RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING PROJECT

RANCHING IN NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

REGION THREE

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Stillwater, Oklahoma

1984

ACKNOWEDGMENT OF SUPPORT

The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

PREFACE

The purpose of this paper is to provide the historical context for the identificantion and preservation of buildings associated with the cattle ranching industry in northeastern Oklahoma. Included in this work the reader will find a survey of the historical development of ranches and ranching in northeastern Oklahoma and a brief discussion of the types of buildings suitable for preservation. Following the main body of the paper is a chart comparing the characteristics of northeastern Oklahoma ranches with those in the western part of the state; a map of northeastern Oklahoma showing the location of ranch properties recorded at the National Register level of documentation and a listing of those properties; an inventory of other ranch buildings that might also be worthy of preservation; and a bibliography of books and articles that contain much more information than it was possible to include here.

A ranch may be simply defined as an agricultural operation based on the production of beef cattle for market, rather than on the growth of farm products. A ranch may, and frequently does, produce crops in addition to cattle, but the latter is its primary source of income. Three types of ranching operations contributed to the historical development of ranching as a major economic enterprise in northeastern Oklahoma: Indian ranches, subsistence ranches, and corporate or large profit-oriented ranches. Indian ranches might be Cherokee, Creek, or Osage, and their owners full-blood or mixed-blood Indians. Only mixed-bloods developed large ranches because their cultural orientation was toward the economic life of the white population. Full-bloods practiced a more traditional form of ranching and relied on their cattle and a few crops for their entire livelihood. Thus most full-bloods were subsistence ranchers, as were many whites. Such ranches were small to middle-sized, with between a few dozen and a few hundred head of cattle. Subsistence ranchers relied on their cattle not only

for their market value, but also for food and physical survival. Other ranchers, particularly mixed-blood Indians and white entrepreneurs from Texas, created huge ranching operations that brought them wealth and a high standard of living. Such ranches became genuine businesses, whether owned by a family or by private investors.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the beef cattle industry in what is now northeastern Oklahoma is a unique story in American economic and social history and one frequently overlooked by students of the West. To many, the smaller, family-oriented ranches of northeastern Oklahoma lack the color and excitement of Great Plains ranching, where huge herds of cattle grazed on enormous "spreads," presided over by gun-toting cowboys and menaced by wild Indians. This is the romantic legend of the American West, at least as far as the ranching industry is concerned. As with most legends it is not wholly false. It is also not wholly true. The men and women who originally settled northeastern Oklahoma were not cowboys. They were, in fact, Indians, and far more civilized than some of the rather "wild" whites with whom they contended through the years. These people did not usually own large herds, and if they did, such a herd was as likely to belong in common to an entire town as to a single individual or family. Yet despite many differences, northeastern Oklahoma ranchers faced many of the same problems as did ranchers in the rest of Oklahoma (and the United States) and arrived at similar solutions. In many cases their homes or ranches continue to survive, leaving all Americans a physical reminder of a significant period in our past. In order to understand why such buildings should be preserved for future generations, some knowledge of the history of the area and its people, as well as the development of cattle ranching therein, is essential.

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

The Indian tribes most closely associated with northeastern Oklahoma are the Cherokee, Creek, Osage, and Pawnee. Less numerous tribes also settled in the area. These include the Delaware, Miami, Ottawa, Peoria, Quapaw, Seneca, and Wyandot. Before the 1830s the area's inhabitants were largely semi-nomadic bands of Caddoes, Pawnees, and Wichitas that followed buffalo herds across the Great Plains. Such herds were the principal source of food, clothing, and shelter for the tribes. Other groups of Indians depended more heavily on agriculture and dwelled permanently in the river valleys. However, large-scale Indian settlement occurred as the result of events taking place far outside Oklahoma; events over which the Indians involved had no control.

The Cherokees and Creeks belonged to the Five Civilized Tribes, so named because by European standards they were the most agriculturally advanced and settled of all the tribes east of the Mississipppi River. The Creeks inhabited much of what is now eastern Alabama and southwestern Georgia. Cherokee lands extended over northern Georgia, the western Carolinas, and southeastern Tennessee. Both tribes adopted European culture, manners, and mores to a considerable degree. They also accepted European technology, such as superior weapons and transportation, as well as unfamiliar plants and domestic animals, most notably cattle.

By the early nineteenth century all Indians living within the United States feared for the future of their tribal lands. The nation's white population steadily increased in size and strength; its Indian population did not. White pioneers demanded that the United States government solve the "Indian problem," meaning Indian occupation of land suitable for white settlement and exploitation. Attention inevitably focused on the rich agricultural lands held by the Five Civilized Tribes. Between 1789 and 1812 the young government considered three

different strategies for satisfying pioneer demands. First was the creation of separate districts for each tribe within which the Indians could exercise complete autonomy, but this would never satisfy white frontiersmen. Second was Americanization; that is, to educate the Indians and make them useful, Christian citizens of the United States. However, this was an expensive alternative, did not please the pioneers, and further, outraged the more enlightened whites who believed that there was much in Indian cultures of value and worth preserving. For all these people, the third alternative was the most attractive: mass removal to the distant West of all Indians living east of the Mississippi River. Because white settlers would inevitably continue to move westward this was at best only a temporary solution, and one certain to produce enmity among the Indians towards the whites and their government.

As early as the 1790s, long before removal became official government policy, certain factions among the Cherokees, Creeks, and other tribes foresaw the probable outcome of the "Indian problem" and voluntarily moved westward. Naturally, most preferred to remain on the lands of their ancestors and viewed the prospect of removal with dread. The leaders of the Southern tribes sought to protect their rights in a number of ways. For example, they hoped that by ceding some land to the government, they might be allowed to retain some of their homeland. For the Cherokees, this was northwestern Georgia, particularly the region around their capital of New Echota; for the Creeks it was eastern Alabama. These leaders also hoped that by supporting American diplomacy, accepting even more completely white cultural and economic characteristics and political systems, and adopting the Christian religion, their tribes might be able to live peacefully and undisturbed by their white neighbors. Unfortunately, as the tribes became more settled and prosperous, they seemed an even greater threat to white expansion and prosperity. Envy was undoubtedly a powerful motive in

removal. In retrospect, the Indians had only a slim chance for success. Because whites voted and controlled government at all levels (local, state, and federal), officials who dealt with the Indians reflected the will of their white constituents and showed a general lack of sympathy for Indian concerns. State legislatures in particular enacted laws so repressive toward the tribes that Indians and their leaders increasingly came to view removal as a relief from their problems.

The election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1828 ensured the triumph of the policy of removal. Jackson, himself a Westerner and an old Indian fighter, probably felt no real hatred for the Indians (he referred to them as "this unhappy race"), but neither did he feel any affection for them. He argued that removal was really in the best interest of the tribes involved because it would preserve them from further "degradation and destruction" caused by corrupt traders or other whites who used the Indians for their personal benefit. Jackson demanded that Congress pay a fair price for tribal lands and bear the cost of resettlement in the West. Jackson's policies received congressional sanction in the Indian Removal Act of 1830. Immediately after signing the act into law, Jackson ordered Indian agents to negotiate treaties of removal with all the Southern tribes.

The Cherokees resisted removal longer than any other tribe. Their leaders included John Ross, Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot. The State of Georgia quickly lost patience with the slow process of federal removal and when gold was discovered on Cherokee land the legislature approved the use of the state militia in confiscating mining property from tribal members. The state's further attempt to control Christian missionaries to the Cherokees led to the famous Supreme Court case of Worcester vs. Georgia, in which the court declared that the state could not legislate over Indian affairs. But President Jackson refused to enforce the court's decision and the Georgia legislature continued to pass

repressive laws against the Cherokees. In 1835 a faction of the Cherokee tribe led by the Ridge family succumbed to this steady pressure and signed the Treaty of New Echota, agreeing to removal. John Ross, though only one-eighth Cherokee, led the faction refusing to abandon its ancestral lands. Jackson responded by sending federal troops against the Cherokees in 1836 and Ross finally agreed to removal, providing the government allowed the tribe to conduct the move itself. Poor weather, disease, and mismanagement killed many on the "trail of tears" that followed. To this day no one knows the exact number.

Though they suffered greatly in reaching their new home, the Cherokees received a vast amount of land in the new Indian Territory. This territory included present Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. The new Cherokee Nation included all the present Oklahoma counties of Washington, Nowata, Craig, Delaware, Adair, Cherokee, and Sequoyah; most of present Mayes and Rogers, and parts of present Tulsa, Wagoner, Muskogee and McIntosh counties. The Cherokee capital was at Tahlequah. The U. S. government also promised the tribe a perpetual outlet to the limits of United States sovereignty. Though the tribe remained politically divided between those who favored and opposed the Treaty of New Echota, many Cherokees prospered economically in the Indian Territory.

Removal was equally traumatic for the Creeks. This tribe suffered from even more deeply rooted tribal factionalism. This involved conflict between "progressives" who favored accommodation with white demands, and conservatives who opposed cession of any Indian land to the government. This resulted in the Red Stick War of 1813-1814. As a result the Creeks were less able to withstand white pressure for removal than the Cherokees. The first Creeks left for Indian Territory in 1826. They were the "progressive" Creeks and they settled along the Arkansas River. The remaining Creeks, the conservative faction, agreed to removal in 1832. En route to the Indian Territory they suffered the same

hardships as the later Cherokees. Conflict between these two groups continued in the new Creek Nation and only over a long period of time did they resolve their differences. Creek territory included the present Oklahoma counties of Creek, Okfuskee, and Okmulgee; and most of Tulsa, Wagoner, Muskogee, and McIntosh counties. The Creek capital was the town of Okmulgee.

The third major tribe to settle in northeastern Oklahoma was the Osage. Their history is quite different from that of the Cherokees or Creeks. The Osages were native to the Great Plains. They practiced a limited form of agriculture and village life, but their existence centered on the buffalo and they followed those creatures westward as both buffalo and Osage fled from white encroachment. These Indians were fierce warriors and held their own against the Plains Indians and later the Cherokees and Creeks. Indeed, before the federal government removed the Southern Indians to Oklahoma, it had to negotiate a series of treaties with the Osages, who claimed much of the Indian Territory. In 1808, in the Treaty of Fort Clark, the Osages ceded one-half of Missouri and northern Arkansas and settled in Kansas. In the Treaty of St. Louis (1825) the Osages ceded their remaining land to the United States. This included all of present Oklahoma north of the Arkansas River, one-half of Kansas, northwestern Arkansas, and western Missouri. They retained only present Neosho County, Kansas. Not until 1870 did the federal government open this last piece of Kansas to white settlers, removing the Osages to present Osage County, Oklahoma, an area purchased for them from the Cherokees by the government with the proceeds from the sale of the Kansas lands.

Other tribes also suffered the indignity of removal, though at various times. Of those settling in northeastern Oklahoma, perhaps the tribes from the Great Lakes region suffered the most, being shuttled from reservation to reservation. The government guaranteed that each new home would be their

last: in Missouri, then Iowa, then Kansas, and finally Oklahoma. In each case white greed forced the tribes to move on and each move caused additional suffering, disease, and death. These tribes included (with the date of settlement in Indian Territory): the Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws (1830s); the Wyandots and Peorias (1860s); the Miamis and Pawnees (1870s).

CREEK AND CHEROKEE RANCHING BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR: 1826-1861

The period between removal and the outbreak of the Civil War was almost a Golden Age for all the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. During that time cattle raising was the most significant single economic enterprise pursued by the Cherokees and the Creeks. Among these tribes the occupation of stock-raising dated back to the original Spanish and French exploration of the Gulf Coast region and by the 1820s the tribes owned substantial numbers of pigs and cattle. Upon arriving in Indian Territory they began to rebuild these herds, most of them having been decimated during the removal process. The United States government helped. For example, under the Treaty of Fort Gibson the government paid the Creeks $50,000 to compensate for the loss of livestock. By 1850 most families had a few cattle and these small herds increased over the years. Both tribes practiced open range ranching, allowing their cattle to roam freely over the prairies or in the woods. The fertile valleys of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers were particularly well suited for the cattle.

The Cherokees and Creeks continued their system of communal land ownership. All tribal land belonged to the entire tribe, not to individuals, and no one person could obtain legal title to a piece of land. With hundreds of thousands of acres available as open range, each member of the tribe used as much land as he needed to support his herds. Though on the surface this system appeared to serve the interests of both large and small ranchers, it actually favored the

development of huge herds owned by one person or family. The more energetic or daring ranchers either ignored the laws governing the use of land or interpreted those laws to their own advantage. In this way, such men as Nathaniel Skinner and Samuel Houston Mayes of the Cherokees, and George Perryman of the Creeks founded sizable fortunes and large ranches. Perryman's cattle ranged over some 100,000 acres, some of which he leased to cattlemen from Texas. In this case and others the land in question belonged to the tribe in name only. The issue of private use of public land became a serious issue after the Civil War and was one of the problems studied by the Dawes Commission in the 1890s.

The Cherokees and Creeks both faced the difficulty of marketing their cattle. The tribes consumed some of the beef themselves, but a large surplus remained. Fortunately, the 1850s witnessed the white movement to the West Coast and licensed traders descended upon the two tribes, hoping to purchase sufficient cattle to supply the growing demand for beef in California. This demand increased beef prices in Indian Territory and made the large ranchers extremely wealthy. Concern over white intrusion on tribal lands also increased as many of these traders established farms and herds of their own within the Nations. Texas cattlemen also began the practice of crossing Indian land in driving their cattle to market in Missouri. This became another major problem for both Creeks and Cherokees in the late nineteenth century. By 1860 all the Five Civilized Tribes enjoyed considerable economic success based heavily on the cattle industry. In 1859, Cherokee Agent George Butler estimated the total number of cattle owned by his charges to be 240,000. He wrote:

> A large number of beef cattle have been sold at remunerative prices, by residents of this nation; in fact, the raising of cattle is becoming a leading occupation with some of the largest farmers. . . . This is decidedly stock raising country, and but little expense or exertion is necessary to raise cattle, as they generally winter themselves; and I am glad to state that the Cherokees are every year evincing an increased interest in this branch of industry.

Yet once again events far away and beyond their control disrupted the Indians' lives and almost destroyed their way of life. Though they could not know it, the firing on Fort Sumter heralded the end of the "golden age" and the beginning of a new era in Oklahoma's history.

The Civil War (1861-1865) devastated the native cattle industry in Indian Territory. It never fully recovered. As a result, the tribes never regained their former economic prosperity. Union and Confederate armies appropriated Indian herds in order to feed themselves in the territory. The Plains Indians preyed on Creek herds, stealing cattle in order to sell to the U. S. Army in Kansas. Indeed, by 1864 the stealing of Indian cattle was an organized business, involving federal officers, the Indian agents, and Kansas cattlemen. The ultimate indignity for the Creeks was to receive their own missing cattle as government annuity rations. In late 1865 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs estimated the total number of cattle lost by the Five Civilized Tribes to be 300,000 head. For the Cherokees and the Creeks this meant empty ranges and emptier stomachs.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY: 1865-1907

Indian economic retrenchment and increasing white interest in northeastern Oklahoma characterized the period between the Civil War and statehood. During the late 1860s and 1870s herds gradually increased in size. By 1885 the Cherokees owned 250,000 head and the Creeks 150,000 head, up from less than 25,000 fifteen years previously. But true recovery was difficult. The American West enjoyed an economic boom after the Civil War but the Indian Territory could not participate in those good times because the losses sustained by tribal members during the Civil War were so great that neither individuals nor the tribes as a whole had any capital available for investment. For the cattle industry, this meant that instead of focusing on rebuildng their own herds, tribesmen adopted the practice of

leasing their pasture land to Texas cattlemen, who had the money and cattle to exploit Indian land. The result was a steady influx of whites into the Territory, creating severe political tensions. Most of these whites simply leased Indian pastures. Others married a tribal member, thus becoming an "adopted" citizen. Yet until the end of the century most of the powerful ranchers were Indians. These men were virtually without exception mixed-blood and most, though identifying themselves as Cherokee or Creek, were culturally oriented toward white society and accepted the economic values of capitalist America. They became the successful businessmen. The full-blood Indians were the small farmers and ranchers, owning a few head of cattle and tilling a few acres of soil. They were not culturally oriented toward large-scale economic activities. The typical full-blood Creek, for example, probably plowed and cultivated between six and twenty acres, depending on the fertility of the soil and the extent of his family's needs. He raised corn for his personal consumption, and usually some cotton as a cash crop. He kept at least a half dozen horses, perhaps as many as twenty; up to fifty cows (though most owned six or eight) that he ran on commonly owned range, but each cow bore his personal brand; and perhaps fifteen hogs and turkeys. These full-bloods often saw the powerful native ranchers as an economic threat equal to that of the white intruders.

The mixed-blood Indian ranchers were often quite prosperous, owning large herds supervised by their own hired cowboys--Indian cowboys. C. W. Turner of Muskogee owned 5,000 head in 1885. Yet the Cherokees and the Creeks failed to establish a strong "cattle economy." This failure was both a cause and an effect of the interest and intrusion of white cattlemen in Indian Territory. These men were of two types: drovers whose herds traversed the Indian Nations on the way to Missouri and Kansas railheads; and those who leased or otherwise occupied Indian lands on a permanent basis.

In the post-Civil War era most Texas cattlemen used the Chisholm or Great Western cattle trails, both of which ran west of the Indian Nations. Yet because of the decline in Indian herds, drovers frequently utilized the rich pastures of eastern Oklahoma while waiting to bring their cattle into Kansas or Missouri. Those states feared the spread of the infectious "Texas fever" and passed quarantine laws that allowed the entry of Texas cattle only in the winter time. The drovers simply moved their herds across the territory at a leisurely pace, allowing their cattle to graze on Indian lands as they moved. Thousands of cattle crossed Cherokee and Creek lands in this way. For the Texans this was an ideal situation. In the bottom lands the bluestem grass (a favorite food of range cattle) grew to between seven and nine feet high. The result was fat Texas cattle. For the Creeks and Cherokees the situation was appalling. The intruding cattle spread disease and on the way some drovers appropriated, accidently or deliberately, hundreds of cattle belonging to Indian owners. The councils of both tribes attempted to stop this practice through taxation. In late 1867 the Cherokees placed a ten cent per head tax on all foreign cattle driven through their domain. In 1871 the Creeks followed suit and levied a twenty-five cent per head tax. The federal court in Arkansas, after hearing an appeal by the cowmen, ruled that such taxation by the Indian Nations violated Congress's sole power to control interstate commerce and thus was unconstitutional. So the Texas herds continued to increase in size.

In addition to white drovers, the Cherokee and Creek councils also faced cattlemen who wished to permanently pasture their herds within the Nations. Traders, railroad workers, and white farm hands, in addition to powerful Texas cattle interests, established their own herds, with no interference from the Indian Bureau. The Creeks sought to preserve Indian ranges for Indian cattle by setting the maximum legal size for a single pasture at one square mile. There was no

limit on the number of pastures a person might lease so this law scarcely restricted those who wished to build a large ranching operation.

In 1892 the Creek council created the office of stock superintendent. These officers employed deputies and rounded up all cattle belonging to non-Indians. The white owners retrieved their animals by paying a fine of one dollar per head and promptly removing them from the Creek Nation. This only led to conflict between armed white ranchers and the armed Indian deputies. For the most part, however, the cowmen ignored, rather than defied, the Creek council's authority.

In the 1880s the pressure of white cattle and financial interests for a share in the occupation of Indian land forced the Creek council to adopt a very controversial arrangement: the contract pasture. The council hoped to strike a compromise that would please the wealthy cattlemen and full-blood farmers. In 1889 the council decreed that each Creek head of family could enclose no more than one square mile of land in the interior of the Nation for use as pasture. The Creeks ordered all larger pastures to be broken up. However, tribal members might enclose an unlimited amount of land along the Nation's border, supposedly as a means of preventing foreign intrusion. If a Creek established such a border pasture he paid an annual rent of five cents per acre to the council. Implicit here was the understanding that such pastures would then be leased to white ranchers. Thus full-bloods would be protected in their range rights in the interior while land-hungry Texans would enjoy the use of substantial amounts of Creek land. Within a few years after the Civil War both the Creeks and Cherokees accepted the principle of leasing land to white cowmen. Lack of capital made it impossible for the Indians to fully develop large-scale ranching on their own. Because white cattlemen seemed determined to occupy empty tribal land, leasing at least afforded the tribes the opportunity to turn a profit from the situation.

Furthermore, leasing to a few huge cattle outfits made rent collection simpler than if the lessees were hundreds of small operators. Some Indian leaders also sensed that with their special privileges guaranteed, cattle "barons" would be likely to defend tribal rights before the federal government. With memories of removal still painful, few Indians doubted that if white settlers demanded the right to homestead in the Nations, their government would agree. Perhaps, some reasoned, the cattle interest might protect tribal lands from this fate.

From the Creek point of view, however, the contract pasture scheme was not a great success. Bribery, intimidation, and other forms of corruption were common in establishing the pastures. White or Creek mixed-blood cattlemen controlled the pastures, which were usually huge and often cut deep into the interior. For example, C. W. Turner leased 250,000 acres between the Deep Fork and the North Fork rivers, twenty-five miles in width. Though it was legally considered a border pasture, it actually touched the Creek Nation's border only on one small corner. Turner, in turn, leased this enormous area to the Waggoner family, one of the leading ranching families in Texas, for $27,500 per year. The size and nature of this pasture created deep resentment among the Creeks. Napoleon B. Moore, the national treasurer, and Chief Isparhecher refused to recognize its legality and supported a movement that resulted in the destruction of the Waggoners' fences, forcing the family to abandon the lease.

The contract pasture issue created tensions among mixed-blood Creek cattlemen. Some believed that all the Nation's land should be preserved for the exclusive use of its citizens, while others became wealthy selling leases and dealing in foreign (i.e. non-Creek) cattle. In an effort to calm the controversy, Chief L. C. Perryman supported an 1892 law limiting border pastures to within ten miles of the Creek border and restricted the importation of cattle. Yet by 1894 sixty-one individuals or groups controlled one-third of the Creeks' land.

The Cherokees never imposed a per-acre tax, though they restricted the size of pastures to fifty acres and placed a transit tax on white drovers. But neither tribe effectively controlled or prevented the occupation of their land by white intruders. The wealth of so many of the Texas cowmen had a corrupting or intimidating impact on tribal officials, who were unsure anyway of the proper course of action. Inter-tribal conflict and tribal factionalism also contributed to the general controversy and confusion. (The Cherokees, for instance, complained bitterly when they realized that the Creek taxes applied to themselves as well as to whites.) Finally, the cowmen generally resisted paying taxes, and if they did not exactly flaunt tribal laws, they avoided them as much as possible.

The allotment in severalty of Cherokee and Creek lands in the early twentieth century ended this period in ranching history. Traditionally, all tribal lands belonged to the entire tribe in common. Individuals owned no part of the tribal preserve as individuals, but only as a member of the larger community. With land plentiful, each citizen used as much land as he required for agriculture and stock raising. This was the ideal, not the reality. In fact, mixed-blood and white cattle barons heavily influenced the Creek and Cherokee councils, and amassed virtually private estates from the communal territory. Other members of the tribe lost all rights over such land. In 1895 the Indian Commissioner reported that sixty-one persons or groups held exclusive rights to one-third of Creek land, about one million acres. Opponents of monopoly in white society then turned their attentions to the problem of monopoly in Indian society. Allotment of their land would give each Creek and Cherokee citizen an equal piece of tribal land. In 1898 Congress passed the Curtis Act providing for the allotment in severalty of lands belonging to all the Five Civilized Tribes. The explicit reason was not to open more land to white settlers, though that would be the effect, but to protect the average Indian from the powerful cattlemen. Fear of this

eventuality was one reason the Creeks and Cherokees attempted to restrict the size and regulate the operations of the large ranches. Their failure to do so is clearly one reason for the end of the Indian Nations.

THE OSAGES SINCE 1872

When the Osage tribe officially took up residence on their new Oklahoma reservation in 1872 they found themselves in possession of some of the finest grazing land in the world. In the early years life was difficult and the tribe suffered from disease, hunger, and poor shelter. Between 1877 and 1884 half the tribe died. The disappearance of the buffalo, the traditional Osage food source, left them in economic and social disarray. Over time, however, the Osages learned to support themselves through small-scale agriculture and later cattle ranching. The latter shortly became their primary enterprise because Osage land, while poor for farming purposes, contained tens of thousands of acres of lush bluestem grass. The profitability of the cattle industry in the 1880s inevitably attracted the attention of white ranchers to the reservation. In 1900 the Osage agent in Pawhuska reported that 184 pastures with 819,934 acres then existed in the reservation.

When President Grover Cleveland closed the Cherokee Outlet in 1886, ranchers who ran cattle in that region turned their attention to the Osage land and found the tribe quite willing to lease pasture to them. The Osage tribe received three cents per acre and divided the proceeds among all tribal members on a per capita basis. A. W. Hoots of the 3-D Ranch, an inter-married Osage, paid three cents per acre for 60,000 acres that he then subleased to Texans thrown off the Outlet, including the Waggoners.

The government exempted the Osages from the 1887 allotment act and opposition to the principal of allotment remained strong, especially among full-

blood leaders such as James Bigheart and Black Dog. So white cattlemen continued to lease tribal land well into the twentieth century. In 1906 the tribe received $98,376 from pasture rent. But by 1907, when Oklahoma joined the Union, the question was no longer if, but when Osage land would be opened for settlement. In 1909 Congress settled the issue with the Osage Allotment Act. Each Osage selected a homestead of 160 acres and two further 160 acre lots. In an important provision, the government reserved all subsoil mineral rights to the entire Osage tribe. The discovery of vast oil reserves made the Osages the wealthiest Indians in the country.

Many Osages chose to make their homes in Pawhuska, Hominy, or other towns and leased their property to cattlemen who built a number of large ranches, many of which continue to exist today. These include the Chapman-Barnard, Drummond, and Mullendore ranches.

THE EARLY CATTLE INDUSTRY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

All ranchers in the nineteenth century, white and Indian alike, faced certain common problems. The weather could be deadly. The worst blizzard in Indian Territory occurred during the winter of 1884-1885. Freezing rain and sleet followed in the wake of a severe snowstorm. Water froze on the ground, on the trees, on the fences, and on the cattle. The storm lasted for days and tens of thousands of cattle found no food available. Out of 5,500 cattle on the Crain and Larimer Ranch, only 700 survived. Outlaws often tried to escape the law by entering Indian Territory. Some raided stores to get supplies or tore down pasture fences as they travelled. The worst turned to cattle rustling. Gangs of outlaws such as the Doolins, the Daltons, and the Youngers infested the area around Tulsa. In addition, some ranchers encountered problems with farmers because their cattle ruined crops. (When this occurred many ranchmen responded by

paying the farmer above market prices for his crops.)

In protecting their cattle, ranchers adopted two major techniques: branding and the establishment of protective associations with other cattlemen. The practice of branding cattle was and remains the most permanent means of identifying one's cattle. During the open range period, cattle were branded during roundups. Those that needed brands, usually calves, were cut out of the herd, wrestled to the ground and tied securely on their sides, and branded with a hot iron bearing the rancher's individual symbol. Modern ranchers generally brand and dehorn cattle in the winter months as they believe the wounds heal better. Calves are usually branded in the spring. Early ranchers branded their cattle on the shoulders or hips while modern ranchers include the cow's right jaw, rib, hip or thigh. Several Creek towns kept communal herds in addition to herds owned by individual citizens. Every town invented its own brand. Often residents used the town brand for their personal cattle, though each rancher placed the common brand on a different part of the cow to distinguish his animal from the town's cattle. Town residents cooperated in herding and in the roundups.

Most ranchers now register their cattle brands with the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, but this is not required. During open range days, cowmen listed stray cattle by their brands in newspapers like the Indian Chief, or cattlemen listed their own brands and range locations with rewards for anyone who caught rustlers stealing their cattle. Examples of well-known brands in northeastern Oklahoma include the Halsells' Mashed-O, the Mullendores' Cross-Bell, and Will Rogers' Dog-iron brands.

Cattlemen's associations were formed mainly to defend ranchers' interests at market, protect cattle from rustlers, and exchange ideas on raising cattle. In eastern Oklahoma the Cherokee Stockman's Protective and Detective Association was founded in 1884 at Vinita and had sixty-two members. It advertised brands

and employed brand inspectors to travel to Kansas City markets. This particular association lasted until 1907. Afterwards many of its members joined the Texas Cattle Raisers Association of Fort Worth. Associations sometimes centered around a certain type of cattle, such as the Tulsa County Shorthorn Breeders Association. Others promoted research and education, such as the Wagoner County Cattlemen's Association (1953). In 1884 mixed-blood Creek ranchers around Okmulgee, including Bluford Miller, H. B. Spaulding, Nip Blackstone, and F. B. Severs, organized the Muskogee and Seminole Livestock Association. Pleasant Porter served as its first president. They divided the area around Okmulgee into 17 districts, elected a roundup captain for each, and appointed inspectors to serve at each railroad station to examine brands on cattle and hides. Today, the most significant association is the Oklahoma Cattleman's Association headquartered in Oklahoma City.

The practice of open range ranching presented special problems in controlling and collecting cattle for sale. It made the roundup a major characteristic of ranch life. The main roundup started in the fall as ranchers wished to ship cattle to market or into the home pasture for winter. Ranches participated collectively in roundups, sending their best cowboys and horses. Basic equipment for a cowboy was a good saddle (always worth more than the horse itself), a "six-shooter," a good set of spurs, a pair of chaps (made from Angora goat or Newfoundland dog), a thirty-three foot lariat, and a bedroll.

At times cattlemen's associations organized roundups and appointed a roundup captain. He was responsible for planning each day's work and appointing his helpers, who included the wagon boss, horse wrangler, and cut foreman. The responsibility for selecting the campsite belonged to the wagon boss, who looked after the wagon, the cowboys' bedding, maintained the camp site, and supervised the cook. The cook's equipment included four or five Dutch ovens, four or five

frying pans, a big pot, a bread pan, a coffee boiler, about fifty plates and tin cups, and eating utensils. The horse wrangler was responsible for the horses. Approximately 150 to 200 horses were used on a roundup. In a day a cowboy rode three to five horses, in order that his mount might always be fresh and alert. Finally, the cut foreman supervised collecting the cattle on the range and oversaw the men. At the conclusion of the roundup each ranch claimed its cattle and the men returned with them to the ranch headquarters.

During the open range period in Indian Territory, cattle sold for one to two dollars per head. Fat beeves cost six to seven dollars. In northern markets the fattened cattle sold for eight to eleven dollars per one hundred pounds. Of course, not all cattle survived the long drives. Texas fever also claimed many an Oklahoma rancher's cattle and even the practice of dipping cattle in oil to kill the ticks that carried the disease caused temporary hair loss and might lead to pneumonia.

POST-STATEHOOD RANCHING: 1907-1984

Two major factors account for the development of modern ranching practices and the end of the open range: the railroads and barbed wire. The coming of the railroad to Indian Territory not only aided settlement but cut the distance that ranchers had to drive their cattle to market. The Atlantic and Pacific extended a line to Vinita and Muskogee in 1871. The Frisco railroad absorbed the A. and P. and built its line to Tulsa in 1882. Cattle towns soon dotted the territory. Owasso was the terminus of the Santa Fe and at one time located inside the boundaries of the Mashed-O Ranch which loaded its herds there. The major cow towns were Wagoner, Muskogee, Red Fork, Eufaula, and most importantly, Tulsa. All had the usual reputations for wild living associated with a railroad terminus and all depended heavily on their stations and their

stockyards for economic prosperity. According to legend, if two cattlemen happened to arrive with their herds at the same time, the first to place his hand on his "six-shooter" generally won the train. In its early years Tulsa possessed only one stockyard, so ranchers often held their cattle for several days outside town, waiting for cars to become available.

Ranchers encountered problems with loading their cattle. They usually packed cattle into cars because if there was room for a cow to lie down it might be trampled to death by the oth_rs. At that time, no law existed requiring resting periods for cattle after eight hours on the train. Thus, although water and hay were provided in the cattle cars, these animals might remain confined in the cars for twenty-four hours or more. The rancher and several hands always accompanied the cattle to market. This was normally Kansas City or St. Louis. For most cowboys, this was the most exciting event in their lives and they looked forward to shipping time with great anticipation.

Undoubtedly, early ranchers profited from an open range because it allowed their cattle to graze freely over the lush pastures. In Osage County, for example, over three-quarters of its 1.5 million acres consisted of native bluestem grasses. High in protein, these grasses, including Gramma grass, fattened cattle quickly and cheaply during the spring and summer. In the winter, ranchers in Sequoyah county placed their cattle in cotton or corn stalk fields. These were either owned or rented; the largest were in the Arkansas River bottoms. Generally, ranchers assumed full responsibility for keeping their cattle on their own grazing land. Yet residents of Wagoner reportedly protected themselves from open range cattle by building a cattle fence around the entire town.

The introduction of barbed wire in the 1870s signaled the end of the open range. Farmers compelled ranchers to build pasture fences to prevent cattle from destroying crops. Farmers also began to enclose their cultivated fields as well.

Some ranchers took advantage of public lands and the availability of barbed wire to enclose huge pastures. The Cherokees prohibited wire fences in 1882 unless they were seven strands and securely fastened to posts exactly sixteen feet apart. The purpose of these elaborate fence laws was to discourage the enclosure of large pastures. But probably the most important effect of barbed wire was that it allowed the planned and scientific development of superior breeds of cattle and so helped produce a tastier, more marketable and profitable beef than that produced by range cattle, such as the longhorn. As settlement increased and the Dawes Commission progressed with Indian land allotments, the open range gradually drew to a close. In fact, the legislature of Oklahoma Territory declared in 1895 that Oklahoma was no longer open range. It is interesting to note that Delaware County continued to allow open range grazing until the early 1950s.

Ranching and ranchers today reflect the twentieth century environment in which they exist. Mechanization, for example, plays a much greater role. Ranchers still use horses on occasion, but their primary mode of transportation is the pickup truck. Because pastures are now reduced in size to promote purebred stock and the cultivation of better grasses, roundups are a thing of the past. Ranchers do not normally depend on cattle alone for their livelihood. For instance, during the 1950s and 1960s the Halsell Bird Creek Ranch near Tulsa cultivated 800 acres of land including 350 acres of alfalfa, hay and pecans. Diversification into these other agricultural areas is necessary due to rising costs of production and uncertain markets. Thus, other ranchers have moved into the petroleum business or operate feedlots.

Just as the application of science to technology has changed American life in fundamental ways, it has altered and improved the cattle business. Veterinary medicine has now virtually eliminated some diseases that once decimated Oklahoma herds. Dipping cattle in a creosote solution ended the threat of Texas

fever at the turn of the century; innoculation now combats other diseases. Science also contributed to the development of purebred cattle, such as Herefords or Angus. They produce more and better meat than did range cattle.

Oil and cattle now seem to be thoroughly mixed in Oklahoma. Ranchers on whose land oil is discovered find themselves more financially secure than ever and with sufficient capital to upgrade their stock and expand their landholding. Because land ownership is a good investment and brings greater status to an individual, more than a few oil men have moved into ranching. William G. Skelly established a Hereford ranch in Adair County in 1939. Tulsa oilmen, J. A. Chapman and H. G. Barnard, purchased 12,500 acres in Osage County in 1915. By 1965 the Chapman-Barnard Ranch encompassed 70,000 acres and was the largest single operation in Osage County.

Oklahoma cattlemen no longer drive their animals to market; they now transport them by truck. This is less expensive than the railroad and has increased the importance of Oklahoma City and Tulsa stockyards as the major concern of all ranchers is to get their cattle to market with as little weight loss as possible.

The cattle industry is clearly an economic fact of life in northeastern Oklahoma and its importance in that part of the state has only grown in recent years. As Dr. Donald Green of Central State University has noted, the depletion of the soil by over-reliance on cotton made farming uneconomical, while Bermuda and other grasses thrived. The climate is also suited to livestock. Western Oklahoma, with less rainfall, requires at least fifteen acres to feed a cow; in northeastern Oklahoma the average is five to seven acres per cow and in the bottom lands even less.

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA RANCH BUILDINGS

A variety of ranch buildings constructed before 1934 exist today in northeastern Oklahoma. They reflect different architectural styles, the economic success of their owners, and the physical resources of the area in which they were built. Such buildings were constructed for a number of purposes. They include the ranch house, stables, barns and other outbuildings such as privies. A barn is probably less essential in a predominantly ranching operation than on a farm. Ranchers use barns for storage (e.g. hay for winter feed) or as shelter for sick cattle or other stock. A barn is not of primary importance on a ranch. A barn is virtually always constructed from wood. Many ranches today have barns dating back fifty years or more, but these are usually in poor condition because few ranchers are willing to spend the money necessary to keep them in good repair. It is useful to consider a barn for preservation only if it is both quite old and in good condition. These are rare. Stables exist today on some ranches, but the pickup truck long ago replaced the horse as the essential mode of transportation on Oklahoma ranches, and as a result the stable ceased to be a building of great importance. On ranches that no longer use horses in their daily operations the stables deteriorated or were destroyed by the rancher. On ranches that still keep horses, the stable is usually a newer building, one that is certain to provide better shelter for valuable property than an older building. The ranch house is the most likely building to have survived the years and remained in the best condition. It is the home of the rancher and his family and the headquarters of the ranch itself. Both out of necessity and personal pride ranchers devote great care and attention to the ranch house.

Ranch houses have generally been built from three basic types of materials: wood, stone, and brick. Wood houses are of two types; log and frame. The log cabin has long been a symbol of the American frontier and many of the

very early ranchers who settled in the area constructed their homes of logs. The 3-Bar ranch house in Sequoyah County and the Allen ranch house in Creek County are examples. Though altered by their owners over the years, both were originally log. As ranchers became more permanently settled or successful they often turned to wood frame houses. They ranged in size from the huge homes of the Lowrys in Nowata County or of the Lanes in Rogers County, to the small, four-room headquarters of the Shinn ranch in Muskogee County.

Wood was the preferred material in those areas where wood was readily available. Not all parts of northeastern Oklahoma contain wooded areas. Trees are particularly scarce in much of Osage County, for example. In such places ranchers turned to the next most available substance: stone. Houses built of native stone are probably the most durable of all ranch buildings. A relatively small minority of ranchers used stone in building their homes, but these have survived intact while so many old frame buildings have burned or deteriorated badly through the years. Stone houses also vary in size, from the Mullendore mansion in Osage County to the four-room home of the Sowders in Okfuskee County. In more recent times ranchers have also used bricks in construction, but wood and stone are clearly the most common materials.

In northeastern Oklahoma the ranch house is almost always more than just the headquarters; it is also the home of the rancher and his family. This is so because ranches in this part of the state tend to be owned and operated by a particular family, rather than by large, impersonal, profit-oriented companies, as was common in western Oklahoma prior to white settlement. There are exceptions. The Chapman-Barnard ranch, for example, was owned by two Tulsa oilmen. The two ranch owners used the large, brick house only on their infrequent visits. For many years the building served as the bunk house, the residence of the ranch employees. But for the most part ranch houses are homes and those that

have survived in the best condition are those in which people have continuously lived and which have thus received the best care and attention. As a result, many have been altered over time, changed from their original appearance. In some cases this may be relatively minor, as the placing of siding on the exterior, or the rancher might place a brick veneer on the exterior to give the house a more modern appearance. Often as the rancher's family or affluence increased, he enlarged the house. This might change the entire appearance of the building. For instance, Jess Allen built his two-room log cabin in Creek County in 1869. Over the years he added on rooms and floors until by 1911 the house had assumed its present considerable size. The original cabin still exists, but it is now covered with ordinary lumber. Other ranch houses may have retained their original aspect but have been moved from the original site. The construction of Lake Tenkiller forced the removal of the Ballew ranch house in Cherokee County, for instance.

The grounds surrounding ranch houses have changed in some ways during the last fifty years, and as a result only the ranch houses themselves are included in this documentation. This is particularly true of the outbuildings. Buildings no longer seen as necessary to ranch operations are inevitably allowed to deteriorate and fall to ruin. Other buildings that ranchers believe necessary to the smooth operation of the ranch, such as stables, sheds, or now, garages, generally are less than fifty years old because it is less expensive to construct a new building than to constantly maintain an old building in good repair. Thus the ranch house is almost always the oldest building on the ranch, or is in the best physical condition. For these reasons, additional ground surrounding the ranch house has not been included in the documentation.

Ranch houses reflect the economic/social position of their owners. A smaller ranch normally involves less money and so produces a smaller home of frame or possibly stone. Larger ranches, such as the Mullendore, Lowry, or

Chapman-Barnard, produce larger, even palatial homes. But in each case the home is the center of operations for the ranch. These houses are of no single architectural style, but represent a variety of styles. Most of the early homes were entirely functional in nature; when ranchers struggled just to survive, the appearance of their residences was only a small concern. Those who found economic success upgraded the appearance of their homes, enlarging them and adding modern conveniences, or built new homes on a grander scale. The Lane/Goff house in Rogers County is a fine example of Victorian architecture.

Geography influenced the types of ranches found in northeastern Oklahoma. This area has three major geographic regions: the Ozark Plateau, the Prairie Plains, and the Sandstone Hills. All these regions extend from north to south. In the eastern corner of the state is the Ozark Plateau, with moderate-sized hills covered with oak, hickory and elm, and deep valleys carved by many winding streams. This terrain renders cattle raising difficult and ranches and their pastures tend to be smaller and less numerous. In the central portion of northeastern Oklahoma lies the Prairie Plains. This region includes the fertile Arkansas Valley, and because it is less hilly and wooded than the Ozarks, it is an area important in both stock raising and agriculture. The largest ranches exist in Osage County, in the northern portion of the Sandstone Hills, the westernmost geographic region in this area. Though wooded in the south, the Sandstone Hills region is mostly barren of trees in the north and covered with lush grasses, ideal for large-scale ranching operations.

To locate possible sites and structures relating to ranching properties in northeastern Oklahoma, secondary sources and available county histories were read and persons associated with individual ranches and with local county and historical societies were interviewed. Field surveying identified specific sites. Property owners and other local residents, familiar with the historical background

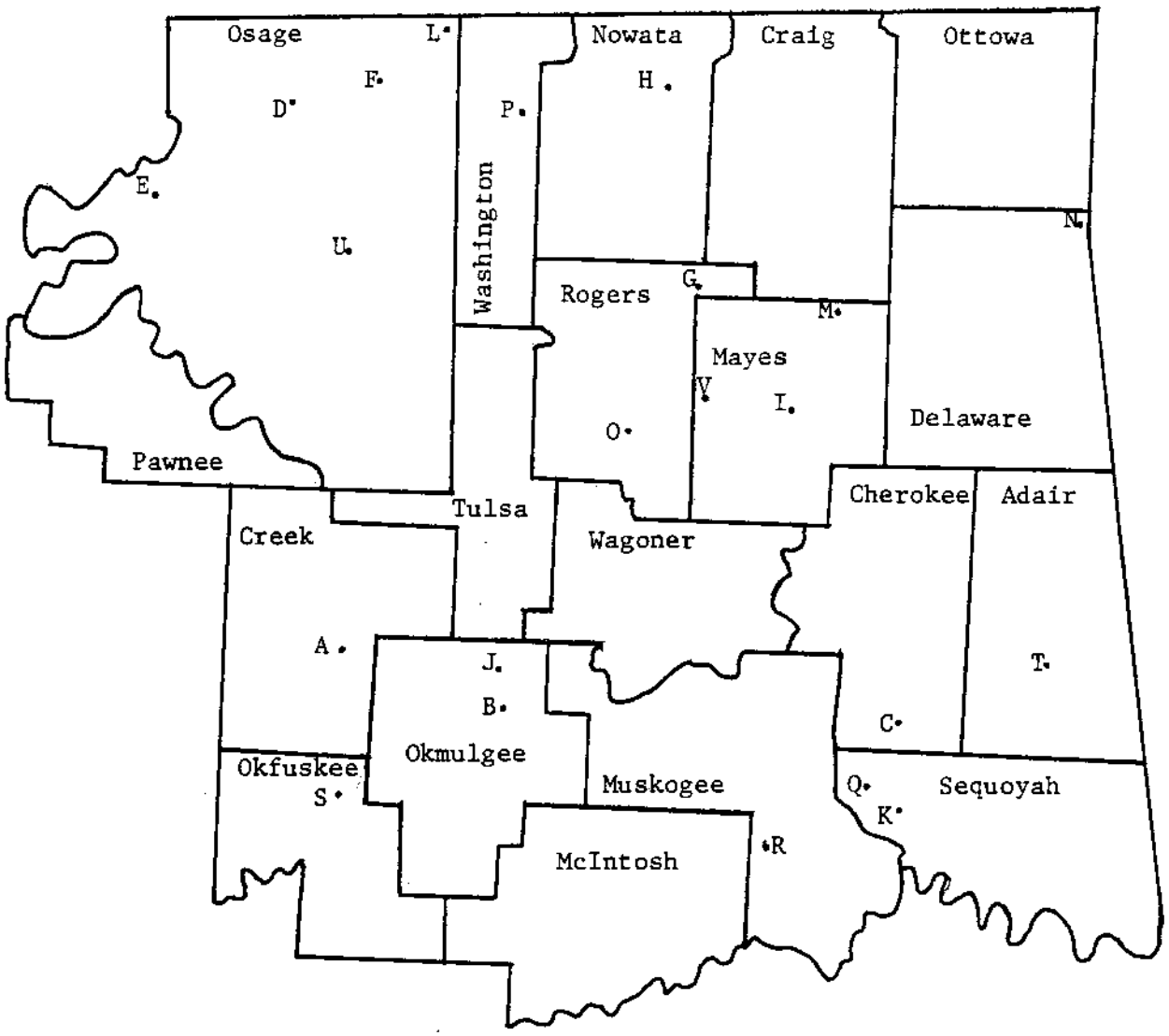
of the region and particular ranches supplied supplementary information. Charles Brooks and Linda Holubek, graduate students in the Department of History at Oklahoma State University, conducted the background research and field survey during the summer of 1984. Mary Ann Anders, of the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey at Oklahoma State University, directed the work.

COMPARISON OF RANCH CHARACTERISTICS

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA	WESTERN OKLAHOMA
1. Ownership	
Pre-allotment: individual Indians; white-owned cattle companies. Post-allotment: individual ranchers (except in Osage County).	Pre-settlement: white-owned cattle companies. Post settlement: individual ranchers.
2. Management	
Rancher and family.	Professional foremen.
3. Size	
Small ranches: 160 to 2,000 acres (the most common). Large ranches: tens of thousands of acres; rare, and most in Osage County.	Very large ranches: hundreds of thousands of acres.
4. Range	
Pre-allotment: open range. Post-allotment: pastures.	Pre-settlement: open range. Post-settlement: pastures.
5. Property	
Pre-allotment: tribal ownership; whites leased land. Post-allotment: private ownership.	Pre-settlement: ranchers leased tribal reservation land. Post-settlement: private ownership.
6. Social Life	
Ranches deeply involved in community and tribal affairs.	Ranches very isolated; little community involvement.

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA	WESTERN OKLAHOMA
7. Chronology	
Major prominence of ranching: 1830s to present.	Major prominence of ranching: 1866 to circa 1895.
8. Buildings	
Permanent and well-constructed; many survive.	Temporary or make-shift; few survive.
9. Purpose	
Mostly subsistence; profit-oriented ranches in Osage County.	Profit-oriented.
10. Environment	
Moderate rainfall, fertile soil: 1-5 acres required per head.	Low rainfall, poor soil: 16 acres required per head.
11. Indian Ranchers	
Majority.	None.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTIES RECORDED AT
THE NATIONAL REGISTER LEVEL OF DOCUMENTATION



Key:

A. Allen
B. Arrowhead
C. Ballew
D. Chapman-Barnard
E. Donelson
F. Easley
G. Lane/Goff
H. Lowry
I. Mayes
J. Miller
K. Miller/Three Bar
L. Mullendore
M. Nugent
N. Parks/DeWitt
O. Schrimsher/Skeeter Bottom
P. Scudder
Q. Seven Bar/Hladky
R. Shinn
S. Sowders
T. Starr
U. Talley/Hall
V. Vann/Rutherford

APPENDIX A

PROPERTIES RECORDED AT THE NATIONAL REGISTER LEVEL OF DOCUMENTATION

1. Allen Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Bristow, Oklahoma 040, Creek County 037; Sec. 6, T 15N, R 10E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: J. E. Copinger, Rt. 4, Box 115, Bristow, OK 74010

Location of Legal Description: Creek County Courthouse, Sapulpa, OK 74066

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, original site

The original Allen ranch house was a one-story, two-room log cabin built circa 1869. Allen added the central part of the house, wood frame with four additional rooms, circa 1904. In 1911 he added a two-story frame addition of four rooms on the front of the house. The house presently measures 35 feet by 55 feet and is completely frame, as the original log portion was covered by lumber.

Significance: 1869; builder/architect: unknown

The Allen ranch house is significant because it represents a middle-sized Indian ranch of the late nineteenth century. Jesse Allen, a Ute Indian, established the ranch in the late 1860s. Prior to allotment he ran his cattle on the open range in the vicinity of the present ranch house. At allotment, Allen was enrolled on the Creek register and collected 1,700 acres (160 acres per family member). Many Indian ranchers used family members' allotments to create their ranches; in this the Allen ranch is fairly typical. The Allen ranch also represents a ranch that increased its financial prosperity over the years. The ranch house, as is often the case, reflected the condition of the ranch itself. From log cabin and bare subsistence, Jesse Allen built his ranch and his fortunes to the point that he lived quite comfortably, and the present ranch house demonstrates this fact. As the ranch became more profitable and his income rose, Allen's pride, as with most ranchers, also rose and he desired that his home reflect his changing circumstances. Thus the ranch house evolved from log cabin to comfortable upper-middle class home. The Allen house indicates the close relationship between the ranch, the rancher, and the home. As did many ranchers, Allen had interests outside the ranch. He tended cattle for Texas ranchers in addition to his own herd of several hundred head. Allen also served as a U. S. marshal and kept prisoners in a stone building behind the ranch house.

Major Bibliographical References:

Copinger, J. E., and Mrs. J. E. Copinger. Interviews. Bristow, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Slick, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 14 744465 3966370 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Take highway 16 east out of Bristow, Oklahoma, for five and one-quarter miles, then turn south into driveway of the first home on the south side of the road. Follow the drive for 50 yards and stop at the southeast corner of the house. From this point go 35 feet north, turn 90 degrees and go 55 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 35 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 55 feet east to the starting point.

2. Arrowhead Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Okmulgee, Oklahoma 040, Okmulgee County 111; Sec. 32, T 15N, R 14E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Don and Shirley Adams, P.O. Box 537, Catoosa, OK 74051

Location of Legal Description: Okmulgee County Courthouse, Okmulgee, OK 74447

Description: Condition: excellent, unaltered, original site

The Arrowhead ranch house was built in 1930. An impressive, two-story, Italian Renaissance style brick structure, it measures 76 feet by 71 feet. The house has a green tiled roof. Next to the house is a three-car garage with servant's quarters above. The architect was L. P. Conkling; construction was done entirely by members of the Creek tribe.

Significance: 1930; builder/architect: specific names unknown/L. P. Conkling

The Arrowhead ranch house is significant because it represents a small but profitable Indian ranch based on the breeding of high grade cattle. Enus Wilson, Sr., a wealthy, full-blooded Creek Indian, established the ranch in the 1920s. He raised several hundred head of registered Hereford cattle on 1,640 acres of land. Wilson died in 1937. His widow operated the ranch until 1957 when she dispersed the herd.

Major Bibliographical References:

Moore, Wendy. Interview. Okmulgee, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Okmulgee NE, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 742460 3957610 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Take U. S. highway 75 north out of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, for seven miles; then turn east on state highway 16. Follow this

highway for eight and one-half miles, then turn south on the paved section line road for one mile, then east on the gravel section line road for one-half mile. Then turn north and follow the private road to the southeast corner of the house, about 500 yards. From this point go 71 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 76 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 71 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 76 feet east to the starting point.

3. Ballew Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Cookson, Oklahoma 040, Cherokee County 021; Sec. 14, T 14N, R 22E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition—N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use—private residence.

Owner: Duane Stratton, 11800 Camelot Dr., Oklahoma City, OK 73120

Location of Legal Description: Cherokee County Courthouse, Tahlequah, OK 74464

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, moved—1950s

The Ballew ranch house is a one-story frame structure that measures about 43 feet by 33 feet. Built circa 1900-1901, the house originally had four rooms (it has three rooms at present). It is constructed of oak and finished with pine. The interior framework is white oak. In 1951 the ranch house was moved to its present location because of the construction of Lake Tenkiller. The house sits several miles east of the original location.

Significance: 1900-1901; builder/architect: unknown

The Ballew ranch house is significant because it represents a small subsistence ranch of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The ranch was founded by Marion Ballew circa 1890. He married a Cherokee woman and established his headquarters on her allotment, a common practice for white ranchers. His herd usually numbered about 200 head that he ran on several hundred acres of pasture land. Ballew was also involved in the small community of Cookson, where he owned a small grocery store and operated the local post office. Ballew is thus an example of a rancher with interests outside the ranch.

Major Bibliographical References:

Stratton, George, and Mrs. George Stratton. Interviews. Cookson, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Cookson, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 724120 3951570 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Follow state highways 100 and 82 south out of Cookson, Oklahoma, for about four miles. Turn northwest on Six-Shooter Road, a

paved county road. Follow this for one mile and turn north into the driveway of the third house on the north side of the road. From the road proceed 10 yards to the southeast corner of the house. From this point go 43 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 33 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 43 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 33 feet east to the starting point.

4. Chapman-Barnard Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Pawhuska, Oklahoma 040, Osage County 113; Sec. 3, T 27N, R 8E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence/office.

Owner: Chapman-Barnard Trust, Red Eagle Rt. 1, Box 418, Pawhuska, OK 74056

Location of Legal Description: Osage County Courthouse, Pawhuska, OK 74056

Description: Condition: excellent, unaltered, original site

The Chapman-Barnard ranch house was built in 1919-1920 by oilmen turned ranchers, James A. Chapman and Horace G. Barnard. The twelve-room building is constructed of brick with a tile roof. The house is large, measuring approximately 50 feet by 90 feet.

Significance: 1919-1920; builder/architect: unknown

The Chapman-Barnard ranch house is significant because it represents the largest corporate, profit-oriented ranch in northeastern Oklahoma. The ranch was founded in 1915 by Tulsa oilmen James A. Chapman and Horace G. Barnard. From the original 1,200 acres, the ranch grew to 60,000 acres by 1920, 80,000 acres by 1934, and 100,000 acres by the 1950s. The ranch raised primarily Hereford cattle. Through the use of barbed wire, Chapman and Barnard divided the ranch into small pastures so that cattle might graze on one pasture while grass grew on others. These small pastures could each hold over 4,000 head of cattle. At its greatest extent in the 1950s, the ranch used over 1,000 miles of wire in fencing. In addition to raising their own cattle, Chapman and Barnard leased grassland to other ranchers. For example, the King Ranch of Texas fattened its cattle on the Chapman-Barnard Ranch before shipping them to market. J. A. Chapman and H. G. Barnard are now deceased; however, the ranch continues in operation. The ranch house is now used as an office and bunk house for the ranch hands.

Major Bibliographical References:

Tyson, Carl, Thomas, James H., and Faulk, Odie B. The McMan: The Lives of Robert M. McFarlin and James A. Chapman. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Pearsonia; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 14 729780 4080700 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Take Pearsonia Road north out of Pawhuska, Oklahoma. After three miles this road angles northwest for approximately nine miles. The road then divides: follow the north fork for two miles, then turn right on the section line road. Follow this for a mile and a quarter to the entrance to the ranch. From this entrance proceed east for 500 yards, then north for 20 yards. This is the southeast corner of the building. From this point go 50 feet north, turn 90 degrees and go 90 feet west, turn 90 degrees and go 50 feet south, turn 90 degrees and go 90 feet east to the starting point.

5. Donelson Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Burbank, Oklahoma 040, Osage County 113; Sec. 28, T 26N, R 5E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Fannie Donelson, Rt. 1, Burbank, OK 74633

Location of Legal Description: Osage County Courthouse, Pawhuska, OK 74056

Description: Condition: good, altered, original site

The Donelson ranch house was built in 1917 from native stone. Originally it had four rooms, and its walls were 18 inches thick. Bob Donelson, at the time of his marriage in the 1920s, added an upstairs and two additional rooms on the back (west side) of the house. A long back porch was also added about the same time. The original stone portion of the house measures 50 feet by 49 feet; the frame addition measures 50 feet by 13 feet.

Significance: 1917; builder/architect: unknown

The Donelson ranch house is significant because it represents a large and financially successful, family-owned ranch of early twentieth-century Oklahoma. Dave Donelson founded the ranch circa 1898. Donelson married an Osage Indian woman, a technique many white ranchers used to obtain the right to use land in Indian Territory. After the allotment of Osage lands, Donelson and his son, R. L. Donelson, purchased thousands of acres of land and ran hundreds of head of cattle, in addition to a large herd of horses. The ranch is now operated by R. L. Donelson's widow.

Major Bibliographical References:

Donelson, Fannie. Interview. Burbank, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Charley Creek, NE; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 14 698715 4063260 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Follow U. S. highway 60 for two and one-half miles west of Burbank, Oklahoma. Turn north into the Donelson ranch drive; follow it for about 30 yards and the ranch house is the first building west of the road. The

house is located about 15 feet from the road. From the northeast corner of the house go 62 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 50 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 62 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 50 feet north to the starting point.

6. Easley Ranch House/Rocking Chair Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Pawhuska, Oklahoma 040, Osage County 113; Sec. 25, T 28N, R 10E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Jim B. McKinley, Red Eagle Rt., Box 364, Pawhuska, OK 74056

Location of Legal Description: Osage County Courthouse, Pawhuska, OK 74056

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, original site

The Rocking Chair ranch house was built by William Easley between 1903 and 1910 of native, hand-cut stone quarried at nearby Mission Head Creek. The house has 12 rooms and a full attic. It measures 70 feet by 41 feet. On the north side of the house is a small wooden addition, otherwise the house has not been touched on the exterior.

Significance: 1903-1910; builder/architect: unknown

The Rocking Chair ranch house is significant because it represents a large, family-owned Indian ranch of the early twentieth century. William Easley, an Osage Indian, established the ranch circa 1900. When Osage land was allotted he and his family received several thousand acres on which he ran about 500 head of cattle. Despite the size of his ranch, Easley was not financially successful and bankruptcy forced him to sell the ranch in the 1920s. The present ranch, though smaller than Easley's, continues in operation.

Major Bibliographical References:

McKinley, Jim B. Interview. Pawhuska, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Herd, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 14 751065 4084100 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: From Pawhuska, Oklahoma, go 15 miles northeast on state highway 99, then turn east on state highway 10. Follow this highway for two miles then turn north at the entrance to Rocking Chair Ranch. Proceed 600 yards up the dirt road to the large stone house at the top of the hill. Stop 30 yards east of the house and proceed to the northeast corner of the house. From this point go 70 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 41 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 70 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 41 feet north to the starting point.

7. Lane/Goff Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Chelsea, Oklahoma 040, Rogers County 131; Sec. 30, T 24N, R 18E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: George Downs, Rt. 1, Box 40, Chelsea, OK 74016

Location of Legal Description: Rogers County Courthouse, Claremore, OK 74017

Description: Condition: good, unaltered, original site

The Lane/Goff house was built by Cap Lane and his wife, Maud Ethel Rogers, in 1901. It is a large (40 feet by 75 feet) two-story, Victorian style, wood-frame house with a completely floored attic as a third story. The first floor originally contained a kitchen, a butler's pantry, a dairy room, a screened-in porch, plus a large dining room, two parlors, and a music room, all connected to the hall by sliding doors. The second floor rooms included four bedrooms, a sleeping porch, a bathroom, and an office. All of these rooms still exist and, furniture excluded, are unchanged from their original condition. Several years ago the sleeping porch on the east side of the house became unsafe and Mr. George Downs, the present owner, demolished it. However, he replaced it with a new porch identical in every respect to the original. The wood used in the interior is tigerstripe oak.

Significance: 1901; builder/architect: unknown

The Lane/Goff house is significant because it represents a small Oklahoma ranch whose affluent owner was closely involved in community affairs and who derived as much of his income from his outside interests as from his ranch. The house was built by Cap Lane, a Chelsea pharmacist, and his wife, Maud Ethel Rogers Lane, the sister of Will Rogers, Oklahoma's famous cowboy humorist. They established "Sunset Farm" a mile south and east of Chelsea at the time of their marriage in 1890. The Lanes built the present house in 1901 after fire destroyed their previous home on the site. The Lanes raised cattle and farmed. Following Mr. Lane's retirement as druggist, the family established a herd of Guernsey and Jersey cattle and entered the dairy business. The Lanes died in the mid-1920s and in 1930 their heirs sold the house and farm to two brothers, Charles and John Goff. The Goffs raised some cattle, but concentrated on horses, establishing one of the finest racehorse farms in the state.

Major Bibliographical References:

Downs, George, and Mrs. George Downs. Interviews. Chelsea, Oklahoma. July 1984.

The History of Rogers County, Oklahoma. n.p.: Claremore College Foundation, 1979.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Chelsea, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 14 282120 4044860 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Follow state highway 28 east from the point at which it turns east off U. S. highway 66. After 300-400 yards the road divides and the highway turns south. Follow instead the paved road that turns northeast for 100 yards, then turn southeast into the driveway to the house; proceed approximately 120 yards to the southwest corner of the house. Then go 74 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 40 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 74 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 40 feet south to the starting point.

8. Lowry Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Lenapah, Oklahoma 040, Nowata County 105; Sec. 18, T 28N, R 7E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Glenna Lowry Mangels, Star Route, Lenapah, OK 74042

Location of Legal Description: Nowata County Courthouse, Nowata, OK 74048

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, original site

The Lowry ranch house was built in 1911. It is a two-story, frame house that originally measured 32 feet by 35 feet. In the 1930s, Lowry's sons added a 16-foot room onto the north side. In 1961 another 20-foot room was added onto the southwest corner. Originally there was a concrete balcony over the front porch, where cowboys slept in the summer. This was removed in 1970.

Significance: 1911; builder/architect: unknown

The Lowry ranch house is significant because it represents a large, family-owned, profit-oriented ranch of early twentieth-century Oklahoma. William Lafayette Lowry established the ranch in 1904. The ranch contained 10,000 acres on which he ran several hundred head of cattle. Lowry died in 1930. The ranch is still operated by the Lowry family.

Major Bibliographical References:

Mangles, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Lowry. Lenapah, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: South Coffeyville, OK-KS; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 274095 4087300 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Take state highway 10 for three and one-quarter miles east out of Lenapah, Oklahoma. Then turn north on the gravel section line road. Follow this for three and one-half miles, until the road forks. Take the east fork and follow this up the hill to the Lowry ranch house. The driveway ends at the northwest corner of the house. From this corner proceed 51 feet south, turn

90 degrees and go 56 feet east, turn 90 degrees and go 51 feet north, turn 90 degrees and go 56 feet west to the starting point.

9. Mayes Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Pryor, Oklahoma 040, Mayes County 097; Sec. 17, T 21N, R 20E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Del Snow Trust, c/o American Bank, Pryor, OK 74361

Location of Legal Description: Mayes County Courthouse, Pryor, OK 74361

Description: Condition: good, altered, original site

The Mayes ranch house was built by Samuel Mayes in 1857 and enlarged and modified by his son, Samuel Houston Mayes, in 1874. In enlarging the house, Samuel Houston Mayes essentially built around the original, smaller house, although the date of the original construction is still visible, carved on the chimney on the east side of the building. The exterior dimensions are 48 feet by 45 feet. The house is wood frame and two stories in height, with a balcony over the front (south) door and a sun deck over the eastern-most room at the side of the house.

Significance: 1857; builder/architect: unknown

The Mayes ranch house is significant because it represents a successful, middle-sized Indian ranch of the late nineteenth century. Samuel Mayes established the ranch near present-day Pryor in 1857. He was a white man, but his marriage to a Cherokee woman gave him access to land in Indian Territory. (This was a common practice of white ranchers in nineteenth-century Oklahoma.) His sons, Joel Bryan Mayes and Samuel Houston Mayes, inherited the ranch, on which, prior to allotment, their cattle grazed over perhaps thousands of acres in the area east of Pryor. The brothers were financially successful and by the 1880s had turned their attention from the ranch to Cherokee politics (both held the office of elected chief of the Cherokees) and commercial interests in Pryor. In this they were typical of other successful ranchers, both Indian and white.

Major Bibliographical References:

Mayes County Historical Society. Historical Highlights of Mayes County. Pryor, Oklahoma: The Society, 1977.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Salina; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 302740 4019280 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: From the eastern city limits of Pryor, Oklahoma, follow state highway 20 east for five miles to the point at which the highway turns

south. Do not follow the highway, but continue east on the paved section line road for one-half mile, turning south on the private gravel road. This road runs south for one-half mile and then west for about 500 yards, and ends at the fence surrounding the house. From the fence gate on the east side of the house, go 150 feet southwest to the southeast corner of the house. Then go 48 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 45 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 48 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 45 feet east to the starting point.

10. Miller Ranch House and Barn

Location: Vicinity of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, 040, Okmulgee County 111, Sec. 6, T 15N, R 14E

Classification: buildings; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--house/private residence; barn/agricultural.

Owner: Dave Miller, Rt. 2, Okmulgee, OK 74447

Location of Legal Description: Okmulgee County Courthouse, Okmulgee, OK 74447

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, original site

The Miller ranch house was originally a two-story frame "L"-shaped structure built in 1882 by Bluford Miller. In 1921, the house was cut in half, with one section being moved and becoming the foreman's quarters (which no longer exists). The present two-story brick structure was built in 1921 around the remaining portion of the original frame structure. The ranch house has 14 rooms and measures approximately 55 feet by 47 feet. Also located on the ranch is the original Miller barn, built circa 1880. The barn measures 36 feet by 36 feet.

Significance: house--1882; barn--1880; builder/architect: unknown

The Miller ranch house and barn are significant because they represent a large, family-owned, profit-oriented Indian ranch of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Oklahoma. Bluford Miller, an Alabama-born Cherokee, founded the ranch in 1878. At his death, in 1914, Miller ran 1,000 head of cattle on 17,500 acres of land (15,000 acres was leased from the Cherokee tribe). The ranch remains in operation and now encompasses more than 12,000 acres.

Major Bibliographical References:

Miller, Dave, and Mrs. Dave Miller. Interviews. Okmulgee, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Concharty Mountain, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: House: 15 240670 3965660 Barn: 15 240880 3965800
(UTMs not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Take U. S. highway 75 north out of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, for seven miles. Then turn east on state highway 16. Follow this highway for seven and one-half miles, then turn north on the paved section line road. Follow this for four and one-quarter miles, then turn east onto the Miller ranch driveway. Proceed down this for about 500 yards and stop due south of the house. Proceed 75 feet to the southwest corner of the house. From this point go 47 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 55 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 47 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 55 feet south to the starting point. Then proceed 500 yards northeast to the southwest corner of the barn. From this starting point go 36 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 36 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 36 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 36 feet south to the starting point.

11. Miller Ranch House/Three-Bar Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Vian, Oklahoma 040, Sequoyah County 135; Sec. 23, T 12N, R 22E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: B. Trotter, Rural Route, Vian, OK 74962

Location of Legal Description: Sequoyah County Courthouse, Sallisaw, OK 74955

Description: Condition: good, altered, original site

The Three-Bar ranch house was originally a one-story log structure built from oak and sycamore trees at the site of the house. A family named Anderson constructed it at an unknown date prior to the Civil War. The house originally sat on stone pillars; the space beneath was used to house chickens. The house itself was built using wooden dowels and hand-made nails with square heads. The Trotter family, who at present own the building, made a number of renovations in the 1930s. They removed the original chimneys and used the stone to enclose the space beneath the floor in order to strengthen the foundation. The owners also installed plumbing and electricity and widened the building on the north and south sides (front and back). At the same time the dog run through the center of the house was enclosed and the entire structure covered with sawn lumber, giving the building the appearance of a frame house. The house presently measures 37 feet by 45 feet.

Significance: specific date: unknown; builder/architect: unknown

The Three-Bar ranch house is significant because it represents a mid-nineteenth century open range Indian ranch. Jacksquam Miller, a Cherokee, founded the ranch circa the early 1850s, although the precise date is not known. Miller lived in the house and ran several hundred head of cattle on the open range in the vicinity of present-day Vian. With no fences or other obstacles to prevent them, his cattle may have grazed over thousands of acres. The Trotter family took ownership in the 1930s; they are also ranchers.

Major Bibliographical References:

Trotter, B. Interview. Vian, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Vian, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 322865 3929640 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: From the eastern city limits of Vian, Oklahoma, follow U. S. highway 64 southeast for one-half mile. Turn north at the first section line road; follow this for one-half mile and turn east into the gravel driveway that leads to the southwest corner of the house. From that corner proceed 45 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 37 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 45 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 37 feet south to the starting point.

12. Mullendore Cross Bell Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Copan, Oklahoma 040, Osage County 113; Sec. 28, T 29N, R 12E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use—private residence.

Owner: Mrs. E. C. Mullendore, Jr., Rt. 1, Box 289, Copan, OK 74022

Location of Legal Description: Osage County Courthouse, Pawhuska, OK 74056

Description: Condition: excellent, unaltered, original site

The Mullendore ranch house is a two-story, native stone structure built between 1927-1930. The house was built by E. C. Mullendore, Jr., with the help of prisoners from McAlester Penitentiary. The Mullendore ranch house has 22 rooms plus an attic and basement and measures about 65 feet by 61 feet.

Significance: 1927-1930; builder/architect: unknown

The Mullendore ranch house is significant because it was the headquarters of one of the largest family-owned ranches in northeastern Oklahoma. E. C. "Gene" Mullendore, Jr., established the present Mullendore ranch in Osage County in the early 1920s. He purchased his first herd of cattle from his father, E. C. Mullendore, Sr., a wealthy rancher in Pawnee and Osage Counties since the 1890s. "Gene" Mullendore married the daughter of a mixed-blood Osage Indian chief in 1927 and established his ranch headquarters on her allotment. In 1970 he was worth 37 million dollars. He managed five Mullendore ranches, Little Chief, Sedan, Bird Creek, Hulah, and Mission Creek, totaling 130,000 acres in Okahoma and Kansas. Three of the Mullendore ranches were sold to satisfy creditors. These three were Little Chief, Bird Creek, and Sedan. Currently, Mrs. E. C. Mullendore, Jr., owns the Hulah ranch and primarily raises quarter horses and some cattle. The Mullendore Cross Bell brand has been used by the Mullendore family for about 100 years.

Major Bibliographical References:

Mullendore, Mrs. E. C., Jr. Interview. Copan, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Tulsa Public Library vertical files.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Bowring, Okla.-Kans.; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 14 765120 4095610 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Take state highway 10 west of Copan, Oklahoma, and follow it for nine miles and turn north at the entrance of the Mullendore Cross Bell Ranches. Follow this gravel road for three miles. The road then forks, take the west fork for 600 yards. The road ends at the northeast corner of the house. From this corner go 61 feet west, turn 90 degrees and go 65 feet south, turn 90 degrees and go 61 feet east, turn 90 degrees and go 65 feet north to the starting point.

13. Nugent Ranch House/Heathcock House

Location: Vicinity of Vinita, Oklahoma 040, Craig County 035; Sec. 18, T 23N, R 21E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Robert W. Heathcock, Rt. 3, Box 270, Vinita, OK 74301

Location of Legal Description: Mayes County Courthouse, Pryor, OK 74361

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, original site

The Nugent ranch house was built in 1913. It is a two-story frame house that originally had eight rooms. The interior floors and woodwork are pine and fir. The exterior lumber is oak. The gables are decorated with the original fish-scale shingles. The house contains a basement/cellar, open front porch, a small attic, and originally had running water and indoor plumbing. The back northeast corner of the house was extended four feet in 1983 to provide for a laundry room. Also, a windmill that pumped water into the house was removed from the porch, and an outside staircase was added on the west side. The Nugent ranch house measures 54 feet by 44 feet.

Significance: 1913; builder/architect: unknown

The Nugent ranch house is significant because it represents a middle-sized, subsistence-oriented ranch of early twentieth-century Oklahoma. Claude Nugent, a native of Arkansas, founded the ranch in the first decade of the century. The ranch encompassed several hundred acres in northern Mayes County. Although never a large operation, the ranch provided its owners with income sufficient for a comfortable lifestyle, as demonstrated by the size and beauty of the house. The Nugent ranch was sold in the 1930s and the land broken into several units.

Major Bibliographical References:

Heathcock, Mrs. Robert W. Interview. Vinita, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Spavinaw, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 310800 4038990 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: From Adair, Oklahoma, follow state highway 28 east for nine miles, then turn north on the gravel section line road. Follow this for one mile and turn east through the entrance to "Big Cabin Ranch." The driveway runs about 200 yards and runs about 15 yards north of the house. From the northwest corner of the house go 54 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 44 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 54 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 44 feet west to the starting point.

14. Parks Ranch House/DeWitt Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Grove, Oklahoma 040, Delaware County 041; Sec. 33, T 25N, R 25E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: J. C. DeWitt, Rt. 4, Box 486, Grove, OK 74344

Location of Legal Description: Delaware County Courthouse, Jay, OK 74346

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, original site

The DeWitt ranch house was built in 1901. It is a two-story frame house with nine rooms and a large attic. The only alteration is the addition of a small room on the east side. The house measures 47 feet by 44 feet.

Significance: 1901; builder/architect: unknown

The DeWitt ranch house is significant because it represents a small but successful subsistence ranching operation of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Oklahoma. The DeWitt Ranch, originally the Parks Ranch, was established in the 1840s by Thomas Jefferson Parks in the northeastern portion of Delaware County, an area known locally as Cowskin Prairie. The ranch is located eight miles east of Grove, Oklahoma; the present ranch house sits about 200 yards west of the Missouri state line. Parks established a successful ranching and farming operation, but Union troops burned his log home in 1862 and the family fled the ranch, returning in 1867. In the 1870s Parks supplemented his income with a contract to deliver beef to the Cherokee Orphan Asylum in Tahlequah. After Park's death, his children inherited the 400-acre ranch in equal shares, but in 1887 his son, Jeff Thompson Parks, purchased the land from the other heirs and devoted himself to cattle raising. In 1891 he sold out to Johnson Calvin Parks; the latter built the present ranch house in 1901 on the exact site of the original log cabin that burned in the Civil War. The ranch is still operated by a descendant of Thomas Jefferson Parks.

Major Bibliographical References:

Delaware County Historical Society. Heritage of the Hills: A Delaware County History. Cassville, Missouri: Litho Printers, 1979.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Southwest City, Missouri-Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 355160 4052525 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Follow state highway 25 eight miles east of Grove, Oklahoma. At the Oklahoma-Missouri state line, turn north on the gravel section line road that follows the state line. After a half mile the road forks; take the road that turns northwest for one-half mile, then turn east into the driveway that runs 100 yards up to the northwest corner of the house. From that corner proceed south for 47 feet, turn ninety degrees and go east 44 feet, turn ninety degrees and go north 47 feet, turn ninety degrees and go west 44 feet to the starting point.

15. Schrimsher Ranch House/Skeeter Bottom Ranch House

Location: 701 Southeast Flint Road, Claremore, Oklahoma 040, Rogers County 131; Sec. 32, T 17N, R 19E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: First Bank of Oklahoma, Claremore, OK 74017

Location of Legal Description: Rogers County Courthouse, Claremore, OK 74017

Description: Condition: good, altered, original site

The Schrimsher ranch house was originally built of logs in the late 1860s by John Gunter Schrimsher. In 1885 he extensively remodeled the house, giving it its present white frame exterior. It then measured 42 feet by 16 feet. In the early 1970s several rooms were added on the west side so that the house now measures 42 feet by 60 feet, although the house retains its original appearance when viewed from the front (east side). The original (eastern) portion of the house contains four rooms upstairs and seven rooms downstairs, with a basement and attic. A balcony is located over the front (east) door.

Significance: c. 1868; builder/architect: unknown

The Schrimsher ranch house is significant because it represents a middle-sized Indian ranch of the late nineteenth century. John Gunter Schrimsher established the ranch circa 1859. After the Civil War, Schrimsher ran hundreds of cattle on the open range south of Claremore. He also engaged in some farming. Schrimsher and his family received several thousand acres in land at the time of allotment. Schrimsher was an example of a rancher whose primary interests lay outside the ranch. He was very active in Cherokee affairs; he served as sheriff of the Coo-wee-scoo-wee District in the 1870s, and he sat on the Cherokee Council in the 1880s. Schrimsher was an uncle of Will Rogers, Oklahoma's famous cowboy humorist. Rogers reportedly performed at parties from the balcony on the east

side of the house. The Schrimsher house is presently the headquarters of the 640-acre Skeeter Bottom Ranch.

Major Bibliographical References:

The History of Rogers County, Oklahoma. n.p.: Claremore College Foundation, 1979.

Weaver, Lynda. Interview. Claremore, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Claremore, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 266485 4017345 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Follow state highway 88 southeast out of Claremore, Oklahoma. Approximately one mile from the city limits turn due south on the paved section line road. Continue on this road for five-sixths of a mile until the road ends. Then turn west on the gravel section line road for 500 yards; then turn south into the gravel driveway that runs up to the east side of the house. From the southeast corner of the house proceed 42 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 60 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 42 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 60 feet east to the starting point.

16. Scudder Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Dewey, Oklahoma 040, Washington County 147; Sec. 6, T 27N, R 14E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Pat Scudder, Rt. 1, Box 267, Dewey, OK 74029

Location of Legal Description: Washington County Courthouse, Bartlesville, OK 74003

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, original site

The Scudder ranch house was built in the 1880s by Cherokee Indians. It is a two-story frame house made from native rough-cut lumber and handmade square nails. It measures 26 feet by 53 feet. A concrete addition was added later (date unknown), and the original upstairs balcony on the west side burned and was completely destroyed (date unknown). At present, the house has four rooms upstairs and five rooms downstairs, and is used as a bunkhouse.

Significance: circa 1885; builder/architect: unknown

The Scudder ranch house is significant because it represents a large, family-owned, early twentieth-century ranch. G. H. and Jerry Scudder moved into Washington County prior to World War I. They ranched 5,000 acres and ran about 1,000 head of cattle. The Scudders did not build their ranch house, but acquired it when they bought the property. This was not uncommon, as land changed hands

after allotment, many white ranchers came into possession of Indian-built homes that the ranchers converted for their own use. The Scudder ranch house is a good example of this situation. The Scudder ranch continues in operation today.

Major Bibliographical References:

Scudder, Pat. Interview. Dewey, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Blue Mound, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 246130 4081970

Verbal Boundary Description: From Dewey, Oklahoma, follow U. S. highway 75 north for four miles. Turn east on the paved section line road. Follow this for four miles, then turn south on the gravel section line road for one-half mile, then turn east on the private dirt road for one-quarter mile. The road ends west of the house. From this point go 53 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 26 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 53 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 26 feet west to the starting point.

17. Seven Bar Ranch House/Hladkey Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Vian, Oklahoma 040, Sequoyah County 135; Sec. 36, T 13N, R 21E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; unoccupied; unrestricted access; present use--vacant.

Owner: Frank Hladky, Box 398, Truchas, New Mexico 87578

Location of Legal Description: Sequoyah County Courthouse, Sallisaw, OK 74955

Description: Condition: fair, altered, original site

The original portion of the Hladkey ranch house was built in the late 1860s. The exterior was wood frame; the floor was constructed of red oak logs. It measured 40 feet by 19 feet and contained a fireplace on the east side. There have been three additions to the ranch house, on the south and north sides; the final addition was built in 1958 on the north. The ranch house currently measures about 65 feet by 38 feet.

Significance: c. 1868; builder/architect: unknown

The Hladkey ranch house is signficant because it represents a middle-sized, subsistence-oriented ranch in early twentieth-century Oklahoma. The ranch, originally named the Seven Bar Ranch, was established circa 1900 by R. B. Wilson. At its greatest extent the ranch encompassed 7,000 acres. Bob Wilson, a nephew of R. B. Wilson, sold the ranch and in the 1960s it came into the possession of the Hladkeys. The ranch is now 1,900 acres in extent.

Major Bibliographical References:

Lee, Carl. Interview. Vian, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Gore, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 315980 3936795 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Follow state highway 82 north out of Vian, Oklahoma, for four and one-half miles; turn west on the paved section line road. Follow this for two and one-half miles, turning south at the private gravel road. Proceed on this for one-half mile to the southeast corner of the house. From this point proceed 38 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 65 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 38 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 65 feet south to the point of beginning.

18. Shinn Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Warner, Oklahoma 040, Muskogee County 101; Sec. 33, T 12N, R 19E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; unoccupied; unrestricted access; present use--vacant.

Owner: Jess Shinn, P.O. Box 71, Warner, OK 74469

Location of Legal Description: Muskogee County Courthouse, Muskogee, OK 74401

Description: Condition: good, unaltered, original site

The Shinn ranch was built in 1908 by C. M. Shinn and his son, Jess. It is a one-story frame building with four rooms and an open porch on the south side. The building measures 32 feet by 28 feet.

Significance: 1908; builder/architect: unknown

The Shinn ranch house is significant because it was typical of small, subsistence-oriented Oklahoma ranches. The ranch was founded by C. M. Shinn, a Cherokee, before the turn of the century. Shinn's ranch consisted of 200-300 acres and approximately 100-150 head of cattle. C. M. Shinn died in 1939 and his son, Jess Shinn, currently owns the property and leases the land as pasture to another rancher.

Major Bibliographical References:

Shinn, Jess. Interview. Warner, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Warner, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 291220 3928190 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: From the southern city limits of Warner, Oklahoma, follow state highway 2 south for one mile, past the U. S. highway 40 overpass. About 500-600 yards past the overpass, go east through the gate and follow the dirt road for approximately 500 yards; the road ends at the southwest corner of the building. From that corner proceed 32 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 28 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 32 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 28 feet south to the starting point.

19. Sowders Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Okemah, Oklahoma 040, Okfuskee County 107; Sec. 30 (NE/4, SW/4) T 13N, R 10E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Lowell Sowders, Rt. 4, Box 228, Okemah, OK 74859

Location of Legal Description: Okfuskee County Courthouse, Okemah, OK 74859

Description: Condition: excellent, unaltered, original site

The Sowders ranch house is a one-story, native stone, square structure that measures 28 feet by 28 feet. The house was built in 1913 with native stone hauled from a hill on the ranch. M. F. Sowders built the house with the aid of a Mr. McNally, a stone mason, a hired hand, and a carpenter. The walls are two feet in thickness, double walled with an air space between. The interior measures 24 feet by 24 feet. The ceiling is nine and one-half feet in height. There are four rooms and the interior woodwork and window frames are original.

Significance: 1913; builder/architect: unknown

The Sowders ranch house is significant because it represents a very small subsistence ranch of the early twentieth century. Morris Franklin Sowders of Kentucky founded the ranch in 1905. He owned only a 160-acre homestead on which he attempted to raise cattle. To supplement his income, he also grew crops of wheat, oats, and raised some hogs and horses. In this he was typical of small ranchers who did not own enough good land to survive entirely from the profits from sales of cattle and therefore diversified into small-scale agriculture. The ranch remains in the family's hands. The small size of the ranch house reflects the lack of economic success of the ranch.

Major Bibliographical References:

Sowders, Lowell, and Mrs. Lowell Sowders. Interviews. Okemah, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Mason, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 14 745375 3939460 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: Take state highway 56 north out of Okemah, Oklahoma, for 11 miles, then turn west on the paved section line road. After one and one-half miles turn north and follow the private dirt road for one-half mile. The road ends at the southeast corner of the house. From this point go 28 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 28 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 28 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 28 feet east to the starting point.

20. Starr Ranch Properties (three houses)

Location: Vicinity of Stilwell, Oklahoma 040, Adair County 001; Sec. 15, T 15N, R 25E

Classification: buildings; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residences.

Owner: Colbert Starr, Juanita Starr, and Lucille Starr, Rt. 1, Box 379, Stilwell, OK 74960

Location of Legal Description: Adair County Courthouse, Stilwell, OK 74960

Description: Condition: excellent, altered, original sites

The three Starr houses are placed in a rough semi-circle: the 1911 house is at the southwest corner, the 1910 house at the southeast corner, and the 1908 house in the middle and slightly to the north.

The southwest Starr house is a one-story frame building constructed by Colbert Starr in 1911. An open porch runs along the north and east sides (the front of the house), supported by squared pillars. In 1932 the house was slightly modified: a screened-in porch on the south (rear) side was made into a utility room and a sleeping porch was added to the west side. The house measures 53 feet by 42 feet and has seven rooms.

The southeastern Starr ranch house was built in 1910 by Sam J. Starr. It is a two-story wood frame house with nine rooms and an attic. The lumber used in construction was sycamore and oak. In 1972 the house was slightly modified when the screened-in porch on the east side was enclosed to form an additional room. The house measures 30 feet by 40 feet.

The northernmost Starr house was built in 1908 by Sam J. Starr. It is a two-story, wood frame house that measures 50 by 48 feet. It contains nine rooms. A utility room on the northwest side was added in the 1950s.

Significance: 1908; 1910; 1911; builders/architects: unknown

The three Starr ranch houses are significant because they represent a prosperous, middle-sized Indian ranch of the early twentieth century. Sam J. Starr, a Cherokee, founded the ranch shortly before 1900. He and his sons and their families acquired several sections of land at the time of allotment on which they ran a few hundred head of cattle. The ranch enjoyed financial success quite early, as demonstrated by the three large homes Starr and his sons built in the first decade of the century. The family-owned ranch continues in operation today, though primarily as a dairy business.

Major Bibliographical References:

Starr, Juanita. Interview. Stilwell, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Stillwell West, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTMs: (a) 15 351360 3960860
(b) 15 351240 3960880
(c) 15 351230 3960740 (UTMs not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: From the intersection of state highway 100 and U. S. highway 59 south of Stilwell, Oklahoma, follow U. S. 59 south for one and one-quarter miles. Turn west at the paved section line road; follow this for one-quarter of a mile and stop ten yards west of the easternmost of the three houses grouped in a semi-circle. Proceed ten yards east to the easternmost house. From the northwest corner of the house go 30 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 40 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 30 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 40 feet west to the starting point. Then proceed 50 yards west to the northernmost house. From the northeast corner of this house go 48 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 50 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 48 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 50 feet north. Then proceed twenty yards south and forty yards west to the northeast corner of the southwesternmost house. From this corner go 42 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 53 feet south, turn ninety degrees and go 42 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 53 feet north to the starting point.

21. Talley Ranch House/Hall Ranch House

Location: Vicinity of Barnsdall, Oklahoma 040, Osage County 113; Sec. 9, T 24N, R 10E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use—private residence.

Owner: Charles Hall, Box 718, Rural Route, Barnsdall, Pawhuska, OK 74056

Location of Legal Description: Osage County Courthouse, Pawhuska, OK 74056

Description: Condition: good, altered, original site

The Hall ranch house was built between 1885 and 1890. It is an eight-room, two-story, frame house with a large, open front porch along the east side. The upstairs was originally a single room. A bedroom was added to the south side of the house and a back porch on the west side, both in 1979. The house measures 50 feet by 30 feet.

Significance: 1885-1890; builder/architect: unknown

The Hall ranch house is significant because it represents a middle-sized, subsistence-oriented ranch of late nineteenth and twentieth-century Oklahoma. It has been the home and headquarters of several ranching families in Osage County during the past century. Before 1907 the ranch belonged to a series of Osage

Indian ranchers, including Ed Talley, Joe Quentin, and a family named Rogers. Charles Hall, Sr., purchased the ranch in 1935. It then consisted of little more than a 160-acre allotment, but Charles Hall increased its size to more than 4,000 acres. Mr. Hall died in 1968 and the ranch is currently owned and operated by his widow and his son, Mr. Charles Hall, Jr. The ranch was always well known in the area and the house became a popular site for dances, and at one point in the 1920s was used as a hideout by outlaws.

Major Bibliographical References:

Hall, Mrs. Charles, Sr. Interview. Pershing, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Hall, Charles, Jr. Interview. Pershing, Oklahoma. July 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Barnsdall, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 14 747965 4051310 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: At the intersection of state highway 11 and state highway 99 north of Wynona, Oklahoma, follow highway 11 east for two miles. At the unincorporated community of Pershing, turn southeast on the paved road to Barnsdall. Follow this for two and three-quarters miles, then turn south on Hall Ranch drive. This leads to the ranch house after a quarter-mile. From the end of the drive proceed twenty yards to the northeast corner of the house. From this point go 30 feet west, turn 90 degrees and go 50 feet south, turn 90 degrees and go 30 feet east, turn 90 degrees and go 50 feet north to the starting point.

22. Vann Ranch House/Rutherford Home

Location: Vicinity of Pryor, Oklahoma 040, Mayes County 097; Sec. 17, T 21N, R 18E

Classification: building; private ownership; public acquisition--N/A; occupied; unrestricted access; present use--private residence.

Owner: Bob Rutherford, P.O. Box 186, Salina, OK 74365

Location of Legal Description: Mayes County Courthouse, Pryor, OK 74361

Description: Condition: good, altered, original site

The Vann ranch house was built by Daniel Webster Vann in the early 1880s. The original portion of the building measures approximately 34 feet by 15 feet and is two story. The first floor of the building is constructed of native rock, as is the basement. The second story is built of cedar. The east door on the ground floor originally opened onto a twenty-foot porch surmounted by a balcony accessible from the second floor. These no longer exist. A one-story wood frame room has been added on the west side of the house. The original part of the house contains eight rooms.

Significance: circa 1883; builder/architect: unknown

The Vann ranch house is significant because it represents a small but prosperous Indian ranch whose owner was socially active in the nearby community and who derived much of his income from economic activities outside of ranching. Daniel Webster Vann, a Georgia-born Cherokee, settled in present Mayes County in 1871 after service in Stand Watie's Confederate regiment during the Civil War. He established a ranch about five miles west of Pryor where he resided in a log cabin until constructing the present house in the early 1880s. After allotment he owned 500 acres of fertile land on which he ran 200 head of cattle, in addition to horses and hogs. He was a founding member of the local anti-horse thief association and a member of the Cherokee Council during the 1880s and 1890s. He also owned the Commercial Hotel and Citizens Bank in Pryor. Vann sold the property shortly after World War I and it has changed hands several times since. The ranch land has been disbursed to multiple owners.

Major Bibliographical References:

Mayes County Historical Society. Historical Highlights of Mayes County. Pryor, Oklahoma: The Society, 1977.

Rutherford, Bob. Interview. Pryor, Oklahoma. August 1984.

Acreage: less than one acre

Quadrangle: Osage Hills, Oklahoma; 1:24,000/7.5 minute

UTM: 15 284415 4020380 (UTM not verified)

Verbal Boundary Description: From the intersection of state highway 20 and U. S. highway 69 in Pryor, Oklahoma, follow state highway 20 west for four and one-half miles. The driveway of the house is located off the highway, approximately 500 feet west of the section line road. Follow the driveway 20 yards north to the southwest corner of the house. Then proceed 35 feet east, turn ninety degrees and go 34 feet north, turn ninety degrees and go 35 feet west, turn ninety degrees and go 34 feet south to the starting point.

APPENDIX B

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

1. Allen Ranch House
   Location: Five miles east of Bristow
   Legal Description: Section 6, T 15N, R 10E
   Date: circa 1869

2. Arrowhead Ranch House
   Location: Seven miles north and eight miles east of Okmulgee
   Legal Description: Section 32, T 15N, R 14E
   Date: 1930

3. Ballew Ranch House
   Location: Four miles south of Cookson
   Legal Description: Section 14, T 14N, R 22E
   Date: 1900

4. Barton Ranch House
   Location: Eastern edge of Foraker
   Legal Description: Section 28, T 28N, R 7E
   Date: circa 1910

5. Campbell Russell Ranch Barn
   Location: Western edge of Warner
   Legal Description: Section 20, T 12N, R 19E
   Date: 1890

6. Chapman-Barnard Ranch House
   Location: Fourteen miles north of Pawhuska
   Legal Description: Section 2, T 27N, R 8E
   Date: 1919

7. Conner Ranch House
   Location: Western edge of Pearsonia (fifteen miles northwest of Pawhuska)
   Legal Description: Section 21, T 27N, R 8E
   Date: 1918

8. Cow Creek Ranch House
   Location: Three miles west and one mile north of Miami
   Legal Description: Section 28, T 28N, R 22E
   Date: circa 1910

9. Crouch Ranch House
   Location: Eight miles south and one mile west of Vinita
   Legal Description: Section 36, T 24N, R 20E
   Date: 1905

10. Donelson Ranch House
    Location: Two miles west of Burbank
    Legal Description: Section 28, T 26N, R 5E
    Date: 1917

11. Easley Ranch House
    Location: Seventeen miles northeast of Pawhuska
    Legal Description: Section 26, T 28N, R 10E
    Date: circa 1905

12. Fewel Ranch House
    Location: Six miles west and one mile north of Muskogee
    Legal Description: Section 21, T 15N, R 17E
    Date: 1922

13. Garvin Ranch House
    Location: Five miles east of Sallisaw
    Legal Description: Section 6, T 11N, R 25E
    Date: 1919

14. Hall Ranch House
    Location: Four miles northwest of Barnsdall
    Legal Description: Section 9, T 24N, R 10E
    Date: 1885-1890

15. Hancock Ranch Houses (two buildings)
    Location: Fourteen miles west and four miles north of Welch
    Legal Description: Section 2, T 28N, R 18E
    Date: 1910, 1920

16. Hanes Ranch House
    Location: Western edge of Sageeyah (four miles northwest of Claremore)
    Legal Description: Section 24, T 22N, R 15E
    Date: 1886

17. Hart Ranch House
    Location: Six miles east and six miles north of Okmulgee
    Legal Description: Section 4, T 14N, R 14E
    Date: circa 1900

18. Haydon Ranch House
    Location: Eleven miles north of Okemah
    Legal Description: Section 17, T 13N, R 10E
    Date: 1937

19. Kelly Ranch Barn
    Location: Ten miles west of Vinita
    Legal Description: Section 25, T 25N, R 18E
    Date: 1910

20. Kershaw Ranch House
    Location: Six miles south and one mile west of Muskogee
    Legal Description: Section 9, T 13N, R 18E
    Date: circa 1912

21. Knowles Ranch House
    Location: Seven miles east and two miles north of Vinita
    Legal Description: Section 13, T 25N, R 21E
    Date: 1911

22. Lane/Goff Ranch House
    Location: Southeastern edge of Chelsea
    Legal Description: Section 30, T 24N, R 18E
    Date: 1901

23. Little Egypt Ranch House
    Location: Six miles south and three miles east of Bartlesville
    Legal Description: Section 26, T 25N, R 13E
    Date: 1934

24. Lowry Ranch House
    Location: Three miles east and four miles north of Lenapah
    Legal Description: Section 18, T 28N, R 17E
    Date: 1911

25. Martin Ranch House
    Location: Two miles northeast of Pensacola
    Legal Description: Section 13, T 23N, R 20E
    Date: circa 1910

26. Mayes Ranch House
    Location: Five miles east of Pryor
    Legal Description: Section 17, T 21N, R 20E
    Date: 1857

27. Miller Ranch House
    Location: Eleven miles north and eight miles east of Okmulgee
    Legal Description: Section 6, T 15N, R 14E
    Date: 1882

28. Miller/Three Bar Ranch House
    Location: One mile east of Vian
    Legal Description: Section 23, T 21N, R 22E
    Date: circa 1850

29. Mullendore Cross Bell Ranch House
    Location: Nine miles west and three miles north of Copan
    Legal Description: Section 28, T 29N, R 12E
    Date: 1927-1930

30. Nugent Ranch House
    Location: Ten miles northeast of Adair
    Legal Description: Section 18, T 23N, R 21E
    Date: 1913

31. Parks Ranch House
    Location: Eight miles east of Grove
    Legal Description: Section 34, T 25N, R 25E
    Date: 1901

32. Pharoah Ranch House
    Location: Eight miles east and four miles north of Okemah
    Legal Description: Section 28, T 12N, R 11E
    Date: circa 1900

33. Pitchfork Ranch Houses (two buildings)
    Location: Two miles southeast of Weleetka
    Legal Description: Section 23, T 10N, R 11E
    Date: 1938-1942

34. R. K. Lane Ranch Barn
    Location: Two miles south and two miles east of Inola
    Legal Description: Section 23, T 19N, R 17E
    Date: circa 1900

35. R. K. Lane Ranch House
    Location: Two miles south and two miles east of Inola
    Legal Description: Section 23, T 19N, R 17E
    Date: circa 1907

36. Rogers Ranch House
    Location: Two miles southeast of Pershing
    Legal Description: Section 8, T 24N, R 10E
    Date: 1908

37. Schrimsher Ranch House
    Location: Two miles south of Claremore
    Legal Description: Section 28, T 21N, R 16E
    Date: 1869

38. Scudder Ranch House
    Location: Four miles north and four miles east of Dewey
    Legal Description: Section 6, T 27N, R 14E
    Date: circa 1880

39. Seward High Noon Ranch House
    Location: One mile north of Muskogee
    Legal Description: Section 11, T 15N, R 18E
    Date: 1903

40. Shinn Ranch House
    Location: Two miles south of Warner
    Legal Description: Section 33, T 21N, R 19E
    Date: 1908

41. Sowders Ranch House
    Location: Eleven miles north of Okemah
    Legal Description: Section 30, T 13N, R 10E
    Date: 1913

42. Spur Ranch
    Location: Sixteen miles northwest of Vinita
    Legal Description: Section 8, T 26N, R 18E
    Date: circa 1907

43. Starr Ranch Houses (three buildings)
    Location: Two miles south of Stilwell
    Legal Description: Section 15, T 15N, R 25E
    Date: 1908-1911

44. Todd Ranch House
    Location: Five miles east and three miles north of Vinita
    Legal Description: Section 10, T 25N, R 21E
    Date: circa 1910

45. Vann Ranch House
    Location: Five miles west of Pryor
    Legal Description: Section 17, T 21N, R 18E
    Date: circa 1880

46. Wilson/Seven Bar Ranch House
    Location: Four miles north and three miles west of Vian
    Legal Description: Section 36, T 13N, R 21E
    Date: circa 1869

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