V. PRE-RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES

Description: When the Cherokees and Creeks first arrived in Indian Territory, surface transportation was largely undeveloped. To facilitate movement of men and materials from one post to another, the United States Army, charged with protecting the Indians, undertook to build a network of roads, one of which connected Fort Smith with Fort Gibson. And in the 1840s and 1850s they marked an east-west road that connected Indian Territory with California, one branch of which ran through the southern portion of the Creek Nation. Meanwhile, the famous Texas Road--today U.S. Highway 69--funneled thousands through Indian Territory into Texas. These roads gave the tribespeople greater access to the non-Indian world, facilitated their participation in the market economy, gave them opportunities for financial gain, and spawned additional roads and other improvements such as ferries and bridges. Since rail transportation was imposed upon the Indians, was largely beyond their control, and undermined their political sovereignty, railroad properties are excluded from this analysis.

Sub-types of those properties associated with the pre-railroad transportation classification include the following:

A. Roads: Along the route of historic roads such as the military road between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson and the Texas road from Miami to Eufaula, traces (ruts) are often to be found, especially at river banks and through rugged terrain. Although they exist in other areas, few exceptional examples of this type of resource have been identified in northeastern Oklahoma, in large part because most of the rivers and streams have been dammed and the Texas Road was made into a major national highway. A few notable natural features that sometimes marked the road, however, have been identified, e.g. Ball Mountain in McIntosh County. These landmarks are still geographical points of reference.

B. Stage Stations: Nothing like the stage stations associated with the Butterfield Overland route that ran through southeastern Oklahoma existed among the Cherokees and Creeks. Less formal facilities did operate on most local routes, however. To our knowledge none have survived, although contemporary descriptions tell us they were generally double pen log cabins with a dogtrot, a gable roof, external chimneys, a full-width porch on the front, and often an L

extension rearward. At the site of such stations, the trained eye ought to be able to detect road traces.

C. River Ferries: Where roads crossed rivers, enterprising Indian citizens often provided ferry service. We have very limited knowledge of these facilities before the 1880s, although descriptions of them elsewhere would suggest that they were little more than wood rafts that were "poled" across the river or pulled by means of a guide cable. At a later date, Markham's Ferry on the Grand River was more elaborate and could carry several vehicles. There was even a small "toll" house.

D. Bridges: Bridges appeared along major transportation routes before the Civil War. Some of these, as on Elk Creek north of Checotah, were single-span and constructed of iron. Others seem to have been constructed of wood planks and concrete piers. There must have been a lot of these bridges, but our limited knowledge of engineering developments prevents us from locating them.

Significance: Pre-railroad Transportation Properties associated with the Native American theme in the study

area are significant historically and economically. They demonstrate that the Cherokees and Creeks were not isolated from the rest of the world, that non-Indians passed through their domain offering military protection, information, political expertise, and economic opportunity. But there was a negative side too. This connectedness accounted for their involvement in the Civil War, the tide of white intruders after 1872, and eventually the demands that tribal government terminate and the tribal domain be allotted individually.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties associated with the Native American theme should retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. They must be situated at sites along historic roads, the existence of which can be documented by official records, and they must have been associated with Cherokee or Creek citizens. They may vary in style, engineering, and materials of construction, although most stage stations will have been constructed of logs and have two pens and a dog trot. Almost all will have been constructed between 1830 and 1876.

VI. RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Description: Well before the Creeks and Cherokees removed to what is now Management Region #3 in Oklahoma they had adopted styles of housing common to the non-Indians of the rural South. Indeed, it was difficult to identify the homestead of a tribesperson on the basis of architecture. That conclusion is amply documented by extant residential properties associated with Native Americans in the study area. Using the classification scheme of Virginia and Lee McAlester, those properties can be divided as follows:

A. Pre-Railroad Dwellings: With their arrival in Indian Territory, most of the Cherokees and Creeks lived in structures made of hand-hewn logs. The same was true as they settled any new area of their domain, even if well after railroads were constructed. They may have been single-pen like the Loeser cabin (in Tahlequah) or double-pen, but many were double-pen with a dog trot, gable roof, and a full-width front porch covered by a shed roof like the Faulkner cabin (in Sallisaw). Often such structures had an L-extension rearward, while others some others were one and a half stories in height.

As tribal society matured, residential dwellings became more elaborate. Hand-hewn logs gave way to wood frame and sided structures; double-pen cabins were replaced by hall-and-parlor houses. The Hinton House (near Park Hill) illustrates this transformation, as does the Seawell-Ross-Ison House (near Fort Gibson). Two story examples of the transformation include the John Thompson Adair House in Adair County and the Samuel H. Mayes Home in Mayes County.

George M. Murrell's "Hunter's Home" plantation house at Park Hill attained a level of architecture unique in the Cherokee and Creek country. Built by slave labor, it was a two-story wood frame and clapboard sided dwelling with a hipped roof, a two story gallery with columns and pediment, single entry doors on each level, and a single story rearward extension. Cherokee Chief John Ross's "Rose Cottage" was just as elegant.

B. Post-Railroad Dwellings: The completion of the railroad through the Cherokee and Creek domains in the 1870s gave the tribespeople greater access to milled building materials. This was reflected in the dwellings they constructed, although it did not alter the basic folk styles of architecture. The two-story

I-house--with clapboard siding, gable ends, and either a full or partial one-story front porch--was a preferred configuration in the study area as suggested by the Daniel Webster Vann house (Mayes County) and Will Rogers's home (north of Claremore). These houses often had rearward extensions, but occasionally, as in the William P. Ross house (at Fort Gibson), forward as well as rearward. The gable-front-and-wing architectural style was especially common in the study area. The Joseph Thompson house, the Dannenburg home, the Gideon Morgan house, the W. W. Hastings house, all in Tahlequah and all two-stories, typify this particular pattern. The pyramidal house was represented, although not as purely or frequently as expected. The Alice Robertson house (Muskogee) and the permanent residence at Greyhorse reflect the single-story of the pyramidal design; the Kattie Fixco house (near Okmulgee) the two-story. The latter is also unique for its two-level veranda covered by an extended roof that extends the length of the front facade and then beyond to create two porch conchre. The massed-plan, side-gabled configuration is visible in the Ewing Halsell home (Vinita).

Some dwellings among the Cherokees and Creeks as well as Osage--generally constructed by intermarried

whites, oil rich tribespeople, or non-Indians who grew wealthy at the expense of Indians--reflect academic architectural styles. The Clinton-Hardy house and the Veasey house (both Tulsa) make reference to Georgian-Colonial and Colonial Revival; the Ester Williams house (Skiatook) is distinctly Italianate; the French-Park house (Tahlequah) and Fred Drummond home (Hominy) embody Victorian themes; the Patrick Hurley home (Tulsa) is classic French Provincial.

C. Outbuildings: Virtually all Native American dwellings in the study area, despite period or style, had adjacent buildings of one kind or another. Spring houses, or cooling houses, constituted one type of such structure. These were usually rectangular, constructed of cut native stone, and had single-door entries. If there were windows, they were very small. Many also had one and two car garages, constructed of wood or cut stone. The home of Benjamin Quapaw (east of Quapaw) had a single-story caretakers cottage constructed of cut stone. Barns, almost a universal outbuilding, are discussed above.

D. Cemeteries: Until the end of the tribal period in 1906 most Choctaws and Chickasaws buried their dead in

family cemeteries adjacent to the home place. This is reflected by the grave yards near the Robert Rogers homesite (north of Westville) and the Isparhecher homesite (northwest of Okmulgee), and by the Sapulpa family cemetery (Sapulpa), the Posey home place cemetery (southwest of Eufaula), the Porter family cemetery (Liberty), and the Benjamin Quapaw family cemetery (east of Quapaw).

Significance: Cherokee and Creek Residential Properties in Management Region #3 are significant culturally, economically, and even architecturally. The houses demonstrate that the tribespeople had already abandoned "traditional" dwellings for ones typical of the white majority on the southern frontier by the time of their removal to Indian Territory. Here "Indian" housing takes on an entirely different meaning from such housing on the Plains or in the southwestern deserts.

These properties also document the influence of the railroad in Indian Territory, the growing economic power of intermarried white citizens, and the dramatic economic impact of the discovery of oil in northeastern Oklahoma at the turn of the century. They speak as well to settlement patterns among the Cherokees at

least, who generally congregated their homes in river valleys, maintaining a historic sense of community.

Residential properties are significant architecturally. The evolution in style over time reveals something of the transformations within and the increasing complexity of tribal life before and after the Civil War. That transition is reflected in the career of Thomas Gilcrease: he spent his earliest years in a log cabin, his last ones in an elegant two-story, veranda enwrapped, stone house with a pagoda roof.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, Residential Properties associated with the Native American theme in the study area should retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. They must be located in areas where the tribespeople were known to have made their settlements, usually in river valleys or along major roadways. They must be associated with Cherokees and Creeks, or other Native American people, by blood or intermarriage and have been constructed between 1830 and 1941. Properties resulting from wealth derived from infamous transactions with unsuspecting Native Americans in the immediate post-allotment period might also qualify (George Coleman house in Miami and the

James Veasey House in Tulsa, for example). Also, Residential Properties must be outstanding examples of the architectural type. If constructed before the demise of tribal sovereignty and beyond the limits of a surveyed townsite, a family cemetery will ordinarily be a part of the property. All properties must be documented by literary, pictorial, oral, and/or archaeological source materials.

VII. TOWNSITES

Description: Among the Creeks and Cherokees during the course of the nineteenth century, "townsite" was a loosely defined term if not concept. No surveyed and platted community existed. Yet the term has meaning if used to designate a commercial center or a settlement of unusually dense population. Within the study area there were a number of those, the most prominent commercial centers being North Fork Town, Fishertown, Tahlequah, Fort Gibson, Park Hill and Flint. Current knowledge of such towns before the Civil War is minimal at best, although we know that there was a "main street," that there were some commercial structures, and that peripheral to the business district there were individual dwellings. Tahlequah, for example, in 1849 had five hotels, five stores, two smith shops, and a tailor shop.

The post-Civil War period brought the railroad and the emergence of new towns, especially Eufaula, Muskogee, Vinita and Claremore. Other towns took on an air of permanence. All are better documented than ante-bellum towns. At Okmulgee, to illustrate, the two-story F. B. Severs store just diagonal from the Creek Council House was first constructed of wood but then rebuilt in 1882 as a two-story, native stone

structure with a clipped corner and arched entryway. Then in 1904 the stone building was incorporated into a block-long, two story structure constructed of red brick. And by that time, Okmulgee had become an urban center.

Toward the end of the tribal era "townsites" were actually surveyed and platted, according to the provisions of the Curtis Act. Because of the influx of white settlement, most at that time lost the particular qualities that made them relevant to the Native American experience in northeastern Oklahoma. Some doubtless did retain a significant Indian population, but our knowledge at this point in time does not permit us to identify particular townsites. Others we can relate directly to the Native American theme, but because they became settlement centers for Creek freedmen, or ex-slaves. Boley in Okfuskee and Red Bird in Wagoner counties reflect this pattern. Associated with them was a one or two block long "main street," along which fronted prairie commercial buildings, and grid-patterned side streets, where were located wood-frame, hall-and-parlor residences, churches and a school. Such communities have been well described by work previously undertaken by the SHPO.

All "townsites," whether commercial centers or population clusters, generally have a cemetery associated with them.

Significance: Townsites within the study area are significant historically and economically. They demonstrate that village life was a part of the Creek and Cherokee experience in Indian Territory, although somewhat less than in southeastern Oklahoma, and they document the evolution of the tribal economy. At the same time, communities like Vinita and Claremore illustrate that economic power was not held by the tribespeople but by white intruders.

Settlement concentrations such as the different towns established by Creek freedmen address a little-known aspect of the Indian experience in the study area: that 30 per cent of the citizens of the Creek Nation were black and had an existence after the Civil War not dissimilar to that of the majority of the tribe, even the organization of towns.

Eligibility: Despite their importance, most townsites in Management Region #3 will not be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Few retain integrity of design, setting, and materials.

If eligible at all, it would be because the property is associated with a major historical event(s) or unique settlement pattern (freedmen), or because it is significant as an archaeological site. The later is justifiable because we know virtually nothing about village life among Native Americans during the nineteenth century. In such an event, the property must be relatively undisturbed.

VIII. RECREATIONAL/ENCAMPMENT SITES

Description: The Cherokees and Creeks, as well as other Native American groups, in the study area were a gregarious people. They gathered for different reasons--to take part in a religious service, to participate in a political event, to enjoy a fish fry, to engage in athletic competition, to dance in a powwow. After the event, little physical evidence remained of the gathering. Like the Cherokee Strip Payment Site in Vinita, the site was no more than just that--a site.

Some sites important to the Indians were not associated with a particular event. At them the tribespeople congregated for special purposes, to stage a hunt, or merely to enjoy the particular site itself. Most, therefore, were identified with some natural wonder like Claremore Mound in Rogers County, a well-watered valley like Blackbird Creek in Osage County, or a verdant grassland like Big Pond Site in Creek County. Occupation of these sites, however, was temporary and little physical evidence remains that points to Indian usage.

Significance: Native American Recreational/Encampment Sites in northeastern Oklahoma have considerable

cultural and historical significance. Associated with the recreational sites are some of those activities that make Indian people unique, that demonstrate the richness of their culture and traditions. Certain sites are more historic than others in that they were the locations of a major event: where emigrants just over the "Trail of Tears" drew subsistence rations for the first year in Indian Territory, or where an Osage hunting party camped periodically. And some are significant because of their natural wonder.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, Recreational/Encampment Sites must retain their natural integrity. More important, they must be associated with a major event, a significant group, or a particular person. Their location must be well documented by both literary and oral sources. And the significance and utilization must pre-date 1941.

IX. HEALTH CARE BUILDINGS

Description: In fulfilling its trust responsibilities toward Native Americans, the federal government often created and administered health care facilities. Among these was the W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital in Tahlequah. Although not listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, other hospitals were located at Claremore and Vinita. The Hastings hospital itself was completely rebuilt in 1936 as a New Deal project. Thereafter it was staffed by physicians and other health care providers paid by the United States government. Associated with this operation were at least three different types of buildings:

A. Hospital: Our knowledge is incomplete, but the first buildings on the site were apparently wood frame. The building program after 1936, however, produced a complex with cut native stone highlighted by red tile masonry. The single story central unit of the Hospital Building is basically U-shaped with a tile roof and gables. The windows are singly placed, while the double-door entryways have pediments. In all, the building manages a hint of mission revival architecture.

B. Staff Residences: Attending physicians and health providers assigned to the hospital were supplied with personal and family housing. Accommodations were also available for patient families. These and nurses quarters were in a single story structure, fashioned from materials identical to those in the hospital and built around an open plaza. Almost "motel-like," they had gable roofs of red tile, doors off the courtyard, sash windows within and without the courtyard, and decorative brick work on gable ends.

C. Utility Buildings: Utility buildings include multiple car garages, a rectangular maintenance shop building and a power plant with a hugh smoke stack. These structures are constructed of the same material and carry through on the mission revival architectural style.

Significance: The significance of Indian Health Care buildings is primarily historical. They illustrate the unique relationship that exists between the United States government and the Cherokees and Creeks and other Native peoples. Because the land once belong to them and because, once allotment deprived them of most of their economic resources, they were left without

means of support and therewith resistance to disease, the government committed itself to providing appropriate health services. The W. W. Hastings Hospital demonstrates the extent of that commitment. It also suggests the pervasiveness of the federal public works program in the 1930s, and that Native Americans benefitted from it as well.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, Indian Health Care Buildings in general and the W. W. Hastings Hospital in particular should retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. Buildings associated with those facilities must have offered health care services to the Indians of Management Region #3 between 1907 and 1941. Current knowledge limits them to Tahlequah, Claremore, and Vinita, although other facilities may well exist. Hospital buildings may well vary in style, although most will feature mission revival or art deco. All will have been built by the federal government and staffed by government-service employees. Accommodations for transient healthy providers and for patient families will be adjacent to the hospital, will be constructed of similar materials, will consist of small rectangular units, and will be

located around a plaza. Although not associated with Hastings, most hospitals will also have permanent residences for some professional staff, most of which will be built of wood frame and clapboards and have a massed floor plan. Some may have the noted Craftsman style of the early 20th century. Utility buildings will vary in style according to function but all will be located on the grounds of the health care facility.

X. MILITARY PROPERTIES

Description: With their relocation in Indian Territory, the Creeks and Cherokees looked to the United States military to protect them from their enemies. These included the Plains Tribes beyond the Cross Timbers as well as the Mexicans and Texans south of Red River. Additionally, the army marked trails and built roads, enforced laws prohibiting the sale of whiskey, provided some medical services, and purchased agricultural products on the local market. Of course, the armies of both the United States and the Confederate States of America, which included Native American contingents, operated in Indian Territory during the Civil War. And late in the tribal era, the U.S. military in conjunction with federal marshals helped to quiet civil war among different Creek factions and to still the so-called Crazy Snake Rebellion to land allotment. The importance of military activities is suggested by the following property sub-types:

A. Fort Complexes: To the best of our knowledge, there were only three major United States military forts in the study area: Fort Gibson (1824-1857; 1867-1890) in Muskogee County, first Fort Arbuckle (1834) in

Tulsa County, first Fort Wayne (1838) in Adair County, and second Fort Wayne (1839) in Delaware County. Situated around a central parade ground, the structures making up the forts were generally constructed of a combination of rough cut native stone and wood (logs and planks) and were comprised of the following types:

1. Enlisted Men's Barracks: Rectangular with side gables and massed floor plans, the one or two-story barracks had full-width porches or verandas covered by an extended roof. The buildings were accessed by multiple, single-door entries; wood sash windows were singly placed; chimneys were internal.

2. Officer Quarters: Excepting Fort Gibson after 1867, officer quarters were almost always two-unit single story, side gabled structures with full-width porches. Single door entryways accessed each unit; chimneys tended to be external. Single family quarters existed as well. These tended to follow the hall-and-parlor design common elsewhere during the period. After the Civil War, officer quarters were two-story, clapboard sided structures, with the first floor enwrapped by a

piazza. Single family quarters were more elaborate with multiple stories, a massed floor plan, hipped roof, and first level piazzas.

3. Utility Structures: Every fort had a series of support structures ranging from a bakery, to a kitchen, to a mess hall, to a hospital, to a blacksmith's shop, to a chapel. These often set back from the central quadrangle, but they varied little in appearance from the rest of the fort.

4. Sutler's Store: Virtually every fort had a sutler, e.g. a private entrepreneur who stocked for sale to the troops merchandise like whiskey, clothes, and personal items. There is little information about the sutler associated with northeastern Oklahoma forts, but his establishment probably differed little from that at Fort Towson (wood frame, clapboard sided, gable ended, and full-width porches on either side) and Fort Washita (a double-pen log cabin with a saddle bag chimney).

5. Cemeteries: Virtually every military post had its cemetery. The forts situated among the

Cherokees were no different, although only that at Fort Gibson was known. Almost always they contained the remains of soldiers stationed at the facility, but occasionally there was buried there the remains of a military dependent or a civilian.

B. Camps: Whereas military forts were essentially permanent installations, camps were temporary. These were established when the army was campaigning in the field or on a scout. They emerged at other times when the military built an installation that proved only temporary, especially during the course of the Civil War in Indian Territory. Confederate encampments like that at Fort Davis in Muskogee County fall into this category, but unfortunately our knowledge of others in northeastern Oklahoma is very limited. Under "camp" conditions, quarters for officers and men were cloth tents or crude log structures; animals had no shelter. When the military unit moved away, it left behind little of value--broken tools, horse shoes, piles of logs. Today camps are generally indistinguishable from the rest of the landscape.

C. Engagement Sites: In Management Region #3, military engagements between the U. S. Army and hostile

Indians seldom if ever occurred. There were, however, pitched battles involving the United States and Confederate armies, both of whom had Creek and Cherokee contingents fighting with them. The most notable of these was at Honey Springs just north of Checotah, but there were others: at Chustotalash (southeast of Skiatook), at Chustenalah (west of Skiatook), at Flat Rock Creek (north of Wagoner), and at Cabin Creek (south of Vinita), to name only four. Little remains of these sites to mark the drama of the event.

United States military also helped to quell the Creek resistance to land allotment led by the notable Snake leader, Chitto Harjo. At the sites of this rebellion and confrontation--a homestead, a stomp ground, and natural caves in McIntosh County--no physical evidence remains to document the event.

Significance: Military properties in the study region are significant historically and architecturally. More than other properties they illustrate that the U.S. Army facilitated the occupation of Indian Territory by the Cherokees and Creeks. They also demonstrate that the federal government took seriously its pledge to protect the tribespeople in their new homes following removal. Here the army was a "friend" rather than a

"foe." Civil War battle sites remind us that the Creeks and Cherokees were active participants in the war between the states. They demonstrate that for them the conflict was just as much a civil war as for the United States, for the two peoples supplied combatants on both sides. Indeed, for the Cherokees and the Creeks most military engagements were literally brother against brother.

Military properties in the study area also have considerable architectural significance. Between 1830 and 1860, the principal United States fort on the Indian frontier was Fort Gibson. A full chapter of military architecture was written there, a chapter that is largely unknown.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, Military Properties should retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. They must be associated with those facilities or events that enabled the Cherokees and Creeks to take peaceful occupation of their Indian Territory homes. Or they must be associated with the bloody conflicts fought during the American Civil War or the confrontations associated with the civil unrest among the Creeks after 1870. Buildings on military

properties will vary somewhat in architectural style and materials of construction. And, unless new evidence becomes available, they will be on the grounds of Fort Gibson, first Fort Arbuckle, and first and second Fort Wayne. They will have been built before 1875. Cemeteries will not be eligible unless buried in them is some especially notable military figure. If eligible at all for the National Register, camp and engagement sites must be clearly documented by literary as well as archaeological sources, and their boundaries must be narrowly determined.

XI. INDIAN AGENCY BUILDINGS

Description: For most Indian groups, the federal government appointed an agent to facilitate communication and coordinate policies between it and the tribe. The Cherokees and Creeks were among the first Native Americans to have a resident agent. His offices became a focus of activity, not unlike an American embassy in some foreign country. When the tribespeople were forced to remove to Indian Territory, the agent relocated as well. Early on the Cherokee agency was located at Fort Gibson; in the 1840s it was situated on Menard Bayou 7 miles east of the fort. In 1851 it was removed to 3 miles northwest of Tahlequah; after the war it was located principally in Fort Gibson until 1874 when it became a part of the Five Civilized Tribe Agency at Muskogee. The earliest Creek agency was established on the Arkansas River in the vicinity of Three Forks in southeast Wagoner County. In 1851 it relocated to Fern Mountain just north of Muskogee, where it remained until 1874 when it too combined with the Union Agency which occupied new quarters at Honor Heights in Muskogee. Sub-agencies were established in the 20th century, but our knowledge of them is limited.

Descriptions of the early agency buildings are sparse. In 1848 the Cherokee agency consisted of four

log cabins much in need of repair. The Creek agency building at Fern Hill, probably constructed of wood frame and siding, was only one several structures, some of which were residences while others were commercial houses.

The structure that housed the Five Civilized Tribes, or Union Agency that supplanted separate tribal agencies in 1874 was a major improvement over previous facilities. A two story, almost square building, it was constructed of cut limestone, had a hipped roof with a widow's walk, a bay of three windows set in arches, two double-door entries in arched frames, and a full length front porch with a balustrade above. (The use of native stone in the construction of agency buildings was a practice also employed at both the Osage and Pawnee agencies.) In the 1880s the agency moved to commercial buildings in downtown Muskogee.

In the 1890s much of the government policy relating to the Five Civilized Tribes was implemented by the Five Civilized Tribes Agency. A hugh operation, it occupied the three story Fite and Rowsey Building in Muskogee, a commercial structure with a flat roof and parapets, adorned with a cornice, friezes, and both flat and curved window-opening arches.

Significance: The significance of Indian Agency buildings is essentially historical. No other structures illustrate as vividly the unique relationship that existed between the American Indian and the United States, e.g. domestic dependent nations, ward-guarding, etc.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, Indian Agency buildings should retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. They must be located at the site of an historic agency compound and have been occupied by an official tribal agent or sub-agent of the United States prior to 1941. They will vary in style and materials depending upon the time period of construction and will have been built by the federal government.

XII. MONUMENTS/MARKERS

Description: Historical monuments and markers in northeastern Oklahoma abound, many placed by the Oklahoma Historical Society. As monuments and markers go, most of them are not unique and almost none have intrinsic significance. There are at least two exceptions: like the Doughboy Statute at Honor Heights in Muskogee and the Walters/Bacon Rind monument at Skedee they either commemorate uniquely a notable moment or relationship in Indian history, or they have been placed by Native American people to honor their own. Set on a granite base, the life-size, bronze statute of the World War I doughboy, for example, was commissioned and paid for by oil-rich Creek Indians to honor the members of the Five Civilized Tribes who had served in the Great War. Sculpted in marble and set on a native stone base, the statues of Col. E. E. Walters and Chief Bacon Rind celebrates the remarkable friendship between Walters and the Osages. It was Walters who conducted the auctions of oil-royalty rights that produced millions of dollars for the individual members of the tribes.

Rather than uniquely commemorate historical events, some monuments and markers actually constitute history themselves. Such is the iron post just south

of Chouteau (Mayes County) that was placed by surveyors in 1849 to mark the northeastern corner of the Creek Nation. There must be similar types of survey markers through out Management Region #3. Unfortunately, our knowledge of them at this point is rather limited.

Significance: Monuments and Markers are significant because they speak to the sense of history, to the humanness, to the civic mindedness, to the patriotism, and to the aesthetic sense of the Cherokees, Creeks and other Native Americans who settled northeastern Oklahoma. And judging from the doughboy statute, some monuments and markers can have artistic significance. They can also have intrinsic historical value, be the actual stuff of history, to be read as a primary source.

Eligibility: If eligible at all for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, Monuments/Markers should retain integrity of design, setting, and materials. They must have unusual significance: in the purpose they commemorate, in aesthetic qualities, in subscribers. They must, moreover, be associated with some aspect of Native American history in northeastern Oklahoma, or actually a part of that history prior to

1941, and, if commemorative in purpose, have been erected and financed by Oklahoma's native people. If the marker is part of a historic survey, it cannot have been relocated. Monuments and Markers must be clearly documented by literary as well as archaeological sources, and their location must be clearly articulated.

XIII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

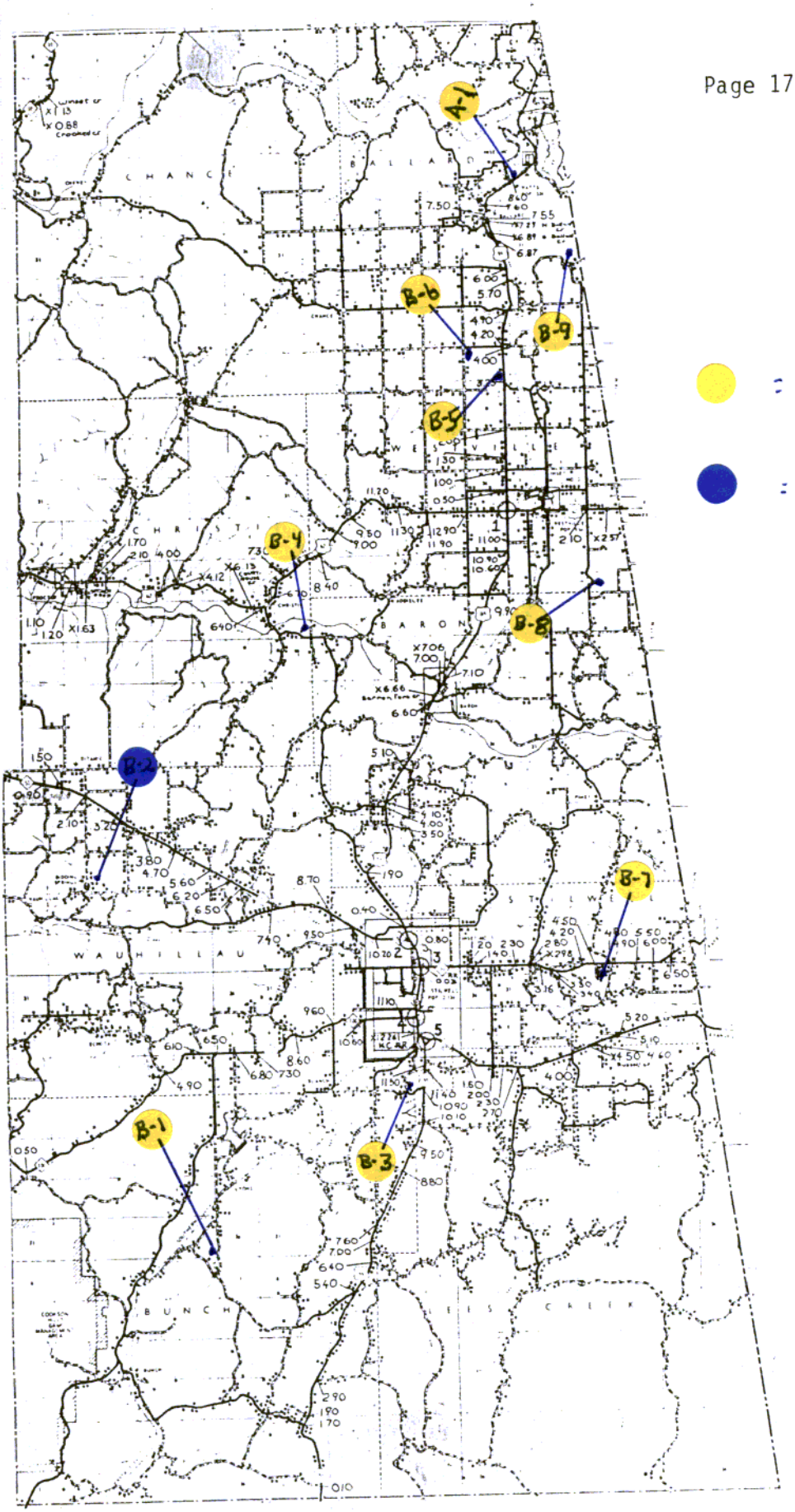
Description: Identified Archaeological Sites in Management Region #3 are relatively numerous. Not all that many, however, have been excavated. Those that have not been fully investigated are little more than archaeological resources--a promise rather than a fulfillment. On the other hand, excavated sites reveal much about their pre- and proto-historic occupants as in the marvelous Lee Creek Ceremonial complex. Excavation of other sites, however, will enable us to better understand the human occupation that preceded Lee's Creek as well as followed it.

Significance: Archaeological sites are significant because they tell us about the pre-historic people who occupied northeastern Oklahoma. They help us establish whether there was a link between those tribespeople who were there upon the arrival of Europeans and those who were pre-historic occupants. Archaeological sites also enable us to establish patterns of commerce involving Oklahoma's earliest settlers. The Spiro people, for example, apparently traded regularly with natives in the Great Lakes area, the Rocky Mountains, and the Gulf Coast. Just a few miles north, perhaps the Lee's Creek people did as well.

Eligibility: To be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, Indian archaeological sites must retain integrity and show, by a surface evaluation, potential of revealing new and significant data about pre- and proto-historic man. Detailed and technical criteria is available in published form from the State Historic Preservation Office.

CHAPTER VI

ANNOTATED LISTINGS OF KNOWN PROPERTIES BY COUNTIES



ADAIR COUNTY

ADAIR COUNTY

A. Watts

1. **Fort Wayne (First Site)**

Location: NE, Sec. 19, T19N, R26E

Property Type: Military--Fort Complex

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: Located on the site now occupied by Watts High School, the fort no doubt consisted of a number of log buildings collected around a central parade ground.

Date: 1838

Significance: Reflects the importance of the U.S. military in establishing the presence of the United States in Indian Territory and in maintaining law and order during the decade of tribal removal to what is now eastern Oklahoma. Known as Camp Russell, it was specifically to protect the Arkansas border from Cherokees arriving over the Trail of Tears. Was abandoned when the site proved unhealthy, claiming the life of its commander, Captain Stuart.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. **Fairfield Mission Site and Cemetery**

Location: NE, SE, Sec. 35, T15N, R24E (vic. Bunch)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

Condition: Ruins

Description: Original buildings consisted of a double, story-and-a-half cabin, 60 x 26 feet, with two stone chimneys; a school house, 22 x 26 feet, also with a stone chimney; and several smaller out-buildings. Only the cemetery remains.

Date: 1829

Significance: Originally established by the ABCFM among the Western Cherokees 10 miles southwest of Stillwell, the station was the first among that tribe by that mission agency, although not the first in Oklahoma (Union). The station was founded initially by Marcus Palmer, but Elizur Butler, who had already served among the Cherokees in Georgia, took charge in 1840. The property illustrates the strong presence of Christian missionaries among the tribespeople.

Listing: OLI

2. Bitting Springs Mill Site

Location: SW, Sec. 16, T16N, R24E (NW of Stilwell)

Property Type: Economic--Industrial Establishment

Condition: Ruins

Description: A grist mill with white granite buhrs cut in France, it was originally powered by a large, over-shot steel wheel. Water to turn the wheel was collected in ponds supplied by the spring and channeled in traces to above the wheel. A single story structure with a gable roof and split-log siding (including a cut stone addition on the rear), the mill burned in 1983. On the property, however, is a badly deteriorated wood frame house with clapboard siding, gable ends, a full front porch extending out from five double, French doors, and a gable extension on the rear. The house was constructed in 1915, according to the date in the chimney.

Date: 1882

Significance: Nicholas Bitting, a Methodist preacher later adopted by the Cherokees as a citizen, constructed the original mill, using the adjacent spring as a source of water to turn the wooden mill wheel. J. C. Worley installed the all metal wheel in the 1890s. Property illustrates the level of economic development among the Cherokees after the Civil War.

Listing: NR; OLI

3. Starr Ranch Properties

Location: Sec. 15, T15N, R25E (S of Stilwell)

Property Type: Economic--Ranching Facilities

Condition: Excellent

Description: This complex contains multiple resources:

a) Northeast residence: Constructed in 1908, this two-story structure is wood frame with clapboard siding, an intersecting, one-story gable and dormers. Windows are double sash wood singly placed, with one in each of the clipped corners of the gable front. The north side features bay windows, and decorative elements abound in the apex of the gables. The front shed porch is enclosed with screen.

b) Constructed in 1911, the southwest house is a one-story wood frame and clapboard sided building with a gable roof and a wrap-a-round veranda on the north and east sides. Windows are wood sash and singly placed; there are two single entry doors on the front and one on the east side.

c) Constructed in 1910, the northwest single family residence is a two story wood frame and clapboard sided house. It looks very much like the southwest house, described above.

d) Associated with each of the houses in this complex are numerous outbuildings, ranging from garages, to various utility buildings, to barns. None of these were included in the OLI documentation.

Date: 1908-1911

Significance: This ranch was founded by Cherokee Sam Starr on allotments made to him and his family. It illustrates the level of economic development attained by the old Cherokee Nation. As the ranch is still controlled by the family, the three structures also reflect that many tribespeople have retained their allotments and have succeeded in the white man's market place.

Listing: OLI

4. Goingsnake Court House (1st site)

Location: SE, Sec. 18, T17N, R25E (Christie vic.)

Property Type: Tribal Property--District Court House

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: The court house was no doubt a single room log cabin with gable ends and a full front shed porch.

Date: 1870s

Significance: It was here that the so-called Going Snake Massacre occurred in April 1872 involving Zeke Proctor and federal marshals from Fort Smith. To white observers in Arkansas and elsewhere, the incident seemed to illustrate that Indian Territory lacked law and order and that tribal authority should be replaced by federal authority.

Listing: OLI

5. Old Baptist Mission and Cemetery (Breadtown)

Location: NE one acre, Sec. 13, T18N, R25E (N of Westville)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

Condition: Good

Description: A rectangular wood frame building, the structure has a gable roof, an open bell tower, a double front entry covered with a pedimented porch, and singly placed double sash windows. A rear addition has been attached, as well as new wood siding (making it ineligible for the National Register). This structure replaced an earlier one of logs. The cemetery, located just across the highway to the east, continues in use.

Date: 1838

Significance: The earliest known Baptist mission

associated with the Cherokees, it was established by Jesse Bushyhead in 1838 upon emigrating via the "Trail of Tears." It was here that Evan Jones and his son, John, resumed on their missionary labors, and it was from here that they later moved to Tahlequah to establish another mission. The property demonstrates the significant influence of Christianity among the tribespeople, and especially the vitality of the Baptist church.

Listing: OLI

6. **Rogers, Robert, Cemetery**

Location: NE, NW Sec. 13, T18N, R25E

Property Type: Residential Properties--Cemeteries

Condition: Overgrown

Description: A typical small family plot containing probably four grave sites, now fenced by Adair County but not visible from the road.

Date: 1842

Significance: This cemetery is the grave site of Robert Rogers, the grandfather of comedian Will. Rogers had signed the infamous Treaty of New Echota. He built his log home in 1838 one mile northwest of the Old Baptist Mission, on the grounds of which the cemetery is located.

Listing: OLI

7. **Adair, John Thompson, Home**

Location: NE, NE, Sec. 33, T15N, R26E (5 m. east of Stillwell)

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Altered; fair, virtually abandoned

Description: Originally a one story, double pen log cabin with a dog trot and fireplaces at each end; each of the rooms were 18 x 20 feet. Since construction, the dog trot has been enclosed, a second story and on the rear a single-story, full-length addition with cat-slide roof have been

added. A single-story, hipped porch roof, supported by four posts, covers the single-door entry. Weatherboard siding covers the entire structure.

Date: 1835-1838

Significance: Originally built by Joel Bryan, the cabin was purchased by John Thompson Adair in 1838 after he traversed the "Trail of Tear." Adair served in a number of official capacities for the Cherokee Nation, including judge, national delegate, and superintendent of the Cherokee Female Seminary. The property is still within the Adair family and is sometimes known as the Bryan/Adair House.

Listing: OLI

8. Alberty Chapel Cemetery

Location: NW, SW, Sec. 9, T17N, R26E (SE of Westville)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Good

Description: A two acre plot in a rolling wooded area almost on the Arkansas state line containing some 220 graves; the chapel has long since disappeared.

Date: 1840s

Significance: Property is associated with the Alberty family, Cherokees who emigrated during the "Trail of Tears" from Georgia in 1829. Family members were influential lawyers, one of whom was killed in the so-called Goingsnake Massacre in 1872.

Listing: OLI

9. Goingsnake, Chief, Grave Site

Location: SW, Sec. 32, T19N, R26E (Watts vic.)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

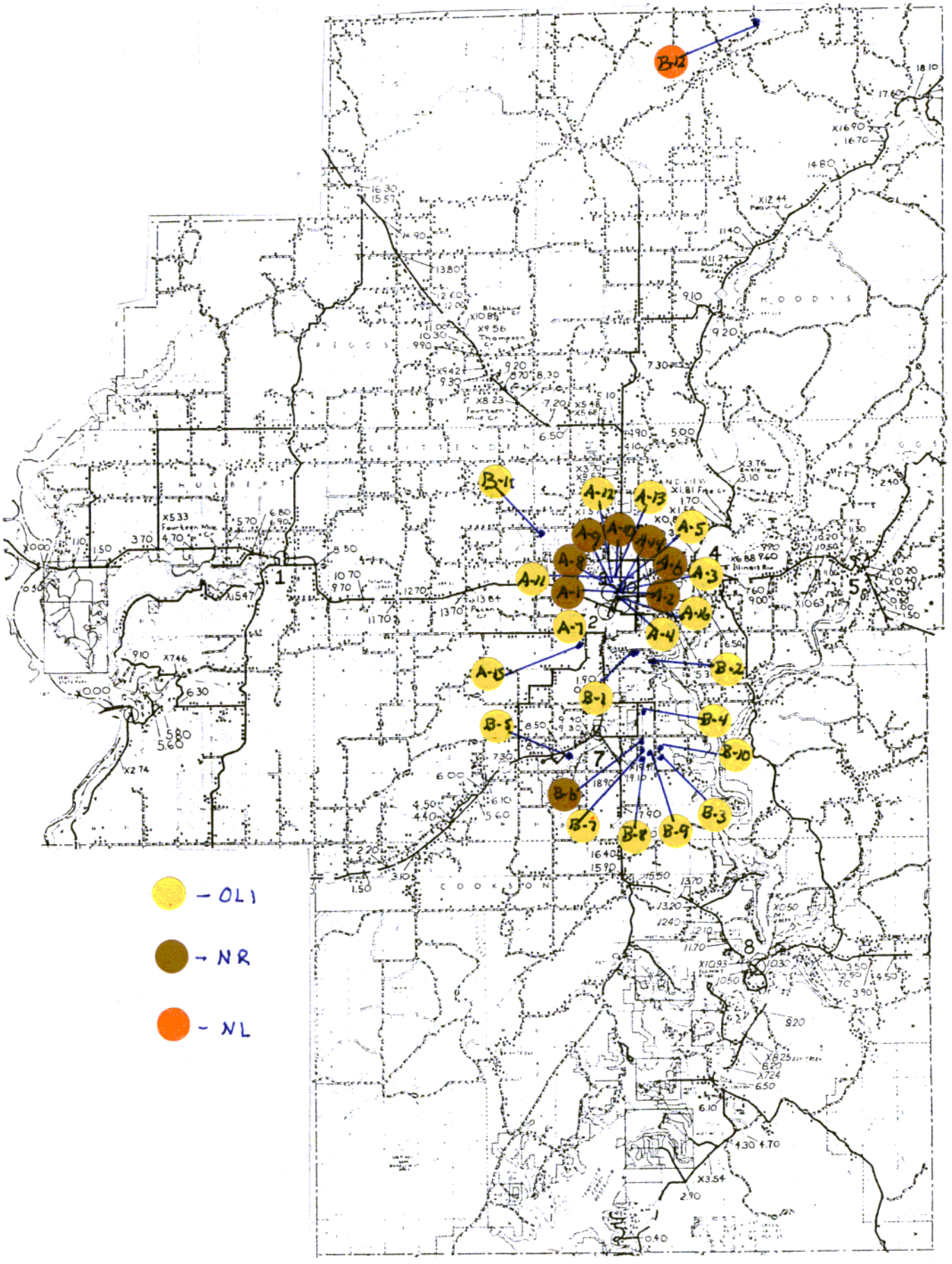
Condition: Deteriorated; was unable to find

Description: A grave site in a forested area 4 miles south of Watts, .5 miles east, 1.2 miles north, and .17 miles north.

Date: 1840s

Significance: Is the grave site of the much esteemed Chief Goingsnake, one of the prominent fullblood Cherokees of the removal era and after whom one of the political districts of the Cherokee Nation was named.

Listing: OLI



CHEROKEE COUNTY

CHEROKEE COUNTY

A. Tahlequah

1. Indian Baptist University

Location: 320 Academy Street

Property Type: Educational--College

Condition: Good (recently refurbished)

Description: Originally, a two story, wood-frame (currently brick, suggesting an error in the file?) building that was nearly square, the structure had a gable roof with parapets and a double porch with a flat roof on the front and railings. Windows were double sash and singly placed; single-door entries have transom lights.

Date: 1867

Significance: The building was built as a part of Baptist Mission that moved to Tahlequah from north of Westville in 1867. In 1880, the building housed students of the new Indian University founded by Baptist missionary, Almon C. Bacone, in 1880. Five years later that school moved to Muskogee and became "Bacone University." The structure illustrates the continuing influence of missionaries among the Cherokees and the tribe's interest in educational opportunities for the rising generation.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. Cherokee National Prison

Location: 124 E. Choctaw Street

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings

Condition: Good

Description: Originally a two story structure on a high basement, the rectangular building was constructed of rough cut sand stone with north and south entrances covered by porches; it was three bays long and two bays wide. The top floor was

removed in 1925 and covered with a flat roof of poured concrete.

Date: 1874

Significance: Illustrated the sophistication of Cherokee national government and the growing concern for law and order among tribal leaders following the construction of the railroad through Indian Territory in the 1870s and the uncontrolled emigration of intruders.

Listing: NR; OLI

3. **Dannenburg Home**

Location: City Park

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A two-story, white clapboard house, the Dannenburg home is T-shaped, a roof with cross gables and both exterior and interior chimneys, a two-story front bay with a tent, single, double-hung windows, a single story porch and double panel doors with transom and side lights.

Date: 1880s

Significance: A mixed-blood Cherokee, Dannenburg was a graduate of the Cherokee Male Seminary and Bacone College. He was a successful realtor and insurance man as well as Auditor of the Cherokee Nation in 1895 and a U.S. deputy marshal in 1897. Dannenburg illustrates the importance of mixed bloods to the Cherokees and important role they played in facilitating the transition from tribal government to Oklahoma state government.

Listing: OLI

4. **Thompson, Dr. Joseph, Home**

Location: 300 South College

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: The Thompson home is a wood frame, two-story house in the carpenter Gothic style. It is T-shaped and features a cross gable roof, porches, a bay and an oriel window, two interior chimneys, fish-scale shingles in the gables, and wood-frame, double-hung windows arranged singly and in pairs. The single-door front entry is covered by a gable porch supported by four posts and decorated with lattice work. The house rests on a cut sandstone foundation.

Date: 1880s

Significance: Thompson was the son of Johnson Thompson, Tahlequah's wealthiest merchant, and was a graduate of Missouri Medical College. The structure illustrates the willingness and ability of some Cherokees to assume prominent roles in the new state of Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

5. **Old W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital**

Location: Grand and Leoser Streets

Property Type: Health Care Buildings--Hospital

Condition: Excellent

Description: This resource contains multiple resources, heretofore described in detail in the WPA northeastern survey.

1. Hospital--A single-story structure of many wings, it was constructed of rusticated native stone highlighted with red brick. Gable roofs are covered with Spanish tile; windows are singly placed; double-door entries are pedimented.

2. Staff residences--Situated to the north of the hospital, these units are all one-story, rectangular, have gable roofs, single door entryways, sash windows singly placed and are constructed of rusticated native stone highlighted with red brick. They all have some decorative work around the windows are in the gable ends.

3. Utility buildings--Include multiple car garages, a maintenance shop, and a power plant with a hugh smoke stack.

Date: 1936-39

Significance: WPA constructed health care facilities, this complex demonstrates the commitment of the federal government to carrying out its guardianship responsibilities to the Cherokees. It also says something about the physical difficulties the tribespeople encountered in learning to live in the white man's world.

Listing: OLI

6. Cherokee Supreme Court Building

Location: E. Keetoowah Street and Water Avenue

Property Type: Tribal--National Buildings

Condition: Excellent

Description: More square than rectangular (34 x 29 feet), the two-story structure was constructed of red brick, had a hipped roof, four symmetrically placed and double-hung 2/2 eyebrow windows on each side (now replaced by wood boards). The double-door entryway had transom lights. There are no pilasters to break the wall lines.

Date: 1844

Significance: Was the first permanent structure to be built by the Cherokees following their removal to Indian Territory. It illustrates their remarkable commitment to a society of laws, despite the fact that society in the United States had failed them. It was the only governmental building of the Cherokees to survive the Civil War.

Listing: NR; OLI

7. Thompson, Johnson, Home

Location: 127 W. Keetoowah

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Fair and altered

Description: Constructed of white-painted brick, this two story house is Plains Italianate in style and has a hipped roof with one gable. There were single story porches on two sides, both with concrete railings, but the area over the north porch has been enclosed and covered with a gable roof. Windows are singly placed and with eyebrows; single-door entries have transom lights.

Date: 1880

Significance: Johnson Thompson came to Indian Territory from Georgia with the Ridge (Treaty) Party in 1836/7. He became a merchant in 1846 and continued in that profession until the 1890s, supplementing his fortune with ranching and construction. Thompson demonstrates the economic development and sophistication of the Cherokee Nation following its removal to Indian Territory.

Listing: OLI

8. French-Parks House

Location: 209 W. Keetoowah

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: Very much Victorian in style, the two- story house is constructed of red bricks, has a roof of intersecting gables, a dormer, and internal chimneys. It also features four five-window bays (or, two double story bays), double-sash windows that are singly placed, marble quoins and redwood verandas. The first floor entryway has a single door and transom light, a style repeated in the second floor entry directly above (which once exited to the gallery now removed).

Date: 1889

Significance: The house was constructed by Cherokee Johnson Thompson, one of Tahlequah's

wealthiest merchants and builders, for his daughter (Janana French), but it is significant for its association with J. T. Parks who purchased the house from the French family. Parks, a Cherokee, was the first elected county judge for Cherokee County after statehood in 1907, and as such presided over many cases involving tribal land allotments and guardianship cases. The property illustrates the major role that citizens of the old Cherokee Nation played in the new state of Oklahoma, and the prosperity of those citizens.

Listing: NR; OLI

9. Cherokee Female Seminary (Second Site)

Location: North Muskogee Street (NEOSU)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding Schools--Instructional/Residential

Condition: Excellent

Description: On the campus of NEOSU, this three-story Romanesque Revival structure was constructed of red bricks. On the front are 13 bays; there is a five story corner clock tower on the southeast; the roof is hipped with cornices and dormers; on either side of the central entrance are three-story towers crowned with conical roofs. The double-door front entry is recessed behind an arch; there is a shallow front porch as well as two side porches. There are four bricked chimneys.

Date: 1889

Significance: When the first female seminary at Park Hill (present Tsa La Gi) burned, the Cherokees were at pains to replace it with a new structure. This emphasis on education illustrates one of the principal concerns of the tribal leaders: a well-trained youth able to function fully in a white man's world.

Listing: NR; OLI

10. Cherokee Nation Capitol

Location: 100 South Muskogee Avenue

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings

Condition: Excellent, but modified

Description: A two story, Italianate structure constructed of red bricks, the building is five bays wide and seven bays deep. The roof is hipped with intersecting gables, had multiple chimneys (now removed), extends to a cornice, and was crowned by a large cupola (now removed). Singly placed eyebrow and arched windows are double sashed on both floors; double door entryways have transom lights and with concrete steps; there are pilasters.

Date: 1869

Significance: This structure was the home of the Cherokee national government from 1869 to 1907 and illustrates the sophistication of tribal political life. After statehood, it was the Cherokee County Court house, only returning to tribal control in 1979.

Listing: NR; OLI

11. Morgan, Gideon, Home

Location: 525 Seminary

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: "Rosamund," the Morgan home, is now a blue frame clapboard house built in the shape of a "T." It is two story on the front, with a single story addition on the rear. The house is four bays wide; all 2/2 windows are single and double hung; there are bay windows on the gable front. The single door entry is covered by a porch that runs the full length of the side and is supported by posts and decorated with rails.

Date: 1888

Significance: A Cherokee who did not join the tribe in Indian Territory until 1881, Morgan

became very active in tribal politics, serving as a member of the National Senate and as Postmaster. He was an outspoken advocate of allotment. After statehood, he served in the Oklahoma Legislature. Morgan demonstrates the sophistication of Cherokee national life and how easily some of the tribespeople moved into white society.

Listing: OLI

12. **Bushyhead, Dennis, Home**

Location: 125-127 East Shawnee

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Unknown

Description: A one-story, wood-frame and clapboard sided house built in the Plains cottage style, this structure has a steep-pitched hip roof with multiple gables and two interior chimneys. Gables are decorated with wood shingles; windows are double-hung wood and singly placed; and two bays flank a recessed central entrance. There are small porches at various places around the structure.

Date: 1880s

Significance: Dennis Bushyhead was the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation from 1879-1887; was the son of Jesse Bushyhead and came with his father to Indian Territory in 1838; was educated at Park Hill and in New Jersey. Demonstrates the degree of acculturation and sophistication of those Cherokees who led the tribe in the post-Civil War era.

Listing: OLI

13. **Hastings, W. W., Home**

Location: 526 W. Shawnee

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: This house is a tan-colored, two-story, wood-frame home in the asymmetrical Victorian style. It has multiple gables filled with fish-scale shall the numerous 2/2 windows are arranged singly and are double hung; there are several doors, all with transoms and some with side lights; the wrap-around porch roof is crowned with a wood railing. The gable fronts on the south and east are clipped (or have three sides), with a window in each side.

Date: 1880s

Significance: W. W. Hastings, the owner of the property, was one of the foremost attorneys of the Cherokee Nation, graduating from Vanderbilt University Law School, and from 1914 to 1935 served as United States Congressman from Oklahoma. The property also illustrates the ability of Cherokees to move from one society into another not only with ease but with great success.

Listing: OLI

14. Loeser, Dr. Irwin D., Cabin

Location: 121 East Smith Street

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A single bin, square-hewn log cabin with a leanto porch across the front. To the north side has been added a single room of wood frame with a shed roof.

Date: 1830s

Significance: Probably the oldest dwelling remaining in the Cherokee nation area. Although occupied by Dr. Loeser, a ex-Army physician after 1852, the structure was constructed well before that time.

Listing: NR; OLI

15. Cherokee Male Seminary

Location: NE, Sec. 5, T16N, R22E (SW corner of Tahlequah)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding Schools--Instructional/Residential

Condition: Ruins; not in evidence

Description: The building was 185 feet long and 109 feet wide with 2 foot thick brick walls; it was three stories high in the back and two stories along the front; it was rimmed on three sides by a two-story gallery supported by massive brick columns. A roof line of brick chimneys was topped by a massive square tower. Singly placed, wood sash, 6/6 windows had sills and lintels. Double door entries at either end of the front facade had side and transom lights. The seminary was destroyed by fire in 1910. The property is now owned by the Go Ye Mission.

Date: 1851

Significance: Property illustrates the Cherokee's strong commitment to public education, especially during the Golden Years of sovereignty in the decade prior to the Civil War.

Listing: OLI

16. **Walkingstick, John, House**

Location: Buxton Road, west of highway 62

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Unknown; did not locate

Description: A story and a half log structure, the house has a full front cat-slide porch roof supported by wood posts. One of five houses, the last, that Walkingstick built; it has been moved 150 feet from its original location to its present sit some years ago.

Date: 1830s

Significance: Reflects early house types of emigrant Cherokees. This may have been constructed prior to removal of the main body of Cherokees to Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. Illinois Camp Ground Site

Location: Sec. 3, T16N, R22E (1 mile from the Illinois River; 1.5 miles SE down the creek from Tahlequah; and 1.5 miles north of present Park Hill)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Council Grounds

Condition: Unknown; did not locate

Description: Consists of a little valley containing some fine springs and shut in on two sides by hills running east and west. There are no structures associated with the site.

Date: 1839

Significance: Site of July convention between eastern, western and Treaty Party Cherokees, 2000 altogether, following removal of the majority led by Chief John Ross. Meeting occurred shortly after the assassinations of Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot, but eventually resulted in the adoption of an Act of Union between the eastern and western factions. In the negotiations, Sequoyah played a significant role.

Listing: OLI

2. Riley's Chapel Site

Location: Sec. 2 or 3, T16N, R22E (SE of Tahlequah)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

Condition: No visible remains

Description: Uncertain, although probably a wood frame and sided structure with a gable roof.

Date: 1844

Significance: Established by the Methodist Church, it was the center of religious influence among the Cherokees. The first Indian Mission Conference of the ME Church was held here in October, 1844.

Listing: OLI

3. **Sehon Chapel Site**

Location: Sec. 23 or 24, T16N, R22E (1 mile E of Park Hill)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

Condition: No remains are evident

Description: Descriptions are difficult to find, although the building must have be a small wood-frame structure with a gable roof and a gable end entry way.

Date: 1850s

Significance: Illustrates the abiding interest of the Cherokees in Christianity in general and Chief John Ross in Methodism in particular. Sehon Chapel was a station established by Methodist circuit riders.

Listing: Not Listed

4. **Cherokee Female Seminary (First Site)**

Location: SW, NE, Sec. 15, T16N, R22E (S of Tahlequah)

Property: Educational--Boarding Schools--Instructional/Residential

Condition: Ruins, with only 3 columns preserved

Description: All that remains of this once imposing structure are three 30 foot tall brick columns that supported the porch of the seminary that burned in 1887. The original structure was a virtual replica of the Male Seminary: it was 185 feet long and 109 feet wide with 2 foot thick brick walls; it was three stories high in the back and two stories along the front; it was rimmed on

three sides by a two-story gallery supported by massive columns. A roof line of brick chimneys was topped by a massive square tower. Singly placed, wood sash, 6/6 windows had sills and lintels. Double door entries at either end of the front facade had side and transom lights.

Date: 1851

Significance: The First Cherokee Female Seminary illustrates the strong commitment of the Cherokee Nation to formal education for its women specifically and all of its youngsters in general. The seminary also seems to have been the first publicly supported school for women west of the Mississippi River.

Listing: NR; OLI

5. **Sequoyah High School**

Location: SW, Sec. 20, T16N, R22E (SW of Tahlequah)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding Schools

Condition: Good

Description: This property contains multiple buildings:

a) Security Building--Built in 1922, this rectangular structure has stucco walls and a hipped roof. Single-door entryways are situated at either end of the front facade and are now covered by a small gable porch. Sash windows are placed singly and by pairs.

b) Superintendent's House--Constructed in 1931, this building (#9) has a wood frame and clapboard siding. It is two stories and has a gable roof; windows are sash and are placed variously: singly, in pairs, and in threes. The single door front entry is covered with a pedimented porch supported by two columns. There is a side door, as well as a two-story addition with a flat roof on the north. A garage is adjacent.

c) Recreation Hall--The Rec Hall was constructed in 1931 of red brick now painted

white. Currently it has a gable roof. The building is 3 bays wide and 7 bays long; it has pilasters; the several large windows have been bricked up completely except those on the front where room was left for smaller windows at the top of the openings. There are two single-door entryways on the east front with concrete stoops.

d) Dormitory--Constructed in 1933, this red brick structure (#4) is actually three, two-story, rectangular units with gable roofs placed parallel to each other and then joined on the east front by cross units perpendicular to the three. The top one-half of the gable ends are finished in wood; the bottom one-half contain rear and front entryways. Front doors are covered by hipped, shed roofs that extend across the gable end and are supported by four columns. Six/six sash windows are placed singly; there is a continuous sill on the top windows.

e) Laundry--The laundry building was constructed in 1933 and has stone art deco features. Single story, constructed of red brick now painted white, it has a flat roof with parapets, large steel encasement windows and two single-door front entries framed by pilasters and covered with a concrete slab supported by steel rods. A loading dock is in front.

f) Shop--Also constructed in 1933, the shop building is larger than the laundry and more plain architecturally. It too is constructed of red brick now painted white and has a flat roof with parapets. Its steel encasement windows, however, are smaller and placed higher in the walls. Two double door front entries open to a concrete loading dock.

g) Power plant--Constructed of red brick and poured concrete in 1933, the power plant included a lower level used as a garage and upper levels employed in the generation of heat. It has now been greatly altered, with the smoke stack removed, as well as part of the original building. To what is left of the second level has been added a gable roof.

h) Pump House--Built in 1933 of red brick, the pump house is a small, square, one-room building with a hipped roof, eyebrow windows on each side except the front where there is a double

door entry.

i) Farm House--Constructed in the 1910s, if not earlier, this small, one-story L-shaped house is constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding and has intersecting gables. There is a full length, hipped front porch that covers three singly placed, sash windows and a single-door entryway. There is an addition in the rear; adjacent is a square spring house constructed of cut sandstone and covered with a tent roof.

Date: 1903

Significance: Sequoyah had its beginning as the Cherokee National Insane Asylum, although it became the Orphan Training School after the facility at Salina burned in 1903. The principal building was three stories, constructed of red brick, had a hipped roof with multiple internal chimneys, and featured a full-length, single story front porch. With the end of the tribal era, the school passed to the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and became a vocational school. It became Sequoyah High School in 1964, and in 1985 returned to control of the Cherokees. The property demonstrates the sophistication of tribal government and its commitment to education of all classes of Indian youth.

Listing: OLI

6. Murrell, George D, Home

Location: NW, Sec. 22, T16N, R22E (S of Tahlequah)

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A two story, wood frame and clapboard sided structure with a hipped roof, a two story gallery with columns and pediment, single entry doors on each level with side lights, 6/6 wood sash windows singly placed, internal chimneys, a shed porch on the east side, a gable, one story extension to the rear with a shed porch on the west. In all it is an elegant plantation house.

Date: 1844

Significance: Illustrates the sophistication of Cherokee society immediately after removal, the wealth of the commercial class, and the role of intermarried whites (Murrell was the son-in-law of Lewis Ross, the brother of Chief John Ross) in tribal affairs.

Listing: NR; OLI

7. Hinton House

Location: NE, NW, Sec. 22, T16N, R22E

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Fair

Description: A single story, wood frame and clapboard sided building, the Hinton House has a gable roof, a full-length front porch with a hipped roof, an external chimney on the east, double sash wood windows, and a single front entryway with side and transom lights. There is a rear gable extension (the base of the T) with a shed porch.

Date: 1850s

Significance: The structure was built by an Old Settler Cherokee and purchased by Chief John Ross for one of his daughters. Property demonstrates the nature of single family dwellings among the Cherokees in the Park Hill area and especially significant for its association with the Ross family.

Listing: OLI

8. Park Hill Mission and Cemetery

Location: SW, Sec. 22, T16N, R22E (S of Tahlequah)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School Site; Cemetery

Condition: No evidence of the mission except the cemetery

Description: The compound was composed initially of several small, log buildings, one of which housed the famous printing press of Samuel Worcester. More substantial buildings, both wood frame and brick, were later constructed, all of which were destroyed during the Civil War. A church building and school was built in 1870. The 2 acre cemetery, now maintained by the OHS, contains the graves of Dr. and Mrs. Worcester and Elias Boudinot.

Date: 1836

Significance: This property is especially significant because it was the site of the printing press that enabled the Cherokees and other tribes to achieve language literacy. It also symbolizes the commitment of the Cherokees both to education and Christianity.

Listing: OLI

9. Ross, Chief John, "Rose Cottage" Site

Location: SE, Sec. 22, T16N, R22E (S of Tahlequah)

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: Rose Cottage was a rectangular wood-frame structure with clapboard siding painted yellow. A gable roof, internal and external chimneys at the ends, and a recessed double-door entryway covered with a two-story, pedimented porch supported by four Corinthian columns rendered it particularly impressive. Six/six double sash windows were singly and symmetrically placed.

Date: 1844

Significance: The property is especially significant in that it was the home of Chief John Ross, perhaps the most important public man of the Cherokees during the 19th Century. It also reflected the style of gracious living attained by much of the Cherokee leadership.

Listing: OLI

10. Ross, John, Cemetery

Location: NW, Sec. 23, T16N, R22E (Park Hill)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Excellently maintained

Description: Approximately a 2 acre plot with several hundred graves, including many prominent Cherokee citizens. On obelisk-like headstone marks the grave of John Ross.

Date: 1865

Significance: Site of the grave of John Ross, the highly esteemed leader of the Eastern Cherokees who emigrated to Oklahoma in 1838.

Listing: OLI

11. Cherokee Agency Site (after 1851)

Location: NW, Sec. 19, T17N, R22E (3 miles NW Tahlequah)

Property Type: Indian Agency Building

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: "In a high and healthful country," the federal government located the new agency after 1851. No precise description has been found, although it undoubtedly included three or four log structures that housed the agent until the Civil War.

Date: 1852

Significance: Property illustrates the nature of Cherokee-United States relations, with the latter represented in the nation by an agent who implemented U.S. policy in the region and reported on conditions among the Cherokees to Washington.

Listing: Not Listed

12. **Springplace Mission Site and Cemetery**

Location: NE, Sec. 5, T19N, R23E (SW of Oaks)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

Condition: Only cemetery in evidence.

Description: Originally was a complex of residential and school houses constructed first of logs and then of wood frame and clapboard siding. The rectory of the mission (1844), for example, was two stories, clapboard sided, had a gable roof, an internal flue, an external chimney, and double sash, wood 6/6 windows singly placed. Precise descriptions have not been encountered. The cemetery is well maintained and contains remains of members of the community as well as the mission staff, namely the Volgers and Ruedes. Their headstones are laid flat, keeping with Moravian custom.

Date: 1839/42

Significance: At this site the Society of Moravian Brethren continued its mission activity among the Cherokees after removal, having begun work among the tribes people early in the 19th Century in the old nation. Property illustrates the extent of the missionary work among the Cherokees and the openness of the Indians to their labors and message.

Listing: Not Listed

13. **Langston #1**

Location: Restricted

Property Type: Archaeological Site

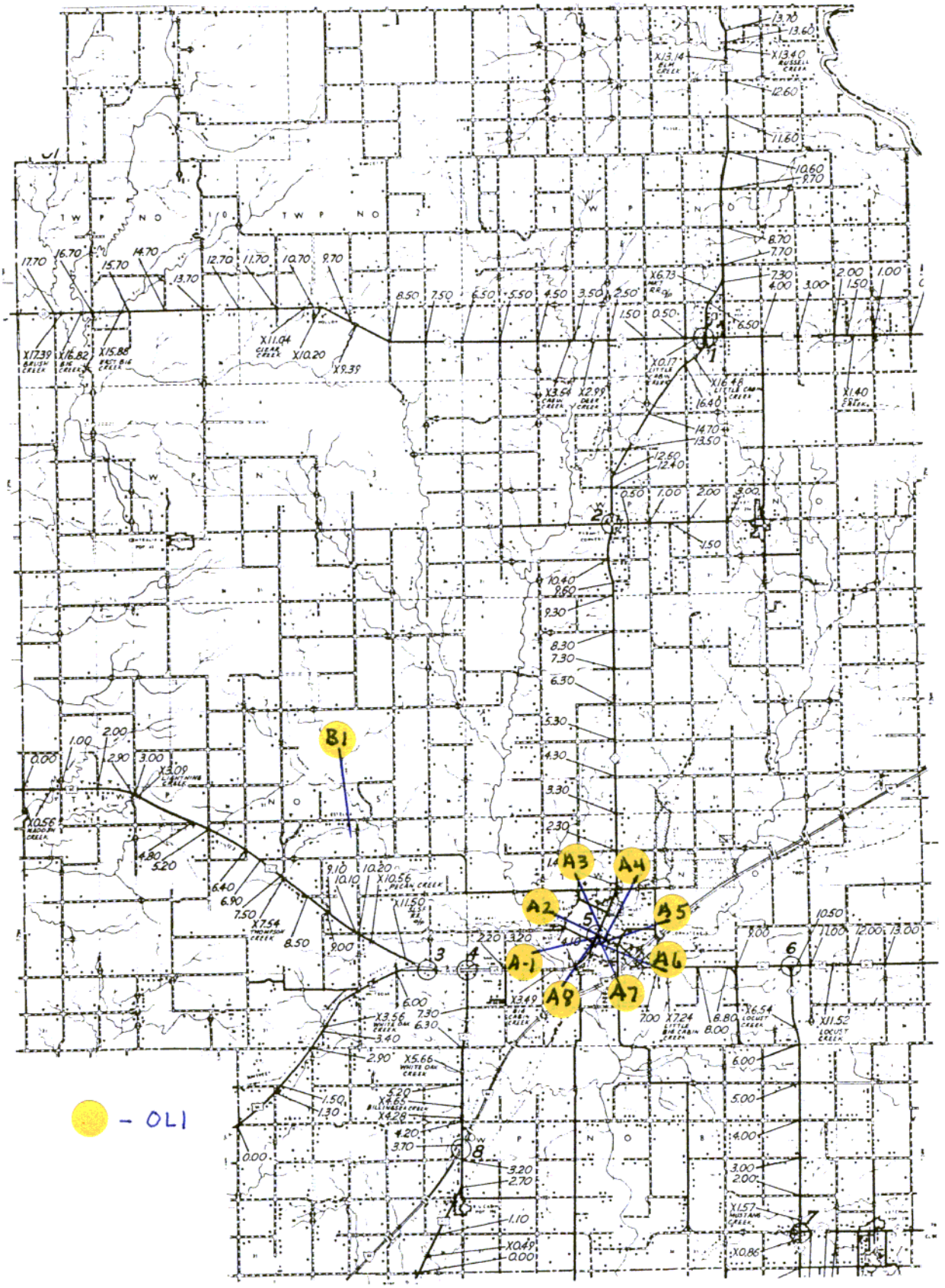
Condition: Good

Description: This site is located on a small terrace remnant south of Bobtail Creek. The site has been plowed and many artifacts have been collected from the area, including scallorn points, corner-notched date points, cores, bifaces, axes, and flakes.

Date: Woodland

Significance: This site is the only Woodland site identified during a sample survey of the Bayou Manard drainage system, and data from this site should provide information on assemblages, resource utilization, and other aspects of the poorly documented Woodland cultures.

Listing: OLI



CRAIG COUNTY

CRAIG COUNTY

A. Vinita

1. **Cherokee Strip Payment Site**

Location: 100 block S. 3rd Street

Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Site

Condition: Nothing visible

Description: On this property originally was the residence of L. B. Bell; it no longer exists. Currently it is merely a vacant lot.

Date: 1894

Significance: This was one of the locations chosen by federal authorities to pay out to the Cherokees some $1.6 million in gold received in partial payment ($8.6 million totally) for the sale of the Cherokee Strip to the federal government. Until recent times, it was one of the biggest cash payoffs to Indian people in history.

Listing: OLI

2. **Knight, Tom Rogers, House**

Location: 150 S. 3rd Street

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Fair

Description: A two story structure with intersecting gables, the L-shaped house is constructed of a wood frame and clapboard siding (now covered with asbestos shingles). Windows are singly placed both above and below; the single-door front entry is symmetrically located and covered with 3/4th of a full porch supported by four posts. The porch floor is wood. At one time windows were filled with multicolored stained glass and square nail construction was visible.

Date: 1882

Significance: Tom Rogers Knight, was a prominent Vinita leader and member of the Will Rogers family clan. This home is presumably the oldest surviving residence in Vinita. As chief of the Territory police, Knight hired two shop teachers from Vinita's Worcester Academy to build the structure.

Listing: OLI

3. **Buffington, Lucian, Home**

Location: 147 S. Adair Street

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A three-story red brick structure, the Buffington home is Italianate in style, has a hipped roof with dormers and Carthage granite quoins, sills and lintels. Eight/eight wood-sash windows are singly placed; the front entryway has side and transom lights. The 3/4 porch front has a flat roof supported by three large brick pillars, with the roof serving as a balcony with rails for the second floor. Exit to the balcony is through French doors with side windows. A full side porch (north), resting on four brick columns, supports a second floor sleeping room of clapboard construction.

Date: 1900s

Significance: Lucian Buffington was cousin of the Cherokee principal chief, Tom Buffington, coming to Vinita in 1880. He became a prominent business man, vice-president of the Vinita Bank, and served on the Vinita Territorial Statehood Board. The building illustrates the business acumen of the Cherokees and their ability to move from one economic system into another.

Listing: OLI

4. **Halsell, Ewing, Home** ???? (Cherokee?)

Location: 215 S. Adair

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A two story, wood frame structure, the house has a hipped roof and arched, dormer windows. Sash windows are singly placed. The single-door entry way exits to a porch covered by part of the second floor and with a wood floor. The foundation is of stone. The structure is currently being renovated.

Date: 1901

Significance: House was built by W. E. Halsell for his son, Ewing, upon the latter's marriage. The Halsells were pioneers and cattle tycoons. Married to a Cherokee woman (?), W. E. Halsell was known for his contribution to education in Indian Territory, organizing Willie Halsell College.

Listing: OLI

5. **Buffington, Chief Tom, Home**

Location: 141 S. Brown

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A two story, wood-frame structure with Italianate features, the house has clapboard siding and a hipped roof with intersecting gables. Windows are double sash and singly placed. The porch wraps-around the front and one side and has a pediment over the entryway, all of which is now screened in.

Date: 1910

Significance: Buffington was a prominent Cherokee public man, serving as principal chief between 1899 and 1901. The structure demonstrates the extent of acculturation of the tribal leadership as the national period came to a close.

Listing: OLI

6. **Willie Halsell College Site**

Location: Halsell and Thompson Streets

Property Type: Education--College

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Unknown

Date: 1888

Significance: An existing denominational school reorganized by W. E. Halsell, a successful Texas cattleman operating in Indian Territory, this institution was one of the first so-called colleges among the Cherokee people. It was attended both by humorist Will Rogers and Rear Admiral Joseph James Clark, each of Cherokee descent.

Listing: OLI

7. **Western Hotel**

Location: 119 W. Illinois

Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishments

Condition: Fair

Description: The hotel is a three story commercial building constructed of red brick. The roof is flat with parapets; windows are singly placed with pediments and arches; walls are crowned with a pressed tin cornice and a decorative brick frieze. A second floor porch that also served the ground floor as an awning has been removed.

Date: 1894

Significance: Built by W. L. Trott, a Cherokee mixed blood, and J. S. Thomason, the property illustrates the changes that came to the Cherokee nation with the arrival of the railroad in Vinita. It also demonstrates the commercial abilities of the Cherokee people and their ability to adapt to new economic opportunities.

Listing: OLI

8. **Swaim, John, Home**

Location: 225 N. Wilson

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Lot is vacant

Description: The original two-story building was constructed of brick and sandstone. It featured a two tiered porch and dentils. Still standing on the property is a small, rectangular, one-story building with stuccoed walls. Eyebrow windows on either end and wood sash and singly placed; the single-entry, eyebrow side door is wood. The ridge of the roof is flat, with the slides sloping to the eaves; gable ends are filled with wood siding.

Date: 1895

Significance: John Swaim moved to Vinita in 1879 with the construction of the railroad. He wanted to stay, but he was denied permission because he was not a citizen. Swaim promptly married a Cherokee woman, an act that entitled him to remain in the Nation. He soon became one of the community's most successful grocers and one of the tribe's more affluent intermarried white citizens. The structure demonstrated how intruders came to control the economic life of the Cherokee nation after the arrival of the railroad.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. **Timpson Chapel and Cemetery**

Location: NE, NE, Sec. 4, T25N, R19E (NW Vinita)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

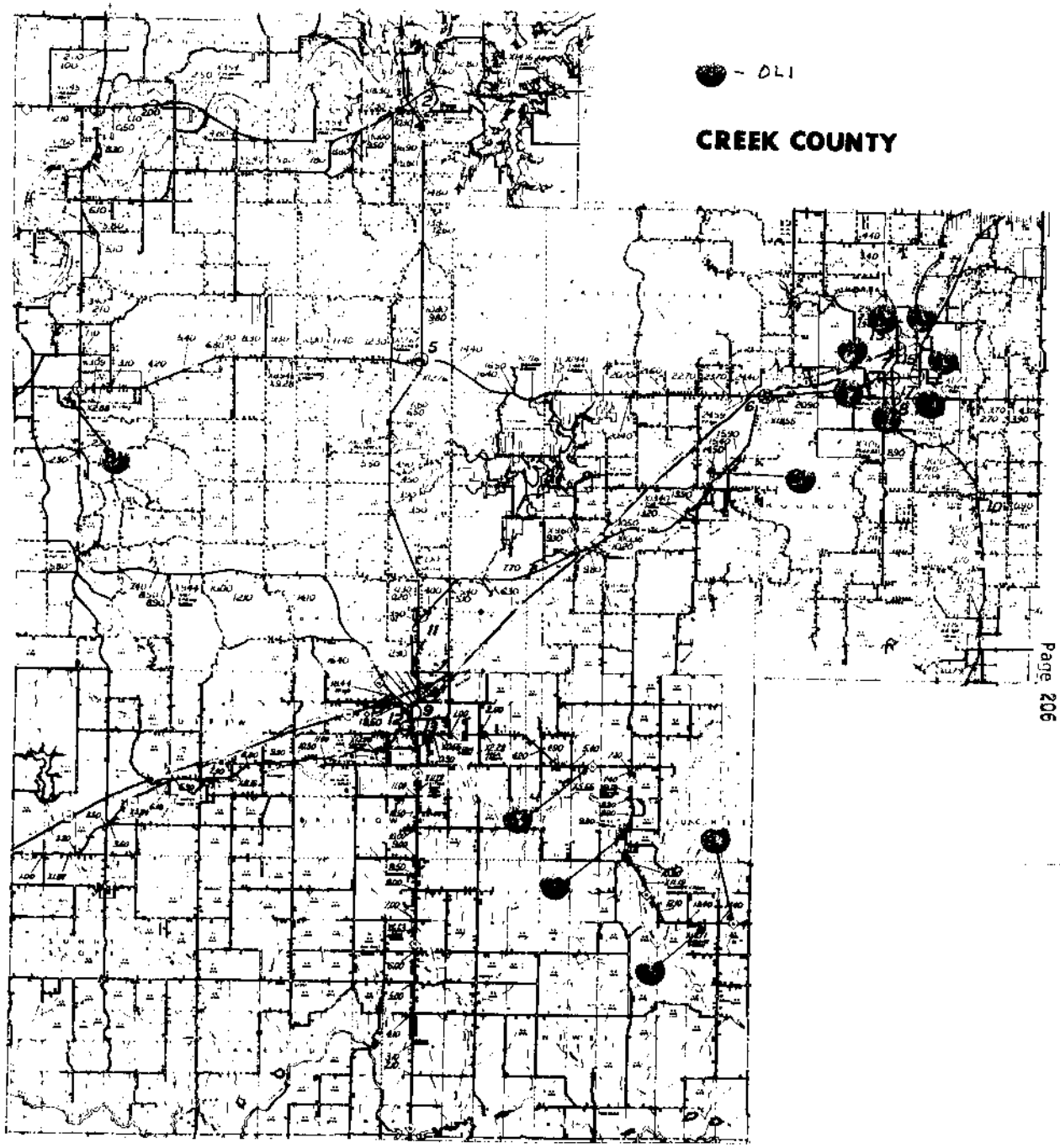
Condition: Good

Description: Originally constructed about 1890, the church building, a replacement of the original log structure that dated from 1870s, is wood frame with clapboard siding; the roof is gable with an open bell tower; the windows are double sash and singly placed; the double-door entry extends from the front of the building and up to the bell tower; the foundation is of fieldstone. New siding has been added recently. The cemetery is still in use and is notable because of the many stones inscribed in the Cherokee language.

Date: 1872

Significance: Named for Yo-nah Timpson, a full blood Cherokee minister and church leader, this chapel and cemetery illustrates the tribe's interest in Christianity and the changing patterns of burial, i.e. when family plots were incorporated into community cemeteries. Presumably, also, the cemetery is one of the oldest in Craig County.

Listing: OLI


- OLI
CREEK COUNTY

CREEK COUNTY

A. Sapulpa

1. Berryhill Building

Location: 16 E. Dewey

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Excellent

Description: This is a massive, commercial, five story building constructed of buff and red brick with a flat roof and parapets. There are pilasters, friezes, and decorative shell designs. On the front, double-sash windows are arranged by threes in five bays; on the sides, they are paired and single.

Date: 1909

Significance: This building was built by Theodore Berryhill, an inter-married white man, as an investment for his son, Earle, with Earle's royalties from his Creek Indian allotment on the Glenn Pool. The property illustrates something about the guardianship system at work on the allotments of Creek minors. In this case, Berryhill became his son's "guardian" and managed his estate by building this major office building. Significantly, Joseph Bruner, a prominent Creek Indian nationally, had his office in this structure.

Listing: OLI

2. Clayton Building

Location: 210 E. Dewey

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Fair

Description: A five story commercial building constructed of red brick, this structure has a flat roof with parapets. Windows are double-sash wood and arranged singly. Structure has been considerably altered, with an ornate metal facade and a screen.

Date: 1918

Significance: This building was constructed by a Creek Freedman, Ernest Clayton, with royalties received from oil production on his land allotment on the Glenn Pool. The property illustrates the importance of blacks in the social life of the Creeks and their adoption as citizens after the Civil War. It also demonstrates some of the vast wealth that accrued to enrolled Creeks in the post-allotment era.

Listing: OLI

3. **Euchee Boarding School Site**

Location: Dewey and School Streets

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: No structures remain

Description: Located where Sapulpa High School and Junior High School are now located, the Euchee Boarding School was made up of a complex of white frame buildings, including dormitories, instructional building, superintendent house, barn, utility buildings. All have been destroyed.

Date: 1894

Significance: The Euchee Boarding School was established in 1894 for Yuchi boys and girls. At the end of the tribal period in 1906, the school passed to the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The property was purchased by the Sapulpa School system in 1950. The school illustrates the interest of the Creeks in formal educational opportunities, and how the federal government maintained that interest after the end of the tribal era.

Listing: OLI

4. **Sapulpa Family Cemetery**

Location: 900 block S. Division

Property Type: Residential Properties--Cemeteries

Condition: Well maintained

Description: A small cemetery on the east side of the road with probably no more than ten graves, encircled by an iron fence.

Date: 1880s

Significance: Here is buried the man for whom the city of Sapulpa is named, Jim Sapulpa, a noted Creek Indian. His father or grandfather, Chief Sapulpa actually led the first group of Creeks to the site following removal to Oklahoma in the 1830s.

Listing: OLI

5. **Rock Creek Indian Methodist Church**

Location: 1800 block Hickory Street (West side; north of park)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

Condition: Rubble

Description: Wood frame, single-story structure with clapboard siding, the church had a gable roof with a bell tower over the front facade. There was a double entry doorway; windows were double sash wood and singly placed. The building burned in the mid-1980s.

Date: 1908

Significance: Built by Mrs. Elizabeth Sapulpa, a Creek Indian, with some of the proceeds of the sale of part of her allotment (30 acres) which "she worked doggedly until her own restriction was lifted." Illustrates the strong religious commitment of the Creek people and what often happened to allotments once restrictions were removed: they were sold!

Listing: OLI

6. **Snowden Memorial Chapel**

Location: 245 N. Leonard Street

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complexes

Condition: Good

Description: The basement for the structure was completed in 1918; the remainder in 1927. The resulting one-story, red brick building has a gable roof and an intersecting gable on the left rear side. Windows are 1/1 wood double sash singly placed under half circle fan lights. The front facade contains a double door entryway.

Date: 1918

Significance: First organized in 1917, this Methodist congregation probably had a number of former Creek slaves as members. The building, therefore, illustrates the importance of blacks in the national life of the Creek Indians, both before and after the Civil War.

Listing: OLI

7. **Sapulpa Townsite**

Location: NE, Sec. 35, T18N, R11E

Property Type: Townsite

Condition: No evidence of Sapulpa's establishment

Description: Jim Sapulpa settled here in 1850, first farming and then adding a store in his own home. His establishment contained a post office after 1880; the townsite itself was officially incorporated as a town under the Curtis Act in 1898. In 1902, it became one of six federal court towns; later it became the county seat of Creek County.

Date: 1850ff

Significance: The Sapulpa townsite illustrates one of the patterns of settlement followed in Indian Territory: the area was settled initially by an Indian family, generally as a part of a larger migration; a commercial outlet was opened; a post office was established; white intruders

settled nearby; with allotment the whites organized a town.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. **Barnett, Jackson, No. 11 Oil Well**

Location: SE corner, Sec. 5, T17N, R7E (v. Drumright)

Property Type: Economic--Natural Resources

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Of the original well (rig, etc.), only the cement foundation for the pump, the casing head cap, and a sign are left. The property is situated among eight operating wells which in 1982 produced 1500 barrels of oil per month.

Date: 1916

Significance: On the allotment of Creek fullblood, Jackson Barnett, this well was the first million barrel oil well in the Cushing field and established a new state record for daily production from a single well (18,000). Most important, the property is symbolic of the great wealth that was part of the Indian allotted estate but that which few Indians were able to enjoy. It was the era of the Poor Rich Indian, of whom Jackson Barnett was chief.

Listing: OLI

2. **Allen, Jesse, Ranch House**

Location: NE, NW, Sec. 6, T15N, R10E (E of Bristow)

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Altered

Description: Original structure was a one-story, two-room log cabin built ca. 1869. (On a

foundation stone, however, is the date "AU 1885.) A four-room, wood-frame addition was added to the original cabin about 1904. Seven years later, a second story was added on the first wood frame addition. Together the two featured a gable roof but with a skirt where the two levels joined, sash windows placed both singly and in pairs, and a single-entry front door covered with a gable roof. A second floor sleeping room was added later to the south end. The original cabin has been completely enclosed.

Date: 1867; 1885-1911

Significance: A noted peace officer, Allen was married to an enrolled Euchee (Creek) Indian, whose family received 1700 acres of allotted land. Upon this property he continued and enlarged his ranching operation. Property illustrates the importance of ranching as an economic enterprise among the Creeks after the Civil War.

Listing: OLI

3. **Barnard, Cosena, Homesite**

Location: NE, Sec. 17, T15N, R10E (Slick)

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: Character of the structures on the home place are unknown. The family cemetery is north of Slick, and about 1 mile south of the Allen home described above.

Date: 1834

Significance: A noted leader of the Yuchi tribe at the time of removal to Indian Territory, Cosena Barnard's home place symbolizes the fact that the Yuchis were a part of the Creek confederation but retained their identity as a distinct people. The Barnard family, also, profited considerably from the Slick oil field boom.

Listing: OLI

4. **Big Pond Site**

Location: SE, SE, SE, Sec. 25, T15N, R10E (SE of Slick)

Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Site; Military Properties--Camps

Condition: Open land

Description: Open prairie land that rolls down from some highlands to the north. Other than some relatively new homes, there are no structures, and certainly none of historic significance.

Date: 1830s; 1861

Significance: Here a band of Yuchi Indians settled after coming west with the Creeks. The site was also the camp of Opothle Yahola and his Creek followers during their retreat northward to Union lines during the Civil War.

Listing: OLI

5. **Sell's Store Site**

Location: NE, NW, Sec. 35, T15N, R10E (SE of Slick)

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: The property was located on Browns Creek but no description of any structure associated with it has been found.

Date: 1830s

Significance: Trading post established for Yuchi and Creek Indians at the junction of the trail west from the old Creek agency and the so-called "Dawson Road," the latter having been established in 1835 by Capt. J. L. Dawson along an old Osage hunting trail. The store was also the headquarters of Douglas Cooper in 1861 as the Confederate Indian Troops were attempting to push Opothle Yaholo out of the Creek Nation.

Listing: OLI

6. Yuchi Tribal Square Ground

Location: T17N, R10E (Vic. Kellyville)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares

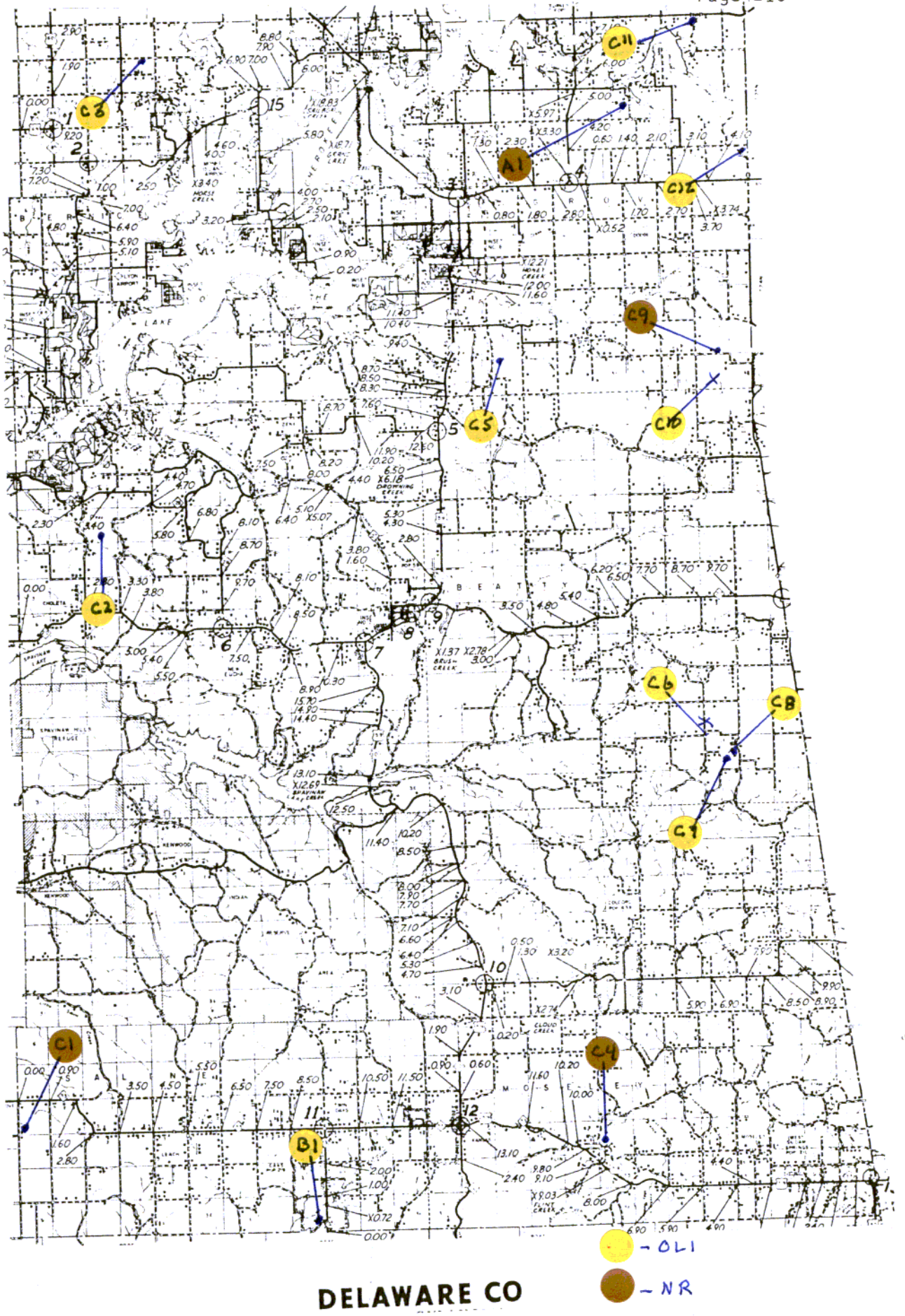
Condition: Not in evidence

Description: No structure of permanency was associated with the Yuchi town square.

Date: 1830s

Significance: Located on Pole Cat Creek near Kellyville, the square ground enabled the Yuchi people to maintain a ceremonial and social life apart from the Creeks with whom they were allied governmentally. The Yuchis, as many other members of the Creek Confederation, have never considered themselves Creeks, and take offense at when they are so considered.

Listing: OLI



DELAWARE CO

DELAWARE COUNTY

A. Cayuga

1. **Splitlog Church**

Location: SE, NE, Sec. 23, T25N, R24E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

Condition: Good

Description: The church was constructed of native limestone with a steeply pitched gable roof; it has a large, louvered bell tower and spire over the front entrance with a smaller, louvered bell tower to the rear. Primarily Gothic in design, the structure includes buttresses, stained glass windows, a double door front entry with fan lights set in an extended front facade with a cornice, dentils, and finials.

Date: 1896

Significance: Built by Mathias Spiltlog, a mixed-blood Cayuga Indian adopted by the Wyandots, as a Catholic mission church (influenced by Father Ketcham); sold to the Methodists in 1930 and to a private individual in 1953. Property illustrates the economic competence of Splitlog, the importance of Christianity among Oklahoma Indians, and the presence of multiple small tribes in NE Oklahoma. At Cayuga Springs, Splitlog built a sawmill, grist mill, general store, a blacksmith shop and a ferry, and a factory for the manufacture of wagons and buggies.

Listing: NR; OLI

B. Oaks

1. **Danish Lutheran Church and Mission (Oaks Indian Mission)**

Location: SE, Sec. 33, T20N, R23E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station

Condition: Good

Description: This property contains several different structures, the most significant of which are the following:

a) Church Building--Dedicated in 1913, this structure was initially rectangular and constructed of grey bricks, was one story, had an intersecting gable roof, a bell-tower with steeple on the east front, and double-sash, 6/6 singly placed windows. Later a large rectangular addition was added at a 90 degree angle to the original building, forming an L floor plan. The addition had gable ends, 16/16 double sash windows singly placed, and a double door entry on the south end covered with a gable porch.

b) School Building--Appearing to date from the 1920s, this structure is constructed of uncut native sandstone, is rectangular, two storied, has a clipped gable roof (almost hipped) has double-sash windows placed singly and in pairs, and an enclosed entryway.

c) Utility Buildings--On the property are two or three other nondescript structures that are wood frame and clapboard sided.

d) Missionary Residences--Missionary residences are also on the property, but virtually all of them appear to have been constructed after WW II.

Date: 1902

Significance: When the Society of the Moravian Brethren abandoned their mission at New Spring Place (just SW of here), a new effort began at this point in 1902 under the sponsorship of the Danish Lutheran Church. Included were school facilities, a children's home, and a church building. The Lutherans closed the mission school in 1932 by merging it with a public school, but they continued to service the Cherokee community through their children's home and church.

Listing: OLI

C. County

1. Saline Court House

Location: SW, SW, Sec. 18, T20N, R22E (SE of Rose)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--District Court House

Condition: Excellent, but altered

Description: A two-story, wood-frame, rectangular building with gable ends, the court house now has a full front porch with a hipped roof, external and internal chimneys and is 6 bays long and 2 bays wide. The north portion of the present structure is the original courthouse; the entrance was in the present north wall where the fireplace now stands. On the west is a small, rectangular spring house constructed of limestone.

Date: 1884-87

Significance: Of nine district courts that convened throughout the Cherokee Nation and of the several different building in which they met, the Saline Court House is the only one that has survived. Although modified, the building clearly illustrates the sophistication of Cherokee local government, an element of Cherokee history not widely appreciated.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. **Bar Tee J Ranch House**

Location: Sec. 21, T23N, R22E

Property Type: Economic--Ranching Facilities

Condition: Uncertain; could not locate

Description: A wood frame structure of a New England "saltbox" style, although to the rear there is a cross gable covering a small addition. Foundation is of field stone.

Date: 1885

Significance: Constructed by Isaac Jefferson Dick, who was a mixed blood Cherokee, the property is still in the hands of his descendants, illustrating that not all Cherokees lost their land with allotment. The property also

illustrates the importance of ranching activity in the economic life of the Cherokees.

Listing: OLI

3. Watie, Stand, Log House and Cemetery

Location: NE, NE, NW, Sec. 15, T25N, R22E (Monkey Island, 6 miles w. of Grove)

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Uncertain; did not find

Description: A story-and-a-half hewn log house, two rooms wide with external chimneys at each gable end. There is a cellar under the kitchen; the logs are wooden-pegged; there is a single door entryway.

Date: 1838

Significance: Presumably this cabin was constructed by Stand Watie very shortly after 1838 as his family home. It is believed that he was living there when he died, although he was buried in the Poulson Cemetery almost on the Arkansas line. There is a family burial plot on the site.

Listing: OLI

4. Hildebrand Mill

Location: SW, Sec. 24, T20N, R24E

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Original mill was built about 1845 just west of present mill building and nearer Flint Creek; its buhrs were brought over from France. The latter were powered by an overshot wooden wheel twenty feet in diameter, fed by Flint Creek water carried in a 300 foot long flume, four feet deep. The present mill building was built in 1907; a water turbine powered a corn sheller and a mill for grinding feed. Constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding, the mill building is four stories high, has a gable roof

with a ventilator, and double wood sash windows singly placed.

Date: 1907

Significance: The Hildebrand family was of mixed German and Cherokee blood. Their operation of the mill demonstrates the enterprising interests of some Cherokees, and reflects the development of manufacturing among the tribespeople. It was a major industrial center in the 1870s.

Listing: NR; OLI

5. Watie, Stand, Farm Site

Location: NW, NW, SE, Sec. 33, T24N, R24E (ESE of Grove)

Property Type: Economic--Agricultural Facilities

Condition: Uncertain; did not find

Description: The farm site was on Honey Creek, 6 miles SE of Grove; just where in Sec. 33 it was located is in dispute. The exact nature of any structures on the farm is unknown.

Date: 1850s

Significance: Property is associated with one of the two best known Cherokees in Oklahoma history (John Ross is the other), and it demonstrates, too, the principal economic activity of all Cherokees in the antebellum era, agriculture.

Listing: OLI

6. Beattie's Prairie

Location: Sec. 21, 22, 28, 29, T22N, R25E

Property Type: Military--Engagement Site

Condition: Open agricultural land

Description: Level terrain just south and west of Maysville, Arkansas, on the western flank of the Ozarks.

Date: 1860s

Significance: Site of Fort Wayne and of battle between Confederate forces led by Stand Watie and Union forces led by James G. Blunt. Illustrates that emigrating Cherokees were willing to utilize the flat grassland, although they had not experience with it. Treaty party stronghold; Stand Watie stationed force there after assassinations.

Listing: OLI

7. **Fort Wayne (2nd site)**

Location: N, SE, Sec. 28, T22N, R25E

Property Type: Military--Fort Complex

Condition: Ruins; no evidence

Description: An exact description of the fort has not been found, although when it was deactivated only one log (?) building was complete and four others were under construction. Its intended design was probably similar to the original Fort Gibson Stockade.

Date: 1839-1862

Significance: Established to "protect" Arkansas border from Cherokees arriving over the Trail of Tears, the post hosted such illustrious contingents as the famous Dragoons led by Stephen W. Kearney and Philip St. George Cooke. Abandoned in 1842, it became the principal rendezvous for the Treaty party after the assassination of the Ridges and Boudinot until 1846, when federal troops forced Stand Watie to abandon the fort and disband his para-military contingent. See Foreman, Advancing The Frontier.

Listing: OLI

8. **Edmondson Farm**

Location: S, SE, SE, Sec. 28, T22N, R25E (SE of Jay)

Property Type: Economic--Agricultural Facilities

Condition: Good

Description: This property includes three different resources:

a) Smoke house--built in 1837/38 by slaves of James Allen Thompson, this structure is a small, square one-story building constructed of hewn logs; there is a gable roof and a small, half-door entryway.

b) Barn--built in 1897 with the foundation stone coming from old Fort Wayne, the two-story, wood frame barn had vertical board siding (without batten) and a gable roof. At either end were large entryways covered by two sliding doors and access to the hay loft.

c) House--constructed in 1898, the house was constructed in the classic "I" style: it is two-story with a rear extension; a gable roof with an intersecting gable that covers a two story porch/veranda. Double-sash wood windows are placed by pairs; there are fishscales in the gables and around the "waist" of the house.

Date: 1837/1898

Significance: Intermarried Cherokee citizen, white man James Allen Thompson emigrated with the Ridge Party, his mixed-blood wife and black slaves to Beattie's Prairie in 1837 and settled within a stone's throw of the future site of Fort Wayne. His descendants retained the property during allotment of the tribal estate; their descendants have kept the property in tact. One, J. P. Edmondson, served in the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention. Resources demonstrate that many Cherokees did not lose their land with allotment, and that many of the tribespeople were superior agriculturalists both during and after the tribal era.

Listing: OLI

9. Polson Cemetery

Location: SW, SE, Sec. 28, T24N, R25E (NW Southwest, MO)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Excellent

Description: A rural cemetery of approximately 4 acres in size with several hundred graves, dating back to the 1830s.

Date: 1839

Significance: The cemetery is located on the old farmsteads of Major Ridge and John Ridge on Honey Creek. Both of the Ridges are buried here, as is Gen. Stand Watie. The Ridges and Watie were the dominant members of the Treaty Party, that minority of Cherokees who signed the removal Treaty of New Echota in 1835, alienating themselves from the Ross Party. The cemetery is mute testimony to the factionalism that plagued the tribe during the 19th Century.

Listing: NR; OLI

10. Cowskin Prairie Battle Site

Location: Sec. 33, T24N, R25E

Property Type: Military--Engagement Site

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: The Cowskin Prairie encompassed much of northeastern Delaware County, from Grove east to the Arkansas line, from Honey Creek north to the Ottawa County line. The terrain is level and grass covered presently. There is no evidence of the skirmish itself.

Date: 1862

Significance: Site of battle of Cowskin Prairie in June 1862 between the troops of Confederate Stand Watie and Federal Cavalry units from Ohio, who were advancing out of Kansas under the command of Col. William Weer on Park Hill. Watie was forced to retreat. Later Union Cherokees under Thomas Pegg met here to abrogate the Confederate treaty, to emancipate their slaves and to organize a government in exile, electing the absent John Ross as chief and spokesman.

Listing: OLI

11. Seneca Agency Site

Location: NE, Sec. 8, T25N, R25E

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: No precise description of the property has been found but doubtless it was composed of one to three, one-story log buildings.

Date: 1832

Significance: Established by Cherokee agent, Governor Montfort Stokes, this agency was to serve the interests of the several smaller tribes that were located in northeastern Oklahoma, including the Quapaws, Ottawas, etc. The property is symbolic of the original design for Oklahoma: a collecting place for the unwanted Indians of the United States.

Listing: OLI

12. Parks/Dewitt Ranch House

Location: NW, NW, Sec. 34, T25N, R25E (E of Grove)

Property Type: Economic--Ranching Facilities

Condition: Excellent

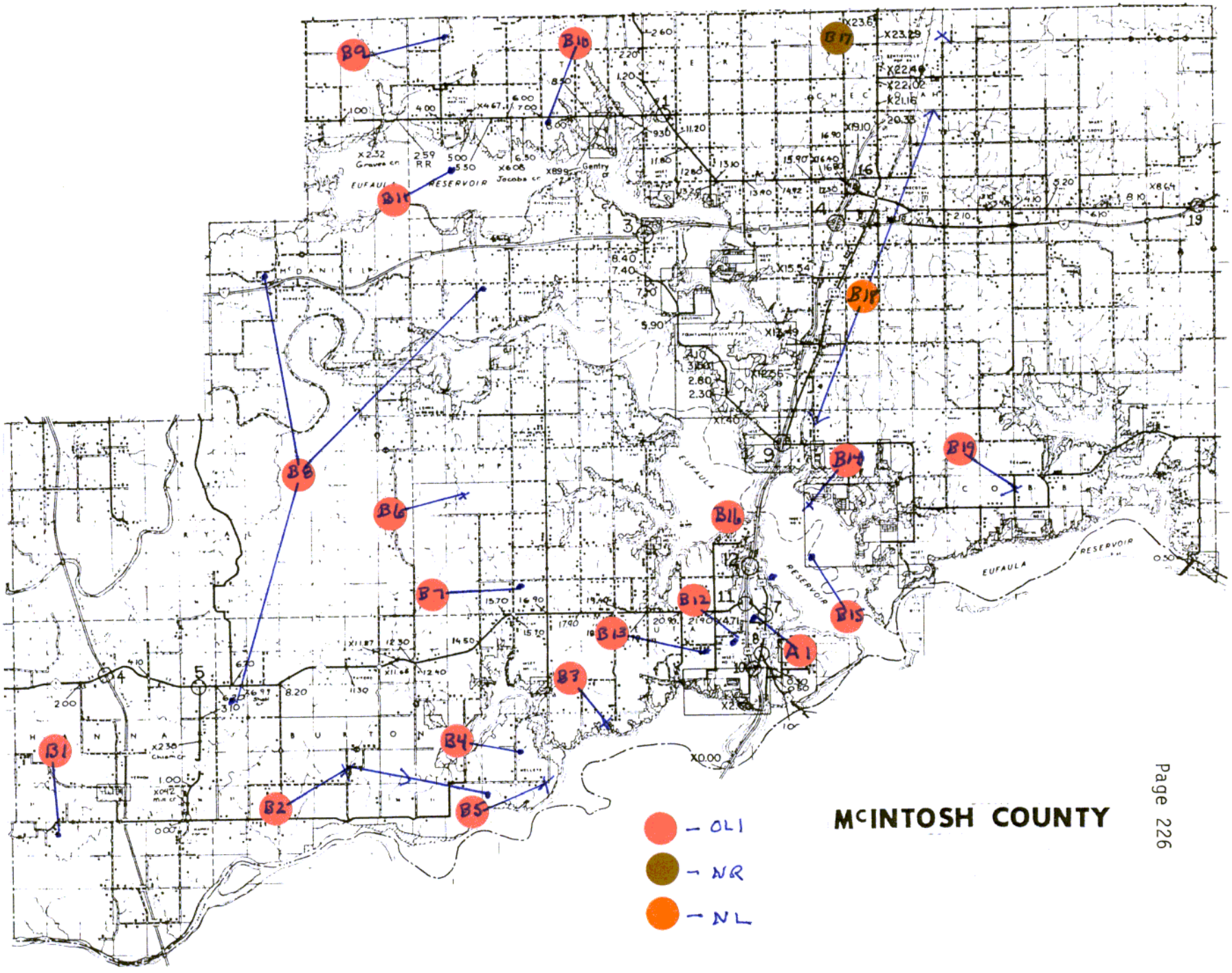
Description: A two story, wood frame house with clapboard siding, the structure has a gable roof with an intersecting front gable, interior chimneys, and double sash windows placed singly and in pairs. The north porch cover is most unique, consisting of a deck that serves a second floor exit that on one corner rises to a small gable that extends over the first floor entryway and at the other corner rises to a tent that covers a gazebo. On the south is a single story extension that appears to have been added at a later date, the gable roof extending down to cover a "full front" porch that today serves as the primary entry. On the property is also a barn

that was constructed in 1901.

Date: 1900

Significance: Mixed blood Cherokee T. J. Parks established the ranch initially 8 miles east of Grove on Cowskin Prairie before the Civil War. At the end of the tribal period, the family drew allotments on the prairie, and the present ranch was established there. Property demonstrates that not all Cherokees lost their land after allotment; that their heirs still enjoy part of the tribal estate. It also illustrates the importance of ranching in the developing Cherokee economy.

Listing: OLI



McINTOSH COUNTY

MCINTOSH COUNTY

A. Eufaula

1. **Eufaula Boarding School**

Location: Seventh and Forest Streets

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Good

Description: This facility contains five structures that were originally a part of the campus of the Eufaula Boarding School:

a) Instructional Building--A two story, T-shaped building constructed of buff colored brick with a hipped roof. Double wood sash windows are placed in pairs; the main entryway has two doors; on the front paired windows are in a blind arch. A one story, wood frame addition as been placed on the west rear.

b) Utility Building--A single story, rectangular building constructed of brick (now painted white), also with a hipped roof and single window openings. Single door entryways at either end of the south front have transom lights.

c) Residential Hall--A wood frame, rectangular building with clapboard siding, two stories, and a hipped roof. The single-door front entryway with transom is covered with a single story porch with a hipped roof supported by four wood columns. 2/2 windows are wood sash and singly placed except on the first level front where they are in pairs.

d) Staff Residence--A wood frame, clapboard sided gable front bungalow, with an enclosed front porch covered with a gable roof. There is an intersecting side gable with window.

e) Shop--This building is a one-story, wood frame and clapboard sided structure with a gable front. It is windowless except on the front, where two sash windows are placed singly on either side of a double door entryway. In the gable is a small 2/2 attic light.

Date: 1892

Significance: The Eufaula Boarding School was established by the Creek Nation in 1982, illustrating that government's continuing commitment to education of its tribal members. Pilot Grayson was the first superintendent; Alex Posey was one of his successors. When the federal government terminated the nation life of the tribe in 1906, the school passed to the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, becoming a girls school in 1907. Although at a different location, the institution continues to function. The property is now occupied by elements of Creek tribal government.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. **Wiogufki Square Grounds**

Location: NW, NW, Sec. 5, T8N, R13E (Hanna vic.)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: The old square ground is situated on a high tableland covered by black jack oaks four miles west of Hanna. The site contains ten or more brush arbors that are used primarily as cook sites and sun shades during tribal dances. On the property is also one wood frame clapboard sided bungalow with a gable roof, used as a caretaker cottage.

Date: 1836

Significance: The square ground was a central feature in each of the "towns" of the Creek confederation and was especially important in tribal ceremonials. It illustrates the importance of the Town in Creek social and political life. The site, now used as a dance ground, powerfully connects the old traditions of the Creeks with new ones.

Listing: OLI

2. **Tukabatchee Town Square Site**

Location: SW, Sec. 33, T9N, R15E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares

Condition: Uncertain; informant located.

Description: Following removal in 1836ff, this important "town" reestablished its square with a roundhouse, based upon a model brought from Alabama. David Barnett is buried nearby.

Date: 1830s

Significance: Demonstrates the efforts of the Creeks to retain their ancient traditions and that the once important "towns" lost geographical significance after removal.

Listing: OLI

3. **Eufaula Canadian Square Ground**

Location: T9N, R15E (6 m. SW of Eufaula)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: The precise location of this property is uncertain. Whatever its location, it probably consisted of no more than a square ceremonial ground and various "brush arbor" shelters, and was utilized only several times each year. In the neighborhood and surrounding countryside there may have been several single family dwellings.

Date: 1832-1907

Significance: The Creek people were actually a confederation of various tribal groups, not all of whom spoke the same language. These people lived in towns, or population concentrations with a ceremonial center square, prior to removal. In Indian Territory the population of the towns tended to scatter over broader regions, but the different groups nonetheless reestablished their ceremonial centers. This property reflects that effort on the part of the Eufaula people.

Listing: OLI

4. Posey, Alex, Home Place and Cemetery

Location: SE, NW, (or SW, NE) Sec. 27, T9N, R15E

Property Type: Residential--Cemeteries

Condition: Deteriorated (according to sources)

Description: Almost in the center of the section on the edge of a field grazed by cattle, the grave sites are barely visible, the grave houses of red cedar long since having deteriorated. An adjacent log house is in ruins. (E. E. Dale in CO 45:393 places Posey's birth place at on mile north of Vivian, or 5 miles north of the place hereincited. He grew up on his father's ranch at Bald Hill, however, in Sec. 17, T10N, R15E.)

Date: 1890s

Significance: The birth place of Alex Posey, the noted Creek poet, author and education, is about one-half mile east of the site of the village of Millete. The cemetery contains the grave site of Polly H. Posey, Alex's mother. The property is significant because here Posey had those youthful experiences that enabled him to pen the praises of the Canadian River and other natural wonders.

Listing: OLI

5. Creek District

Location: Sec. 27 and 28, T9N, R15E

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Undisturbed

Description: Situated along the Canadian River and its tributaries in rolling and wooded terrain, the site contains materials that date to the Archaic era and from the historic period, especially that after the Civil War.

Date: 1000 B.C. - 500 A.D; 1832-1900

Significance: Data from the historic sites can

provide information on the life ways and settlement patterns of the Creek Indians after removal to Oklahoma and also help define the early, nonagricultural adaptations to the rich Canadian River valley.

Listing: OLI

6. **Ball Mountain**

Location: W, E, Sec. 17, T10N, R15E

Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation--Landmarks

Condition: Undeveloped

Description: Large Mountain just south of Stidham visible from the Texas Road and throughout the North Canadian River.

Date: 1834

Significance: A noted landmark on the road from Fort Gibson to Edwards Trading House on Little River; this site was mentioned in by members of the Dragoon Expedition of 1834 that, along with Washington Irving, visited the Plains Tribes in central Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

7. **Eufaula District Court House**

Location: NW, NE, Sec. 34, T10N, R15E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--District Court House

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: No precise description of the Eufaula District Court House has survived, but doubtless it was a single story, one room structure constructed first of logs and later of wood frame and clapboard siding.

Date: 1867-1907

Significance: A feature of the constitution of

1867, the district courts were the primary courts of the Creek judicial system. The courts met in buildings that were centrally located in the particular district. This property, utilized by the Eufaula District, symbolized the growing political and judicial maturity of the Creek Nation.

Listing: OLI

8. Chitto Harjo and Crazy Snake Rebellion Sites

Location: NW, NW, Sec. 16, T11N, R15E (Chitto Harjo's Homestead); Sec. 8, T11N, R14E (Old Hickory Stomp Grounds); Sec. 18, T9N, R16E (Honeycomb Caves)

Property Type: Military--Engagement Sites

Condition: Undeveloped

Description: There are three different properties involved:

a) Chitto Harjo Allotment--The quarter section allotment is one mile west of Pierce and contains level terrain covered with some black jack oaks and prairie grasses. There is no evidence of any structure associated with Crazy Snake.

b) Old Hickory Stomp Grounds--On the northwest side of Tiger Mountain, the ground overlooks the Deep Fork River valley, is covered with black jack oaks, and rolls gently. No physical evidence of the Stomp Ground remains.

c) Honeycomb Caves--Northeast of Hanna, the caves are in rough terrain covered by black jack oaks.

Date: 1909

Significance: A traditional Creek Indian, Chitto Harjo, known as Crazy Snake, vigorously opposed allotment of the tribal domain and the termination of tribal government. After shootouts at Hickory Stomp Grounds and at Harjo's Homestead, Crazy Snake, wounded, found refuge in the Honeycomb caves. They were later captured and imprisoned at Muskogee. This incident was the last instance of

violent confrontation between Indians and government officials in Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

9. High Springs Council Ground

Location: NW, SW, Sec. 5, T12N, R15E (1.5 miles N. Hichiti)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Council Grounds

Condition: Open terrain

Description: This spring is located on a high table land on the McIntosh-Okmulgee county line. At least one of the nearby residents draws water from it presently. The Old Creek Council House, constructed of logs in the 1840s, was near here (Muriel Wright puts it 1 mile northwest in Okmulgee County) or here.

Date: 1840s

Significance: A centrally located landmark where the Creek tribe met following the removal of the Upper Creeks in the late 1830s. It was also "neutral ground," located almost half way between the settlements of the Lower Towns and the newly arrived Upper Towns. One of the first meetings held between the Union Creeks and Confederate Creeks after the Civil War was at High Springs.

Listing: OLI

10. Greenlee, O. E., Farm Haybarn

Location: NE, NW, Sec. 23, T12N, R15E

Property Type: Economic--Agricultural Facilities

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: A small wood-frame barn with flat board siding and a gable roof, the structure is listing considerably to the North. Window openings are only a foot square. The building is not likely to survive for many more years.

Date: 1918

Significance: The property was allotted to Creek Lillian Lerblance and has remained in the family since, illustrating that many allottees did not lose their land in the aftermath of allotment. A bit south and west of Council Hill (High Spring), this property was the halfway point on the road between Checotah and Okmulgee. There the Lerblance family had board and overnight accommodations, an activity to which this structure contributed.

Listing: OLI

11. Hichiti Town Square

Location: Sec. 29-30, T12N, R15E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares

Condition: Inundated by Lake Eufaula

Description: Unknown, although it was no doubt similar to the square associated with the Eufaulas: a square ceremonial ground with various temporary structures utilized only seasonally.

Date: 1830s

Significance: Demonstrated the ceremonial importance of "town" life among the Creeks and that they retained their town identities in Indian Territory after removal, although those towns were identical with a population center.

Listing: OLI

12. West Eufaula Burying Grounds

Location: SW, SE, Sec. 3, T10N, R16E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Although at one time the burial site had grave houses and was apparently quite large, today there are no more than 15 sites visible and none with grave houses. Some graves, however, are

enclosed with a concrete wall about a foot high. The cemetery is still active, with a burial as recent as 1990. Unfortunately, the road leading to the site is used as a dumping ground by Eufaula citizens. What a shame!

Date: 1850s

Significance: Murial Wright records that this ground is associated with the Creek Indian Baptist Church, which is the second oldest Baptist Church in Oklahoma. The church itself is now located one mile further west.

Listing: OLI

13. West Eufaula Indian Baptist Church

Location: NE, Sec. 9, T9N, R16E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

Condition: Good

Description: This property has the three usual components of a Indian Baptist church complex:

a) Church building--A wood frame, rectangular building with clapboard siding and gable roof and open bell tower. Windows are wood sash singly placed; front facade contains double door entryway virtually obscured by the open sides pavilion placed in front of it; rear gable end contains a bay window.

b) Open Sides Pavilion--Just in front of the church building is a rectangular, open sided pavilion with a hipped roof supported by fourteen brick pillars. Between the pillars normally is a wood rail.

c) Surrounding the church and pavilion are eight "cabins" that are wood frame and covered with wood siding, many with screened-in porches and most with gable roofs.

d) The cemetery usually associated with similar complexes is situated one mile east.

Date: 1840/1880

Significance: This would seem to be the second oldest Baptist Church in Oklahoma, illustrating the long-term commitment of the Creeks to Christianity and demonstrating that much of Oklahoma's Indianness is associated with small churches, mostly Baptist, of this kind.

Listing: OLI

14. Fishertown Site

Location: Sec. 13, T10N, R16E

Property Type: Townsites

Condition: Inundated by Lake Eufaula

Description: First settled by Samuel Foster, the town was situated on the Texas Road and was one of the earliest commercial centers in the Creek Nation after removal. It was later overshadowed by North Fork Town.

Date: 1840s

Significance: The property, although now under water, suggests something of the nature of commerce among the emigrant Creeks in the 1840s. Fishertown was little more than a handful of structures, but it for a time it was the principal window of the Creeks to the rest of the world.

Listing: OLI

15. North Fork Town Site

Location: SW, Sec. 25, T10N, R16E and SW, Sec. 31, T10N, R17E

Property Type: Townsites

Condition: Inundated under Lake Eufaula

Description: Situated on the North Fork of the Canadian River where it was crossed by the famous Texas Road, the town the principal center of commerce in the Creek Nation until the arrival of the railroad in the 1870s. It had a main street of milled wood commercial buildings and a few

outlying residences constructed of logs.

Date: 1840s to 1870s

Significance: One of three major commercial centers in the Creek Nation, primarily because of its strategic location at the juncture of the Texas Road and the North Canadian River. It was the site of intertribal meetings in the pre-Civil War era and where three Indian treaties with the Confederate States were signed in 1861. The MKT railroad by-passed North Fork Town on the west, at which point Eufaula was presently established.

Listing: OLI

16. Asbury Mission Site (Manual Labor School)

Location: Sec. 35, T10N, R16E

Property Type: Educational--Boarding Schools

Condition: Inundated under Lake Eufaula

Description: The principal building of the original school was a three-story brick building of 21 rooms that measured 110 by 34 feet.

Date: 1848

Significance: Opened in 1850, Asbury Manual Labor School was funded in large part by the Creek tribe itself but administered by the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. School closed during the Civil War, reopened in 1868 to burn the following year, reopened in to burn again in 1881, and reopened to burn finally in 1888. The facility illustrated the growing interest of the Creeks in formal educational opportunities after removal to Indian Territory.

Listing: OLI

17. Honey Springs Battlefield Site

Location: SE, Sec. 2 and N, Sec. 3 (Bridge), T12N, R17E; Sec. 33 and 34, T13N, R17E

Property Type: Military--Engagement Site

Condition: Timber covered

Description: The Texas Road crossed Elk Creek on the so-called McIntosh Bridge. It was along the south bank of Elk Creek that 6000 Confederate troops led by Douglas Cooper took up positions to repulse charges from 3000 Union troops led by James G. Blunt. The last time that anyone looked, evidence of the bridge remained but little of the battle that took place there.

Date: July 17, 1863

Significance: Honey Springs was the single most important Civil War battle fought in Oklahoma. After it, Confederate troops and their dependents were forced to take refuge in camps on both sides of Red River, leaving all of the area north of the Canadian River in control of Union forces. As at Gettysburg, it was only a matter of time before the Union would win the struggle.

Listing: NR; OLI

18. Texas Road

Location: T12N through T9N, R17E

Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation--Roads

Condition: Most traces obliterated

Description: A major thoroughfare that traversed eastern Oklahoma from Kansas and Missouri to Texas. It followed the route now taken by U.S. Highway 68 and the M.K.T. railroad tracks. In 1845 in one six-weeks period, 1000 wagons passed over it on its way to Texas.

Date: 1820s-1850s

Significance: Major north-south thoroughfare that extended from Missouri southwest to Texas, over which thousands made their way to the Austin and other Spanish colonies during the 1820s and 1830s. For the Creeks and Cherokees the Texas Road was one of their principal over-land means of communication, giving them access to the world beyond and bringing the world to their own communities.

Listing: Not Listed

19. Texanna District Site

Location: Sec. 17 and 18, T10N, R18E (E of Eufaula)

Property Type: Townsite

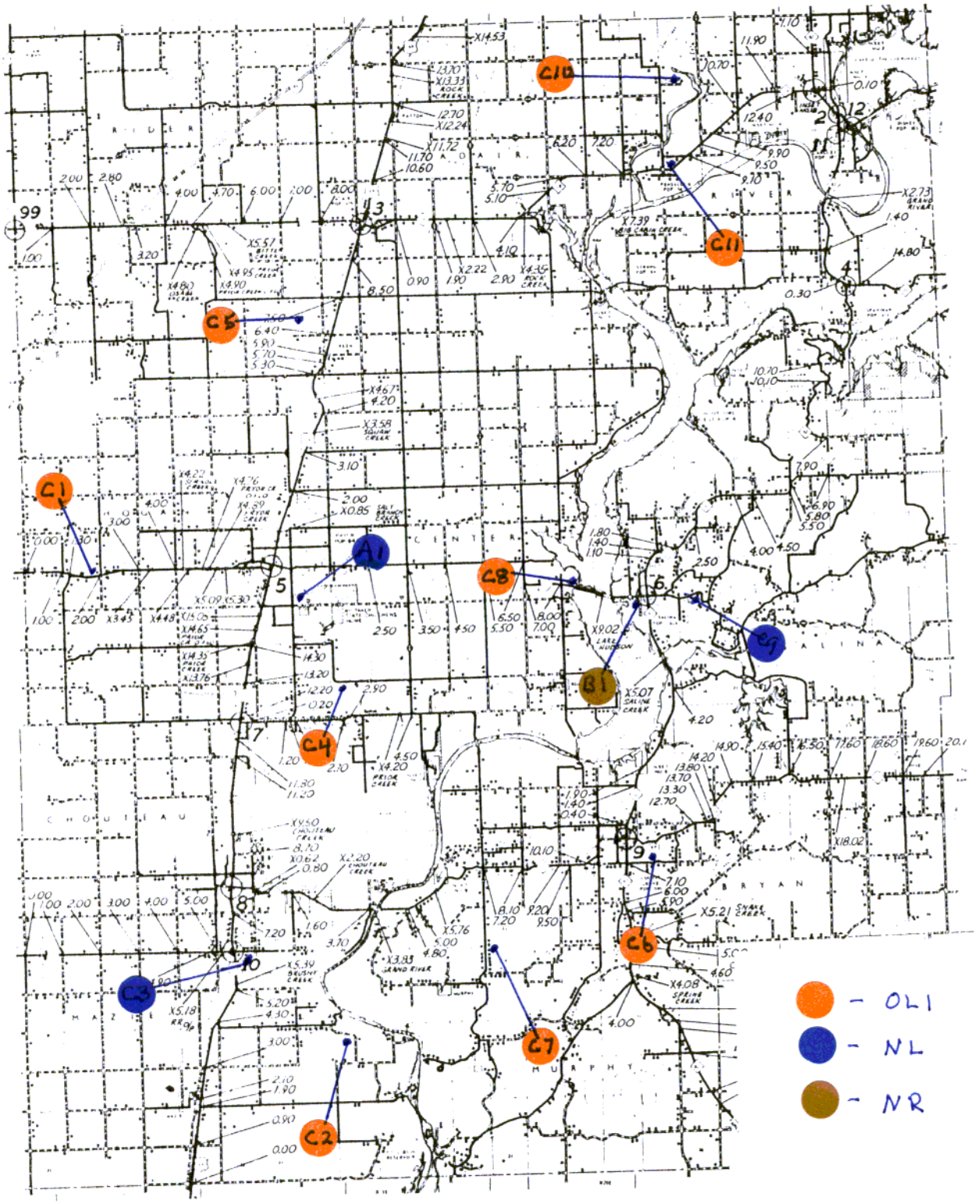
Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Situated on a branch of the Texas Road, Texanna was settled by Texas Cherokees in 1839 headed by the noted Captain Dutch. The place was burned during the Civil War, but Texanna rebuilt and prospered until the 1930s.

Date: 1840s

Significance: The property is significant primarily because of its association with Captain Dutch, one of the leaders of the Western Cherokees during the factional disputes that plagued the tribespeople in the 1840s.

Listing: OLI



MAYES COUNTY

MAYES COUNTY

A. Pryor

1. **Whitaker Orphan Home**

Location: SW, Sec. 17, T21N, R19E

Property Type: Educational Property--Boarding School

Condition: Excellent

Description: Constructed of rough cut native sandstone, the orphan home building is rectangular, has a hipped roof with hipped dormer vents, and internal chimneys. The double door front entry is set in an arch, as are double windows on either side; there is a wrap-a-round porch on three sides. On the second level, sash windows are placed singly, with 8 to a side and 3 on the front. To the rear is a two story addition, also of sandstone and with a hipped roof.

Date: 1907

Significance: W. T. Whitaker, a Cherokee Indian, in 1897 wanted to build an orphan home for orphan white children then living in the Cherokee Nation. He built it on 40 acres of his own allotment. When the Cherokee Orphan Home at Salina burned in 1903, 50 of the children there came to Whitaker.

Listing: Not Listed

B. Salina

1. **Cherokee Orphan Asylum/Lewis Ross Spring House**

Location: Intersection of OK 20 and OK 82

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Good

Description: An octagonally shaped structure, the spring house was constructed of native stone blocks. It is 8 feet high and each of the eight sides is 6 feet long. The roof resembles a chinaman's hat roof. Also on the site in 1844 was

a three-story brick house built for the Ross family, no evidence of which remains.

Date: 1844

Significance: The spring house was initially constructed by Lewis Ross, the brother of Chief John Ross, who developed one of the first salt works in Oklahoma in the Salina area. Salina had been settled first in 1796 by Pierre Chouteau and later occupied by his brother, Auguste. Ross sold the property, house and other structures, to the Cherokee nation in 1871 to be used as the national orphanage. The three-story brick school/dormitory building was destroyed by fire in 1903.

Listing: NR; OLI

C. County

1. **Vann, Daniel Webster, House**

Location: NE, NW, NE, Sec. 17, T21N, R18E

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A two-story, I-house, the dwelling is constructed of cut native stone (on the first floor and now painted white) and wood frame with clapboard siding on the second floor. The roof is gabled with interior end chimneys. Windows were wood sash and placed singly; the single entry front door has no porch cover. On the rear is a one story, "hall and parlor" annex with a shed porch.

Date: 1880s

Significance: Daniel Webster Vann was a member of the prominent Cherokee mixed blood family of the same name. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and with his new wife moved to Pryor Creek area in 1871, living first in a log cabin. Vann was a successful agriculturalists and rancher as well as a Cherokee politician. In Pryor, he owned the Commercial Hotel and held stock in the Citizen's Bank. Vann is a classic example of an enterprising Cherokee who succeeded

in the non-Indian world.

Listing: OLI

2. **Union Mission Site and Cemetery**

Location: NE, SW, Sec. 16, T19N, R19E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

Condition: Ruins

Description: All original structures were constructed of log, actually five log cabins under one roof initially. By 1826 there were 12 log cabins plus a barn, a spring house, a two-story storehouse, a school house, a kitchen and dining hall, among other structures. A mill had been completed by 1823 (operating until 1935). The mission was abandoned in 1837. Only cemetery remains, including grave site of E. Chapman.

Date: 1821-1837

Significance: Was originally a mission to the Osage Indians sponsored by the United Foreign Mission Society of New York, with William F. Vaill as superintendent. Union itself was the site of the first school, the first Protestant wedding, the first church to be organized, the first printing press and first book published, and the first Temperance Society organized in what is now Oklahoma. The mission family included 21 persons, including Epaphras Chapman. Set along the Texas Road, visitors included Washington Irving, Charles Latrobe and Samuel A. Worcester (who brought the press and would move to Park Hill). The first publication was in Creek.

Listing: OLI

3. **Iron Post Marker**

Location: Sec. 1, T19N, R19E (Just back and east of the Baker home located on the hill about 1/4 m. s and e of intersection of US 69 and SH 33)

Property Type: Monuments/Markers

Condition: Good

Description: An iron post about 3 feet high that marks the northeastern corner of the old Creek Nation.

Date: 1849

Significance: This post was set by surveyors out of Fort Gibson led by Captain Sitgreaves and accompanied by S. W. Woodhouse, a noted ornithologists. The artifact is a reminder that Native American people tangibly possessed Management Region #3. See "The Ornithological Work of S. W. Woodhouse of Indian Territory," Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society 7 (Sept. 1974).

Listing: Not Listed

4. Pryor, Nathaniel, Trading Post and Original Grave Sites

Location: NW, Sec. 33, T21N, R19E

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Inundated

Description: Pryor's original grave site, near the location of his home and trading post, has been removed to Pryor city cemetery in July 1982. The property is now under water.

Date: 1817-1831

Significance: Pryor served with Lewis and Clark and Andrew Jackson, coming to the Pryor vicinity in 1817 to trade with the Osages. It is said that he was the grandfather of Osage Chief James Bigheart and Chief Fred Lookout's wife. The property symbolizes the nature of the earliest commerce in Oklahoma between the Indians and Anglo-Americans.

Listing: OLI

5. Pryor Creek Battle Site

Location: SW, Sec. 8, T22N, R19E (3 m. SW of Adair)

Property Type: Military--Engagement Site

Condition: Natural

Description: The site is a relatively level plain cut by Pryor Creek, on the banks of which are black jack oak. (The location cited above is sometimes gives as "approximately Secs. 16 and 17".)

Date: Sept. 19, 1864

Significance: The battle of Pryor Creek was a skirmish the same day as the Second Battle of Cabin Creek, designed to delay a detachment of 79 U.S. Colored Troops who were coming to protect the wagon train Watie and others had just captured and were then retreating west toward the Arkansas River crossing just above Tulsa.

Listing: OLI

6. Locust Grove Battlefield Site

Location: SE, SW, Sec. 23, T20N, R20E (SE of Locust Grove)

Property Type: Military--Engagement Site

Condition: Undeveloped

Description: The property is situated 1.5 miles southeast of Locust Grove, on an upland prairie. The site is known as "Pipe Springs" and today there is located on the spot a water tank for the city of Locust Grove.

Date: July 3, 1862

Significance: Federal troops numbering 6000 commanded by Col. Weer were attacked at this site by a detachment of 300 Confederate troops under J. J. Clarkson. The latter was forced to surrender. Weer went on to Tahlequah to "liberate" the Cherokee government of Chief John Ross.

Listing: OLI

7. Markham, Leroy, Homesite, Cemetery and Salt Lick

Location: SW, SW, Sec. 31, T20N, R20E

Property Type: Economic Properties--Natural Resources

Condition: Little remains on the property.

Description: There is no available description of the Markham home that was on this site, although it doubtless was constructed of logs. The cemetery, where Leroy Markham was buried, is on the property but difficult to find. One and one half miles southwest (Sec. 11, T19N, R19E) of the homesite is the salt lick Markham operated in the 1860, a lick that had been developed initially by Bluford West, the former husband of Markham's wife. It is no longer in evidence.

Date: 1830s

Significance: The property, especially the old salt lick, reminds us of the importance of salt in the frontier economy. Those who possessed that resource held a favored economic position. The Cherokee Nation nationalized all but one of the licks in 1843. Intermarried-Cherokee Leroy Markham was just such a person, becoming a man of considerable wealth and influence. The region around him became known as Markham's Prairie.

Listing: OLI

8. Mayes, Chief Samuel H., Home

Location: NE, SW, Sec. 17, T21N, R20E (W of Salina)

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good, but slightly altered

Description: This two-story, wood frame and clapboard sided structure, is a classic I-house. There is an external chimney at the gable side; double sash, 2/2 wood windows are singly placed; the single entry front door is covered with a flat roof supported by two posts that serves as a veranda for the second floor exit. On the rear is a two story gable extension, along with a recently added addition.

Date: 1857/1874

Significance: The original structure on the property was a small house built by Francis Asbury Mayes in 1857, with that date on the chimney. In 1874, Cherokee Chief Samuel H. Mayes built the current structure around the smaller home his father had built. Now a part of the Snowdale Farms owned by Dale R. Snow, the property reflects the economic success of some Cherokees and their level of cultural attainment in the white man's world.

Listing: Not Listed

9. Ross-Mayes Cemetery

Location: NW, Sec. 24, T21N, R20E (1.5 m. east of Salina)

Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Cemeteries

Condition: Well maintained, but altered

Description: Located on approximately 5 acres of ground, this cemetery holds the remains of members of the Lewis Ross and Samuel Mayes families as well as other members of the Salina community. It was originally located some two miles south of Salina, but with the construction of the lake was removed to this location in the early 1960s.

Date: 1870s

Significance: Property is significant because it is associated with the prominent Cherokee families of Lewis Ross and Samuel Mayes.

Listing: Not Listed

10. Cabin Creek Battle Site

Location: SE, 12, T23N, R20E

Property Type: Military--Engagement Site

Condition: Good

Description: The site of the battle was in hilly

terrain on the south side of Cabin Creek at the point where it was intersected by the Texas Road, the principal resupply route for Union troops operating in Indian Territory (Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, etc.) At that point there was a small settlement consisting of a few residences, a stage station and a military stockade. Today the site is marked by several historical markers.

Date: Sept. 19, 1964

Significance: Here Confederate Indian and Texas troops commanded by Stand Watie and Richard Gano captured a supply train of some 300 wagons, valued at a million dollars. It constituted one of the more dramatic Confederate victories in Indian territory, and the supplies taken in the affair enabled southern Indian forces to stay in the field for a longer period of time.

Listing: OLI

11. Hopefield Mission Site

Location: SW, Sec. 24, T23N, R20E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

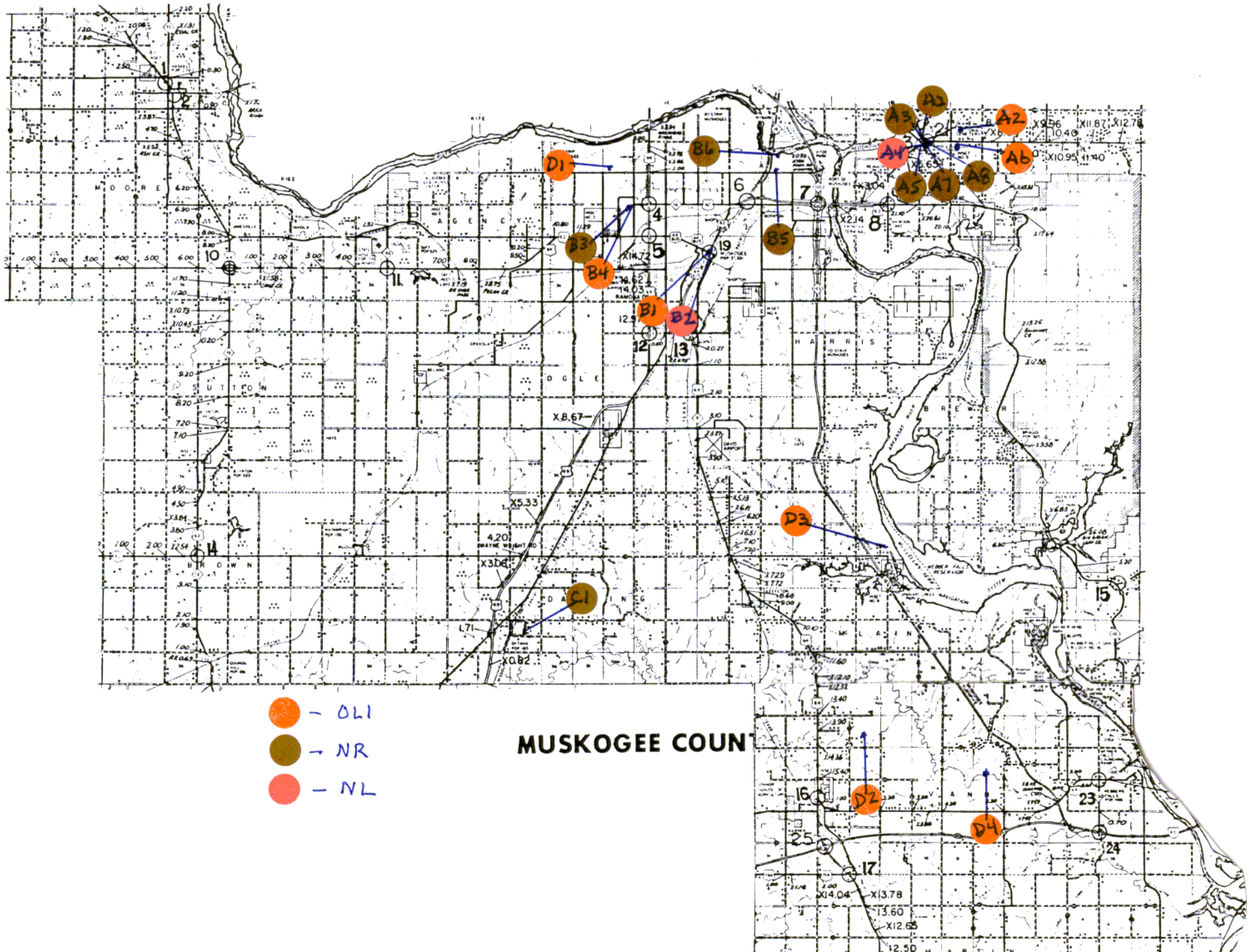
Condition: Ruins

Description: The mission was located on the west bank of the Neosho River, about 4 or 5 miles north of Union Mission. In 1826 on the site there was one house, built entirely by the Osages, and fifteen lodges. The mission property was abandoned in 1837.

Date: 1823

Significance: Hopefield was established by the ABCFM as a satellite of Union Mission by William B. Montgomery and William C. Requa. It was to be a farming project to show the Osages the benefits of agriculture. The site illustrates that the foundation of American Indian policy was civilized behavior, namely agricultural labor.

Listing: OLI


A3
A2
A4
A6
A5
A7
A8
B6
D1
B5
B3
B4
B1
B2
D3
C1
D2
D4
- OLI
- NR
- NL
MUSKOGEE COUNT

MUSKOGEE COUNTY

A. Fort Gibson

1. **Seawell-Ross-Isom House**

Location: Beauregard and Ash Streets

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: The original house was a two-room cabin constructed with hand-hewn logs, secured at the corners with walnut pegs, containing a double fireplace constructed with crude fieldstone. There was a gable roof. Today it stands as a good example of an extended hall-and-parlor house, with a full front porch, sash windows singly placed, single entry doors, a porch balustrade.

Date: 1834

Significance: Originally built by Lieut. Seawell, an officer at Fort Gibson, it was later occupied on two different occasions by William P. Ross, nephew of Chief John Ross, and himself later chief. The property illustrates the type of housing occupied by Indian people, housing that was identical to that used by white frontiersmen.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. **Fort Gibson National Cemetery**

Location: East Cemetery Road (NE, SW, Sec. 6, T15N, R20E)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Excellent

Description: A 32 acre tract of small white headstones very neatly maintained. Earliest interment was in 1831; buried here are Gov. Montford Stokes, Talahina Rogers (the Cherokee wife of Sam Houston), Captain Billy Bowlegs, and the brother of Com. Stephen Decatur.

Date: 1831

Significance: Established officially as a National Cemetery in 1868 on land originally part of Fort Gibson. Property reminds us of the remarkable interaction of Native Americans and the U.S. military over time.

Listing: OLI

3. **Fort Gibson**

Location: North Garrison Street

Property Type: Military--Fort Complex

Condition: Excellent, although some buildings have been altered

Description: This resource contains multiple structures:

a) Commandant's Quarters--Constructed between 1868 and 1870 and built of dark sandstone, this handsome building was 2.5 stories high and had a hipped roof that featured a widow's walk and four massive chimneys. There was a hipped-roof piazza, above which was placed small 2/2 windows; on the first level there were large 2/2 double hung windows and a large front entry. Located at 905 Coppinger Street.

b) Officer Quarters--Constructed between 1868 and 1870, the officer quarters' was a two story wooden building with clapboard siding, gable roof and a stone foundation, and featured a porch that wrapped entirely around its main floor (now removed). Front entry ways were located at either end of the front facade; wood sash windows were singly placed both above and below. The building was situated at 907 Coppinger Avenue.

c) Dragoon Commandant's Quarters--Constructed in the 1830s, the rectangular, wood-framed structure with a wood balloon frame and clapboard siding had a simple gable roof that extended over a full-width front porch and massive rough cut stone chimneys on either end. The Dragoons were commanded by General Henry Leavenworth and later Colonel Henry Dodge. The house is located on N. Creek Street.

d) Administrative Building (or Post

Hospital)--Constructed in 1871, the wood framed and clapboard sided building is two stories, contains a hipped roof, a widow's walk, four chimneys, and originally a single story veranda that enwrapped the entire structure. All sash windows were singly placed. The hospital is situated at 803 Garrison Avenue.

e) Chapel and Schoolhouse--Constructed about 1882 and used as a chapel for church services and as a school house for children of the soldiers and officers, the one story building had a wood frame with clapboard siding; a gable roof; singly placed windows. Situated at 804 N. Garrison, it has been much altered; indeed, covered with grey stone.

f) Barracks--Constructed in the 1860s, the barracks is a two story and basement cut stone building, with a gable roof that extends to cover a two story portico with a balustrade. 12/12 double sash wood windows grace the second level; 8/12 highlight the first. There are multiple single door entryways with transom lights on both levels. One half of the barrack building was destroyed at the turn of the century to build a large stone house on the site. The barracks is at 900 N. Garrison.

g) Powder House and Bake Oven--A small, almost square rock structure with a gable roof. Restored by the WPA, it is located at 901 North Garrison.

h) Storehouse--Constructed in the 1860s (?), the store house is a two level structure constructed of uncut sandstone. It has a gable roof and double sash wood windows singly placed. All doorways are single entry, although the upper level is accessed at ground level from the east; the lower level is entered at ground level from the west. The store house is at 901 1/2 North Garrison. (It is not included in the National Register Nomination.)

i) Commissary Building--A rectangular, single story building constructed with a wood frame and sided with board and batten. It has a gable, a single entry, and small, 6 pane stationary windows. It is situated at 903 North Garrison.

j) Officer's Quarters (or Adjutant's Office)-

-A rectangular, one-story, stone building with a gable roof and two interior end chimneys. A shed roof porch covers the full front; double sash windows are singly placed; single entry doors are at either end of the front facade. The building was constructed in 1867, although two rooms were apparently added between Dec. 1870 and April 1872. Located at 905 N. Garrison Street.

k) Blacksmith Shop--Constructed in 1867, this one story, rectangular building was made of stone (20 x 40) with a gable roof and had two garage entries on the east. Windows were singly placed. The shop is located at 905 N. Garrison Avenue.

l) Guard House--Built in 1870, the original wood frame building with clapboard siding contained 4 rooms and was used as a jail to incarcerate soldiers who had violated orders and regulations. Much altered and appearing now as a pyramidal house, the guard house is at 824 E. Hazen Street.

Date: 1867

Significance: Fort Gibson was the single most important military post in Oklahoma in the 19th Century. Its mission primarily was to maintain law and order within Indian Territory. It had major impacts upon the economic, social and political life of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Listing: NR; OLI

4. Adair House

Location: Jackson and Elm Streets

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent, but relocated from original site

Description: A one story, double pen cabin of hand hewn logs with a gable roof and an open dog trot. The gable ends have external chimneys; there is a full front shed porch.

Date: 1840s

Significance: The cabin was originally on Bayou Manard south and east of Fort Gibson, built by some unknown Cherokee. The cabin illustrates the type of housing utilized by emigrant Cherokees, not unlike that employed elsewhere on the American frontier.

Listing: Not Listed

5. **Nash, Florian H., House**

Location: 107 E. Maple Street

Property Type: Residential--Post Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: The house is composed of a central two-story, wood-frame and clapboard sided rectangular unit with a hipped roof; on either side are single story wings with gable ends (hall-and-parlor units) and full-length front porches. Windows are double sash wood and usually singly placed; the second floor front window is decorated with a balcony. Entries into the three units are single door.

Date: 1872

Significance: Florian H. Nash came to Indian Territory in 1853 and married Fanny R. Vann, grand niece of Chief John Ross. Nash purchased the abandoned Riley's Chapel in Park Hill, which had been built in 1843, and used the lumber to construct this house in 1872. Nash became one of Fort Gibson's most successful merchants. The property illustrates the success that often came to white men who intermarried among the Cherokees.

Listing: NR; OLI

6. **Cherokee National Cemetery**

Location: East Popular Avenue (NW, Sec. 7, T15N, R20E)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Excellent

Description: A ten acre rectangular tract that contains as many as 2500 graves, one-third of which are unmarked.

Date: to 1906

Significance: Designated by the Cherokees in 1857 as a national cemetery, which it remained until 1906 when it was transferred to the town of Fort Gibson. Principal Chief William P. Ross is buried here, as are other important Cherokee citizens and officials: George O. Sanders and Connell Rogers; Elizabeth A. Bushyhead (wife of Chief Dennis). It is a significant property in that most Cherokees were accustomed to burying their dead in family plots.

Listing: OLI

7. **Ross, William P., House**

Location: 305 S. Scott Street

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A two story, wood frame building with a gable front and wing, the Ross house features both internal and external chimneys, a front entry that is crowned with a pediment, and wood sash windows arranged by threes on both levels.

Date: 1894

Significance: Built by the widow of Cherokee Chief Wm. P. Ross two years after his death. The property demonstrates the sophistication of the Cherokee community, especially its economic and cultural attainments.

Listing: OLI; NR

8. **Fort Gibson Old Stockade**

Location: Lot 10, Block 54, Fort Gibson Town

Property Type: Military--Fort Complex

Condition: Excellent

Description: WPA reconstructed replica of the log stockade built in 1824-26 which is well described in publications of the Oklahoma Historical Society; not on the original site. The well inside is the original, but it was once at the center of the stockade.

Date: 1824; reconstruction in 1936

Significance: The property illustrates the importance of the U.S. military in policing the frontier in the early days of the implementation of Indian removal.

Listing: National Historic Landmark

B. Muskogee

1. **Fite and Rowsey Building**

Location: 100 Block North Second

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings

Condition: Building was razed in 1990

Description: The structure was a three story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and parapets. Decorative features included a cornice, friezes, double sash wood windows with arches on the third floor and flat arches on the second floor.

Date: 1901

Significance: Building was constructed to house the offices of the Dawes Commission headquartered in Muskogee from 1894 to 1907; it also housed the United States Post Office. The Dawes Commission had the responsibility for allotting the lands of the Five Tribes to individual members of the tribes.

Listing: OLI

2. **Posey, Alex, Home**

Location: 1124 Hartford Street

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A single story wood frame building with clapboard siding, the house has a gable front with a shed roof over the full front porch. The single-door entryway is centrally placed and flanked on either side by a single wood sash window. Similar windows are arranged singly and in threes along the sides. There is a gable extension on the rear.

Date: 1905

Significance: This is the house owned by Alex Posey and his wife when he lived in Muskogee and worked as an enrollment agent for the Dawes Commission. Posey was a Creek poet with a modest national reputation, a newspaper editor and an educator.

Listing: Not listed

3. **Union Agency**

Location: Honor Heights Drive

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings

Condition: Excellent

Description: A two story, almost square building constructed of cut, light-grey limestone blocks, with a hipped roof that features a widow's walk. Windows are wood sash, singly placed, 4/4 panes, and sit in arched openings; there is a bay of three windows on the south side. There are two double-door entries with arched frame reached by a full-front porch covered with a flat roof with a balustrades.

Date: 1876

Significance: Affairs of the Five Tribes were consolidated at Agency Hill in 1874 and this building constructed two years later. Since not convenient to the railroad in Muskogee, the agency

building was abandoned in the 1880s. Title then reverted to the Creeks in 1891; and with the end of the tribal period in 1907, to the City of Muskogee. It became the Five Civilized Tribes Museum in 1955.

Listing: NR

4. **American Doughboy Statue**

Location: Honor Heights Drive

Property Type: Monuments/Markers

Condition: Excellent

Description: A life-size bronze statute of an American doughboy that rests on a granite base from Stone Mountain, GA, on which are inscribed the names of the Five Civilized Tribes and names of historic tribal leaders (Colbert, Pushmataha, Oceolo, Sequoyah, Opothle Yaholo). Also there is a bronze tablet listing the Indian people who paid for the statute (Winey Stake, Samochee Barnett, Semean Jackson, Minnie Tiger, Amos, Eastman Richard).

Date: 1925

Significance: Illustrates the strong patriotic fervor of the Five Tribes people, in that the statute was to commemorate "members of the Five Civilized Tribes, whose record of enlistment, conduct in camp, and fortitude and valor on the battlefield added lustre to the triumphant victory of our country in the World War." The statute also speaks to how the oil-rich Indians were encouraged to spend their money.

Listing: OLI

5. **Bacone College**

Location: Shawnee Street and Highway 16

Property Type: Educational Properties--College

Condition: Good

Description: On the Bacone College campus there

are multiple resources:

a) Original Bacone College Baptistery (1885): masonry materials, partially set below ground level, brick walls above ground, native stone pulpit and native stone shelter of four square columns and shake shingle gabled roof.

b) Samuel Richards Memorial Hall (1922): Jacobethan Revival, 2 1/2 stories, gabled roof, red brick and limestone, Tudor arches over doors and some windows, two-story bays on facade.

c) Lucy Peters Hall (1922): Jacobethan Revival, 2 1/2 stories, red brick, pointed arch entrance, shed-type dormers, 3-story square-shaped column with quoining at the top.

d) Poloke-Bosen Hall (1922): Jacobethan Revival, 3 stories, red brick, second story bay on facade, exterior chimney with circular pots, quoining on corners.

e) Walter Starr Hall (1923): Jacobethan Revival, 3 stories, red brick, 2nd story bay in facade, two-story bay in rear, Tudor arched window surrounds in rear, quoining at corners, exterior chimney with circular pots.

f) Jennetta Barnett Hall (1923): Jacobethan Revival, 3 stories, red brick, 2nd story bay in facade, bay and entryway fashioned from limestone, diagonal exterior and interior chimney stacks.

f) Benjamin Wacoche Hall (1924): Jacobethan Revival, 3 stories with 4 story tower on north end, crenelation on tower, tumbling-like courses of brick on tower, Tudor arches above main entrance and rear window, window banding in facade and rear, red brick.

g) Ataloa Lodge (1932): Georgian Revival, 1.5 stories, uncoursed and roughly cut native stone finish, pedimented projection from facade with shed dormers, wave pattern shingles in gable ends, exterior chimney of native stones brought by college students from their home states.

h) William McCombs Hall (1937): Georgian Revival, 2 stories, roughly cut and uncoursed native stone finish, elliptical arch over main entrance, fan light with tracery and six-pane

sidelights, 6/6 double sash wood windows placed singly.

i) Sally Journeycake Memorial Hall (1937): Georgian Revival, 2 1/2 stories, uncoursed and roughly cut native stone finish, matching gable end chimneys, pedimented projecting pavilion with lunette-type window, main doors feature plain cornices with pilaster-like columns, bands of 6/6 double-hung sash windows.

j) Isaac McCoy Hall (1937): Georgian Revival, 2 stories, pedimented projecting pavilion, two-story Tuscan-type columns, lunette windows in pediment and gable ends, elliptical arches over three entry doors in facade feature fanlights with tracery.

k) Memorial Chapel (1939): Building burned in December 1990.

Date: 1885-1937

Significance: Relocated to Muskogee in 1884, Bacone College is Oklahoma's oldest institution of higher learning. In 1878 Almon C. Bacone became superintendent of the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah. Two years later he started Indian University in a tiny room of the Cherokee Baptist Mission in Tahlequah. Creek tribal authorities gave the land for the institution in 1881. First building completed in 1884 with a grant of $10,000 from John D. Rockefeller. The school moved officially from Tahlequah in 1885. In 1910, its name was changed to Bacone College. Construction funds in the 1920s all came primarily from more wealthy, oil rich Muskogee-Creek families.

Listing: NR; OLI

6. Fort Davis

Location: SE, Sec. 7, T15N, R19E (1 m. north of Bacone)

Property Type: Military Properties--Fort Complex

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: Uncertain, although the thirteen or more plank and log structures that made up the

complex surrounded a prehistoric Indian mound on the south bank of the Arkansas River opposite Fort Gibson. The property is now occupied by a single family residence, with more coming.

Date: 1862

Significance: The site for Fort Davis was selected in 1861 by CSA General Albert Pike. After the defeat of the Confederacy at Pea Ridge in early 1862, Pike withdrew the bulk of his forces from Fort Davis to Fort McCulloch, leaving Douglas Cooper in charge at Davis with a small force. Col. William Phillips, USA, captured the post on Dec. 27, 1862.

Listing: OLI

C. Oktaha

1. **Oktaha School**

Location: NW, Sec. 26, T13N, R17E

Property Type: Educational--Day Schools

Condition: Has been razed

Description: A two-story brick structure with a cut stone watertable, with a hipped roof and dormer and a balustraded porch supported by four brick columns. Windows were 6/6 double sash wood, singly placed. Unfortunately, the building has been destroyed.

Date: 1909

Significance: The structure was significant because of the noted Indian personalities who went to school there: Willard Stone, Florence Evans (singer/actress known as Tsianina Blackstone and entertained troops in WWI performing at Met and Hollywood Bowl), Albert Escoe (Creek, ballet dancer and ice skating star). The town itself was named for Ok-tars-sars-Harjo.

Listing: NR; OLI

D. County

1. **Old Creek Agency Site**

Location: SE, Sec. 8, T15N, R18E

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings

Condition: Ruins

Description: Only footings and other ruins remain, all of which is immediately adjoining the foundation of a private residence that has burned in the last two or three years. The entire homesite is overgrown with brush and brambles.

Date: 1851-1874

Significance: Known as Fern Hill, this property was the location of the first Creek Agency and the center of a small commercial community, including a store by J. H. Stidham. Just east of here, too, was a Civil War skirmish between Creek and Cherokee Confederates and Osage and Cherokee Union forces, while 1/4 m. west of site was location of the Muskogee District Court House of the Creek Nation. Just south was homestead and grave of John Bemo, noted Seminole teacher and Baptist preacher.

Listing: OLI

2. **Duncan-Alfred Site**

Location: NE, SW, Sec. 10, T12N, R19E

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Excellent

Description: A small rock shelter in pristine condition of a late Prehistoric occupation related to the Fort Coffee focus. Situated on a tributary to Dirty Creek, it is a south facing shelter in a sandstone bluff materials collected from the surface include, bone, shell, one Fresno point, ground stone, one rim shard (Woodward Plain), one blade of Kay County flint and many flakes.

Date: Late Prehistoric

Significance: Can potentially provide significant data on the use of upland resources by both Late

Prehistoric and Archaic peoples.

Listing: OLI

3. **Jackson/Rattley Log House**

Location: SW, Sec. 10, T13N, R19E (vic. Muskogee)

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Recently razed

Description: Unknown

Date: Unknown

Significance: Property was allotted to the Cherokee grandmother and great grandmother of Janice Edwards, who still owns it. The site illustrates that not all Indians lost their allotments to designing white men once restrictions against sale or alienation of title were lifted.

Listing: OLI

4. **Old Salt Creek (Vann's Salt Works)**

Location: SW, Sec. 17, T12N, R20E

Property Type: Economic--Natural Resource

Condition: No artifacts apparent (I was told)

Description: Located on Dirty Creek, the salt springs bubbled up in the middle of the stream. Early proprietors placed wood planks vertically around the spring separating it from the waters of the Creek. The water was then siphoned off to the south bank where it was placed into iron kettles and boiled down to extract salt.

Date: 1840s

Significance: Operated by the powerful Vann family, this property was a major economic asset. Indeed, it and others like it were regulated by the Cherokee national government and constituted the principal manufacturing activity in the Cherokee Nation.

Listing: OLI