester's terrible secret be about to destroy it forever? -Written by Mel Bellis in the U.K.

Little Women (1994)

- ★ Rated as a 7.1 on the Internet Movie Database (imdb.com)
- ★ Run time: 115 Minutes
- ★ Museum staff comments: This movie is great example of what women had to go through during their adolescence, the hurry to marry, who to marry, and the taboo of women authors. Little Women is a great Victorian Christmas movie because Christmas was the biggest family event. This film shows a great representation of a Victorian Christmas.

With their father away fighting in the Civil War, Jo, Meg, Beth and Amy grow up with their mother in somewhat reduced circumstances. They are a close family who inevitably have their squabbles and tragedies. But the bond holds even when, later, men friends start to become a part of the household. *Written by Jeremy Perkins*
sjwp@aber.ac.uk



"Don't let the sun go down upon your anger. Forgive each other. Begin again tomorrow."

Pioneer remedies

Brought to you by Pioneer
Cookery Around Oklahoma by
Linda Kennedy Rosser

George T. Webster's Cold Remedy

1/2 gallon jug filled with rock candy, then covered with whiskey. In winter, use for colds 1 table-spoon at a time.

"Grandfather Webster brought this remedy from his home in Kentucky when he made the run and staked his claim north of Norman"

Martha J. Birchum
Chickasha

Grandmother Jupe's Asafetida Bag

Use one teaspoon of asafetida gum (buy at apothecary), wrapped carefully— for it is quite sticky—in a double layer of soft cotton material to make an amulet about the neck of a child. It is said to ward off contagious diseases (and everyone else), as it has an odor stronger than garlic. It will surely prevent many things.

"Mother had to wear this as a child and dreaded the strong odor"

Judy Mideke Samter (Mrs. Pat)

P.S. These remedies are just for historical knowledge. We do not recommend trying them.



FALL QUIZ ANSWERS

- 1) **A**
2) **D**
3) **A**
4) **B**
5) **C**



How well do you know Norman?

Winter quiz

1) Norman's first opera house was on main street where _____ now stands?

- A) Native roots
B) Sooner theater
C) Mister Roberts
D) Abner's ale house



2) What was OU's mascot during the 1970's?

- A) A dog named Bruce
B) A native American named Little Red
C) A horse named Boomer
D) A cowboy named Sammy Sooner

3) In 1944 the Norman's Navy air base had an undefeated football team. What was their name?

- A) The Navy Jems
B) The Navy Thunder
C) The Navy Twisters
D) The Navy Zoomers



4) When was I-35 built?

- A) 1959
B) 1943
C) 1927
D) 1974

5) Which special winter plant is native to Oklahoma?

- A) Evergreen
B) Winter blush
C) Mistletoe
D) Holly



NORMAN, WHERE GREAT THINGS {MEET.}

NORMAN CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU



NORMAN
VisitNorman.com

A Christmas Story..



Once, long ago when I was a little girl, I was with my father in the mines of Colorado. Six months of the year we were snowed in. There was no getting any distance from the camp except on snowshoes. Christmas came, and with my heart all in a flutter I went to bed wondering what Santa Claus would put into my stocking.

"He will surely come, won't he, father?" I asked.

"Oh yes, he will come, but I doubt if he can carry much. We can't get out, but I think his reindeers will manage to get in."

"But how can he get the doll down the chimney if the fire is going?"

I had been longing for a doll with eyes and nose not a wooden doll cut out of a pine stick like the only one I possessed. I grew so distressed over the fire that my father agreed to take out a window pane, assuring me that Santa Claus could get through very small places. However, I could not sleep for fear he would try the chimney, and not knowing about the window would grow discouraged and go away. So one of the miners got a great plank and wrote on it in charcoal in big letters "Go Through the Window," and put it on top of the shanty. Then after being told again and again that Santa Claus could read all languages I went to sleep.

Next morning I fairly fell out of bed and actually rolled toward my stocking in my intense anxiety to see if there were anything in it. Yes, there was the doll. Such a beauty! Holding it up to the light of the window I saw the eyes and nose and red cheeks; then, and no one knows why, I burst into tears and fairly bellowed, dancing about the room, crazy fashion, until I ran into my father's arms. There were sixteen miners witness to my joy, and not a dry eye was there in the room when I had finished my capers. The doll was made entirely out of white potatoes. One of the miners who knew something about carving concocted the plan, and with some wire and sticks and ink and paint, and the help of others who could sew and make clothes out of flour sacks and salt bags, this Christmas dolly grew into a great beauty.

"It pays a million times over," said one old-timer as he patted me on the head and remarked that he was glad Santa Claus came my way.

I did not understand until long afterward that there was a scarcity of provisions in camp, and the snowstorms were increasing. Or that father had forbidden the cutting up of the potatoes to make me a plaything. But the men held a council on the question, and father was overruled.

Potatoes at that time were two hundred dollars a sack.



Victorian Christmas and Origins of Tradition

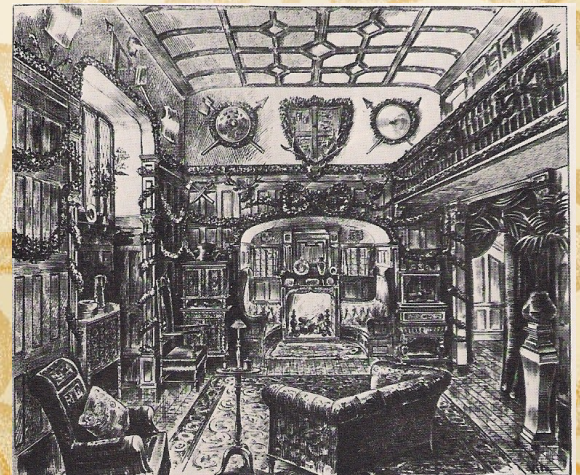


Prince Albert is credited with establishing the Christmas tree in England. In fact, Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III, had set up a tree at Windsor in the eighteenth century, but it was after 1841 when Prince Albert imported trees from Coburg that the fashion really caught on. The *Illustrated London News* of 1845 described the erection of a Christmas tree in Cripplegate, London:

"A very pleasing celebration of the season was given by the London Mission Society, at the Temperance Hall in Milton Street, City.... As many as 400 children assembled in the hall, with their teachers and friends; and, whoever saw their happy little faces, and heard their shouts, needs no further proof of their enjoyment, which was crowned especially by the exhibition of a German Christmas Tree or Tree of Love, which was erected upon the stage of the Hall. This is the usual mode of celebrating the eve of the birth of Christ in Germany and on the continent. In almost every family, is set up this pleasing figure, having the resemblance of a growing tree, loaded with a profusion of fruits and flowers; and, upon its branches, the different members of the family suspend the little presents which they intend for those they love

the best; and on the exhibition of the tree, the presents are claimed by the donors, and handed, with compliments, to their friends.

On Wednesday evening, the children of the mission hung a load of oranges and other fruit on their Christmas tree, besides hundreds of other presents; the whole being illuminated with a myriad of candles."



The damsel donn'd her kirtle sheen;
The hall was dress'd with holly green;
Forth to the wood did merry-men go,
To gather in the mistletoe.

-Sir Walter Scott



A page from the past



Norman High School
Homecoming parade,
1935

*Thank You
For your support!!*

Get Involved!



Volunteer:

The Moore-Lindsay Historical house is looking for docents and capable volunteers to assist with preservation, record-keeping, publicity, events, and museum operations.



Donate:

The Cleveland County Historical Society needs your donations of artifacts, photographs, and books to help us bring the stories of our region's past to the present generation. We also need your financial support, so that we may continue to preserve the collections entrusted to us, and to share the stories they tell with our community now and into the future.



Exhibit:

As a member of the Norman Gallery Association, the Moore-Lindsay Historical House looks for artists and collectors to exhibit original artwork throughout the year.



Call:

Contact Angela Gutierrez or Erin Smith at (405) 321-0156 or by email at agutierrez@normanhistorichouse.org or visit our website www.normanhistorichouse.org. The Moore-Lindsay Historical House is also on Facebook!

Join the Cleveland County Historical Society

The Cleveland County Historical Society's goal is to collect, research, and preserve the history of Cleveland County. As a member, you become a part of a network of individuals and organizations helping to preserve the history of our community.

Membership Levels:

• Standard... \$10

Our regular one year membership

• Heritage....\$30

Includes 1-year subscription to American Heritage magazine

• Victorian....\$35

Includes limited-edition Christmas ornament

• Premium.....\$50

Includes both the magazine and the ornament

Thank you!!!!

name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Please make checks payable to the Cleveland County Historical Society and mail to:

Cleveland County Historical Society
123 Beal street
Norman, ok 73069

Cleveland County Historical Society
123 Beal Street, Norman, OK 73069

Return Service Requested