RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING PROJECT

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NINETEEN COUNTIES OF NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA TO 1930

REGION THREE

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OKLAHOMA HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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Industrialization In Oklahoma

Even though Oklahoma is not an industrial state, industrial production has had a significant and continuing impact on the quality of life and the economic well-being of Oklahomans. For purposes of this historic context, industry is defined as value-added manufacturing, thus encompassing a range of sites from small waterpowered gristmills to huge lead and zinc smelters. Excluded are most energy-related sites, which are the subject of a different historic context. This study covers the period from the early nineteenth century, when white settlement began in Oklahoma, to the late 1920s, when changing markets and the Great Depression significantly altered the state's industrial infrastructure.

Several generalizations have emerged from the research on industrialization in Oklahoma. First, industry has been overwhelmingly extractive and agricultural. Thus, most of the identified sites include gristmills, salt works, cotton gins and cottonseed oil plants, smelters, lumber mills, milk and cheese companies, and flour mills. Second, industrial development has often proceeded in cycles of boom and bust, as seen in coal, lumber, broomcorn, cotton, oil, and lead and zinc. Finally, the number of industrial properties identified during the research for this project is quite small, particularly when compared with the Oklahoma listings on the National Register of Historic Places and the Oklahoma

Landmarks Inventory. The majority of these sites are located in regions three (twenty-four) and seven (twenty-two), while work in 1984/85 identified sixteen industrial sites in region six. These figures reflect not only the relative historical distribution of industrial development in the state but also the lack of attention given to industry in previous surveys.

During most of the nineteenth century, when much of Oklahoma was Indian Territory, limited available energy, poor transportation, restricted markets, and sparse population circumscribed industrial development. As was the case in the rest of premodern America, nearly all manufacturing in Indian Territory was small-scale, existed primarily to serve local needs, and was usually subsistence-oriented. Most manufacturing took place at the family level, where individuals produced a wide variety of home manufacturers by hand, usually for family use or barter, and sometimes for cash sale. Examples include spinning, processing food, churning butter, making soap, and butchering.

Above the family level, artisans and craftsmen, small salt works, and local mills produced what people did not make at home. Artisans and craftsmen, such as carpenters, cabinetmakers, saddlers, and blacksmiths, usually made to order and oftentimes bartered their wares rather than sell them for cash. Only a few sites of this type have been identified, such as the partially excavated ruins of the Mathewson house and blacksmith shed operated from about 1869-

74 in Comanche county (region 7). Salt, which was evaporated from the waters of saline springs, formed a crucial part of the diet of the residents of Indian Territory. The remains of several salt works tentatively identified in the state attest to the significance of salt. Local mills, powered by either water or horses, manufactured products such as flour, cornmeal, and lumber with less labor and of better quality than those made at home. Again, the number of surviving local mills, such as the Hildebrand Mill in Delaware county (region 3), indicate the importance of these establishments in Indian Territory.

The Civil War in Oklahoma contributed to the breakdown of tribal sovereignty and accelerated changes that in the long run stimulated industrial development. During the Civil War, the Choctaws and Chickasaws aligned themselves with the Confederacy, while the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles divided their allegiance between the North and South. At war's end, the Union compelled the tribes to sign Reconstruction treaties. One key provision of these treaties required the tribes to grant railroad rights-of-way for chartered companies to construct north-south and east-west lines.

Beginning shortly after the Civil War and continuing into the early twentieth century, changes in transportation, population, and energy combined to transform industry in Oklahoma. By the early twentieth century, railroads criss-crossed Oklahoma. Railroads spurred economic growth and

industrial development by increasing the speed, efficiency, and reliability of transportation; by making it possible to move a significantly larger volume of goods; and by linking Oklahoma to a national market. With the expansion of the rail network, Oklahoma witnessed an upsurge in ranching, farming, mining, and lumbering. Concomitantly, railroads broke down the sheltered markets that most local industries had formerly enjoyed and placed them at a competitive disadvantage with products mass-produced outside of Oklahoma.

By improving transportation and contributing to economic growth, railroads attracted large numbers of white settlers to Oklahoma. Between 1890 and 1910, Oklahoma's population increased from 258,657 to over 1.6 million, a growth rate of 518 percent. Pressure from the railroads and the growing number of white inhabitants persuaded the federal government to open sections of Indian Territory to white settlement. In April 1889, Congress opened the Unassigned Lands in central Oklahoma, and shortly thereafter about fifty thousand homeseekers participated in a run for two million acres. Overnight, Guthrie, Edmond, Oklahoma City, and Norman appeared along the Santa Fe tracks. The next year, in May 1890, Congress passed the Oklahoma Organic Act, which created Oklahoma Territory from the Unassigned Lands and the Panhandle. Between 1892 and 1901, a series of openings of Indian land increased the size of Oklahoma Territory and attracted tens-of-thousands of settlers.

Cotton provides an illustration of the combined impact of railroads and population growth on manufacturing in Indian Territory. Prior to the Civil War, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees engaged in cotton culture. Although some members of the tribes did raise cotton commercially, Indian farms were generally small, and most cotton was used for the domestic manufacture of cloth. The Civil War brought a hiatus to cotton production, but by the 1870s, the arrival of the railroads precipitated a cotton boom that with some reversals continued until the 1930s.

Along with the boom came significant changes in the Indians' cotton culture. Most Indians now bought ready-to-wear clothing shipped in by rail and sold their cotton to be transported out by the railroad. By 1900, 301 gins in Indian Territory processed over 288,000 bales of cotton, and 6 cottonseed processing plants produced oil, cake and meal, hulls, and linters (the short fibers that adhere to the seeds after ginning). But, by 1900, whites who were attracted to Oklahoma largely by the opportunities created by the railroads worked 80 percent of the farms producing cotton on Indian land.

Among the range of potential opportunities that drew white settlers to Oklahoma, the exploitation of coal and petroleum had a significant impact on industrial development. Commercial-scale mining of coal began in 1872, when J.J. McCalester opened a mine in Pittsburg county (region 3) near

a town that later bore his name. Thereafter, coal mining expanded rapidly; by statehood in 1907, fifty companies extracted about three million tons of coal from southeastern Oklahoma. Oilmen drilled Oklahoma's first commercial oil well in 1897 near Bartlesville. After a slow start, the oil industry experienced phenomenal growth. By 1915, Oklahoma's annual yield of 123 million barrels constituted one-third of the world's oil output. In the early years of the oil industry, much natural gas was wasted. During the 1910s, however, production began to climb until by 1925 Oklahoma wells accounted for just over one-fifth of the natural gas marketed in the United States.

Coal, and later petroleum, provided high quality energy for transportation and manufacturing in heretofore unprecedented amounts. One of the most important stimuli for J.J. McCalester's first coal mining venture was the arrival of the MKT railroad, which supplied both a market and transportation. Railroads continued to be major consumers and carriers of coal. Abundant, cheap coal and natural gas furnished the high heat necessary for manufacturing enterprises such as lead and zinc smelters in northeastern Oklahoma and brick kilns scattered all over the state. Like the railroads, energy development attracted people and money to the state, enlarging the pool of risk capital available for industrial expansion, increasing the demand for manufactured goods, and expanding the labor pool.

In Oklahoma, the railroad, fossil fuel, and population contributed to significant industrial growth, the patterns of which will interest individuals attempting to place industrial properties in historical context. Beginning in the 1890s, first the number and then the variety of manufacturing establishments expanded rapidly. Despite these increases in quantity and diversity, small-scale manufacturers gave way to larger producers. Between 1909 and 1919, the number of operations reporting a value of products of less than $5,000 plummeted from 1,182 to 710, while those reporting a value of products of $1 million or more increased from 4 to 72. In 1919, these $1 million firms made up only 3 percent of the state's total; yet, they accounted for 44 percent of the wage earners, 69 percent of the value of products, and 49 percent of the value added. Beginning in the 1910s, industry began to concentrate in cities with a population of 10,000 or more, while during the 1920s, manufacturing became more energy intensive and less labor intensive. Those local industries that survived did so by adapting to new market conditions.

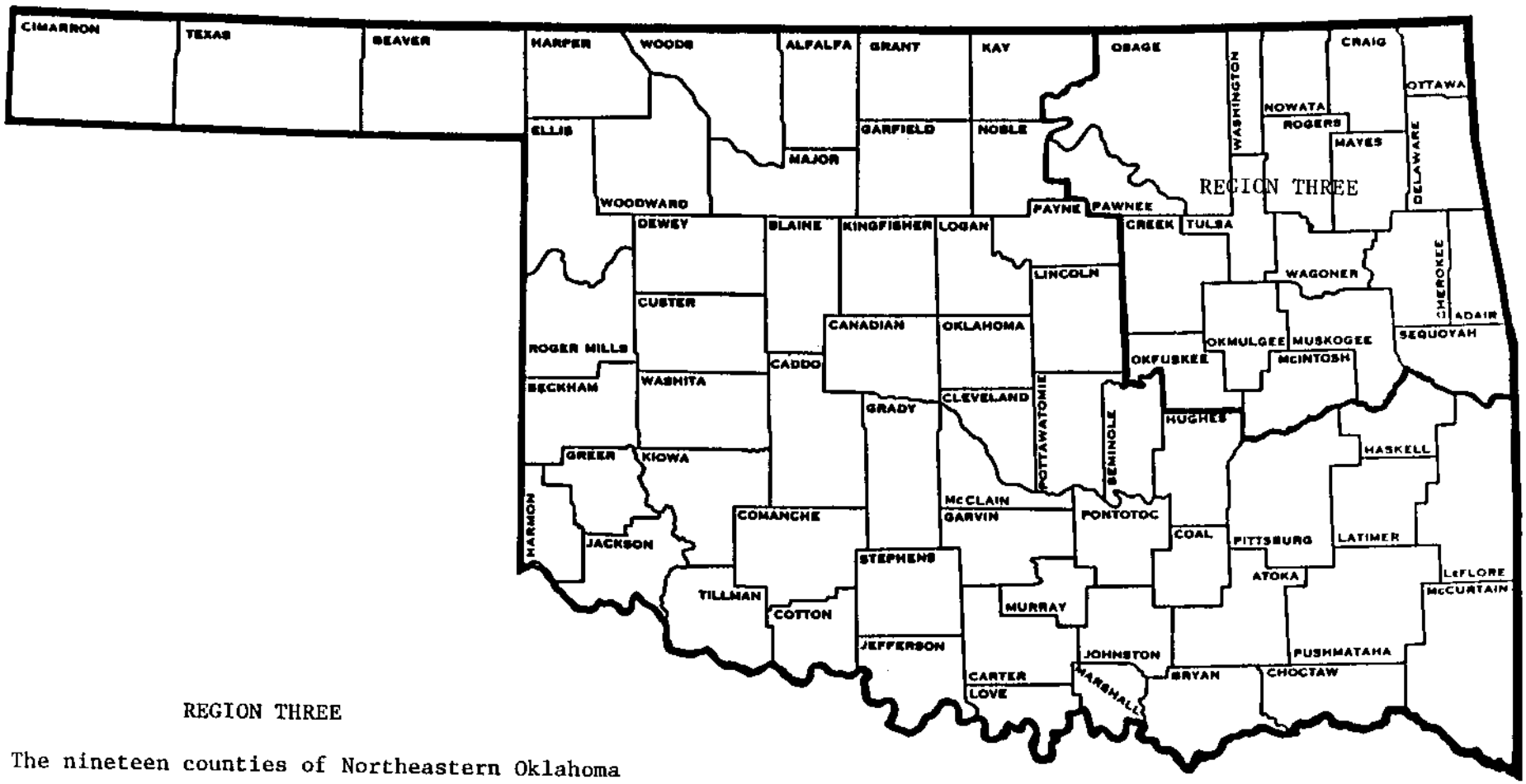
Flour and grist milling offer a good example of Oklahoma's industrial cycle in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Milling operations increased from 66 in 1899 to 295 in 1909, when most flour mills manufactured their own brand name products and vigorously promoted them in their immediate area. By 1919, however, the number of milling establishments had fallen to 227. Significantly, the

greatest decline was in operations with output valued at less than $5000 (48), while the most dramatic increase was in facilities producing more than $1,000,000 worth of product (12). The decrease continued until 1929, when Oklahoma could claim only 71 flour and grist mills. Businesses such as the Okeene Mill in Blaine county (region 7) that remained in operation through this period usually did so by expanding their plant and boosting output. In 1976, the Okeene mill was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, largely because it represented a once important and nearly extinct industry in the state.

Region Three

Region three is composed of nineteen counties in the northeastern part of Oklahoma. White settlement in this region followed a pattern that was not at all typical of frontier territories in the rest of the United States. Treaties in the 1820s resulted in the eviction of established white settlers and the formation of the Cherokee and the Creek Nations. The U.S. government subsequently relocated several other tribes around the larger Cherokee and Creek holdings. Even though the legal and illegal white population rose steadily after the Civil War, the area remained a part of Indian Territory until statehood in 1907.

In the antebellum period, domestic, family-centered manufacturing was predominate in region three. As was the



REGION THREE

The nineteen counties of Northeastern Oklahoma

case in the rest of premodern America, families divided household manufacturing according to the age and sex of the members. Women, for example, spun and wove locally grown cotton into cloth and sewed most of the clothing worn by the family. Men manufactured spinning wheels and looms. As might be expected, food processing formed an important part of the work accomplished at the family level. For families with a surplus, the Arkansas river provided access to the Mississippi.

Notwithstanding the importance of domestic manufacturing, artisans and craftsmen, salt works, and small mills supplemented what people made at home. Before the Civil War, an abundance of saline springs, the importance of salt in the frontier diet, and the high cost of imported salt, stimulated the construction of as many as eleven salt works in region three. In 1819, the English naturalist, Thomas Nuttall, visited the recently abandoned Campbell salt works located on the Grand river. By boiling saline spring water over a wood fire, operators at Campbell's facility had been capable of producing up to 120 bushels of salt per week. Campbell's deserted plant provided equipment for a salt works run by Mark Bean, traces of which could still be seen north of Gore (Sequoyah county) in 1958. Manufacture of salt in northeastern Oklahoma remained profitable until the early 1870s, when the arrival of the railroad made it possible to sell a large volume of imported salt at prices that put the local

entrepreneurs out of business.

In the nineteenth century, northeastern Oklahoma's numerous streams provided the energy for many small mills. In 1972, the National Register of Historic Places listed two surviving water mills in region three: Golda's Mill in Adair county, which burned in 1983, and Hildebrand's Mill in Delaware county. Hildebrand's Mill is representative of many water powered mills that once played a vital role in frontier communities, where outside manufactured goods were expensive and difficult to obtain. The mill was built around 1845 to process grain and lumber. It had two sets of marble buhrs, one for wheat and one for corn, which were transported from France to New Orleans and then up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers to Fort Gibson. From the fort, they made the rest of their journey by ox cart. The buhrs used the same slow and unpredictable route followed by most imported manufactured products in the pre-railroad era.

Beginning in the early 1870s, the construction of railroads into region three contributed to a proliferation in the number of manufactures. In 1890, when Indian Territory included all of Oklahoma except the Panhandle and the Unassigned Lands, the U.S. census reported only 20 establishments that produced products valued at more than $500. By 1900, after a series of land openings had greatly reduced the size of Indian Territory, the census reported 789 such manufacturers organized into over thirty industrial cate-

gories. The Cherokee and Creek Nations reported 270 manufacturers with a product over $500 in 1900.

The railroads also played an important part in a series of economic booms in lumber, cotton, and lead and zinc. In the early 1870s, the arrival of railroads stimulated a timber boom in the Cherokee Nation, particularly in the Ozark Plateau, a large crescent generally delineated by the Grand and Arkansas rivers. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas and the Atlantic and Pacific served as markets for ties, timbers for bridges, and lumber for depots. They also provided transportation for the dimension lumber, barrel staves, gunstock blanks, and other products sawn from the hardwoods of the Ozark Plateau. The Cherokee Nation tried unsuccessfully to control cutting, much of which was conducted by whites, but only severe depletion in the early twentieth century slowed the unregulated harvest.

The coming of the railroad also touched off a cotton boom in the Cherokee and Creek Nations. As was the case in the rest of Indian Territory, the Indians shifted their emphasis from domestic to commercial production, and whites raised an increasingly larger portion of the cotton crop. In 1879, all of Indian Territory yielded about 17,000 bales of cotton. By 1900, the Cherokee and Creek nations produced about 37,000 and 45,000 bales respectively. In the early days of statehood, the most significant production of cotton in region three was west and south of the Arkansas river

(generally the old Creek Nation). The period of greatest expansion took place in the 1920s when cotton culture spread north to the Kansas border, and entrepreneurs constructed gins as far North as Pawhuska (Osage county). The boom ended in the 1930s, when drought, depression, federal programs such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and soil exhaustion combined to reduce both acreage and output.

Four types of industry processed cotton in region three. Almost every community in the cotton growing area had at least one gin. In the late 1920s, northeastern Oklahoma had about 190 gins, with the greatest number in Muskogee and Creek counties followed by Okmulgee, McIntosh, Okfuskee, Tulsa, and Sequoyah. Growers sold their cotton at a gin, which removed the seeds and baled the fibers. Buyers purchased the bales from the gins and shipped them to compressing plants like the one that employed fifty-five people in Muskogee in 1931. Gins sold the seeds to cotton seed processing mills. In 1931, the largest cotton seed mills in the region were located in Eufaula (McIntosh county), Muskogee, Weleetka (Okfuskee county), and Tulsa. In the early 1930s, Commander Mill, one of the rare textile mills in Oklahoma, operated in Sand Springs. Previous research has identified only four sites associated with this important period in the region's industrial history.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the combination of rail transportation, abundant ore, and

cheap natural gas produced a zinc and lead boom that lasted for over twenty-five years. Ottawa county had the richest deposits of zinc and lead ore, and it was there at Peoria that the first mining camp began operations in 1891. Miami soon emerged as the leading mining center, but Cardin, Commerce, Quapaw, and Picher also grew up in the ore fields of Ottawa county. In 1909, Ottawa county boasted twelve ore mills, and as late as 1931, the Oklahoma Department of Labor listed 36 lead and zinc mining firms in Picher that employed 2451 men.

Smelting began in region three in the early 1890s, and in that decade, Collinsville (Tulsa county) boasted the single largest smelter in the world. Collinsville lost its standing as the smelting capital of Oklahoma to Bartlesville in 1907. Bartlesville's two rail lines, good water supply, and proximity to a gas field in Osage county persuaded Lanyon-Starr, Bartlesville Zinc, and National Zinc to open smelters in Washington county southwest of the city. By World War I, these companies provided work for about 2,000 men.

The lead and zinc boom began to collapse in the late 1910s, when a post WWI slump, strikes, and depletion of the ore sharply curtailed Oklahoma's smelting industry. Between 1909 and 1919, Washington county failed to keep pace with the rate of industrial growth in Tulsa, Okmulgee, Creek, and Muskogee counties. By the end of the 1920s, only National

Zinc remained in Washington county. (National Zinc limped along at a reduced level until 1974.) Two smaller smelters provided work for about 300 employees in Kusa and Henryetta in Okmulgee county and United States Zinc continued to operate near Sand Springs in Tulsa county. There are no identified sites directly associated with smelting in northeastern Oklahoma.

Alongside the boom and bust in lumber, cotton, and lead and zinc, other industries developed in region three. In 1910, limestone quarries provided the raw material for lime kilns in Delaware, Nowata, and Pawnee counties, but by 1916, only the facility at Grove in Delaware county remained in operation. Lime served as ingredient in mortar, plaster, cement, and increasingly in fertilizer. Sequoyah county possessed the only marble quarry in the state. During the mid-1920s, clay pits and shale quarries served brick plants throughout the region. According to the Oklahoma Department of Labor, in 1927 region three had most of the principle brick works in the state including factories at Nowata, Vinita (Craig county), Pawhuska, Sapulpa (Creek county), Henryetta, Claremore (Rogers county), Cleveland (Pawnee county), Collinsville, Boynton (Muskogee county), Muskogee, Tulsa, Bartlesville, and Okmulgee.

Early in the twentieth century, numerous industries developed that were centered in the towns and cities. The Third Annual Report of the Oklahoma Department of Labor for

1909-10 indicates that printing establishments far outnumbered other types of industry followed by bakeries, flour and feed mills, saddlery and harness manufacturers, carriage and blacksmith shops, saw mills, bottling works, brick yards, ore mills, ice plants, tailor shops, planing mills, boot and shoe shops, and cotton oil mills. Other industries in the region produced brooms, cigars, ice cream, dressed meat, tanks, tinware, and even torpedoes. Tulsa and Muskogee counties possessed the greatest industrial diversity, centered in cities like Sand Springs, Tulsa, and Muskogee.

By the 1920s, northeastern Oklahoma had become an area characterized by significant but uneven industrial growth. On the one hand, parts of region three had become the most important manufacturing centers in the state, surpassed only by Oklahoma county in region six. On the other hand, the Ozark Highland counties constituted a chronic industrially underdeveloped district. The best source of raw data on industry in region six is the U.S. census. But, in order to avoid divulging proprietary information, the manufacturing census for 1929 did not report on Delaware, Osage, Pawnee, and Sequoyah counties. Nonetheless, some clear patterns emerge from a comparison of the remaining fifteen counties for 1919 and 1929. Following a regional high of 813 in 1919, the number of industrial establishments fell in 13 counties for a net loss of 206 firms that took with them 590 wage-earning jobs. Craig, McIntosh, Nowata, Rogers, and Wagoner

counties also experienced across-the-board decreases in the number of wage earners, value of product, and value added. Okfuskee and Washington counties showed slight gains in single categories but otherwise joined in the downward slide.

While some counties suffered setbacks, Creek, Muskogee, Okmulgee, and particularly Tulsa enjoyed significant gains. In three cases, this expansion can largely be accounted for by the growing importance of industrial production in Okmulgee, Muskogee, and Tulsa. Sapulpa, however, experienced considerable erosion of its industrial base even though Creek county enjoyed impressive development. Thus, in the 1920s, region three joined the rest of Oklahoma in reporting a net loss in the number of manufacturers and wage earners. At the same time, the region became an industrial leader in the state as manufacturing became increasingly concentrated in urban areas.

PROPERTY-TYPE ANALYSIS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITES IN REGION THREE

There are not very many identified industrial sites in region three. A partial explanation for this phenomenon is to be found in the fact that previous surveys have not paid much attention to industrial properties. Notwithstanding the emphasis of earlier surveys, little but archeological remains are left of most antebellum industrial properties, and entrepreneurs often abandoned structures associated with boom

production. Urban development in the region has also resulted in the destruction or extensive alteration of many industrial properties.

Despite the threats to manufacturing sites, northeastern Oklahoma contains some of the most industrialized areas in the state. Hundreds of industries operated in region three during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many must still be extant, especially in the cities. More research and field work might locate the following types of industrial properties: 1) factory buildings 2) company housing 3) warehouses 4) mill complexes 5) quarries and 6) salt works. Surveyors will need to carefully and persistently apply the National Register criteria as a basis for evaluating all identified properties. The National Register criteria are as follows:

A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D: Properties that have yielded, or that may be expected to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1. Factory buildings: Hundreds of factories operated in region three during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most produced on a relatively small scale and sold a range of products in local or regional markets. Included in this category would be bakeries, boot and shoe manufacturers, ice plants, printing offices, bottling works, blacksmith and carriage shops, mattress factories, and tinning and tailor shops. A smaller percentage of manufacturers produced on a larger scale and sold in a wider market, especially processors of lumber, cotton, ore, glass, broom corn, and lead and zinc. The diversity of factories in terms of both product and size makes it very difficult to provide a generic description. Surveyors should look for rectangular, one- or two-story buildings constructed of brick, cement blocks, or interior wood frame covered with sheet metal. Beyond that, careful research, including the use of fire insurance maps, will be required to identify surviving factories.

2. Company housing: No industry-related company houses have been identified in region three. The Bartlesville area would be the best place to begin a search for any remaining company houses. Not enough information exists to provide a single, useful description of a company house. Surveyors should look for simple, wood-frame, detached dwellings that are located together and that are similarly constructed. Research will be necessary to locate any extant company housing.

3. Warehouses: There are no identified, industrial warehouses in region three. Nonetheless, extrapolating from the available evidence indicates that there must be surviving warehouses in towns and cities in the region. Existing warehouses would be either one- or two-story buildings with a flat roof. The most likely materials of construction would include brick, cement blocks, or an interior wooden frame covered with sheet metal. Most of these buildings have probably been adapted for other uses so that research will be required to establish their industrial significance.

4. Mill complexes: In northeastern Oklahoma, mills processed grain, cotton seeds, timber, and ore. Flour and grist mills, which should be the easiest to identify, are usually tall, rectangular buildings of interior wooden frame construction covered with sheet metal. They may still contain their milling machinery and be found in conjunction with elevators and loading facilities for either rail cars or trucks. Cotton seed mills are less readily identified but may consist of a two-story brick building that once housed a cake mill, oil presses, and linters, surrounded by metal-covered storage buildings. Sawmills and planing mills varied in size and configuration. Surveyors should look for wood-frame or sheet metal-covered structures that may still house some of the original machinery. There is not enough data to offer a reliable description of an ore mill.

5. Quarries: In region three, quarries produced limestone, marble, clay, and shale. Most of these quarries have been abandoned for decades and it is likely that little remains but the often water-filled pits.

6. Salt works: Salt works were important in the region until the 1870s, when imported salt brought in by rail forced local producers out of business. If the remains of undiscovered salt works are extant, they would probably be archeological sites in the vicinity of salt springs.

REGION TWO:

Ellis County:

1. Ingles Brothers Broomcorn Warehouse: 100 NW First Street, Shattuck, OK (OLI)

Kay County:

2. Brushyhead Quarry: NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 19, T 29 N, R 4 E; Newkirk, OK

Woods County:

3. Alva (flour) Mills: NE 1/4, Sec. 23, T 27 N, R 14 W; North of Alva, OK (OLI)

Woodward County:

4. Phill's Ice Company: Santa Fe and Ninth Street, Woodward, OK (OLI)

5. Boyle Building: 1114-1122 Ninth Street, Woodward, OK

REGION THREE:

Adair County:

6. Golda's Mill: SW 1/4, Sec. 16, T 16 N, R 24 E; twelve miles NW of Stillwell, OK (N.R.)

Delaware County:

7. Grove Cheese Factory (American Legion Chapter 178): O'Daniel Parkway and Broadway, Grove, OK

8. Hildebrand's Mill (Becks Mill): SW 1/4, Sec. 24, T 20 N, R 24 E; ten miles west of Siloam Springs, Ark. (N.R.)

Mayes County:

9. Markam "Old Salt Lick" Site: Between Locus Grove and Pryor, OK

10. Col. A.P. Chouteau Residence: Near Salina, OK

McIntosh County:

11. Johnson Gin and Store: NW 1/4, Sec. 15, T 11 N, R 15 E; Pierce, OK (OLI)

12. Watson Gin: SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 36, T 9 N, R 13 E; Hanna, OK

13. Cochrane's Gin: Corner of Huts and Main, Hanna, OK (OLI)

14. Windston Gin: Sec. 36, T 9 N, R 13 E (OLI)

Muskogee County:

15. Southern Electric-Stout Roller Mill: 302 Commercial, Muskogee, OK (OLI)

16. Old Salt Springs: Dirty Creek, north and west of Ramsey

17. David Vann Salt Works: SW 1/4, Sec. 17, T 12 N, R 20 E

18. The Francis Vitrified Brick Company: Boynton, OK

Okmulgee County:

19. Russel Mill and Elevator: 201 South Third Street, Morris, OK

Pawnee County:

20. Corliss Steam Engine: Pawnee Fair Grounds, Pawnee, OK (N.R.)

21. Balmer Kiln: Archeological site in Pawnee county

Sequoyah County:

22. Mackey's Salt Works: Inundated in Sections 11 and 14, T 13 N, R 21 E; nine miles east of Gore, OK

23. Salt Springs (granted Sequoyah by treaty of 1828): About 1-1/2 miles west of the former town of Nicut, Sec. 19, T 13 N, R 26 E (about one hundred yards south of Salt Branch)

24. Bean's Salt Works: About five miles north of Gore on highway to Tenkiller lake (about one mile above where Salt Creek empties into the Illinois River); SE 1/4, Sec. 21, T 13 N, R 21 E

Tulsa County:

25. Tulsa Acme Brick Plant: 4103 Dawson Road, Tulsa, OK

26. Kerr Glass Company: South Main, Sand Springs, OK (OLI)

27. Brown's Mill/Plummer's Grain Elevator: Bixby, OK (OLI)

28. United States Zinc: 200 South Wilson, Sand Springs, OK (OLI)

29. Commander Mills: 726 Adams, Sand Springs, OK (OLI)

Washington County:

30. Carr-Bartles Mill Site: Bartlesville, OK (OLI)

REGION FOUR:

Bryan County:

31. Durant Milling Company: North of tracks and East of depot, Durant, OK

32. Commanche Chief Brands Peanut Co., Inc.: East of tracks, 1 block North of depot, Durant, OK

Choctaw County:

33. Folsom Salt Works: NW 1/4, Sec. 35, T 5 S, R 14 E; four miles northeast of Boswell, OK (OLI)

34. Water Mill: North of Kiamichi River Bridge, U.S. highway 70 (OLI)

LeFlore County:

35. Pine Valley Company Town and Lumber Mill: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T 2 N, R 24 E; approximately one mile south of Muse, OK

36. Howe Coke Ovens: SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 35, T 6 N, R 25 E

37. Milton Socialist Colony: SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T 18 N, R 23 E; Block 32, lots 13-23, original town, Milton; southwest of Bokoshe, OK

McCurtain County:

38. America: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 35, T 10 S, R 26 E; intersection Forest Service Road 211 and 9175, southeast of Bokhoma, OK

39. Clear Creek Water Mill: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 31, T 7 S, R 21 E; southwest of Valliant, OK

Pittsburg County:

40. McAlester Oil Mill Company: South of Washington and East of Fourteenth Streets, McAlester, OK

41. Southern Ice and Cold Storage Company: Corner of Fifth and Choctaw, McAlester, OK (N.R.)

REGION FIVE:

Johnston County:

42. Oolithic Stone Quarry: Vicinity of Bromide, OK (OLI)

43. Nida Gin: Nida, OK

44. Sawmill site: Archeological site

Marshall County:

45. Kingston Cotton Gin: Northeast corner of the intersection of Willis and U.S. highway 70 (5th Street), Kingston, OK

Murray County:

46. Big Canyon (Rock) Crusher: Sec. 30, T 2 S, R 3 E; Route 110, Dougherty, OK (OLI)

Pontotoc County:

47. Byrd's Mill: Twelve miles southeast of Ada, OK (OLI)

REGION SEVEN:

Beckham County:

48. Whited Grist Mill: 306 East Seventh Street, Elk City, OK (N.R.)

Blaine County:

49. Ruins of Old Ferguson: SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 28, T 18 N, R 11 W (OLI)

50. Okeene Flour Mill: Off State highway 51, Okeene, OK (N.R.)

51. Old Plant Office Building: United States Gypsum Company, Southard, OK (N.R.)

52. Old Salt Works: SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T 18 N, R 12 W; two and three-quarter miles south and one and one-quarter miles east of Southard, OK (N.R.)

Caddo County:

53. Apache Milling Company: 161 Evans, Apache, OK

54. Ice Plant: Red brick, now a frame shop, Anadarko, OK

55. Peanut Mill: South side of state highway 9 coming in from Chickasha, just east of downtown, red roof, Anadarko, OK

Comanche County:

56. Hazel Rock Quarry: Near Meers, OK

57. Pearson Smelter: On Blue Creek, Ketch Ranch, Fort Sill, OK (OLI)

58. Albert Laux Blacksmith Shop: Main and B Street, Sterling, OK (OLI)

59. LaSill Milk Company: 201 Dearborn, Lawton, OK (OLI)

60. Bonanza Smelter: Fawn Creek Wildlife (OLI)

61. Mathewson House and Shed (blacksmith): Archeological site

Custer County:

62. Owl Blacksmith Shop: 208 West Rainey, Weatherford, OK (N.R.)

Dewey County:

63. Seiling Milling Company: Fourth and Orange, Seiling, OK (N.R.)

Harmon County:

64. Kiser Salt Works: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 4, T 6 N, R 26 W; eighteen miles north of Hollis, OK (OLI)

65. Cottonseed Oil Plant: Hollis, OK

Jackson County:

66. Leger-Bunge Flour Mill: Block 5, lots 1-5, 10-12, Wrights Addition, Altus, OK (OLI)

Jefferson County:

67. Addington Brick Company: Addington, OK

Kiowa County:

68. Chickasaw Cotton Oil Company Building: 46th and Eastern, Hobart, OK (OLI)

Stephens County:

69. Halliburton Oil Cementing Company: 1015 Bois D'Arc, Duncan, OK

70. Washita Valley Gin: Highway 29, on Main Street, two miles from Brooks Road, Bray, OK

71. Peoples' Ice Company: 602 West Main Street, Duncan, OK

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