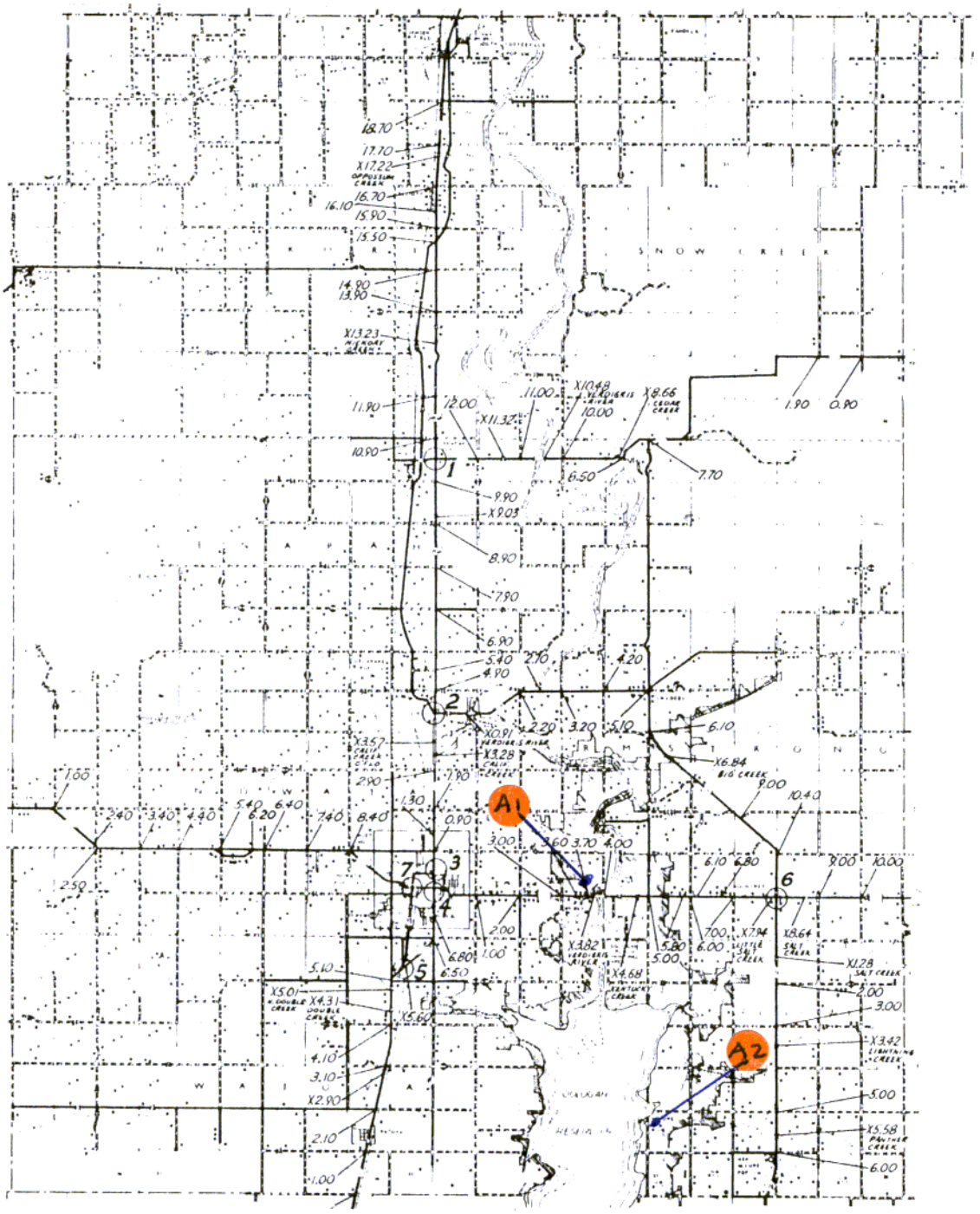


● – OL1

NOWATA COUNTY

NOWATA COUNTY

A. County

1. **Coody's Bluff Stage Stand**

Location: Sec. 26, T26N, R16E (3 miles E. of Nowata)

Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation--Stage Station

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Unknown

Date: 1830s

Significance: A trading store was first established here in the 1830s by John Coody, of the prominent Cherokee Coodey family. Just three miles north is the Riley-Coody family cemetery, dating from the 1850s. Property illustrates that the Cherokees did expand beyond the woodlands on to the prairies after removal, utilizing every opportunity for economic advancement, in this case a stage stand.

Listing: OLI

2. **Alluwe (Old) Site**

Location: Sec. 30, T25N, R17E

Property Type: Townsite

Condition: Inundated

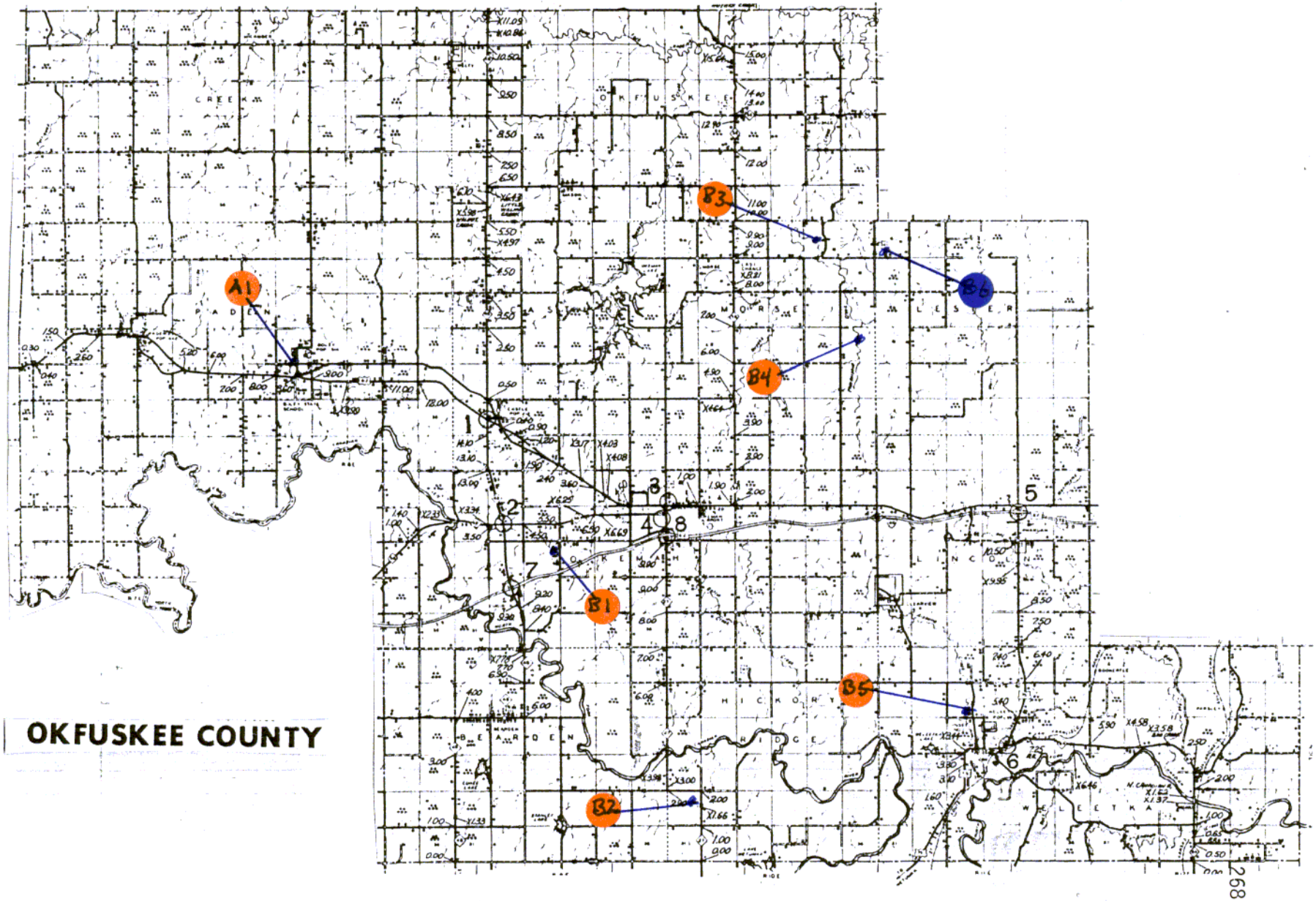
Description: Known originally as Lightning Creek, the town was settled by Delaware Indians. Chief Charles Journeycake lived near the Baptist church where he served as minister. Oil was discovered in 1905. His home was a single story, wood frame building with clapboard siding with a cross gable and dormers. On the front gable there was a three window bay. The town now under the Oologah Reservoir.

Date: 1867

Significance: This property reflects the

settlement of the Delaware Indians among the Cherokees after 1867, under the terms of which the Delaware became Cherokee citizens and shared equally in the Cherokee domain. With allotment, the Delawares took their land nearby to their Alluwe settlements, land upon which oil was later discovered.

Listing: Not Listed


A1
B1
B2
B3
B4
B5
B6
OKFUSKEE COUNTY

OKFUSKEE COUNTY

A. Boley

1. **Boley Townsite**

Location: SE, Sec. 20, T12N, R8E

Property Type: Townsite

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: The townsite is located just north of U.S. Highway 62, with Main Street oriented north to south. Visually, the town is no different than 100s of other small towns in Oklahoma with most commercial buildings being constructed of brick, having a single story with flat roofs and plate glass front windows. And as the others, its business district is virtually empty.

Date: 1905

Significance: An all-black town, Boley was located in an area allotted to Creek freedmen, including the Barnetts, Walkers, Graysons, and Johnsons. The town itself was situated on 160 acres that belonged to Abigail Barnett McCormick who inherited the land from her father James Barnett, a Creek-Freedman. By 1911, there were 4000 blacks in Boley. The townsite demonstrates the importance of black citizens in the social, economic and political fabric of the Creek Nation.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. **Greenleaf Indian Baptist Church** (Old Town Square)

Location: SW, NE, Sec. 21, T11N, R9E (SW of Okemah)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

Condition: Town square not evident; church complex is fair

Description: Once the ceremonial square of

Greenleaf Town, the property contains the structures common to Native American Christian Churches: church building, open air pavilion, camping shacks.

a) The Church building here is rectangular, wood frame with clapboard siding, gable roofed with an open bell tower, a porch covered with a gabled roof supported by wood posts, wood sash, 2/2 windows singly placed, and double door entryway. There is a rear extension with a side entry.

b) Unattached but immediately in front of the church is the familiar open-side pavilion with a gable roof cover supported by 12 brick pillars.

c) Surrounding the assembly places are 10 small cabins. All are constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding and often covered with tar paper, have gable roofs, sash windows placed singly, and single entry entryways.

e) Immediately southwest of the cabins is the cemetery containing several grave houses.

Date: 1850s/1870s

Significance: This was the square site of Greenleaf Town and Greenleaf's store, suggesting that the Creeks retained their town structure even after removal to Indian Territory. The church complex illustrates how enthusiastically the Creeks embraced the Baptist faith and have continued to support it.

Listing: OLI

2. Thlopthlocco Town Site

Location: Sec. 30, T10N, R10E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: Uncertain, although as most Creek Towns there was probably a square with a public building or two and in the immediate hinterland a number of single family dwellings.

Date: 1830s

Significance: Illustrates that Creeks retained their Town political structure, although settlement was much more scattered than in Alabama. Also, here General Douglas Cooper established headquarters for his Confederate troops as they were beginning their campaign against Opthleyahola in 1861. Currently, the Thlopthlocco Creek people operate a gift shop and smoke shop just off Interstate 40 in NE, SE, Sec. 13, T11N, R10E.

Listing: Not Listed

3. **Deep Fork Court House**

Location: NE, SW, Sec. 2, T12N, R10E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--District Court House

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: Original structure was probably a single story and single room log cabin, although it may have become a board and batten structure.

Date: 1870s

Significance: The new Creek constitution of 1867 provided for judicial districts within the nation and stipulated that litigation would take place at selected court houses. One of eight, this site illustrates the growing governmental sophistication of the Creeks in the post Civil War era.

Listing: Not Listed

4. **Cow Creek Site**

Location: Sec. 24, T12N, R10E

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Good

Description: It is a multiple component site containing a prehistoric occupation and an 1800's

Creek homestead and cemetery. The latter is more apparent and appears to represent a homestead site which was abandoned sometime after 1890. Ceramic wares, glass, nails, screws and sandstone building stones indicate that there was once a structure. At least four graves are also present near the house site.

Date: 1865-1890

Significance: The site contains important data on Creek utilization of the area during the post Civil-War through pre-statehood era.

Listing: OLI

5. Alabama Indian Baptist Church

Location: SW, SE, Sec. 9, T10N, R11E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complexes

Condition: Good

Description: Several different structures make up this complex:

a) Church building--A wood frame and clapboard sided structure, the church is rectangular with a gable end front that connects to the open-side pavilion. Sash windows are singly placed; there is a double-door front entryway; there is a rear extension to the structure.

b) Open-side pavilion--This structure has a gable roof that connects to the front facade of the church building and is supported by 16 posts. The pavilion rests on a poured concrete floor.

c) Cabins--Variously made, the six cabins on the property are all constructed of wood, many covered with tar paper, have gable roofs, sash windows and single door entries.

Date: 1870s

Significance: This complex is typical of the many Indian Baptist Churches within the old Creek Nation, including a church building, an open air

pavilion, and multiple cabins. The typical cemetery, however, is not apparent. It demonstrates the success of Baptist missionaries among the Creeks. According to Muriel Wright, the Alabama Baptist Church was once independent, e.g. not a member of any Association. Instead it was the mother Baptist Church and all the other Baptist Churches among the Indians were branches of it. That situation probably has changed.

Listing: OLI

6. Nuyaka Indian Baptist Church and Cemetery

Location: SW, Sec. 6, T12N, R11E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

Condition: Good

Description: This is the typical Christian Church Indian complex: a church building, an open air pavilion, camp shacks, and a cemetery.

a) The church building is a rectangular structure constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding on a stone foundation with a gable roof, aluminum sash windows singly placed, a double-door front entry, and a porch with a gable cover. There is a rear exit on the side.

b) Attached to the front facade and placed beneath the porch roof is the open-sided pavilion with a gable roof supported with 9 posts. It rests on a pour concrete floor.

c) Surrounding the worship facilities are 8 different cabins of various construction, although all are constructed of wood frame and siding, have gable roofs.

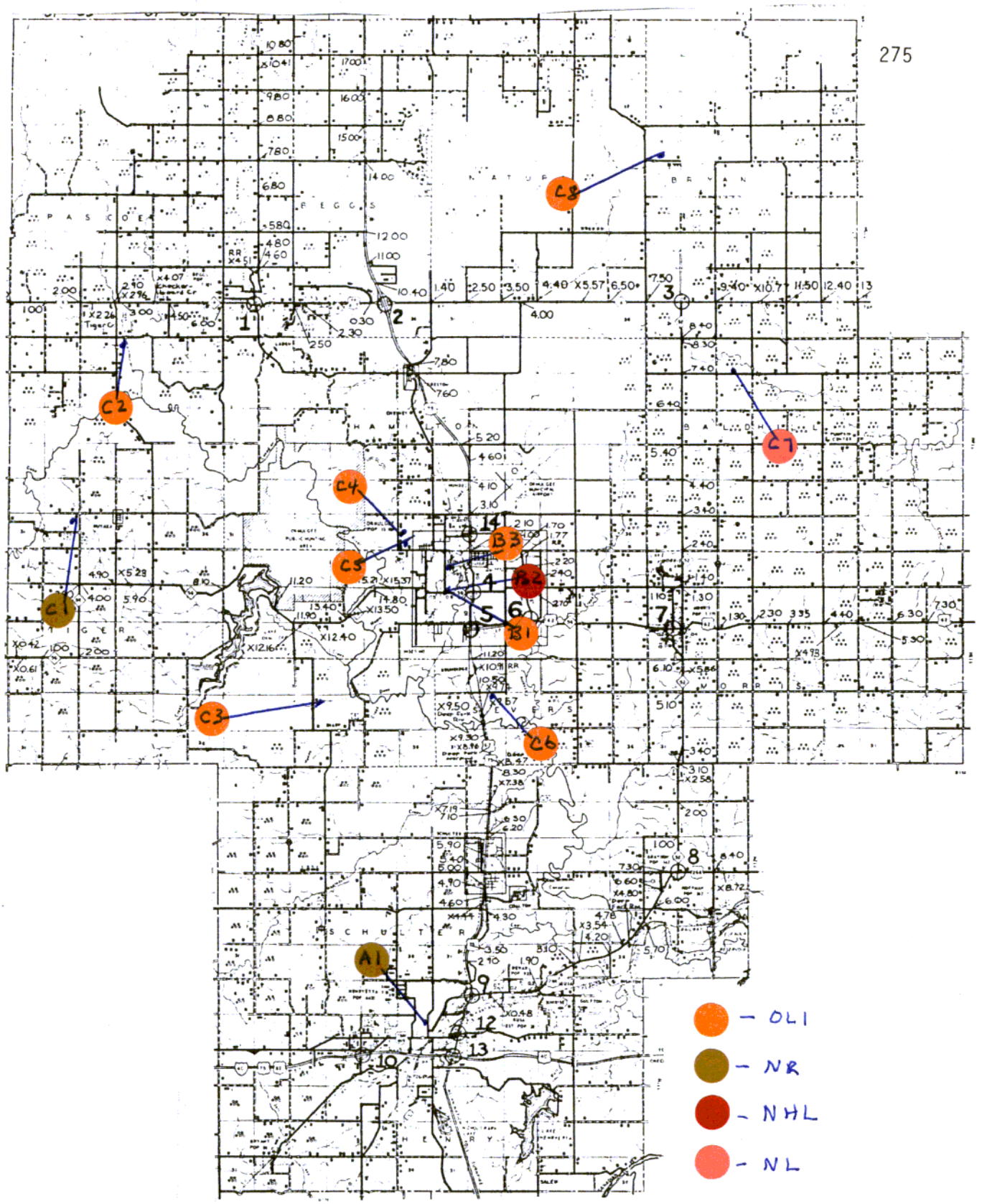
d) On the northwest corner of the property is the cemetery but with grave houses constructed of concrete block sides and a concrete slab.

Date: 1880s

Significance: Property illustrates the importance of the Baptist mission effort among the Creeks and the continuing commitment of the tribespeople to

Christianity.

Listing: Not Listed



OKMULGEE COUNTY

OKMULGEE COUNTY

A. Henryetta

1. **Henry, Hugh, Home**

Location: North 3rd Street (between 1000 and 1107)

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A two-story wood-frame structure with clapboard siding, a gabled roof and native sandstone foundation, the Henry house has the style of the ever-present I-house, with a single-story extension to the rear and a two-story porch supported by plain wood columns. There are one-story hipped roof porches on the north, south and rear sides. Windows are double sash wood and are singly placed. On the first level there are three, single front doors proportionately placed; on the second level there is a single door centrally placed with a small balcony.

On the property also is a two story, double door garage constructed of native sandstone and with a gable roof.

Date: 190

Significance: Henry was a mixed-blood Creek who migrated from his native Texas in 1885 to ranch cattle and apply for a Creek allotment from the Dawes Commission, which he got. The allotment was for the 160 acres on which Henryetta is situated. When he heard of the route of the railroad, Henry tried to plat the city, but as a "restricted" Indian he was unable to do so. He was given another allotment just north of the city and compensated for his earlier claim. Illustrates two things: that Indians came from far and wide to get allotments, and that Indians were effective entrepreneurs.

Listing: NR; OLI

B. Okmulgee

1. **Severs Block**

Location: 101 E. 6th Street (Sixth and Grand)

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Excellent

Description: Sever block consists of a two-story, flat roofed, rectangular building of red brick with parapets, a cornice, frieze, continuous lintels and sills on the upper story and continuous store fronts on the lower level. The brick structure incorporated a two-story stone building constructed in the 1870s which is visible as the building's west wall where the facade is rock-faced, coursed ashlar wall of locally quarried sandstone. The clipped corner entrance with arched doorway looks directly upon the Creek Council House.

Date: 1870s/ 1904-07

Significance: A resident of the Creek Nation prior to the Civil War, F. B. Severs was a prominent white merchant who came to Okmulgee after the Civil War, building a two-story frame general store. The stone building was constructed ca. 1882. Severs was one of the few white merchants that was permitted to remain in the nation. His operation was one of the largest commercial enterprises in the Nation.

Listing: OLI

2. **Creek National Capitol**

Location: Seventh Street and Grand Avenue

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings

Condition: Excellent

Description: A two story, rectangular structure constructed of rusticated native stone. It has a hipped roof with a cupula. Windows are 6/6 double sash wood and placed singly. The porch roof serves as a balcony for the second floor exit. Decorative features include pilasters, brackets, cornice, transom and sidelights on the exits.

Date: 1878

Significance: The building illustrates the sophistication of the Creek National government after the Civil War and the adoption of the Constitution of 1867, and it symbolizes the resourcefulness and flexibility of the Creeks when it came to governmental structure.

Listing: NHL; OLI

3. **Checote, Chief Samuel, Grave Site**

Location: Old U.S. Highway 75 (East 1/2 of Checote Addition and East 1/2 of Block 6)

Property Type: Residential--Cemeteries

Condition: Unable to locate

Description: Unknown

Date: 1783

Significance: Chief Checote, a noted Methodist minister, served as Chief of the Creeks between 1867-75 and 1879-83 and one was one of the tribe's strongest supporters of constitutional government. He was strongly opposed by Isparhecher and his conservative forces. This site speaks to the importance of factionalism among the Creeks and the influence of Christianity upon the tribespeople as a whole.

Listing: OLI

C. County

1. **Nuyaka Mission**

Location: SW, NE, Sec. 32, T14N, R11E

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Excellent

Description: On the campus of Nuyaka Boarding School two structures remain that have some historic significance:

a) Dormitory (1883)--A two-story, wood frame clapboard sided structure with a hipped roof, the house also has a full one story porch covered with a hipped roof (originally shed like) and a single rear extension with a gable roof. Windows are 2/2 double sash wood and singly and symmetrically placed with shutters. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep. There is an external chimney.

b) Laundry Building (1915)--A wood-framed, clapboard sided, single-story structure, the building has a hipped roof and single-sash wood windows (2/2) singly placed and hipped dormer vents.

Date: 1882/191

Significance: With the burning of the national school at Tullahassee, Congresswoman-to-be Alice Robertson raised the money for Nuyaka. Funds came from both Creek and Presbyterian sources, with the Presbyterians giving four dollars for every one raised by the Creeks. When it opened in 1882, it enrolled primarily fullblood Creek children. Nuyaka became a federal school in 1907; finally closed in 1923. Thereafter the Baptists operated it as an orphanage until 1931.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. **Isparhecher Homesite and Grave**

Location: NE, SW, Sec. 34, T15N, R11E

Property Type: Residential--Cemeteries

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: The grave plot consists of a modest obelisk of grey marble on a slight rise surrounded by trees in the middle of the section. The "grave house" of stone has collapsed. The site ought to be maintained by the Creek Nation. There is no evidence of Isparhecher's house.

Date: 1890/1902

Significance: Isparhecher was born in 1829 in the old Creek Nation; settled near Cussetah town near present Okmulgee; remained there all of his life;

built his house about 1890 and died in 1902, being buried near his house. He was elected chief in 1895, after three unsuccessful tries that always resulted in civil strife. Isparhecher symbolizes the resistance of Creek conservatives to constitutional government.

Listing: NR; OLI

3. **"Black Jack Grove": Moty Tiger's Home Site**

Location: NE, Sec. 27, T13N, R12E (SW of Okmulgee)

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Level terrain with a black jack oak cover and with no evidence of a dwelling. Tiger's home, no doubt, was constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding.

Date: 1880s

Significance: This was the homestead of Moty Tiger, the last elected Principal Chief of the Creeks. It was also the site a number of significant councils of those Creek Indians who supported the constitutional government adopted by the tribe in 1867.

Listing: OLI

4. **New Town United Methodist Church**

Location: NW, SW, Sec. 36, T14N, R12E (NW of Okmulgee)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

Condition: Original church building now razed

Description: This property currently contains a wood-frame church building with a gable roof and a cross gable front facade. In the front facade the double entry door is covered by a pedimented porch with spire supported by four posts; there are

singly placed sash windows. Also on the property, immediately south of the church, is a rectangular, wood sided and hipped roof activity building. There are no camp shacks or an open air pavilion. The foundation stones of an older building are immediately south of the church, some of the timbers of which were presumably utilized in the newer structure.

Date: 1841

Significance: This church was organized in 1841 by Samuel Checote, later Creek chief and noted tribal leader. It illustrates the influence of Christianity in tribal life and upon most political leaders.

Listing: OLI

5. **Old Shieldsville**

Location: SW, SW, Sec. 36, T14N, R12E (NW of Okmulgee)

Property Type: Townsite

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: Unknown, but doubtless it consisted of rectangular structures with the classic western, square storefront.

Date: 1850s

Significance: Location of stores owned by George W. Stidham and J. A. Patterson, Old Shieldsville became a small but important regional commercial center and a precursor to Okmulgee itself. The property suggests the nature of commerce and the character of commercial centers in the early Creek Nation prior to the Civil War.

Listing: OLI

6. **Fixco, Katie, Home**

Location: N, NE, Sec. 29, T13N, R13E (S of Okmulgee)

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad

Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A remarkable three story brick structure with a pyramidal roof and hipped dormers. The roof, supported by five brick columns, extends to cover a full width second story porch; the second level porch with rails then serves as the roof for the first level porch, but it also extends length-wise to form porch cocheres on either side of the house. Windows are 9/9 double sash wood and placed by pairs; single door entry ways on first and second levels have side lights. Along the front of the yard is a brick fence crowned by two stone lions and an urn.

In the rear to the main house is a two story, brick structure with a hipped roof and dormers, on the first level of which is a three car garage. The upper level would have been used as servant's quarters.

Date: 1924

Significance: Katie Fixco was one of Oklahoma's Poor Rich Indians. Her original 160 acre allotment lay on the oil pools near Cushing and became one of the richest of all Creek allotments. This house reportedly cost $50,000 to construct, where she remained until she died in 1940. Her wealth also helped to build the Okmulgee County Court House. This property is symbolic of the Rich Oklahoma Indian.

Listing: OLI

7. Coal Creek Ranch

Location: SW, SW, Sec. 4, T14N, R14E

Property Type: Economic--Ranching Facilities

Condition: Excellent

Description: Two structures are associated with this property:

a) This is a two story, wood frame clapboard sided house with a hipped roof and four gable fronts. Windows are double sash wood singly

placed, and there is a single door front entryway entered by a warp-a-round corner porch. One decorative feature is that the upper window in the gable front is crowned by a triangular light.

b) To the north is a small wood frame, horizontally sided barn with a gable front that contains a garage door and a single entry door. There are small horse windows on either side.

Date: 1903

Significance: This property is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Thornley. Mrs. Lynn Thornley inherited the home place from her mother, Florence Hart McIntyre, who was a sister of Lizzie Anderson Miller, and was herself a Creek allottee. That the ranch is still operated by the family of the original allottee illustrates that not all Creeks lost their land with allotment, that they were much more shrewd economically that often thought.

Listing: Not Listed

8. Miller Ranch

Location: SW, Sec. 6, T15N, R14E

Property Type: Economic--Ranching Facilities

Condition: Excellent to deteriorated

Description: This resource is comprised of several different structures:

a) Horse Barn (1880s)--A rectangular wood frame structure with batten siding, the barn has a hipped roof (with gable ridge) with a cupula/vent. The barn is in dilapidated condition.

b) Smoke House (1880s)--Constructed of cut native stone, the smoke house is rectangular with a hipped roof that extend out to cover a porch and is supported by rock pillars.

c) Bunkhouse (1880s)--A wood frame, rectangular structure with board and batten siding, the bunkhouse has a gable roof and a shed porch supported by 5 posts. Sash windows are singly and doubly placed; there are two single entryways on the front facade.

d) Main House (1880s/remodeled 1919)-- The original house was wood frame with a gable roof, but in 1919 it was encompassed and incorporated into a two story brick house with multiple gables and wrap-a-round single story porches with railings that is Victorian in style. There are three internal chimney stacks and vents in the gables and pediments.

e) Old Bunkhouse (1880s)--A square, wood frame, 1.5 story structure with batten siding and a gable roof, the building as a single entry side door covered with a shed porch roof supported to two posts. Sash windows are placed on each level in the gable ends and along side the front entry. The building is deteriorated.

Date: 1880s

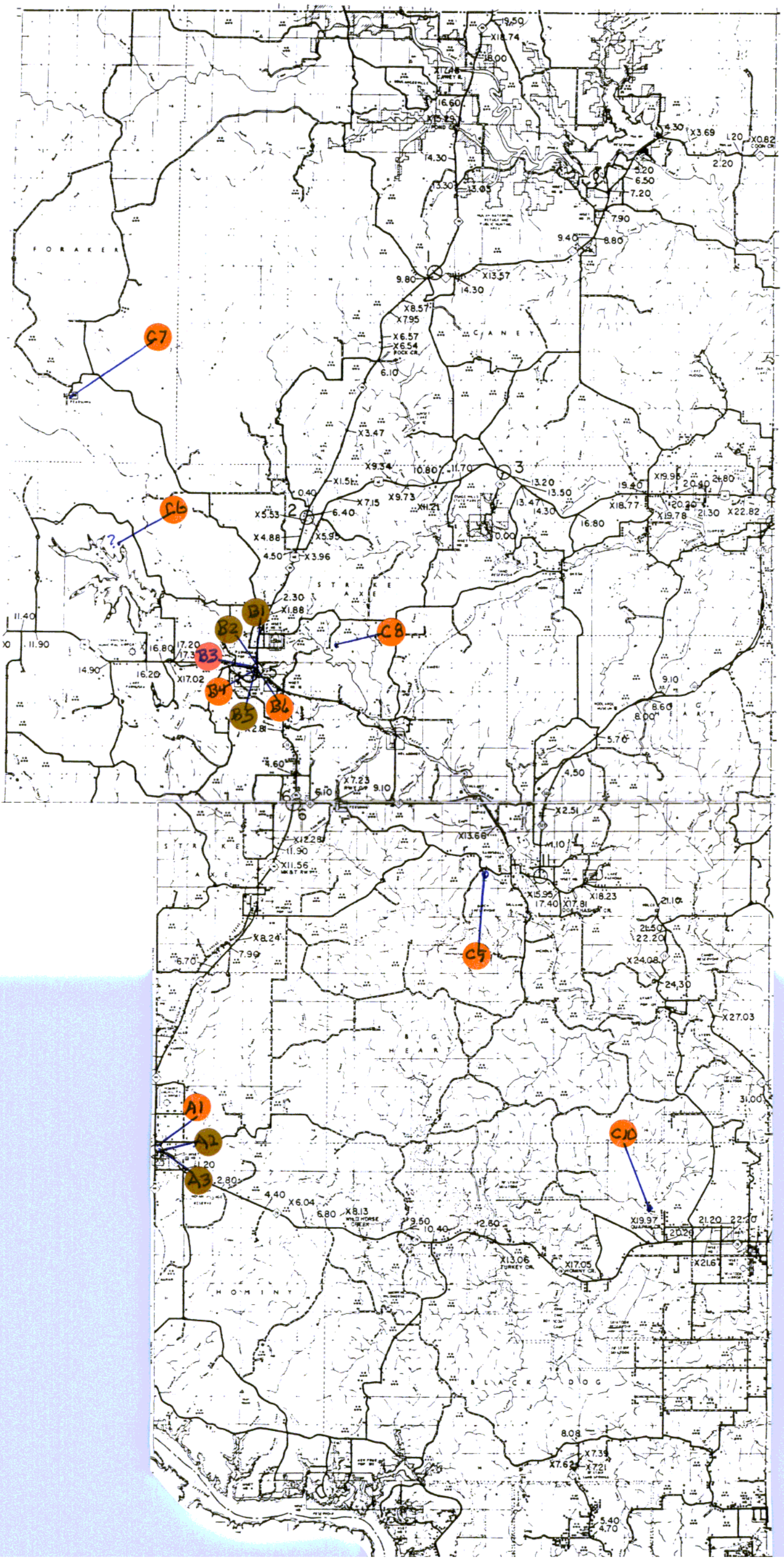
Significance: This ranch was established originally in the 1870s on land leased from the Creek Nation, but then on an allotment made to Lizzie Anderson Miller, whose family had migrated from Alabama to the Stone Bluff area in the 1830s. Lizzie and her husband, Bluford W., added additional property until it totalled 6500 acres. The allotment and structures are still owned by grandson, David Miller. Illustrates the importance of ranching in the economy of the Creek Nation and that many managed to hold on to their allotments and to secure many others. Lizzie Miller's nee Anderson father was full blood Creek who owned slaves and in the 1830s had taken up land near Stone Bluff. Concharty Church, a Methodist Indian Mission, was one mile east of the ranch house. In 1909, with Bluford's death, Lizzie moved to Okmulgee and built a house on North Seminole similar in style to the present ranch house.

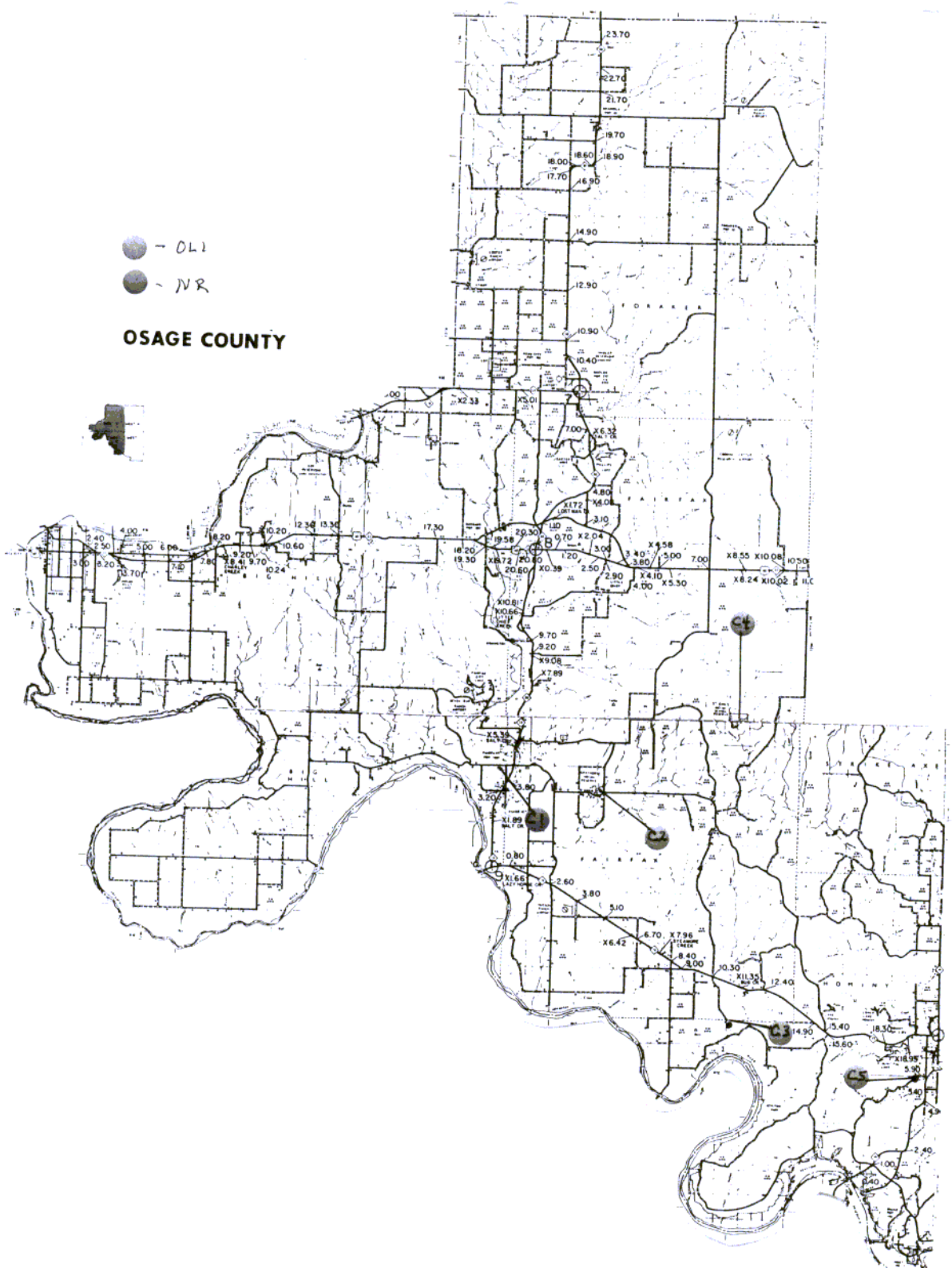
Listing: OLI

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OSAGE COUNTY




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OSAGE COUNTY
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OSAGE COUNTY

A. Hominy

1. **Haines, Willy G., House**

Location: 327 S. Haines

Property Type: Residential--Post Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Initially a two-story, eight room, wood frame house surrounded by a porch, the structure was moved to this site and remodeled to include 15 rooms, a hipped roof with intersecting gables, a fenestration pattern of a full size sash window framed on either side by a more narrow window with three sets grouped symmetrically on the second level and in the third story gable, an integral front porch supported by four columns made of field stone and a single entry front door.

Date: 1906

Significance: Wiley G. Haines came to Indian Territory in 1889, later becoming Chief of Indian Police at the Osage Agency. This house illustrates the importance of government appointees to the administration of federal policy on the Osage Reservation and, that following the discovery of oil, many federal officials who came to do good stayed to do well.

Listing: OLI

2. **Drummond, Fred, Home**

Location: 305 N. Price

Property Type: Residential--Post Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: Victorian in style and constructed of native stone and wood frame, the house is three storied with roof of gable ends (fish scaled) and

a crest. It is three bays wide with a railed balcony, circular above the main entryway, over the first floor porch. A square fish scaled turret extends from the roof area just above the second story center door, while windowless dormers rise above second level windows on either side. Windows are singly placed; the front entry has side and transom lights. Is the property of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Date: 1905

Significance: Fred Drummond came to Pawhuska in 1886 to work in the Osage Mercantile Company. Eventually he bought into the company and became a licensed trader to the Osages, speaking the language fluently. Moving to Hominy in 1903, he built his new home two years later. The house illustrates the role of white merchants in the Osage Reserve, who often got rich because of their positions.

Listing: NR; OLI

3. **Hominy Osage Round House and Reservation**

Location: NE, NW, SW, T22N, R9E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares/Ceremonial Centers

Condition: Good

Description: Is a 16 sided, white wood frame building with a conical shake shingle roof. The tope of the roof is vented with a cupola. There are two doors and a single double-sash wood window in each of the other 14 sides.

On this property, actually an Osage tribal reservation, are a number of individual residences and open sided as well as tin sided pavilions.

Date: 1919

Significance: The only such roundhouse, one dedicated to civil functions, still standing in Osage County. The first drum keeper was Walter Martin (1892-1976); dances are held whenever the drum keeper decides. One dance is the Ee-losch-kah, a woman's dance to honor soldiers who were

involved in World War I. Owned by the tribe, the round house is also used for hand games, political gatherings, social occasions and for council meetings. Architecturally significant, the roundhouse also signifies that Osage tribal traditions have remained viable.

Listing: NR; OLI

B. Pawhuska

1. **Osage Council House**

Location: Grandview and Main Streets

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings

Condition: Good

Description: A two story building of cut sandstone with Richardsonian Romanesque features, the structure has a hipped roof with a cross gable above the entryway, an open bell tower, four internal side chimneys, double sash 8 foot high windows singly placed, continuous sills and a circular fan light above the doorway.

Date: 1894

Significance: This building replaces an earlier council house constructed in 1873, also of sandstone. This structure was patterned after the capitol building of the Cherokees. With statehood, the building was sold to the city of Pawhuska. It demonstrates the growing sophistication of the Osages in the art of self government just prior to the end of their national period.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. **Osage Agency Buildings**

Location: Grandview Street (Agency Hill)

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings

Condition: Good/Excellent

Description: The Osage Agency was and is comprised of different structures, almost all of which are on Agency Hill. One, the blacksmith's house, however, is just south of the hill on Main Street.

a)Blacksmith's House (1872)--A story and one-half sandstone structure with gable roof, stone sills, single entry doorway, and wood sash windows singly placed, with the upper level being half windows. The blacksmith's house is at 210 West Main.

b) Agent's House (1873)--This two story structure of cut native stone is modified Georgian in style with gable ends, a centrally placed cross gable above the second level entry and a widow's walk. The wrap-a-round front porch serves as a balcony for the second level (added in 1928). Windows are singly placed; there is a gable extension on the rear (in 1923).

b) Osage Agency Building (1922)--A three story structure constructed of native sandstone, the building has a flat roof with parapets, a frieze, a water table, a continuous lintel, and a pediment (containing the date "1922") above the central entryway. The later is covered with a flat porch with railings that is accessed up steps. The double entry front door has side and transom lights.

c) Million Dollar Elm Tree (1920s)--Under this tree Colonel Parker auctioned Osage mineral rights to the highest bidder, bringing in millions of dollars to the tribal treasury. The tree died in the late 1980s; only the stump remains.

d) North Garage--a two-story garage constructed of native sandstone and wood siding with gable ends and a rearward, cross gable extension. On the south entrance are for garage doors; on the rear east is one garage entry with a limestone lintel.

e) Central Garage--a single story, rectangular structure with gable ends constructed of wood frame and batten siding. On the east front are eight garage doors and one single entry doorway.

f) South Garage--a bi-level structure with

the gable ends constructed of native sandstone and with the garage door fronts constructed of wood. The upper level contains seven garage openings, all entered from the street on the east. The lower level (or basement) is entered from the west on the down side of the hill, where there are an equal number of garage entries.

g) Toilet--a small rectangular building constructed of native sandstone with gable ends and two single door entryways on the south.

h) Shop Building--a single story, one room building constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding with a gable roof and a cupula. On the east gable end there is a single entry door, with two 4/4 singly placed sash windows on either side. (Just east of south garage.)

i) Initial Agency (1870)--A two-story wood frame building that served as the agency until 1922, and thereafter as a residence, was situated behind the four-story, native stone Osage Boarding School dormitory. It no longer exists.

Date: 1872

Significance: The Osage Indians were removed to Indian Territory from Kansas in 1869. Shortly an agency was established for them at Pawhuska, the first permanent structure being the blacksmith's house. An agent's residence and an administrative office were constructed shortly thereafter. Oil royalties paid to the tribe made the Osages one of the wealthiest people in the world in the 1920s, a fact illustrated by the new agency building constructed in 1922. The entire complex speaks to the importance of the Osages in the administrative structure of the federal government, especially when compared to other tribal agencies.

Listing: NR; OLI

3. **Osage Tribal Museum Building**

Location: North Grandview Street (Agency Hill)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings

Condition: Excellent

Description: A high ceiling, single story structure constructed of native sandstone, the museum has a gable roof with a cross gable extension rearward and a gable front that extends over a double door entry recessed in an archway. There is a bell tower and tall window openings are filled with opaque glass.

Date: 1920s

Significance: The museum and the building were inspired largely by John Joseph Matthews, the noted Osage writer and Rhodes scholar. It illustrates the growing interest in preserving the heritage of the "Little Ones" at the very time most of the tribe's traditional culture was under attack because of the wealth of individual Osages.

Listing: Not Listed

4. Osage Boarding School

Location: North Grandview Street (Agency Hill)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding Schools

Condition: Fair

Description: Adjacent to, and often thought to be a part of the Osage Agency, the imposing structures once associated with the boarding school no longer stand. As many as six residential dwellings do remain however:

a) Three pyramidal bungalows constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding with a cross gable facade and a full front porch covered with a hipped, shed porch. Windows are centrally placed. These three structures front Grandview Street and date from the 1920s.

b) A two story, massed wood frame and clapboard sided structure with a gable ends and a full front two story porch, the upper level of which serves as a sleeping room. Sash windows are singly placed. This structure also fronts Grandview Street and date from the 1920s.

c) Two clapboard sided structures with a

hall-and-parlor front and a cross gable rearward extension. The three quarter front porch is covered with a shed roof and screened in. The sash windows are singly placed. These two houses sit behind those mentioned above and probably date from 1900s.

d) Dormitory (1874)--A four-story sandstone building with an open stairway, the dormitory no longer stands.

Date: 1900s

Significance: The Osage Boarding School is suggestive of the cornerstone of United States Indian policy during the course of the 19th century and into the 20th century: civilization through education.

Listing: OLI

5. **Immaculate Conception Church**

Location: 1314 Lynn Avenue

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

Condition: Excellent

Description: A traditional Gothic styled cruciform structure of red brick that rises three stories; the tower over the doorway is square and spire-less; the entryway is recessed behind an arched facade of limestone. There are pilasters on the building, friezes, decorative brickwork, and a water table. Windows are stained glass: one shows Columbus arriving and being met by Indians, and another depicts the arrival of Father Schoenmaker whose work began with the tribe in Kansas in 1886 and made the Osages a Catholic people.

Date: 1910

Significance: The structure demonstrates the strong commitment of the Osages to the Catholic Church, unique among Oklahoma Indians, and the wealth of the tribe as a whole.

Listing: NR; OLI

6. **St. Louis Industrial (Indian) School Site**

Location: NE, T25N, R9E (1 m. W of downtown)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Has been razed

Description: The main building was a four story brick structure erected in 1889 and used as a school until 1950 and then as a retirement center until 1965. No evidence of the building remains.

Date: 1889

Significance: Built with funds furnished by Mother Katherine Drexel, this school was constructed for the benefit of Osage girls. It illustrated the strong influence of Catholicism among the tribespeople and the emphasis the church as well as the federal government put upon education.

Listing: OLI

C. County

1. **Chief Ne-kah-wah-she-tun-kah Grave & Statue**

Location: NE, NE, NE, NE, Sec. 13, T24N, R5E (SW Fairfax)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Good

Description: Is in the northeast corner of the Fairfax cemetery on the southwest edge of town. A marble statue sitting on a 6 foot high base; life size, showing the chief in leggings and moccasins with a blanket draped around his bare shoulder holding a metal-headed tomahawk.

Date: 1923

Significance: He was a chief of the Osage four times, twice as primary chief. When he died, he received a traditional burial ceremony, including the killing of his favorite horse and the placing

of a human scalp in his grave (that of Wichita Chief A-sa-wah). The marker demonstrates the affluence of the Osages, as well as their maintenance of traditional customs.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. Grayhorse Indian Reserve

Location: S, Sec.15, T24N, R6E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares/Ceremonial Centers

Condition: Fair

Description: This community of about 30 people and 12 residences is a multi-resource property:

a) Residential dwelling (NW; 1920s)--This property is a single story, clapboard-sided pyramidal house with a full front shed porch, single entry doorway, and sash windows singly placed.

b) Summer houses (1920)--These are of various designs, ranging from small, rectangular wood and gable end houses not much larger than pick-up campers to a massed wood frame house with a hipped roof sash windows placed by twos and threes and a single entry doorway.

c) Two pavilions (recent)--These structures are open-sided facilities with gable roofs, pole supports and concrete floors.

d) Community House (1920s)--A large single story wood sided building with a cross gable extension (as in a T). The front unit has a full length, screened-in porch covered by the roof, while the perpendicular unit to the rear has a similar porch on one side. Sash windows are placed singly and by pairs. There is an internal and external chimney.

e) Native American Church (1920s)--An eight sided structure with batten siding and a conical roof that extends to a glass-sided cupula. There is only a front and rear door.

Date: 1872

Significance: First occupied by the Osages in 1872 and like lands at Hominy and Pawhuska, this reserve was set aside for the use of the tribe, i.e. were not allotted, and still owned by the tribe in perpetuity. The allotment act restricted the land to occupancy of Osages only (by census) and for dwelling and ceremonial purposes only. Although the community was platted in 1932 and there are permanent residents, most of the structures are utilized today on ceremonial and feast occasions.

Listing: OLI

3. **Bug Creek Indian Camp**

Location: NE, NW, Sec. 3, T22N, R7E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Traditional

Condition: Uncertain; could not locate

Description: Two structures constitute this resource:

a) An eight-sided round house built in 1901 with a conical roof, an east facing door, four wood sash windows and inside a moon shaped alter.

b) A one-story wood frame house constructed in 1871-72, with various additions.

Date: 1860s

Significance: Camp was first settled by Big Elk and his Osage band in the late 1860s when the tribe removed to Oklahoma from Kansas. Big Elk was a member of the Claremore band which had not joined the main body of the Osages in Kansas but had stayed in Missouri.

Listing: OLI

4. **St. John School Site**

Location: SW, Sec. 34, T25N, R7E

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Ruin

Description: The principal building was constructed in 1892 of cut stone, four stories tall, and measured 80 by 84 feet (with an interior court). On the property too was a chaplin's cottage, a bakery, a blacksmith shop, and a convent.

Date: 1888-1913

Significance: A Catholic School for Osage Boys funded in large part by Mother Katherine Drexel, the site demonstrates the influence of the Catholics among the Osages as a people and the importance placed upon education by federal government policy makers.

Listing: Not listed

5. **Black Dog Indian Village Site**

Location: NE, Sec. 14, T22N, R8E (SW of Hominy)

Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Site

Condition: Unknown; could not locate

Description: Open area, but with two cemeteries on the east.

Date: 1869

Significance: When Chief Black Dog left Kansas in 1869 with other Osages, he and his people settled near the Pawhuska Agency (in 1872) on Blackbird Creek. The location once boasted 206 horses, 11 acres of plowed soil, and one permanent dwelling. It illustrates that the Osages retained their village settlement patterns well after their removal to Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

6. **Osage Dance Arbor**

Location: T26N, R8E (NW of Pawhuska)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Ceremonial

Center

Condition: Uncertain; could not locate

Description: Unknown, although arbors elsewhere generally included an open dance ground surrounded by open-sided pavilions covered by cut tree branches.

Date: 1870s

Significance: The area has been used as a dance ground since the Osages came into the area in 1860s. An early arbor was replaced by tents, but in 1938 the tent collapsed. Shortly thereafter the present arbor was built.

Listing: OLI

7. **Conner Ranch House**

Location: Sec. 21, T27N, R8E

Property Type: Economic--Ranching Facilities

Condition: Good

Description: A two-story frame structure built originally as a boarding house in Pearsonia, but moved to the ranch as a home and headquarters in 1926. Has 13 rooms; a new kitchen was added on the east side in 1956.

Date: 1918/1926

Significance: Tobe Pearson received an Osage Allotment in the area where he had been ranching. This and the allotments of other members of his family enabled him to build up a ranch that ran 2000 head of cattle. Property illustrates that some Osages actively engaged in agriculture and retained surface rights to their allotments, utilizing the resource to their economic benefit.

Listing: OLI

8. **Lookout, Chief Fred, Grave and Monument**

Location: SE, NE, Sec. 1, T25N, R9E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Good

Description: The grave and monument are located on Lookout Mountain, east and north of Pawhuska. The site consists of a single marble stone with a brass plate encircled by a metal fence.

Date: 1851-1949

Significance: Last hereditary chief of the Osages, Lookout was a descendent of Chief Pawhuska, becoming chief in his own right in 1884. He served in that post until his death in 1949. He removed to Oklahoma as early as 1856 and attended school in Pennsylvania and Iowa.

Listing: OLI

9. Red Eagle Home and Church

Location: SE, NE, Sec. 17 T24N, R10E (1 m. west of Barnsdall)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Traditional

Condition: Good

Description: The Red Eagle complex consists of three historical structures:

a) Summer house (1900s)--a one story, rectangular house constructed of a wood frame and clapboard siding with a gable roof, the house has wood sash windows placed in pairs and a double door entry way.

b) Residential dwelling (1920)--A six-room, one story, pyramidal frame house with a gable extension and a full front porch with a hipped roof supported by three columns. The single entry front door has side lights; sash windows are singly placed.

c) A Native American Church--an eight sided "round house" with a steeply pitched, conical roof topped by an open bell tower, the church has a covered, double door front entry with a gable and wood sash window singly placed. It is constructed of board and batten siding.

Date: 1900/1920

Significance: The property demonstrates the community mindedness of the Red Eagle family. The summer house from early in this century has been used for feasts and ceremonies, while the church itself is open to all worshippers. An Osage family that received the benefit of rich headright payments, the Red Eagles are symbolic of those Native Americans in Oklahoma who became oil rich but did not forget their traditions.

Listing: OLI

10. Chustenahlah Battlefield Site

Location: Sec. 13, T22N, R11E (W of Skiatook)

Property Type: Military--Engagement Sites

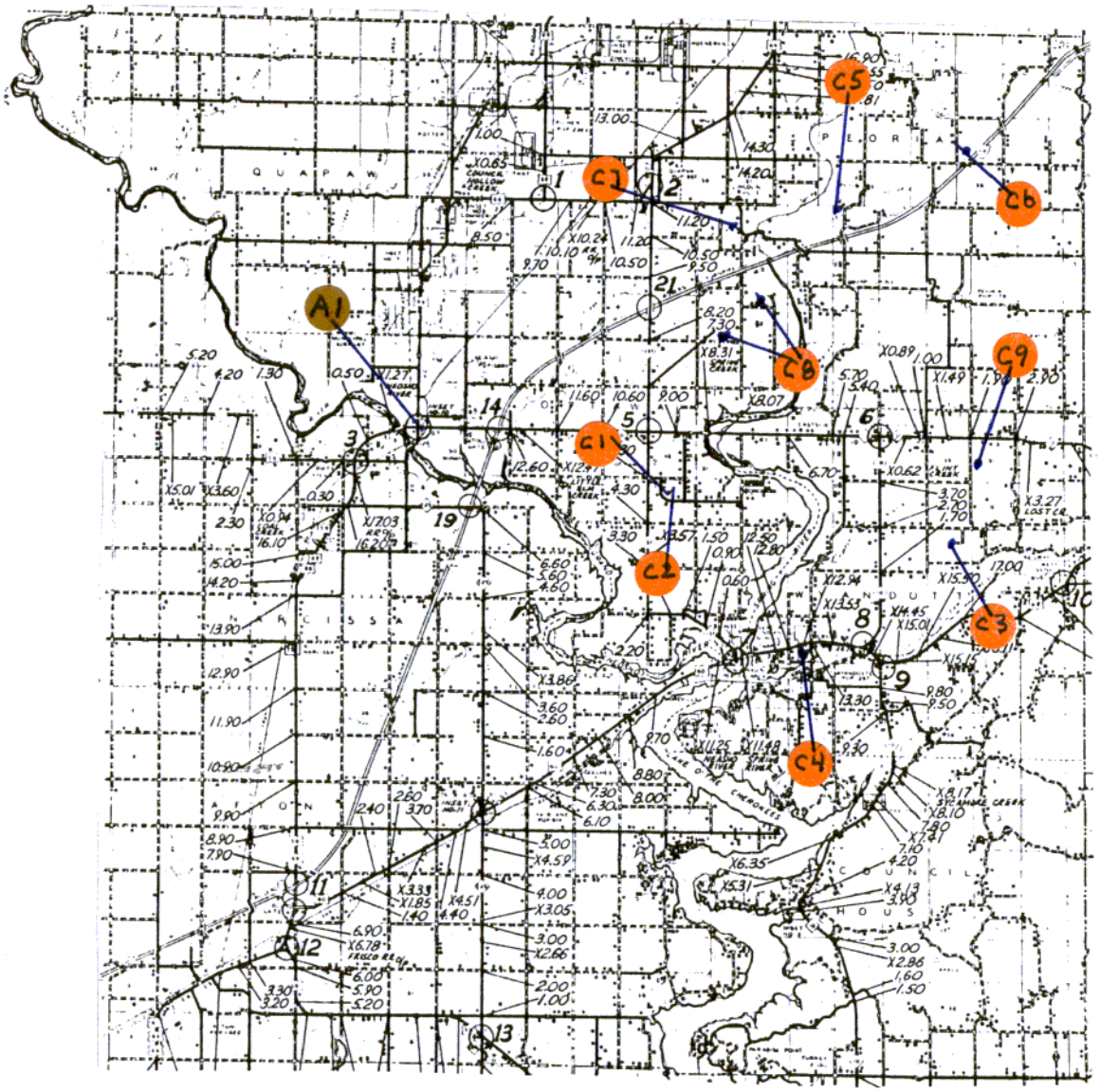
Condition: Natural

Description: The battlefield site is in bottom land traversed by "Battle Creek" and Quapaw Creek and with a timber cover.

Date: December 26, 1861

Significance: At this site the Indians loyal to the federal government under the leadership of the Creek Opotheleyohola were defeated by Confederate Indian and Texas troops commanded by Douglas Cooper. With that defeat, the loyalists retreated into Kansas and Indian Territory came under the exclusive control of the Confederacy.

Listing: OLI



OTTAWA COUNTY

● - OLI

● - NR

OTTAWA COUNTY

A. Miami

1. **Coleman, George L., Sr., House**

Location: 1001 Rockdale Street

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A 2 1/2 story mansion in the Georgian Revival style, it is constructed of red brick and has a gable roof with intersecting gables.

Date: 1918

Significance: George L. Coleman, Sr., was one of the drillers who struck it rich in the Tri-State Mineral region, famous for its lead and zinc deposits. Most of the rights to those deposits, however, were owned by Quapaw Indians. They were paid a mere pittance for their royalties. Many of the properties (royalties) owned by Coleman's Miami Royalty Company were on Quapaw allotments. This house, therefore, is a monument to a system that left white entrepreneurs wealthy and Indian owners despoiled.

Listing: NR; OLI

B. County

1. **Ottawa Indian Baptist Church**

Location: SW, SE, NW, Sec. 1, T27N, R23N

Property Type: Spirit Life--Christian Church Complex

Condition: Good

Description: A wood frame, gable front building with clapboard siding and a stepped roof line, the church has an open bell tower above the front entry. The double door front entry is protected by a portico; sash windows are singly placed.

Date: 1901

Significance: The structure provided a religious and social institution for the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma during its early years in Indian Territory after being relocated from Kansas. The church was organized ca. 1838 in Ottawa, KA, by Jonathan Meeker and the group remained intact during the relocation era after the Civil War. The property demonstrates the influence of Christianity upon the Ottawas.

Listing: OLI

2. **Ottawa Indian Cemetery**

Location: SW, SE, NW, Sec. 1, T27N, R23E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Well maintained

Description: The cemetery is on property adjacent to the Ottawa Indian Baptist Church and is surrounded by a cemetery that has been used and continues to be used by the non-Indian community.

Date: 1870

Significance: Owned and operated by the Ottawa Tribe, the cemetery contains the graves of twelve Ottawa chiefs, including that of John Wilson, ca. 1870. It is one of the largest Native American burial grounds in northeastern Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

3. **Quapaw Indian Agency (Second Site)**

Location: NW, SW, SE, Sec. 12, T27N, R24E

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings

Condition: Destroyed

Description: Originally constructed of hand hewn logs in 1833 some 11 miles south, this one and one-half story structure was covered with clapboard siding when it was moved to this location in 1871. A full-length shed porch was

added along the front and cross-gable extensions were added to the rear. It either burned or was destroyed in the late 1980s.

Date: 1833/1871

Significance: The structure at its original location served as a subagency for the Neosho Agency (known as Seneca Agency and established by Gov. Montford Stokes in 1832 about 1.5 miles west of Tiff City), but in 1871 at this site it was a full-fledged government agency, serving the tribe and others in northeastern Oklahoma until 1901 when the agency was moved to the Seneca School. The structure was illustrative of the administrative system employed by the federal government to implement Indian policy on the different reservations.

Listing: OLI

4. **Wyandotte Boarding School (Seneca Indian School)**

Location: SW, Sec. 21, T27N, R24E

Property Type: Educational--Boarding Schools

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: A school with multiple wood frame and clapboard sided buildings, many of them two stories, Seneca was passed to tribal control in the early 1980s. The authorities destroyed all of the wood frame buildings, leaving standing only a single story, red brick structure with a flat roof, a concrete block barn with a gable roof and an intersecting gable extension and a stucco utility building that has both a flat and gable roof.

Date: 1872

Significance: Established in 1872 by the Friends, Seneca Indian School was later administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The property illustrates the role of education in the Indian policy of the federal government.

Listing: OLI

5. **Quapaw, Benjamin, Home and Grave Site**

Location: NW, Sec. 3, T28N, R24E (E of Quapaw)

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: This property contains multiple resources:

a) A remarkable structure that hints of Georgian style, the house is wood sided, two storied and has a hipped roof that extends over the front facade to form a two story porch supported with Corinthian columns. Central to this front is an intersecting gable that extends to cover a pedimented two-story portico, also supported by Corinthian columns. There are single doorways off the portico; that on the second level exits to a balcony. On both sides of the portico and on both levels are french doors, the upper level doors exiting to balconies. On either end of the central unit of the house are two story wings that extend rearward, also with hipped roofs. 6/6 double sash windows are placed singly and in pairs.

b) Just northeast of the house is the grave site of Benjamin Quapaw and other members of his family. The graves have concrete covers, either in the form of slabs, curved, or triangular.

c) Just northwest of the main house is a "care taker" cottage. It is constructed of native stone and Tudor "stick" in style, with a steeply gabled roof, shed dormers and 6/6 windows placed in threes.

d) Just west of the main house are several wood sided farm buildings, including a barn, milk house, and a two story, square silo.

Date: early 1920s

Significance: A restricted and traditional Native American, Benjamin Quapaw was one of the wealthiest Quapaws to emerge from the lead and zinc mining boom that affected most of the tribe's allotments. After his first wife, See-Sah, died, he married a young woman who became the mother of

his a child. He died shortly thereafter, whereupon his young wife married a white man by the name of Hoffman. Hoffman helped his wife spend her inherited money, including on this estate.

Listing: OLI

6. **Crawford Seminary Site (Second Site)**

Location: SW, NW, Sec. 25, T29N, R24E

Property Type: Educational--Boarding Schools

Condition: Ruins

Description: The buildings were "plain and simple", "but large and commodious" enough to accommodate 40 students, two teaching families, and several work hands. Doubtless they were wood frame structures with board siding.

Date: 1842

Significance: The seminary was established by the Methodist Church and named for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and was located at the site which was on the military road from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Smith. The school closed in 1852, the facilities being occupied by the Neosho Indian Agent. The school demonstrated the early interest of the Quapaws in western educational forms, although they soon tired of it; some later tribal leaders were educated there.

Listing: OLI

7. **Beaver Springs Stomp Grounds**

Location: NE, SE, Sec. 6, T28N, R24E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Square/Ceremonial Center

Condition: Excellent

Description: Site contains a natural amphitheater, wood camp shacks, and a peyote alter laid out by John Moonhead Wilson. Also on the site are the modern steel buildings that makeup

the Quapaw Indian tribal headquarters.

Date: 1870s

Significance: The property has long been the social center of the Quapaw Tribe where annual powwows are held, religious life has frequently centered, and now is the site of the tribal headquarters.

Listing: OLI

8. Peoria Indian Cultural Resources

Location: SE, SE, SW, Sec. 18 and NW, NW, NE, Sec. 17, T28N, R24E

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Good, but much altered

Description: A long rectangular building, the school is constructed of a wood frame with lapboard siding and has a gable roof with two intersecting gables and a bell tower. Singly placed 6/6 double sash wood windows have been replaced with aluminum sash. There is a double and a single door entryway, but over the latter a transom light has been removed. The cemetery, several miles further east, was established in 1871 for tribal leaders.

Date: 1871

Significance: The Peoria removed to Indian Territory following the treaty of 1867, settling on a 72,000 acre reservation. The tribal school was erected in 1872 and served the tribe to 1893, when its reservation was allotted. With Oklahoma statehood, the building served as a public school until 1951. It then became an Assembly of God Church. The property illustrates the importance of education in federal Indian policy after the Civil War. Chief Baptiste Peoria is buried in the cemetery.

Listing: NR; OLI

9. Modoc Mission Church and Cemetery

Location: NE, NE, SE, Sec. 36, T28N, R24E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

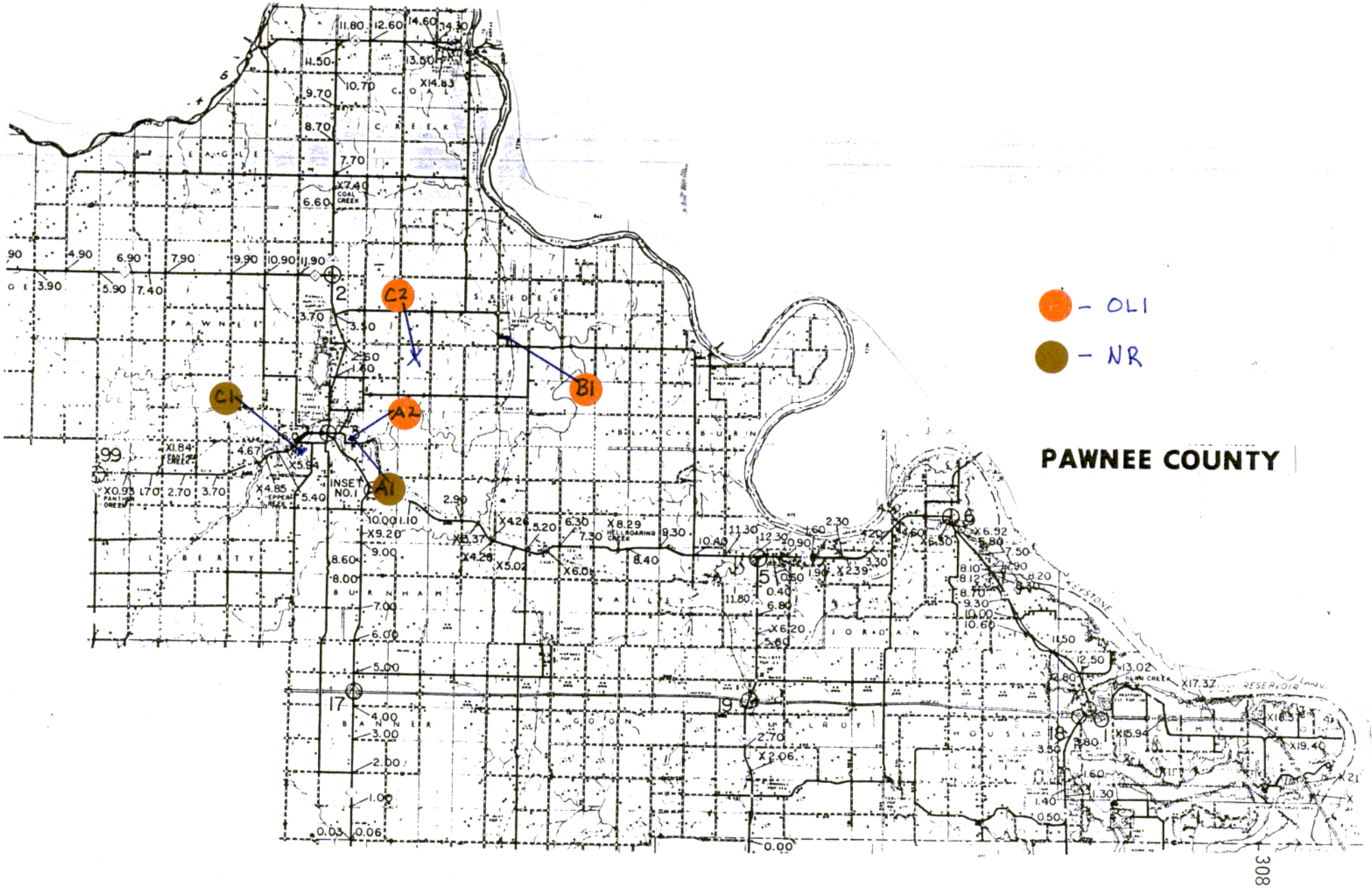
Condition: Good

Description: A rectangular, wood-frame building with a gable roof. The entry way is enclosed under a gable porch. Windows are double sash wood and singly placed. There are two interior chimneys.

Date: 1880s

Significance: Was originally constructed by the government as a school for the Modoc Indians. In the 1880s it was purchased by the Modoc Friends Church and moved four miles north to its present location, remodeled to include seven rooms for a missionary family, and a meeting room for 100. Building has not been used by the Friends Meeting since the fall of 1978. Some Modocs became converts, including Steamboat Frank, who took the name Frank Modoc, and became the first full-blood American Indian to be recorded as a minister of the Society of Friends.

Listing: NR; OLI


C2
B1
C1
A2
A1
INSET NO.1
- OLI
- NR
PAWNEE COUNTY

PAWNEE COUNTY

A. Pawnee

1. **Pawnee Indian Agency**

Location: SW, Sec. 32, T21N, R5E (E of Pawnee)

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings

Condition: Good

Description: There are multiple resources on this particular property:

a) Agency Building (1920s)--A three story, rectangular building constructed of cut native stone, the structure has a hipped roof with an intersecting side gable over the front entryway and four shed dormers. Sash windows are paired; there is a double door front entry accessed via steps to the second level. The full width porch has been removed and steps constructed. On either end of this structure are similar three story, almost square units with hipped roofs that, although separate, form integral parts of the entire complex of three buildings.

b) Superintendent's house (1920s)--A two story, massed house constructed of cut native sandstone, the building has a gable front with an intersecting gable on the side that creates a second level, wood sided sleeping room. The gable ends are wood sided too. On the front is a full front porch supported by square columns on rock pedestals. Sash windows are singly placed. A garage of similar construction materials is to the rear.

c) Security Building (1920s)--A one story structure with gable ends, this native stone building has a full front porch covered by an extension of the roof supported by seven posts. There are two single door entry ways; 2/2 windows are paired.

d) Two Garages (1920s)--Constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding, these two rectangular structures have hipped roofs and multiple garage openings (one 7; another 4) and 6/6 sash windows singly placed on the ends.

Date: 1870s

Significance: Pawnees removed to Oklahoma in 1873-74 to a 283,000 acre reservation. Agency established in 1875 on Black Bear Creek to service the Pawnees only, but over time it exercised a regional jurisdiction over all tribes in north central Oklahoma. Most of the floor space of the old agency building is now leased to the Indian Health Service. The property illustrates the nature of relations between the Indians and the federal government.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. **Pawnee Indian Boarding School**

Location: SW, Sec. 32, T21N, R5E (E of Pawnee)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Good/Fair

Description: On this campus are multiple resources:

a) Old Main (1900s)--A two-story massed building constructed of native stone with a gable on hip roof and shed dormers. The double door front entry is covered by a hipped porch covered by four square posts; 2/2 sash windows are singly placed. Rearward is a two story, wood sided extension with a gable end and singly placed sash windows.

b) Class Building (1910s)--A single story building constructed of native stone, this structure has a gable roof with a hipped dormer, a double door entryway with transom light, 2/2 sash windows singly placed and a water table.

c) Class Building (1920s)--A single story building constructed of native stone, this building also has a gable roof but with a cross gable front in which is located the double entry doors. There is also a single door on the north end; sash windows are paired.

d) Dormitory (1930s)--A two-story, rectangular building constructed of native sand stone, this structure has four gable faces

symmetrically placed on the front. 4/4 windows are placed singly and by threes; there are two single entry door ways on the front.

e) Staff residence (1920s)--A two story, massed structure with a gable front, this building has a full front porch covered with a hipped roof and supported by four gables. It is three bays wide and three bays long, with a one bay extension on the rear. 2/2 windows are singly placed.

f) New School Building and Gymnasium (1930s)--A one story building constructed of native stone, it has a gable roof with cross gables on either end, the face of which contain blind arches. The front entry is accessed via a portico of three arches; windows are placed by threes. The gymnasium is centrally placed rearward.

g) Old School Building (1910s)--A one story gable-front with side extension, this building is constructed of cut native sand stone and wood siding (in the gable ends). There is a double door entry framed by singly placed sash windows; elsewhere are singly placed windows and in the extension a single entry door.

h) Superintendent's home (1920s)--This structure is a massed, two story building constructed of cut sandstone. It has a gable end, with a full front porch that rests on four pedestals and a porch-cochere with a roof that contains a gable. Sash windows are singly placed.

i) Also on the property, primarily a bit west of the structures just described, are a variety of frame bungalows where employees of the school once lived.

Date: ???

Significance: Established in ???, the Pawnee Boarding School operated until 1958. After that time it was occupied by the Pawnee Agency, but within the last decade has passed into the hands of the Pawnee Tribe. Today it is the headquarters of the Pawnees, a fact emphasized by the recent construction of a new round house. The property emphasizes the fact that formal education of Indian children was considered the foundation

of American Indian policy.

Listing: Not Listed

B. Skedee

1. Skedee Statue

Location: 2nd and Market Streets

Property Type: Monuments/Markers

Condition: Good

Description: Set on a base of native stone, this is a marble statue of Col. E. E. Walters shaking hands with Chief Bacon Rind of the Osage Indians. At the base of the statue it states on both front and back: "Welcome to Skedee." The north side bears a poem written by Walters which explains his friendship with the Indians.

Date: 1926

Significance: Walters was the auctioneer that sold many of the mineral rights belonging to the Osage Nation under the "Million Dollar Elm" on the agency grounds at Pawhuska. This statue remembers an era of great wealth among the Osages based upon oil production in the 1920s.

Listing: OLI

C. County

1. Blue Hawk Peak Ranch (Pawnee Bill)

Location: W, Sec. 6, T21N, R5E

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: Two stories with a tile covered, gable roof and gable dormers, the house was constructed of rough cut native stone. There is a full length front porch with a shed cover; herring bone patterns decorate the gables; there are two internal chimney stacks; 9/9 wood sash windows are

arranged singly except in the gables where they are grouped into fours.

Date: 1910

Significance: Associated with Pawnee Bill, the property symbolizes the era of Wild West Shows when Native Americans were presented to national and inter-national audiences as noble savages. Pawnee Bill made a fortune using Indian people in his productions.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. **North (Pawnee) Roundhouse**

Location: T22N, R5E (Adam Pratt farm; NW of Pawnee)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares/Ceremonial Center

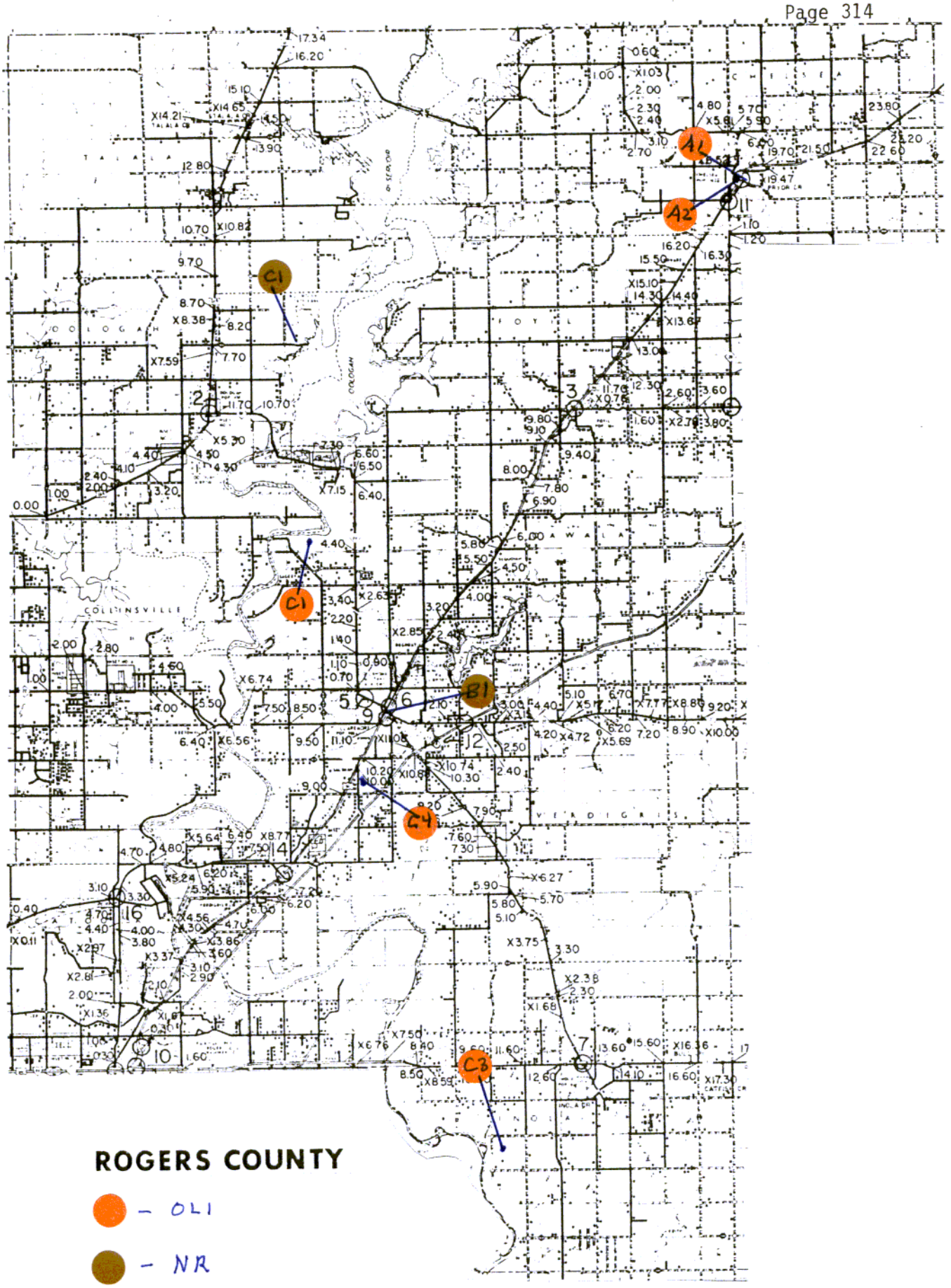
Condition: Deteriorated; did not locate

Description: Wood frame and lapboard siding; 8 (?) sided; roof rises from sides, tent like; gable porch covers the entry. Can be seen from the county road.

Date: 1933

Significance: Built by Jim Wilkerson and paid for by Lynford Smith (Mrs. Pratt's first husband; her maiden name was Young Eagle). Replaced a roundhouse owned by Hanna Beaucamp on the site of Pawnee lake. Was primarily a community center for the Pawnees.

Listing: OLI


A1
A2
B1
C1
C1
C2
C3
ROGERS COUNTY
– OLI
– NR

ROGERS COUNTY

A. Chelsea

1. **Milam-McSpadden Home**

Location: 440 West 6th Street

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railway Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A two-story, wood frame with lapboard sided building, the Milam-McSpadden house has a hipped roof and dormers, interior chimney, a second story bay, a wrap-a-round porch with column supports, eaves with cornice and dentils, a front entryway with side lights, 9/9 double sash wood windows variously placed. "Picture" windows on the porch level have transom lights.

Date: 1909

Significance: Jesse Bartley Milam served as principal chief of the Cherokee Nation between 1941 and 1949, being appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt. He was the husband of Elizabeth McSpadden and a successful oil man. The property illustrates the extent of acculturation achieved by the Cherokee people and is significant because of its association with the Cherokee chief.

Listing: OLI

2. **McSpadden, T. J., Home "Maplewood"**

Location: S, Sec. 30, T24N, R18E

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Destroyed by fire

Description: Unknown

Date: 1885

Significance: T. J. McSpadden married Sallie Rogers, Will Rogers's sister in Dec. 1885. In

1890, the McSpadden built a new home on the edge of Chelsea, naming it "Maplewood." The house burned in the 1970s (?) and was replaced by a new one.

Listing: OLI

B. Claremore

1. Mason Hotel

Location: 600 block West Will Rogers Blvd.

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Unable to find; destroyed

Description: A three story, corner commercial building with a flat roof and parapet, the building is constructed of brick, 1/1 wood sash windows are paired with transom lights, there is a frieze.

Date: 1894

Significance: West half of Mason center housed the National Bank where Clem Rogers, Will's father, was chief executive. It had been built in 1894.

Listing: NR; OLI

C. County

1. Claremore Mound

Location: SW, SE, Sec. 13, T22N, R15E (NW of Claremore)

Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Site

Condition: Natural

Description: A notable mini-mountain at the side of the Verdigris River rising out of rolling prairie. It is visible for several miles in all directions.

Date: 1802

Significance: Osage Indians established a fur trading center at this point early in the 19th century, with French traders coming to the area via the Arkansas River in 1806. The battle of Clermont Mound between the Osages and Cherokees and Delawares enabled the eastern Indians to gain ascendancy over the native occupiers of the region. Three miles east of the mound the Delawares established a village.

Listing: OLI

2. **Rogers, Will, Birthplace**

Location: SE, Sec. 13, T23N, R15E

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent, but moved

Description: A 2-story frame structure of I-house design, the dwelling has external end chimneys a cross gable portico with railings on the second level, a single door entryway with side and transom lights, single sash 2/2 windows singly placed on the first floor with half windows on the second floor, and a rearward gable extension. The property is maintained by the state of Oklahoma.

Date: 1879

Significance: The structure is significant because it was the birthplace of Will Rogers, Oklahoma's famed humorists of Cherokee ancestory. The structure also shows the degree of acculturation attained by some of the tribes more prosperous citizens.

Listing: NR; OLI

3. **Osborn Archeological Site**

Location: SW, Sec. 25, T19N, R16E

Property Type: Archeological

Condition: Unknown

Description: Unknown

Date: Unknown

Significance: Unknown

Listing: OLI

4. **Schrimsher Home**

Location: E, SE, Sec. 20, T21N, R16E

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

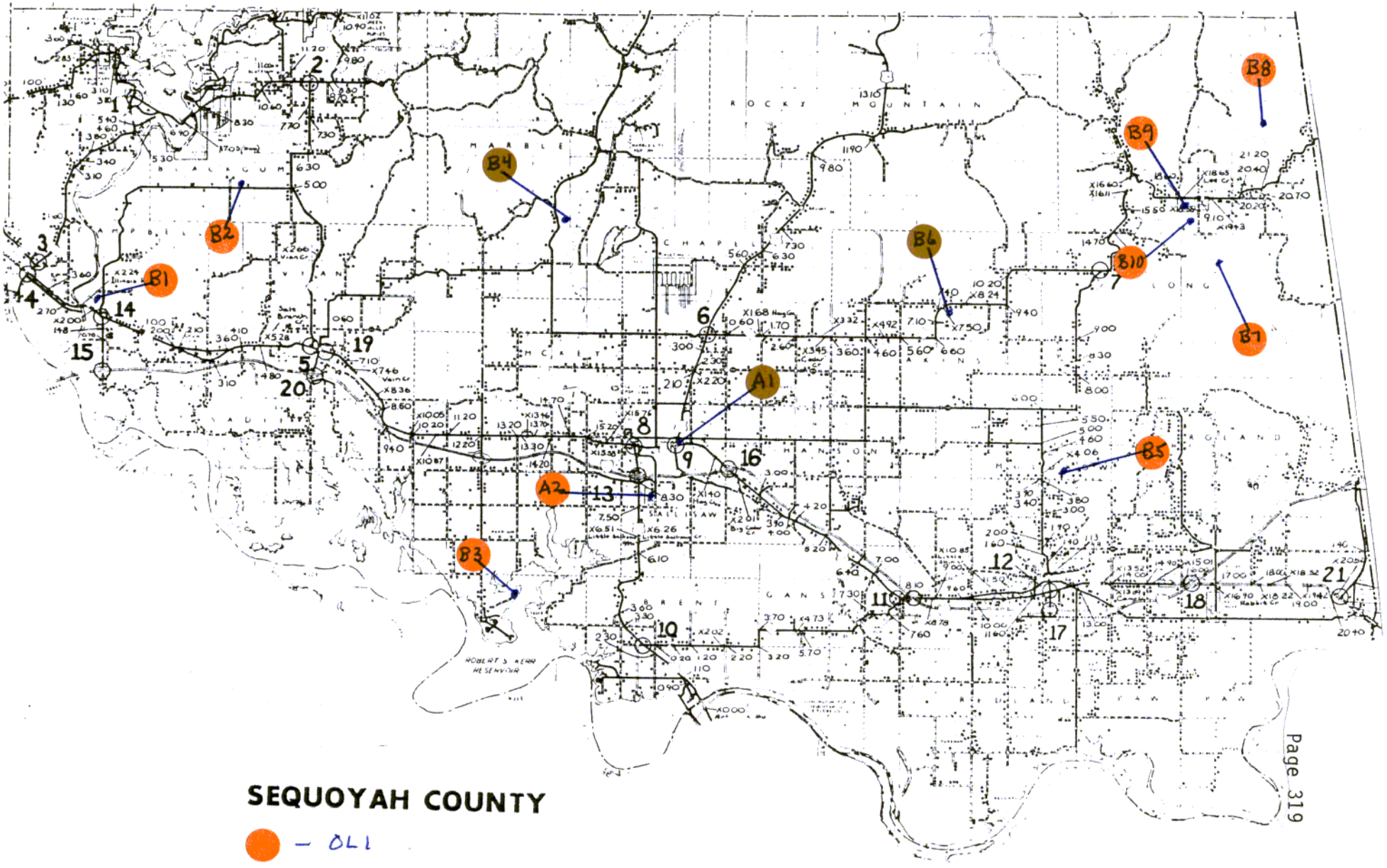
Condition: Uncertain; could not locate

Description: A log house constructed in 1860 and covered with clapboard wood siding during renovations in 1885.

Date: 1860s

Significance: John Schrimsher was a prominent Cherokee public man serving as a Senator from the Cooweescoowee District and as a delegate to Washington for the Cherokee Nation, and then as a Judge, Sheriff and Councilman in Rogers County in the State of Oklahoma. Illustrates the political acumen and the degree of acculturation attained by many Cherokees.

Listing: OLI



SEQUOYAH COUNTY

● – OLI

● – NR

SEQUOYAH COUNTY

A. Sallisaw

1. **Faulkner, Judge Franklin, House**

Location: E. Cherokee Street and U.S. 64

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good, but relocated from original site

Description: A double pen log cabin with a dog trot and a gable roof and a full length porch covered with a catslide roof and supported by wood posts.

Date: 1845

Significance: Judge Faulkner was a white man who married, in succession, four different Cherokee women. He is an example of the intermarried white man whose offspring came pretty much to dominate the affairs of the tribe, over time.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. **Childers Station**

Location: SW, NW, Sec. 7, T11N, R24E (.5 m. S of Salisaw cemetery)

Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation--Stage Station

Condition: Recently Razed

Description: This was a double bin log cabin with an enclosed dog trot and a gable roof, and with a board sided addition under a shed roof running the length of the rear. There was a full width porch on the front.

Date: 1878

Significance: Operated by Cherokee Manervia Thornton/Childers, this station was on the Muskogee-Fort Smith stage route that operated from 1871 to 1890. This property is credited with being the beginning of the town of Sallisaw. Illustrates the importance of transportation to

settlement patterns and to the frontier.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. Talonteeskee

Location: NE, Sec. 16, T12N, R21E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings

Condition: Nothing is evident

Description: Nothing is currently evident on the site of the property, although 30 year ago there was a heap of stones marking the flue and fireplace of John Jolly, chief of the Western Cherokees in the 1830s. Three-quarters of a mile south of the property (Sec. 15) are reconstructions of a typical Cherokee cabin, a court house and a council house. Maintained by the Oklahoma State Department of Tourism, all three are single story, constructed of hand hewn logs and have external chimneys.

Date: 1829-39

Significance: The Western Cherokee Capitol, 1829-1839, and named for the chief who led the Arkansas (Western) Cherokees before and after 1817, Talonteeskee secured the establishment of Dwight Mission in Arkansas Territory. His brother, John Jolly, succeeded him as chief of the Western Cherokees and assumed the task of dealing with John Ross and his Eastern Cherokees after the latter's removal. The property is a memorial to the Western Cherokee, the "true" pioneers of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory.

Listing: OLI

2. Red Bird Smith Stomp Ground

Location: SW, SE, Sec. 30, T13N, R22E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Traditional

Condition: Excellent

Description: The site includes an open fire place surrounded by seven arbors, representing the seven clans, with larger arbors more distant from the circle, one of which has a conical roof, and a ball field, central to which is a pole with the image of a bird on the top.

Date: 1880s

Significance: The site is associated with the conservative Keetoowah Society of Cherokees vigorously led at the turn of the century by Red Bird Smith. Here the eternal flame of the Cherokees is kept burning even to this date, and here traditional Cherokee religion remains enthroned.

Listing: OLI

3. **Randy Site**

Location: SW, NE, Sec. 27, T11N, R23E

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Unknown

Description: The site is situated on an old terrace of Sallisaw Creek and in partly wooded pasture. Artifacts and debris of flint, siltstone, and sandstone have been recovered. Archaic and late prehistoric time period is inferred.

Date: 1-900 AD

Significance: Appears to contain occupations from early agricultural stages and should reveal information about the adaptations of those groups.

Listing: OLI

4. **Dwight Mission**

Location: NW, Sec. 2, T12N, R23E (more likely SE, Sec. 34, T13N, R23E)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Good

Description: This property has multiple resources:

a) Washburn and Sage Dormitories--These two 2-story, rectangular structures were constructed in 1924 of native sandstone, have hipped roofs, have 2/2 double sash windows placed in pairs with every other pair on the first level placed in blind arches. Single door entries in blind arches are at either end; each building has one porch cochere.

b) Classroom building--A three story wood frame building constructed in 1917, this structure has a gable front with a full two-story shed porch supported by six square columns. 9/9 wood sash windows are singly placed on the second level; 6/6 windows elsewhere. The double entry front door has transom lights.

c) Superintendent's house--A two story stone building constructed ca. 1924 with a hipped roof and dormers with two external chimneys, the house also has a side, two story hipped extension constructed of wood, with the second level enclosed in windows as a sleeping porch and the first level an open sided porch with railings. The main entry is a single door covered with a small hipped porch. Windows are singly placed.

d) Print Shop--A single story stone building built into the side of the hill ca. 1890s, it has a single entry doorway and singly placed windows, now casement. It has a pyramidal roof.

e) Mess Building--A one story wood frame building setting on a native stone foundation constructed in 1913, this structure has gable ends and singly placed 2/2 windows, is eight bays longs and 6 bays wide. There are two, side-by-side single door entries covered with a shed porch.

f) Utility/Laundry Building--A two story building (ca. 1910s) with the first level constructed of uncut native stone and wood siding and the second level fashioned from a wood frame and clapboard siding. It has gable ends, three sash windows singly placed on the upper level, and six and one-half windows on the bottom level, plus singly entry doors, one to the lower level and

another to stairs to the upper level.

g) Old School building--A double bin log cabin with a dog trot, this structure also has a full front shed porch and two external chimneys. The structure is a reconstruction of what was thought to have been the first school conducted by Washburn.

h) Cemetery--Just north of the school grounds is the cemetery containing the remains of missionary teachers and students who died while attending Dwight Mission.

Date: 1829 ff

Significance: Under the sponsorship of the ABCFM, Dwight Mission moved to this location in 1829, purchasing some log buildings from Walter Webber, a trader, at what was then known as Nicksville (short lived as the county seat of Lovely County, Arkansas). Cephas Washburn was superintendent. The school, always operated by missionaries, suggests the long term commitment of missionary workers to the Cherokees and the continued interest of the Indians themselves in education and Christianity. The National Register nomination does not include the principal buildings mentioned above.

Listing: NR; OLI

5. **Garvin Ranch House**

Location: Sec. 6, T11N, R25E

Property Type: Economic--Ranching Facilities

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Uncertain. I was told reluctantly by a current owner that the property in question was actually a stage station.

Date: 1880s

Significance: Cherokee Ben F. Garvin ranched more than 1000 head of cattle over open range before allotment. The latter reduced his land holding to 360 acres. The property illustrates the advantages of common ownership of the land to

enterprising Cherokees and why many found it difficult to adjust to allotment and its reduced acreage.

Listing: OLI

6. **Sequoyah Cabin**

Location: Sec. 15, T12N, R25E

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A small single bin log cabin with a gable roof, full length porch and exterior chimney, now protected by a surrounding rock building constructed by the WPA in the 1930s. It is also a property of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Date: 1830s

Significance: The property is important because of its association with Sequoyah, who was the creator of the Cherokee syllabary. Sequoyah also was significant in the political life of the Cherokees immediately following removal to Indian Territory.

Listing: NR; OLI

7. **Bob Water #1 Site**

Location: NW and SW, Sec. 1, T12N, R26E

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Undisturbed

Description: In the Lee Creek watershed, this property is a Late Archaic (2000 to 300 BC) camp and a Late Woodlands (650 to 850 AD)/ early Caddoan (850-1200 AD) period hamlet/farmsteads

Date: 2000BC to 1200AD

Significance: The site has the potential to demonstrate the Native American adaptation to pre-maize and maize horticultural systems.

Listing: OLI

8. **Soybean East A Site**

Location: NE, Sec. 24, T13N, R26E

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Unknown

Description: From Late Archaic and Late Caddoan

Date: 1400-1450

Significance: This site will help establish the size of the population living in the complex, as well as information as to house shape, size and associated features.

Listing: OLI

9. **Falling Cat Site**

Location: NE Sec. 34, T13N, R26E

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Undisturbed

Description: Is a multicomponent site with a major occupation during the Middle/Late Woodland period as well as a Early/Middle Archaic period. Radio carbon testing in the earlier was 550 AD, materials coming from a hearth (artifacts, debris, and charred plant remains; sherds, sandstone pipe bowl fragment, a chipped stone hoe, dart points, etc).

Date: 550 AD

Significance: The site will give an especially good opportunity to learn more about the late Woodland era.

Listing: OLI

10. **Ivy Branch Site**

Location: SE, Sec. 34, T13N, R26E

Property Type: Archaeological

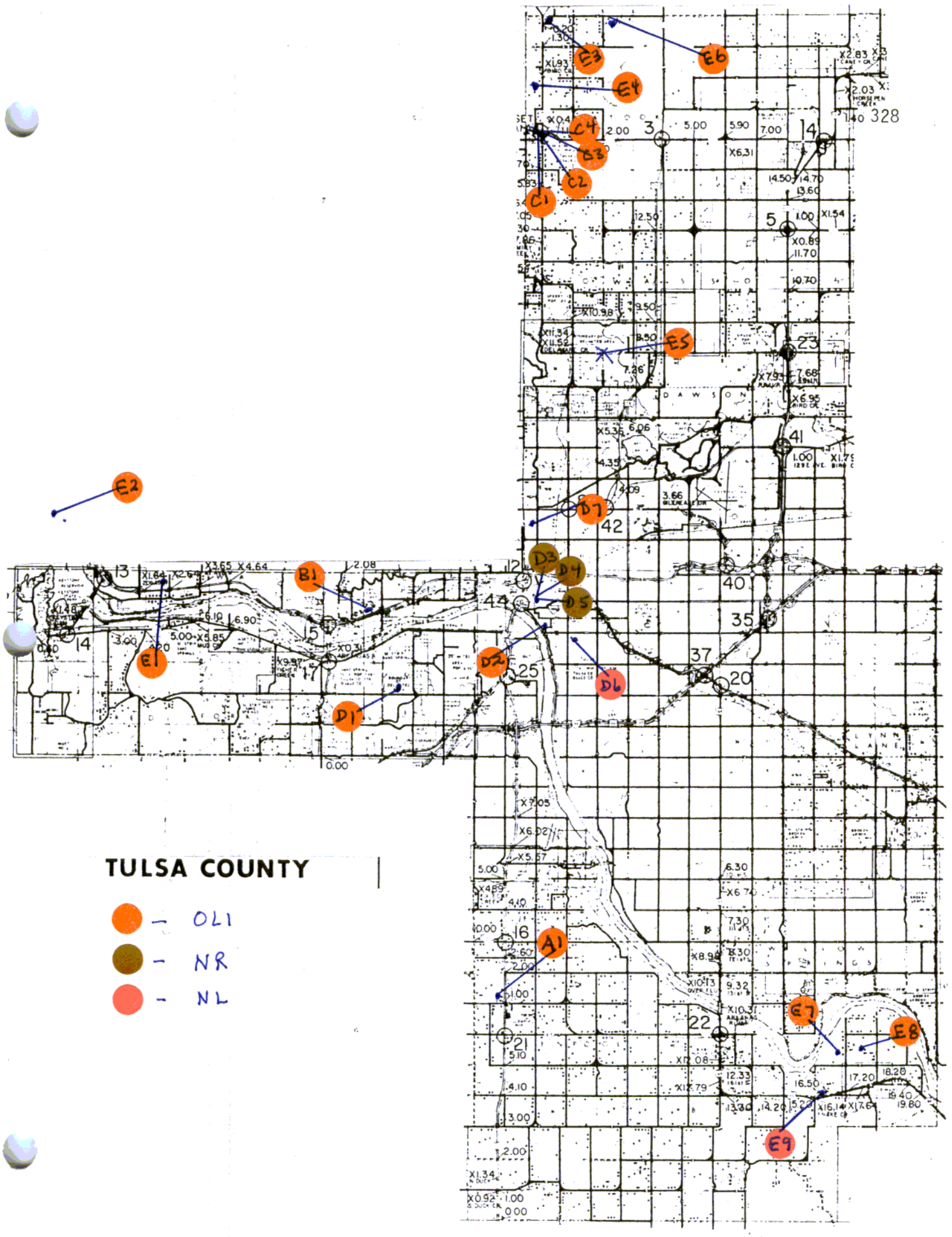
Condition: Undisturbed

Description: Is a hamlet/farmstead dating to the Late Woodland or early Caddoan period and is situated on the same terrace as Parris Mound. Found here have been a chipped stone hoe, dart points, clay and clay-shell-tempered pottery. It is adjacent to the Lee Creek Ceremonial Center.

Date: 650-850 AD

Significance: The site can tell us more about the life ways of Late Woodland/early Caddoan peoples in the southern Ozarks of eastern Oklahoma. These were times of great changes in the social, economic and ceremonial systems of people living in east central Oklahoma. Here construction began at the mound centers, including Lee Creek.

Listing: OLI


TULSA COUNTY
- OLI
- NR
- NL
E3
E6
E4
C4
B3
C2
C1
E5
E2
D7
D3
D4
D5
B1
D2
D6
D1
E1
A1
E7
E8
E9
328

TULSA COUNTY

A. Glenpool

1. **Glen, Ida E., Homesite**

Location: E, W, SE, Sec. 10, T17N, R12E (141st Street and US 75)

Property Type: Economic--Natural Resources

Condition: Ruins

Description: Foundations of at least three structures are evident, but in the main the tract is covered with trees and undergrowth. Glen's grave is on the tract, but I was unable to find it.

Date: 1905

Significance: On this property, owned as an allotment by Creek Indian Mrs. Ida E. Glenn, was the first well drilled in the famous Glen Oil Pool, the success of which set off an oil boom unparalleled in the annals of Oklahoma history. Illustrates the onset of the Poor- Rich Era of Indian history, and subsequent exploitation of Creek allottees who were fortunate to have received an allotment that was oil rich.

Listing: OLI

B. Sand Springs

1. **Tullahassee Indian Cemetery**

Location: 1200 E. Charles Page Blvd.

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Good

Description: A small cemetery in the middle of a shopping center that includes 14 stones, the earliest of which is dated 1883 and the latest being 1912.

Date: 1883-1912

Significance: This cemetery is some of the last

physical evidence of the early occupation of the region by Creek Indians.

Listing: OLI

C. Skiatook

1. Marsh, Wayne, Home

Location: 110 W. 4th Street

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A two-story Italinate brick structure with a hipped roof, a full-front porch, a porte-cochre, and 6/6 double sash wood windows placed triply on the front.

Date: 1925-30

Significance: Wayne Marsh was a wealthy Osage Indian who had this house constructed for himself and his family. The property illustrates the oil wealth that literally flowed to the Osages and the use to which some put that money.

Listing: OLI

2. Rogers, W. C., Building

Location: 101 W. Rogers

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Good

Description: A single story, brick commercial building with flat roof and parapets, decorative frieze and cornice. The front facade is filled with glass.

Date: 1912

Significance: Cherokee W. C. Rogers was the founder of Skiatook. He established a general trading post on the banks of Bird Creek some 2 miles north of present Skiatook, it becoming the

Post Office in 1892. In 1904 he moved to Skiatook and built a large brick store. The one describe above was his last store. Rogers was the last regularly elected chief of the Cherokees. He died in 1917.

Listing: OLI

3. **Williams, Ester, Home**

Location: Highway 11 and Ash Streets

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: Italianate in style, the Williams house is a two-story brick structure with a tile-covered hipped roof, 6/6 double sash windows generally placed singly, and in blind arches on the lower level, a double entry front door with side lights, and a flat porch cover supported by six columns and crowned with a rail.

Date: 1929

Significance: Oil rich Ester William, an Osage and relative of Chief Sylvester Tinker, built this home at a cost of $100,000. The property illustrates the oil rich era of Osage tribal history and how some spent their money.

Listing: OLI

4. **Tinker, Sylvester, Home**

Location: Block 11, Vineyard Addition to Skiatook

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A two-story building with the lower floor brick and the upper wood sided, the home has a hipped roof with a large cross gable extension that also covers the front porch. Wood sash windows are ubiquitous, placed singly and in twos, threes, and fours; and there are cut limestone

sills. It is just south of the Ester Williams house.

Date: 1920s

Significance: The structure is important because it is associated with Sylvester Tinker, a long-time appointed chief of the Osage Tribe. Tinker had no difficulty in adapting to the ways of the white man, and for years was gainfully employed as he also drew a reach headright payment.

Listing: OLI

D. Tulsa

1. **Perryman, Tecumseh, House**

Location: 4347 West 41st Street

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: This is a two-level house, with the first constructed of sandstone and the second fashioned from wood frame and clapboard siding. The roof has hips and gables; there are two circular windows on the lower level; there are bays on both level. In all the house very rustic, as well as carpenter eclectic in style.

Date: 1890

Significance: Land on which the house was built was allotted to Creek Indian Tecumseh Perryman. He apparently built the lower level of the house, thus making it one of, if not the oldest house in Tulsa. That such a credit should be given to a Creek Indian, the first settlers of the Tulsa are, is ironic indeed.

Listing: OLI

2. **Hurley, Patrick G., House**

Location: 2700 S. Boston

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad

Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A 2 1/2 story stucco house with a steeply pitched tile roof, multi-mullioned casement windows, several French Doors with fanlights, towers and a porte-cochere. The design is French Provincial.

Date: 1921

Significance: Choctaw Indian and later Secretary of War, Patrick Hurley was a successful attorney and oil man. This house suggests how easily he acculturated into the non-Choctaw world.

Listing: OLI

3. Creek Council Tree

Location: Cheyenne and 18th Streets

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares

Condition: Excellent

Description: A 75 foot high tree with a 53 foot spread of branches, the council oak is situated on a rise on the east bank of the Arkansas River, today encircled by condos and single family dwellings.

Date: 1836

Significance: The oak is on the site of the town square of Lochapoka Town, used as late as 1896. Angie Debo says it should be called "Tree at Creek ceremonial Center." The property symbolizes the importance of "town" squares for the emigrating Creeks once they arrived in Indian Territory.

Listing: NR; OLI

4. Veasey, James, House

Location: 1802 S. Cheyenne Ave.

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A splendid example of a Colonial Revival style, the all wood construction structure was built in such a manner as to emulate the appearance of brick and stone. The roof has gable ends and a gable dormer; the front entry way is framed by columns and a pediment; there are quoins; upper level windows are double sash wood singly placed; on the side is a porch with flat roof crowned with a rail and supported by pillars.

Date: 1913

Significance: James Veasey came to Indian Territory as an attorney for the Dawes Commission, the agency that had the responsibility for surveying and allotting the land estates of the Five Tribes. Veasey left the commission to practice oil and gas law in Tulsa, taking advantage of his "inside" information to become a very wealthy man. He came to Indian Territory to do good, and stayed to do very well. Veasey owed much of his wealth to his career as a "grafter," one who worked diligently to transfer the assets of the Indians to those of white men.

Listing: NR; OLI

5. Clinton-Hardy House

Location: 1322 S. Guthrie

Property Type: Residential--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good

Description: A Georgian-Colonial house constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding, the house is four levels (including basement and attic, has a pedimented entryway framed with columns and a decorative balcony above, and largely 9/9 double sash wood windows singly placed. There is an external chimney and a side entry and porch.

Date: 1919

Significance: Clinton was a 1/4 blood Creek

Indian, born on a ranch in 1874 south of the Arkansas River. In 1896 he was bookkeeper of the Tulsa Banking Company. In 1916 he founded the Union National Bank, housing it in the Clinton Building which he had built in 1913 (an 8 story skyscraper designed by George Winkler), and was co-founder of the Tulsa Stockyards. This property suggests the ease with which some Creeks moved into the white man's world.

Listing: NR; OLI

6. Tulsey Town Square

Location: Peoria and 31st Streets (NW, Sec. 18, T19N, R13E)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--Town Squares

Condition: Urbanized

Description: Tulsey Town was actually a typical Creek Indian town square, or a specified area set off for ceremonial occasion by those who were members of that town. It was no more than an open place with brush arbors where tribal elders conducted community business.

Date: 1830s

Significance: Tulsey Town, on the site of present Tulsa, was a Creek Indian ceremonial center where members of the town gathered for special occasions. The property illustrates that the Creeks retained their town organization and "confederation" character even after removing to Indian Territory.

Listing: Not Listed

7. Gilcrease, Thomas, House

Location: 2500 W. Newton

Property Type: Residential--Post Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Excellent

Description: A two story house constructed of

sandstone, with a pagoda-shaped tin roof, the structure has verandas on all four sides and sandstone balustrade. Today the property is home for the Tulsa County Historical Society.

Date: 1913

Significance: Thomas Gilcrease was a Creek Indian mixed blood who was fabulously successful as an oil man. He is symbolic of those Indian people who succeeded so easily in the white man's world.

Listing: OLI

E. County

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

Location: NW, SW, Sec. 2, T19N, R10E

Property Type: Military--Fort Complex

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Originally a complex of log barracks, officer quarters, and mess building all surrounded with a picket stockade, the fort was constructed in 1834. Tt had a commanding view of the Arkansas River valley, especially east but also west. New U.S. Highway 64 probably intersects the site; and Keystone Dam is visible.

Date: 1834

Significance: Established by Major George Birch out of Fort Gibson, the purpose of the original establishment was to protect emigrant Creek Indians from marauding Osages. Post was garrisoned for only a year.

Listing: OLI

2. **Arkansas River Crossing Site**

Location: NW, Sec. 29, T20N, R10E

Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation--Roads

Condition: Inundated

Description: About 1.5 miles above the mouth of the Cimmaron River, it is at this point that the U.S. Highway 64 bridges Keystone Lake. The site is actually in Pawnee County.

Date: 1830s

Significance: This was the principal crossing of the Arkansas River, utilized by Indians, traders, and the U.S. Military, including Washington Irving. Fort Arbuckle stood just a few miles east. After the Second Battle of Cabin Creek, Stand Watie's Confederate troops crossed here with the large wagon train they had captured on their way to Okmulgee.

Listing: OLI

3. **Hillside Mission**

Location: NW, Sec. 1, T22N, R12E, (186th Street; N. Skiatook)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

Condition: Poor

Description: Hillside Mission originally included a church, cemetery, school and dormitories. Murdock's first school was log, but the facility was rebuilt on the present site in 1886. With the exception of one dormitory, remodeled and converted to a residence, none of the original buildings survive. The cemetery is still used and buried there is W. C. Rogers, the cousin of Will and chief of the Cherokees. Across the road is a wood frame church building, although it apparently has no relationship with the old Quaker mission itself.

Date: 1886

Significance: In 1882 John Murdock founded this Friends mission as a boarding and day school for Cherokee, Osage and white children. Presumably it was the first school, operating as a private subscription school, in Indian Territory attended by Indian and white children together. Usually associated with Mr. and Mrs. John M. Watson, who ran the mission for many years. Mission was closed in 1903. The cemetery is significant

because it holds the remains of Chief W. C. Rogers.

Listing: OLI

4. **Rogers, W. C., House & Trading Post**

Location: Sec. 14, T22N, R12E (Highway# 11 and 156th)

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishments

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Rogers established post about 1880 close to the line of the old Cooweescoowee District of the Cherokee Nation and the Osage reservation. Two of the original log trading post buildings remained on the property for many years. Rogers is buried at Hillside Mission Cemetery.

Date: 1880

Significance: The property illustrates the entrepreneurial abilities of one Cherokee and reflects some of the abilities of the last elected chief of the Cherokees. Rogers, be it noted, lived far from the center of Cherokee population.

Listing: OLI

5. **Chustotalasah Battle Site (Caving Banks)**

Location: Sec. 29, 31, 32, T21N, R13E (3.5 miles SE of Sperry)

Property Type: Military--Engagement Site

Condition: Swampy

Description: Broken terrain with a timber cover on the banks of Bird Creek.

Date: Dec. 9, 1961

Significance: Here Confederate Indian troops commanded by Douglas Cooper attacked Creek and other Indians who were loyal to the United States and led by Opotheyohola. Remarkably, Cherokee

Confederate troops led by John Drew threw down their arms and joined the Loyalists, causing the Confederates to withdraw.

Listing: OLI

6. **Cooweescoowee District Court House Site**

Location: Sec. 5, T22N, R13E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--District Court House

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Unknown

Date: 1870s

Significance: Illustrates the sophistication of Cherokee Tribal government during time that it exercised sovereignty in northeastern Oklahoma prior to 1906.

Listing: Not Listed

7. **Wealaka Mission School Site**

Location: NE, SW, Sec. 21, T17N, R14E (NE of Leonard)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding Schools

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Footings were supposedly in evidence in the 1950s, but they seem to have been destroyed by later construction. The original buildings were constructed of brick, had three stories, and were 110 x 42 feet. In 1904, there was only a 2 story wood frame building on the grounds.

Date: 1882

Significance: Built by the Creeks but administered by the Presbyterians, the property illustrated the interest of the Creeks both in education and Christianity.

Listing: OLI

8. Porter, Chief Pleasant, Grave Site

Location: SE, NW, Sec. 22, T17N, R14E (NE of Leonard)

Property Type: Residential--Cemeteries

Condition: Fair

Description: Set in the middle of the section and surrounded by a chain link fence, the Porter family cemetery contains five or six burial sites, one of which has recently been disturbed by dogs.

Date: 1907

Significance: Pleasant Porter served as Principal Chief of the Creeks during the unhappy days of allotment, 1899-1907. This property is the only one yet associated with him, to remind us of his statesman-like leadership during that historic era.

Listing: OLI

9. Old Wealaka Mission Site

Location: SW, SW, Sec. 29, T17N R14E (1.5 m. W of Leonard)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station Site

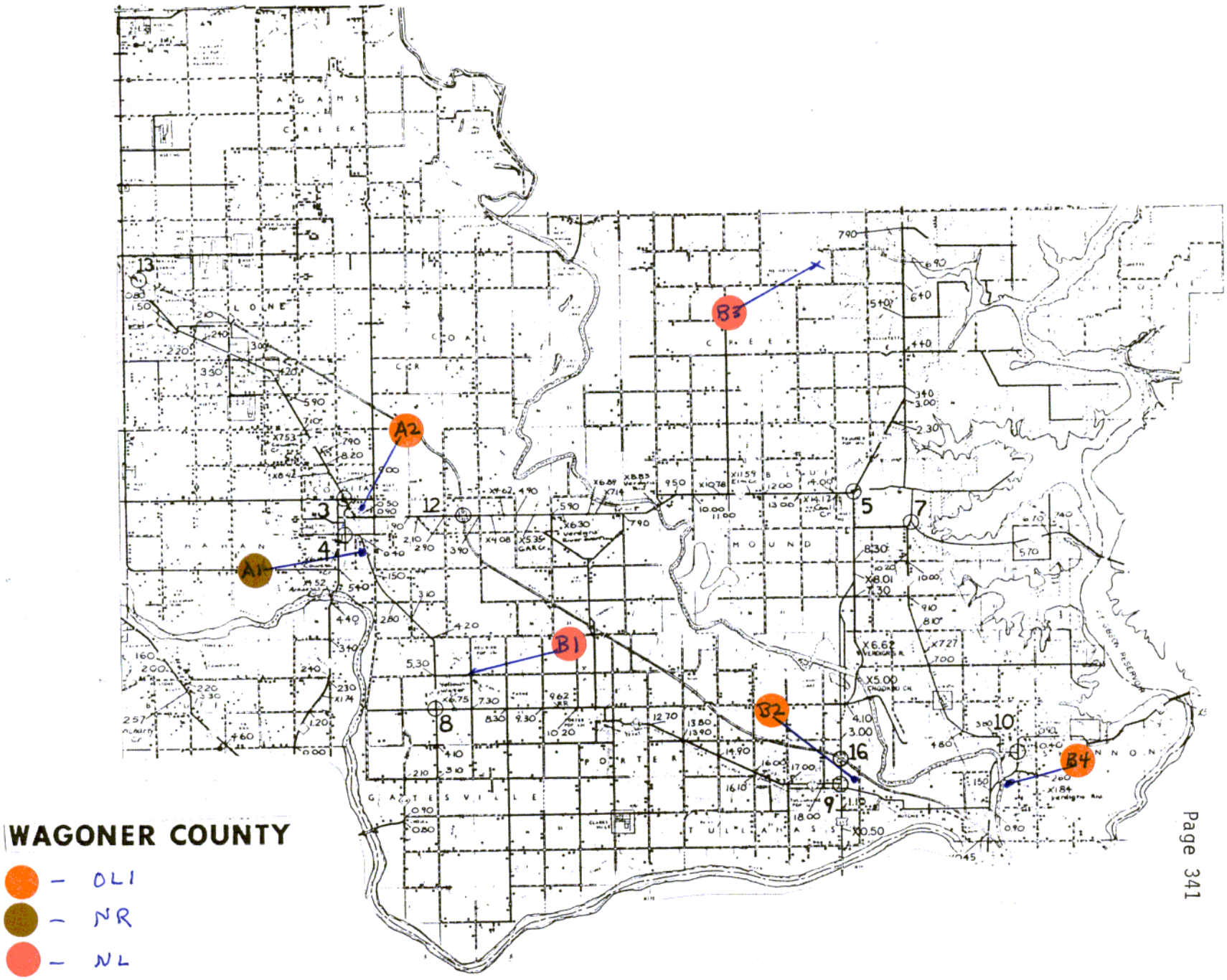
Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: At this site there was a complex of wood structures that, I was informed, was a mission different from the school situated further north. It may very well have been the facilities mentioned in 1905 by Alice Robertson in her capacity as superintendent of Creek schools.

Date: 1870s (?)

Significance: Property illustrates the influence of Christian missionaries upon the Creek people.

Listing: Not Listed


A1
A2
B1
B2
B3
B4
WAGONER COUNTY
– OLI
– NR
– NL

WAGONER COUNTY

A. Coweta

1. Koweta Mission (First Site)

Location: NW, Sec. 19, T17N, R16E

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Nothing in evidence but the cemetery

Description: A one and one-half story building of hewn logs, with a wide hall and two rooms on each side. Joined to the south end was a two-story building of logs, but weather boarded with clapboards split out of oak trees and covered with pine shingles. Along the front was an open shed with rude seats. On the west wide of the old house another building was added. The cemetery is over grown.

Date: 1843

Significance: Established by Robert M. Loughridge, Presbyterian missionary, near "Coweta Town", Koweta marked a transition between anti-Christian attitudes and those more accepting among the Creeks. The institution closed with the coming of the Civil War in 1861, never to reopen. Only a cemetery remains. The property is owned by the historical society.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. Koweta Mission (Second Site)

Location: Sec. 18, T17N, R16E ("Couple" of miles north of the first site.)

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: In 1905, the Coweta Boarding School consisted of a wood frame building that probably had two stories. There were several smaller properties on the site as well.

Date: 1890

Significance: Second Koweta operated between 1890 and 1907 during the latter days of the Creek national period.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. **Red Bird Townsite**

Location: SW Sec. 3, SE Sec. 3, , NE Sec. 10 and NW Sec 11, T16N, R16E

Property Type: Townsite

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Red Bird is little more than a collection of small commercial buildings and single family dwellings. Only one small store continues to operate.

Date: 1870

Significance: Red Bird is situated in the Chosky bottom land of the Arkansas River of Wagoner County, once the site of numerous plantations operated by Lower Creeks who owned large slave populations. After the Civil War, the Lower Creeks abandoned their property and their slaves, who stayed in the area to create their own "town squares" as new citizens in the Creek Confederation. As an all black town settled primarily by Creek Freedmen, Red Bird is one of those communities.

Listing: Not Listed

2. **Tullahassee Mission Site**

Location: NE, Sec. 27, T16N, R18E

Property Type: Educational--Boarding School

Condition: Unknown (File withdrawn)

Description: Constructed of cut stone, the school building stood three stories high, had a gable roof with an elongated cupola, 6/6 wood sash windows that were singly placed, and two single

entry doorways (one for boys and one for girls). Extant pictures show no porches.

Date: 1850

Significance: Established in the Creek Nation by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission, W. S. Robertson was the institution's first superintendent. Tullahassee was the principal educational institution among the Creeks prior to the Civil War. The property demonstrates the interest of the tribes people in formal education and the long term ministry undertaken by the missionaries.

Listing: OLI

3. **Flat Rock Creek Battle Site**

Location: Sec. 8, T18N, R18E

Property Type: Military--Engagement Site

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: Flat Rock Creek flows west out of the prairie lands north of Wagoner into what is now Lake Fort Gibson. The creek is bordered by trees and cuts through some bench lands bordering the Grand River.

Date: Sept. 16, 1864

Significance: Involving Confederate Indian troops commanded by Stand Watie and Texas troops by Gen. Gano, the battle at this site just preceded the raid on Cabin Creek. It is notable because the defending black Union forces sought refuge in the creek itself, hiding in the reeds beneath the surface of the water, and were hunted down and shot like turtles.

Listing: Not Listed

4. **Posey Site**

Location: NW, NW, Sec. 29, T16N, R19E (Okay vic.)

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: A high bluff, on east bank of the Verdigris River just below the falls of the river.

Date: 1820s

Significance: A combined study of the recovered cultural materials and some historic documents demonstrates that this site might have been the location of Chouteau's Three Forks Post (1823-27) and subsequently the Creek Agency (1827-1835).

Listing: OLI

5. **Damsite**

Location: 1.5 miles E. of Bowline

Property Type: Archaeological

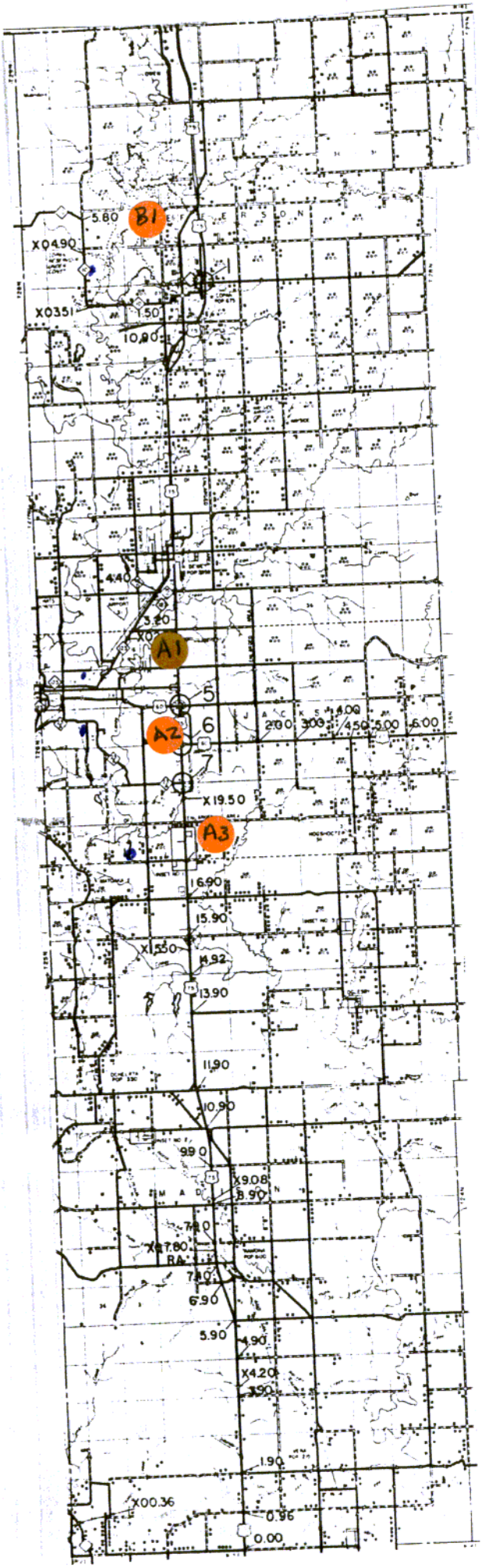
Condition: Nothing in evidence

Description: An open camp sitting on a hill overlooking a small creek that flows into the Arkansas River. Excavation has revealed a 2 meter deep cultural deposit, with material spanning the gap between the Late Archaic and the Late Prehistoric periods. Area appears to have been utilized as a temporary camp or as a processing station for game or other materials.

Date: Late Prehistoric

Significance: The site should provide important data on the transition period between the Archaic foragers and the early horticulturalists.

Listing: OLI



● – OLI

● – NR

WASHINGTON COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

A. Bartlesville

1. **Nellie Johnstone No. 1**

Location: Johnstone Park

Property Type: Economic--Natural Resources

Condition: Reconstructed

Description: An oil rig constructed of wood, sitting on its original site, but now converted into a large city park. The rig itself is treated in the park as an artifact that made Bartlesville the center of the oil industry in Oklahoma.

Date: 1897

Significance: First commercial, pay producing oil well in Oklahoma; the well completed by Cudahy Oil Company. The well was on the original allotment of Nellie Johnstone Cannon, great-granddaughter of Chief Charles Journeycake of the Delaware Tribe. The property illustrates that much of the oil discovered in Oklahoma was actually on Indian land but that most of the benefits of that resource went to others.

Listing: NR; OLI

2. **Thursday, Mary, Log House**

Location: 2005 1/2 South Johnstone

Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Removed from property

Description: The structure was a single pen house constructed of hand hewn logs. It was a story and a half, with a steeply pitched gable roof and a full front porch with a shed roof (enclosed and converted into kitchen and bathroom facilities). It was situated in the back yard of the primary residence on the property.

Date: 1890

Significance: A full blood Delaware, Mary

Thursday was one of the first to have her name entered on the tribal roll in 1867. Her husband, Wallace, was a Creek Freedman. There are more Delawares in Washington Co. than any other Native American group.

Listing: OLI

3. **Bartles, Jacob H., Trading Post Site**

Location: Silver Lake

Property Type: Economic--Commercial Establishment

Condition: Not in evidence

Description: One of several posts established by Bartles, others being on Turkey Creek and Caney Creek (1875). Its exact character is uncertain.

Date: 1873

Significance: Bartles was an intermarried Delaware, his wife being Nannie, the daughter of Chief Charles Journeycake. The property illustrates how enterprising white men used their marriages to exploit the resources and people of Indian Territory for their personal benefit.

Listing: OLI

B. County

1. **Delaware Indians Big House Site**

Location: W, Sec. 18, T28N, R13E

Property Type: Spirit Life--Traditional

Condition: Ruins

Description: A log building

Date: to 1920s

Significance: The building was used by the Delawares for religious purposes, once each year for 12 days. The ceremony endeavored to insure and promote human health and welfare, regardless

of tribe or race.

Listing: OLI

2. Longshelter

Location: T28N, R13E (Area of Copan Reservoir)

Property Type: Archaeological

Condition: Unknown

Description: Site is a rock shelter at the base of a sandstone escarpment along the western margin of the Little Caney flood plain. A charcoal sample has been found.

Date: Late Prehistoric, 800 to 1400 AD

Significance: Site is likely to reveal information about the nature of camp life in the late prehistoric period.

Listing: OLI

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

CLASSIFICATION OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROPERTIES BY PROPERTY TYPE

I. Tribal Properties

- A. National Buildings
- B. National Council Grounds
- C. District Court Buildings
- D. Town Squares/Ceremonial Centers

II. Spirit Life Properties

- A. Mission Station Sites
  - 1. Missionary Residences
  - 2. School House
  - 3. Church Buildings
- B. Christian Church Complexes
  - 1. Church Building
  - 2. Fellowship Facilities
  - 3. Dwellings
- C. Traditional
- D. Cemeteries

III. Educational Properties

- A. Boarding Schools
  - 1. Instructional/Residential Building
  - 2. Classrooms
  - 3. Dormitories
  - 4. Activity/Utility Buildings
  - 5. Staff Residences
  - 6. Cemeteries
- B. Colleges
- C. Day Schools
- D. Church Buildings

IV. Economic Properties

- A. Agricultural Facilities
- B. Ranching Facilities
- C. Commercial Establishments
- D. Industrial Facilities
- E. Natural Resources

V. Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties

A. Roads
B. Stage Station Sites
C. River Ferries
D. Bridges

VI. Residential Properties

A. Pre-Railroad Dwellings
B. Post-Railroad Dwellings
C. Outbuildings
D. Cemeteries

VII. Townsites

VIII. Encampment/Recreational Sites

IX. Health Care Buildings

A. Hospitals
B. Staff Residences
C. Utility Buildings

X. Military Properties

A. Fort Complexes
    1. Enlisted Men's Barracks
    2. Officer Quarters
    3. Utility Structures
    4. Sutler's Store
    5. Cemeteries
B. Camps
C. Engagement Sites

XI. Indian Agency Buildings

XII. Monuments/Markers

XIII. Archaeological Sites

APPENDIX B

COMMENTS ON IMAGES OF STRUCTURES ILLUSTRATING THE THEME OF NATIVE AMERICANS IN NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

With the exception of the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest, there were only fragmentary continuations of original Native American architecture in the 19th and 20th centuries. The reason for the demise of Native American architecture was similar to what occurred with the many European ethnic groups which migrated to the U.S. in the 19th and early 20th century. (There was, of course, a somewhat different situation with the Chinese in California in the 19th and 20th centuries, where they obviously made an effort to retain their ethnic background via their architecture.) The pressure upon the Native Americans (particularly after they had been restricted to reservations), as well as upon other ethnic groups from Europe, was to shed one's tribal or ethnic identity as rapidly as possible, and to assume the guise of an Anglo middle class American.

Other pressures, certainly reflective in architecture, had to do with the new economic activities of Native Americans and others. Farming, the grazing of animals, and even middle class retailing, replaced the earlier forms of agriculture, food gathering and hunting. Added to this, was ease and availability of building materials which were quite obviously oriented to Anglo architectural buildings types.

Milled, pre-cut lumber, mill produced shingles, pre-built windows, doors, etc., strongly pointed in one direction: namely to emulate whatever was the current version of a buildings type, and to reflect whatever was the modish architectural style of the moment.

While several of Oklahoma's Native American groups were indigenous to the Southern Great Plains, a number of the tribes---the Cherokees and the Creeks--had been resettled from their far distant homes in the Southeast. For these resettled Native Americans, the transfer to the Plains meant (among other things), an obvious change from a former environment which was to a degree almost semi-tropical, to a dry, almost tree-less plains.

Though these 19th and 20th century buildings represented in this collection are associated with one or another of these Native American groups, there would on the whole be no way that either they, or you and I as an outside observer could read them as a produce of the North American Indian. The nearest one can come to structures or buildings which could be responded to as Native American are the octagonal Peyote churches (Red Eagle and Greyhorse), the Osage Round House, and the Redbird Smith Stomp Ground. Certainly these structures purposely mirror such early ceremonial structures as the Sun Dance Lodge, etc. But, at the same time, it should be noted that octagonal structures were often used for Anglo houses, barns, even schools and

other structures. All of the Midwestern states reveal late 19th century octagonal barns; and between the years 1900 through the late teens, round and octagonal barns were built (usually by companies or contractors) in great numbers, especially in the Midwest. Thus these ceremonial structures entail a mix of that which is Native American, and that which was Anglo.

The one other carry-over of Native American tradition in architecture are the wood and stone Grave Houses. These are similar, for example, to Chippewa Grave houses, and they reflect the various methods of secondary internment which occurred among Native American peoples before and after the time of European contact (especially through the Midwest).

The group of public buildings [associated with the Native American experience in Management Region #3] are as building types, and as to style, exactly the buildings being constructed at the time for Anglo use. Often, the earliest county courthouse or city hall built in the Middle West in the 1830s on through the 1840s was a split log building similar to the Cherokee Council House at Talonteeskee. The 1869 Cherokee Capitol at Tahlequah could just as well be a typical County Courthouse, found in Missouri, Kansas or Iowa. Equally, the Osage Tribal Museum, built in the 1920s, is, in its external design, identical to other late Colonial Revival public buildings of that decade. Though the information was not provided, I would assume that larger

Oklahoma Native American buildings were designed by Anglo architects, and were built by Anglo contractors.

The group of churches in the collection of images [from the study area] are again characteristic of what Anglos built throughout the southern, central and northern Plains. Some of these buildings associated with Native Americans are in their imagery of style a bit behind the time, such as the Greenleaf Indian Baptist Church. Other, like the English inspired Gothic Revival Church of the Immaculate Conception at Pawhuska, are right up to date. Such variation in being behind the times in fashion, or "right-up-and-at'em" is of course typical of rural and small towns throughout the United States.

The comments relating to public buildings would apply equally to the extensive group of educational properties represented in the collection. The split log, Dog-run Old School House at Dwight is a building type used extensively in the south, the middle and lower Mississippi Valley on in into the west, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and also to the north in Missouri, Iowa, etc. These Dog-run structures (sometimes constructed of logs, sometimes with board and batten or lap board) were generally used for houses, but on occasion, they were used for other needs, including schools. Buildings such as the Romanesque Revival 2nd Cherokee Female Seminary of 1889 revealed an awareness of the popular architectural image of the moment. The same could be

observed with the staff residence at the Eufaula Boarding School where its designer has used the image of a Craftsman Bungalow, or the School Building at Pawnee Boarding School, where its design reflects the much used PWA/WPA Moderne imagery of the 1930s. (One note: the Indian Baptist University at Tahlequah is dated c. 1890s, but I would assume that this structure is much earlier, for it style it is late Federal, with a few hints of the Greek Revival. I would normally date such a design from 1830 through the 1860s.)

The groups of buildings catalogued as "Economic Properties" are, as with the other buildings, identical to what one would come across in non-Native American Communities in the Midwest. The early (1837) split log Edmondson Farm Smoke House reflects similar Anglo farm outbuildings encountered throughout the Midwest. The gable roofed, vertical boarded Edmondson Barn of 1897 presents a classic pre-1900 image of a Midwestern barn. The high three-story Hildebrand Mill of 1907 is quite behind the times as far as mill architecture in the Midwest is concerned. But for a more rural area such old-fashion-ism is, of course, not a surprise.

The dwellings associated with Native Americans classified as "Pre-Railroad" once more mirrors the imagery and construction utilized by Anglos throughout the Midwest. The various split log houses built in the 1830s and 1840s

are exactly what one encounters in examples of Anglo dwellings constructed at the same time. The remodeled Adair house of 1835, and the Murrell Mansion of 1844 fit perfectly into the general picture of how the late Federal tradition, often coupled with Greek Revival details, continued on until the late 1850s.

Moving on into the later decades of the 19th century, the French-Parks House presents a typical combination of the very late Italianate and the Eastlake styles, while the Joseph Thompson House employs the classic Eastlake Style, just at the moment that the style was in vogue. The Parks/Dewitt Ranch House asserts a rather pure version of the Queen Anne Style--a bit late perhaps, but still correct. The Colonial Revival of the turn of the century is represented by the Henry House and the Drummond House (though it should be noted that there are Queen Anne, and other stylistic elements also entailed in the Drummond House). Proceeding on into the 20th century, the Chief Milam/McSpadden House is a characteristic Midwestern Box, with some Colonial Revival overtones, the Miller Ranch House is a large brick Craftsman Bungalow, and the Ester Williams House refers to the popular nation-wide Mediterranean Revival of the decade of the 1920s.

The series of illustrations of military architecture employs versions of the later Federal style, sometimes with Greek Revival and/or references to the Italianate style.

These Oklahoma military properties are identical to ones found elsewhere throughout the west, particularly the Southwest. And the same could be said of the Agency buildings at Pawnee and Pawhuska.

David Gebhard
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APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN PROPERTIES
REGION #3

TRIBAL PROPERTIES--NATIONAL BUILDINGS			
Cherokee	Cherokee National Prison	Tahlequah	NR
Cherokee	Cherokee National Capitol	Tahlequah	NR
Cherokee	Cherokee Supreme Court Build.	Tahlequah	NR
Okmulgee	Creek National Capitol	Okmulgee	NHL
Osage	Osage Tribal Museum Building	Pawhuska	OLI
Osage	Osage Council House	Pawhuska	NR
Sequoyah	Talonteeskee	16, T14N, R21E	OLI
TRIBAL PROPERTIES--NATIONAL COUNCIL GROUNDS			
Cherokee	Illinois Camp Ground Site	3, T16N, R22E	OLI
McIntosh	High Springs Council Ground	5, T12N, R15E	OLI
TRIBAL PROPERTIES--DISTRICT COURT HOUSE			
Adair	Goingsnake Court House (1st)	18, T17N, R25E	OLI
Delaware	Saline Court House	T20N, R22E	NR
McIntosh	Eufaula District Court House	34, T10N, R15E	OLI
Okfuskee	Deep Fork Court House	2, T12N, R10E	NL
Tulsa	Cooweescoowee District Court H	5, T22N, R13E	NL
TRIBAL PROPERTIES--TOWN SQUARES/CEREMONIAL CENTERS			
Creek	Yuchi Tribal Square Ground	T17N, R10E	OLI
McIntosh	Wiogufki Square Grounds	5, T8N, R13E	OLI
McIntosh	Eufaula Canadian Square Ground	T9N, R15E	OLI
McIntosh	Tukabatchee Town Square Site	33, T9N, R15E	OLI
McIntosh	Hichiti Town Square	29, T12N, R15E	OLI
Okfuskee	Thlopthlocco Town Site	4, T10N, R11E	NL
Osage	Osage Round House/Resv	Hominy	NR
Osage	Grayhorse Indian Reserve	15, T24N, R6E	OLI
Ottawa	Beaver Springs Stomp Grounds	6, T28N, R24E	OLI
Tulsa	Tulsey Town Square	Tulsa	NL
Tulsa	Creek Council Tree	Tulsa	NR
Pawnee	North (Pawnee) Roundhouse	T22N, R5E	OLI
SPIRIT LIFE--MISSION STATION SITE			
Adair	Old Baptist Mission Site	13, T18N, R25E	OLI
Adair	Fairfield Mission Site & Cem	35, T15N, R24E	OLI
Cherokee	Sehon Chapel Site	23, T16N, R22E	NL
Cherokee	Riley's Chapel Site	2, T16N, R22E	OLI
Cherokee	Springplace Mission Site	5, T19N, R23E	NL
Delaware	Danish Lutheran Church/Miss.	Oaks	OLI
Mayes	Union Mission Site and Cem	16, T19N, R19E	OLI
Mayes	Hopefield Mission Site	24, T23N, R20E	OLI
Ottawa	Modoc Mission Church and Cem	36, T28N, R24W	NR
Tulsa	Hillsdale Mission	1, T22N, R12E	OLI
Tulsa	Old Wealaka Mission Site	29, T17N, R14E	NL

SPIRIT LIFE--CHRISTIAN CHURCH COMPLEX			
Craig	Timpson Chapel and Cemetery	4, T25N, R19E	OLI
Creek	Snowden Memorial Chapel	Sapulpa	OLI
Creek	Rock Creek Indian Meth. Ch.	Sapulpa	OLI
Delaware	Splitlog Church	Cayuga	NR
McIntosh	West Eufaula Indian Bapt. Ch.	9, T10N, R16E	OLI
Okfuskee	Nuyaka Indian Baptist Church	6, T12N, R11E	NL
Okfuskee	Alabama Indian Baptist Church	9, T10N, R11E	OLI
Okfuskee	Greenleaf Indian Baptish Ch.	21, T11N, R9E	OLI
Okmulgee	Newtown Methodist Ind. Church	36, T14N, R12E	OLI
Osage	Immaculate Conception Church	Pawhuska	NR
Ottawa	Ottawa Indian Baptist Church	1, T27N, R23N	OLI
SPIRIT LIFE--TRADITIONAL			
Osage	Bug Creek Indian Camp	3, T22N, R7E	OLI
Osage	Red Eagle Home and Church	17, T24N, R10E	OLI
Sequoyah	Red Bird Smith Stomp Ground	30, T13N, R22E	OLI
Washington	Delaware Indians Big House S.	18, T28N, R13E	OLI
SPIRIT LIFE--CEMETERIES			
Adair	Alberty Chapel Cemetery	9, T17N, R26E	OLI
Cherokee	Ross, John, Cemetery	23, T16N, R22E	OLI
Delaware	Polson Cemetery	28, T24N, R25E	NR
Mayes	Ross-Mayes Cemetery	24, T21N, R20E	NL
McIntosh	West Eufaula Burying Grounds	3, T10N, R16E	OLI
Muskogee	Cherokee National Cemetery	Fort Gibson	OLI
Muskogee	Fort Gibson National Cemetery	Fort Gibson	OLI
Osage	Chief Ne-kah-wah-she-tun-kah	13, T24N, R5E	NR
Osage	Lookout, Chief Fred, Grave	1, T25N, R9E	OLI
Ottawa	Ottawa Indian Cemetery	1, T27N, R23E	OLI
Tulsa	Tullahassee Indian Cemetery	Sand Springs	OLI
EDUCATIONAL--BOARDING SCHOOL			
Cherokee	Park Hill Mission Site/Cem.	22, T16N, R22E	OLI
Cherokee	Cherokee Female Sem. (1st)	15, T16N, R22E	NR
Cherokee	Cherokee Male Seminary	Tahlequah	OLI
Cherokee	Cherokee Female Sem. (2nd)	Tahlequah	NR
Cherokee	Sequoyah High School	20, T16N, R22E	OLI
Creek	Euchee Boarding School Site	Sapulpa	OLI
Mayes	Cherokee Orphan Asylum/Ross	Salina	NR
Mayes	Whitaker Orphan Home	Pryor	NL
McIntosh	Eufaula Boarding School	Eufaula	OLI
McIntosh	Asbury Mission Site	35, T10N, R16E	OLI
Okmulgee	Nuyaka Mission	32, T14N, R11E	NR
Osage	Osage Boarding School	Pawhuska	OLI
Osage	St. Louis Indust. Indian Sch	Pawhuska	OLI
Osage	St. John School Site	34, T25N, R7E	NL
Ottawa	Wyandotte Boarding School	21, T27N, R24E	OLI
Ottawa	Crawford Seminary Site	5, T28N, R24E	OLI
Ottawa	Peoria Indian Cultural Res.	17, T28N, R24E	NR
Pawnee	Pawnee Indian Boarding Sch	Pawnee	OLI
Sequoyah	Dwight Mission	2, T12N, R23E	NR

Tulsa	Wealaka Mission School Site	21, T17n, R14E	OLI
Wagoner	Tullahassee Mission Site	27, T16N, R18E	OLI
Wagoner	Koweta Mission (First Site)	Coweta	NR
Wagoner	Koweta Mission (Second Site)	Coweta	OLI
EDUCATIONAL--COLLEGE			
Cherokee	Indian Baptist University	Tahlequah	NR
Craig	Willie Halsell College Site	Vinita	OLI
Muskogee	Bacone College	Muskogee	NR
EDUCATIONAL--DAY SCHOOL			
Muskogee	Oktaha School	Oktaha	NR
ECONOMIC--AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES			
Delaware	Edmondson Farm	28, T22N, R25E	OLI
Delaware	Watie, Stand, Farm Site	33, T24N, R24E	OLI
McIntosh	Greenlee, O.E., Farm Haybarn	23, T12N, R15E	OLI
ECONOMIC--RANCHING FACILITIES			
Adair	Starr Ranch Properties	15, T15N, R25E	OLI
Delaware	Bar Tee J. Ranch House	21, T23N, R22E	OLI
Delaware	Parks/Dewitt Ranch House	34, T25N, R25E	OLI
Okmulgee	Coal Creek Ranch	4, T14N, R14E	NL
Okmulgee	Miller Ranch	6, T15N, R14E	OLI
Osage	Conner Ranch House	21, T27N, R8E	OLI
Sequoyah	Garvin Ranch House	6, T11N, R25E	OLI
ECONOMIC--COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT			
Craig	Western Hotel	Vinita	OLI
Creek	Sell's Store Site	35, T15N, R10E	OLI
Creek	Clayton Building	Sapulpa	OLI
Creek	Berryhill Building	Sapulpa	OLI
Mayes	Pryor, Nathaniel, Trad. Post	33, T21N, R19E	OLI
Okmulgee	Severs Block	Okmulgee	OLI
Rogers	Mason Hotel	Claremore	NR
Tulsa	Rogers, W.C., House & Trading	14, T22N, R12E	OLI
Tulsa	Rogers, W.C., Building	Skiatook	OLI
Washington	Bartles, Jacob H.Trading Post	Bartlesville	OLI
ECONOMIC--INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT			
Adair	Bitting Springs Mill Site	16, T16N, R24E	NR
Delaware	Hildebrand Mill	24, T20N, R24E	NR
ECONOMIC--NATURAL RESOURCES			
Creek	Barnett, Jackson, #11 Oil Well	5, T17N, R7E	OLI
Mayes	Markham, Leroy, Home/Salt Sp.	31, T20N, R20E	OLI
Muskogee	Old Salt Creek (Vann's Works)	17, T12N, R20E	OLI
Tulsa	Glen, Ida E., Homesite	Glenpool	OLI
Washington	Nellie Johnstone No. 1	Bartlesville	NR
PRE-RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION--ROADS			
McIntosh	Texas Road	T12N-T9N,R17E	NL

Tulsa	Arkansas River Crossing Site	29, T20N, R10E	OLI
PRE-RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION--STAGE STATIONS			
Nowata	Coody's Bluff Stage Stand	26, T26N, R16E	OLI
Sequoyah	Childers Station	Sallisaw	OLI
PRE-RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION--LANDMARKS			
McIntosh	Ball Mountain	17, T10N, R15E	OLI
RESIDENTIAL--PRE-RAILROAD DWELLING			
Adair	Adair, John Thompson, House	33, T15N, R26E	OLI
Cherokee	Hinton House	22, T16N, R22E	OLI
Cherokee	Ross, Chief John, "Rose Cot."	22, T16N, R22E	OLI
Cherokee	Murrell Home	22, T16N, R22E	OLI
Cherokee	Walkingstick, John, House	Tahlequah	OLI
Cherokee	Loeser, Dr. Irwin D., Cabin	Tahlequah	NR
Creek	Barnard, Cosenna, Homesite	17, T15N, R10E	OLI
Delaware	Watie, Stand, Log House & Cem	15, T25N, R22E	OLI
Mayes	Mayes, Chief Samuel H., Home	17, T21N, R20E	NL
Muskogee	Seawell-Ross-Isom House	Fort Gibson	NR
Muskogee	Adair House	Fort Gibson	NL
Muskogee	Jackson/Rattley Log House	10, T13N, R19E	OLI
Sequoyah	Faulkner, Judge Frank. House	Sallisaw	NR
Sequoyah	Sequoyah Cabin	15, T12N, R25E	OLI
Washington	Thursday, Mary, Log House	Bartlesville	OLI
RESIDENTIAL--POST RAILROAD DWELLING			
Cherokee	French-Parks House	Tahlequah	NR
Cherokee	Bushyhead, Dennis, Home	Tahlequah	OLI
Cherokee	Morgan, Gideon, Home	Tahlequah	OLI
Cherokee	Dannenburg Home	Tahlequah	OLI
Cherokee	Thompson, Dr. Joseph, Home	Tahlequah	OLI
Cherokee	Thompson, Johnson, Home	Tahlequah	OLI
Cherokee	Hastings, W. W., Home	Tahlequah	OLI
Craig	Buffington, Lucian, Home	Vinita	OLI
Craig	Knight, Tom Rogers, House	Vinita	OLI
Craig	Buffington, Chief Tom, Home	Vinita	OLI
Craig	Halsell, Ewing, Home	Vinita	OLI
Craig	Swaim, John, Home	Vinita	OLI
Creek	Allen, Jesse, Ranch House	6, T15N, R10E	OLI
Mayes	Vann, Daniel Webster,House	17, T21N, R18E	OLI
Muskogee	Nash, Florian H., House	Fort Gibson	NR
Muskogee	Ross, William P., House	Fort Gibson	OLI
Muskogee	Posey, Alex, Home	Muskogee	NL
Okmulgee	Henry, Hugh, Home	Henryetta	NR
Okmulgee	Fixco, Katie, Home	29, T13N, R13E	OLI
Okmulgee	"Black Jack Grove"/Moty Tiger	27, T13N, R12E	OLI
Osage	Haines, Willy G., House	Hominy	OLI
Osage	Drummond, Fred, Home	Hominy	NR
Ottawa	Coleman, George L. Sr., House	Miami	NR
Ottawa	Quapaw, Benjamin, Home/Graves	3, T28N, R24E	OLI
Pawnee	Blue Hawk Peak Ranch	6, T21N, R5E	NR

Rogers	McSpadden, T.J., Home	Chelsea	OLI
Rogers	Rogers, Will, Birthplace	13, T23N, R15E	NR
Rogers	Milam-McSpadden Home	Chelsea	OLI
Rogers	Schrimsher Home	20, T21N, R16E	OLI
Tulsa	Gilcrease, Thomas, House	Tulsa	OLI
Tulsa	Clinton-Hardy House	Tulsa	NR
Tulsa	Hurley, Patrick G., House	Tulsa	OLI
Tulsa	Veasey, James, House	Tulsa	NR
Tulsa	Perryman, Tecumseh, House	Tulsa	OLI
Tulsa	Williams, Ester, Home	Skiatook	OLI
Tulsa	Tinker, Sylvester, Home	Skiatook	OLI
Tulsa	Marsh, Wayne, Home	Skiatook	OLI
RESIDENTIAL--CEMETERIES			
Adair	Goingsnake, Chief, Gravesite	32, T19N, R26E	OLI
Adair	Rogers, Robert, Cemetery	13, T18N, R25E	OLI
Creek	Sapulpa Family Cemetery	Sapulpa	OLI
McIntosh	Posey, Alex, Home Place/Cem.	27, T9N, R15E	OLI
Okmulgee	Isparhecher Homesite & Grave	34, T15N, R11E	NR
Okmulgee	Checote, Chief Samuel, Grave	Okmulgee	OLI
Tulsa	Porter, Chief Pleasant, Grave	22, T17N, R14E	OLI
TOWNSITE			
Creek	Sapulpa Townsite	Sapulpa	OLI
McIntosh	Texanna District Site	18, T10N, R18E	OLI
McIntosh	North Fork Town Site	25, T10N, R16E	OLI
McIntosh	Fishertown Site	13, T10N, R16E	OLI
Nowata	Alluwe (Old) Site	30, T25N, R17E	NL
Okfuskee	Boley Townsite	Boley	OLI
Okmulgee	Old Shieldsville	36, T14N, R12E	OLI
Wagoner	Red Bird Townsite	T16N, R16E	NL
RECREATIONAL/ENCAMPMENT SITE			
Craig	Cherokee Strip Payment Site	Vinita	OLI
Creek	Big Pond Site	25, T15N, R10E	OLI
Osage	Osage Dance Arbor	T26N, R8E	OLI
Osage	Black Dog Indian Village Site	14, T22N, R8E	OLI
Rogers	Claremore Mound	13, T22N, R15E	NL
HEALTH CARE BUILDINGS--HOSPITAL			
Cherokee	Old W. W. Hastings Ind. Hosp.	Tahlequah	OLI
MILITARY--FORT COMPLEX			
Adair	Fort Wayne (First Site)	Watts	OLI
Delaware	Fort Wayne (Second Site)	28, T22N, R25E	OLI
Muskogee	Fort Davis	Muskogee	OLI
Muskogee	Fort Gibson	Fort Gibson	NR
Muskogee	Fort Gibson Old Stockade	Fort Gibson	NHL
Tulsa	Fort Arbuckle (First Site)	2, T19N, R10E	OLI
MILITARY--ENGAGEMENT SITE			
Delaware	Cowskin Prairie Battle Site	33, T24N, R25E	OLI

Delaware	Beattie's Prairie	29, T22N, R25E	OLI
Mayes	Cabin Creek Battle Site	12, T23N, R20E	OLI
Mayes	Pryor Creek Battle Site	8, T22N, R19E	OLI
Mayes	Locust Grove Battlefield Site	23, T2ON, R20E	OLI
McIntosh	Chitto Harjo & Snake Reb.	16, T11N, R15E	OLI
McIntosh	Honey Springs Battlefield Site	3, T12N, R17E	NR
Osage	Chustenalah Battlefield Site	13, T22N, R11E	OLI
Tulsa	Chustotalasah Battle Site	29-32,T21N,R13E	OLI
Wagoner	Flat Rock Creek Battle Site	8, T18N, R18E	NL
INDIAN AGENCY BUILDINGS			
Cherokee	Cherokee Agency Site (1851ff)	19, T17N, R22E	NL
Delaware	Seneca Agency Site	8, T25N, R25E	OLI
Muskogee	Fite and Rowsey Building	Muskogee	OLI
Muskogee	Union Agency	Muskogee	NR
Muskogee	Old Creek Agency Site	8, T15N, R18E	OLI
Osage	Osage Agency Buildings	Pawhuska	NR
Ottawa	Quapaw Indian Agency (2nd)	12, T27N, R24E	OLI
Pawnee	Pawnee Indian Agency	Pawnee	NR
MONUMENTS/MARKERS			
Mayes	Iron Post Marker	T19N, R19E	NL
Muskogee	American Doughboy Statue	Muskogee	OLI
Pawnee	Skedee Statue	Skedee	OLI
ARCHAEOLOGICAL			
Cherokee	Langston #1	Restricted	OLI
McIntosh	Creek District	27, T9N, R15E	OLI
Muskogee	Duncan-Alfred Site	10, T12N, R19E	OLI
Okfuskee	Cow Creek Site	24, T12N, R10E	OLI
Rogers	Osborn Archeological Site	25, T19N, R16E	OLI
Sequoyah	Randy Site	27, T11N, R23E	OLI
Sequoyah	Bob Water #1 Site	1, T12N, R26E	OLI
Sequoyah	Ivy Branch Site	34, T13N, R26E	OLI
Sequoyah	Soybean East A Site	24, T13N, R26E	OLI
Sequoyah	Falling Cat Site	34, T13N, R26E	OLI
Wagoner	Damsite	1.5 miles E Bow	OLI
Wagoner	Posey Site	29, T16N, R19E	OLI
Washington	Longshelter Site	T28N, R13E	OLI

APPENDIX D

INDEX TO CONTACT SHEETS OF BLACK/WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Property	Contact	No.
Adair County		
Bitting Springs Mill	D	35, 36
Starr Ranch House	E	1
Thompson Adair House	E	2, 3
Old Baptist Mission	E	4
Cherokee County		
Sequoyah High School		
Power Plant	D	3
Laundry	D	4
Shop	D	5
Supt. House	D	6
Building #4	D	7, 9
Rec. Hall	D	8
Farm House	D	10
Pump House	D	11
Police Hdq.	D	12
Murrell House	D	13
Hinton House	D	14
Ross Cemetery	D	15
Park Hill Cemetery		
Worcester Stone	D	16
Boudinot Stone	D	17
Old Cherokee Female Sem.	D	18
Cherokee National Prison	D	19
Cherokee National Capitol	D	20
Cherokee Supreme Court	D	21
Thompson, Joseph, House	D	22
French/Park House	D	23
Thompson, Johnson, House	D	24
Dannenburg House	D	25
Hastings, W. W., House	D	27
Indian Baptist Univ.	D	29
New Cherokee Female Sem.	D	30
Morgan, Gideon, House	D	31
Old Hasting Indian Hospital	D	32, 33
Loeser Cabin	D	34
Craig County		
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Buffinggton, Lucian, House	E	33
Halsel Home	E	34
Rogers Knight House	E	35
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Creek County		
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Clayton Building	B	10a
Snowden Memorial Chapel	B	11a
Sapulpa Family Cemetery	B	12a
Delaware County		
Hildabrand Mill	E	4a
Oaks Gym	E	5a
Danish Lutheran Mission Sch.	E	7a
Danish Lutheran Mission Ch.	E	8a
Salina Court House	E	9a
Salina Court House Spring H.	E	10a
Edmondson Farm		
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Barn	E	15a
Smokehouse	E	16a
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Parks/Dewitt Farm House	E	18a
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Hillabee Ind. Baptist Ch.	A	7
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Eufaula Boarding School		
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Posey, Alex, House	B	26

Bacone College		
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Wacoche Hall	B	29
Chapel	B	30
	C	3
McCoy Hall	B	31
McComb Hall	B	32
Richards Hall	B	33
Barnett Hall	B	34
Starr Hall	B	35
Poloke Hall	B	36
Poloke Hall	C	0
Lucy Peters Hall	C	1
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Baptistry	C	4
Fort Gibson		
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Powder House	C	7
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Chapel	C	10
Adjutant's Office	C	11
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Officer's Quarters	C	15
Jail	C	20
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Adair House	C	17
Fort Gibson Stockade	C	18
Dragoons Officer's Quarters	C	21
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Cherokee National Cemetery	C	24

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Nuyaka Indian Baptist Ch.	A	3
Alabama Ind. Baptist Ch.	A	4

<u>Okmulgee County</u>

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Newtown United Methodist Ch	A	20a
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Bunk House	A	33
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Toliet	F	6a
Central Garage	F	7a
South Garage	F	8a
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Hominy Round House	F	16a-17a
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Pawnee Boarding School		
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Classroom	F	33
Dormitory	F	34
Teacher's Quarters	F	35
Class Bldg	F	36

Rogers County

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Rogers, Will, Birthplace (Slide)

Sequoyah County

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Court House	C	26
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Dwight Mission		
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Washburn Hall	C	30
Sage Hall	C	31
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	D	0a
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Mess Hall	C	34
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Tulsa County

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Pleasant Porter Cemetery	C	21

Washington County

Nellie Johnstone #1 (Slide)

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