CHAPTER VI

ANNOTATED LISTING OF KNOWN PROPERTIES RELATING TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN THEME BY REGION AND BY COUNTY

A. OKLAHOMA LANDMARK INVENTORY PROPERTIES NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES, AND OTHER IMPORTANT UNLISTED PROPERTIES IN MANAGEMENT REGION #4

I. ATOKA COUNTY

A. Atoka

(1) Downing, Todd, House
Location: 114 West C Street
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good
Description: A two-story wood frame house with lap siding that has some allusions to Victorian style. The roof is gabled with dormer windows on the side; there is a curved veranda and one rectangular bay.
Date: ca. 1910
Significance: A Choctaw Indian, Todd Downing (1902-1974) attended secondary schools in Atoka and took his BA and MA degrees from the University of Oklahoma. He published eleven different books during his life, including Anompa, A Choctaw Grammar in 1970 which stimulated a revival of interest in the native language.
Listing: OLI

(2) St. Patrick's Church site
Location: 208 N. Indiana
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Mission Station
Condition: Two personal residences cover the property presently.
Description: Originally the site contained a small one-story wood frame building with board and batten siding and a gable front with a bell tower and steeple. The double-door front entry had transom lights. The original structure was destroyed in a 1924 tornado. The cemetery was just to the south of the building.
Date: 1872
Significance: Property was the site of the first Catholic congregation and school in what is now Oklahoma, reflecting the church's missionary activity among the Choctaws and the white "intruders" that inundated Indian Territory with the construction of the M.K. & T. Railroad in 1872.
Listing: OLI

(3) Indian Citizen Building
Location: 115 North Ohio
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishment
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: A two-story rectangular structure (25' x 60') of pointed red brick with a flat roof and parapets. The front facade consists of four arched

windows above two large store front windows.
Date: 1889
Significance: The building was constructed by J. S. Standley, a leading Choctaw citizen, to house the "Atoka Indian Citizen," which he and a brother-in-law founded to espouse a pro-Choctaw perspective during the allotment era.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(4) Standley, Captain James S., House
Location: 207 North Ohio
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: A two-story, wood-frame structure with clapboard siding, this "L-shaped" house has six gables. Twin, two-story, projecting bay windows appoint the front facade, while twin pillars on either side of the entrance support a large projecting dormer. The front door is framed by sidelights. Small additions to the original structure have been attached to the rear.
Date: 1881
Significance: The house was built by James S. Standley, one of the most prominent men of the Choctaw Nation during its latter days and a newspaper publisher.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(5) Old Atoka County Courthouse
Location: Pennsylvania and Court Streets
Property Type: Tribal Properties--County buildings
Condition: Very good, but altered with tin facade on lower story.
Description: A two-story red brick structure with decorative masonry, including pilasters; a flat roof with parapets. Upper and lower windows on east front were double sized with arches.
Date: 1904
Significance: Property was built by J. S. Standley, a prominent Choctaw, and served as the court house of "Atoka County" of the old Choctaw Nation. It later was the court house of the county of the same name established when Oklahoma entered the Union in 1907. It illustrates the sophistication of tribal government.
Listing: OLI; National Register

B. Rural

(1) Bo McAlister Site
Location: SE, Sec. 21, T2S, R9E

Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: The physical appearance of the site during aboriginal occupation is unknown. Currently it is situated on a low knoll on the south side of Birch Creek and is utilized for pasture. Surface finds include a pre-ceramic atlatl, arrow and spear points, and pottery sherds.
Date: A.D. 1000 to 1350
Significance: The site was occupied first by hunting and gathering people; later by horticulturalists. Excavation of the site might reveal those elements that caused a society to move from hunting and gathering to horticulture.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(2) Willis, Uncle Wallace, Grave site
Location: NE, Sec. 33, T2S, R9E
Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries
Condition: Good
Description: A typical rural cemetery, with many stones overturned or destroyed.
Date: 1880s
Significance: A Choctaw slave, Wallace Willis composed "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and other spirituals when he worked at Spencer Academy, a school for young Choctaw boys. The grave is unmarked. Site gives testimony to black slavery among the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI

(3) Boggy Depot, Old, Site
Location: Sec. 1, T3S, R9E (W. of Atoka)
Property Type: Townsites
Condition: Little in evidence
Description: First settled in 1837, the site was a commercial trading center first for the Chickasaws and then the Choctaws. During the Civil War, it was a commissary depot for the Confederate Army. Afterwards the town acquired a brick church, several large commercial buildings, and a number of substantial homes. By the mid 1950s they were all gone. Only a cemetery remains to tell of its greatness.
Date: 1837-1872
Significance: Boggy Depot suggests the nature of commercial and social life within the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations from the time of first settlement (1830s) to the arrival of the railroad (1870). During that period of time it was one of the most important settlements in Indian Territory.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(4) Choctaw Freedman Cemetery
Location: NW, SW, Sec. 10, T3S, R9E (SW of Boggy Depot)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries
Condition: Unkept; overgrown
Description: One-half acre in extent, this cemetery, according to the head stones, was occupied by persons who were born as early as 1824. The cemetery has not been used after ca. 1916.
Date: Before 1916
Significance: This cemetery illustrates the nature of Indian/Black relations during the period of Choctaw nationhood. The cemetery also suggests the demographic trends among the Choctaws: moving from the east to the west to be closer to the railroad after the Civil War and especially after 1872.
Listing: OLI

(5) Rock Creek Site
Location: SW, NW, and NW, SW, Sec. 16, T3S, R9E (Wapanucka vicinity)
Property Type: Archaeological Sites
Condition: Unexposed
Description: A site of single occupation where hunting and the processing of nuts took place as well as the manufacturing of tools. Pottery sherds are present. Horticulture was probably not practiced there.
Date: A.D. 1000-1300
Significance: The site demonstrates that in western Atoka County human occupation predates the arrival of Europeans by some 500 years. It also contains implements and debris relating to a Caddoan cultural phase, significant because the location is in the western-most part of the Caddoan culture area.
Listing: OLI

(6) Estep Archeological Site
Location: SW, Sec. 35?, T3S, R9E (SE Wapanucka)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Unknown
Date: Unknown
Significance: Unknown
Listing: OLI

(7) Graham Archaeological Site
Location: SE, Sec. 4 and S, Sec. 5, T2S, R10E (E of Wapanucka)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Unknown
Date: Unknown

Significance: Unknown
Listing: OLI

(8) Rogers Ranch and Ranch House site
Location: NE, Sec 36, T1S, R11E (3.5 miles N. of Atoka)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Ranching Facilities
Condition: House recently demolished
Description: A two-story wood framed and lap sided structure, the house had a hipped roof and an arcade-like veranda that wrapped around two sides of the first floor.
Date: 1916
Significance: The ranch was established in 1865 by William Rogers, a Cherokee/Choctaw engineer and surveyor who had seen service in the 1st Cherokee Regiment, C.S.A. It set astride the Texas Road and the Butterfield Overland Trail. Illustrated the importance of the cattle kingdom to economic development of the Indians after the Civil War.
Listing: OLI

(9) Middle Boggy Battle Site and Confederate Cemetery
Location: SW, NE, Sec. 11, T2S, R11E (N. of Atoka)
Property Type: Military Property--Engagement Sites; Military Properties--Cemeteries
Condition: Excellent, but altered
Description: Rolling terrain, with the traces of the Texas Road and the original spring still visible. The tracks of the M. K. & T. Railroad traverse the field and run adjacent to the cemetery, but because they are depressed they are not intrusive.
Date: February 18, 1864
Significance: The battlefield site, according to the OHS historical marker, "is noteworthy for marking the farthest drive towards Texas of the Union forces in the Civil War...." The battle is significant for Indian history because Seminole and Choctaw and Chickasaw troops made up the Confederate forces that fought there.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(10) Shappaway County Court Grounds
Location: SW, NE, Sec. 11, T2S, R11E (N. of Atoka; just S. of the Confederate Cemetery
Property Type: Tribal Properties--Court Grounds
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: A log house apparently occupied the property originally. It was adjacent to a large water spring that still runs.
Date: 1850s

Significance: Shappaway was the original name for what became Atoka County in the Choctaw Nation. The court grounds there illustrate the remarkable sophistication of tribal government even before the Civil War.
Listing: Unlisted

(11) Geary's Station
Location: SE, Sec. 19, T1S, R12E
Property Type: Pre-Railroal Transportation Properties--Stage Stations
Condition: Beneath Atoka Lake Dam
Description: Unknown
Date: 1858
Significance: Property is associated with the Butterfield Overland Stage Route that traversed Indian Territory after 1858. It illustrates that the Choctaws and Chickasaws remained an integral part of the national communication network despite their isolation.
Listing: OLI

(12) Atoka District Ball Ground
Location: NE, SW, Sec. 28, T2S, R12E (.25 mile W. and .5 mile N. of Lane)
Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Sites
Condition: Open field
Description: A field set aside for the playing of stickball by Captain William Atoka in 1865. Used for that sport until abandoned in 1879.
Date: 1865 to 1879
Significance: Illustrates the nature of tribal culture during the middle of the 19th Century, especially the continuing importance of stickball.
Listing: Unlisted

(13) Thompson, Wilburn, Log House
Location: NE, NW, Sec. 33, T2S, R12E (E. of Atoka)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated; covered
Description: A one story, rectangular house of hand hewnlogs joined at the corners with wooden pegs with gable roof.
Date: 1880s
Significance: The house is located in the original allotment of Wilburn Thompson, a full blood Choctaw, having been moved there in the 1880s (1890s?) from its original location near Farris. Illustrates the housing type employed by the average Choctaw citizen.
Listing: OLI

(14) Caney Hill Church grounds
Location: NW, SE, Sec. 7, T4S, R12E (near Bentley)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Christian Church complex
Condition: Good, but altered
Description: The property has three structures: a) a wood frame church with gable roof, wood double sash windows, and a front entry covered with a gable porch; the original siding has been covered with asbestos shingles; b) an "open-sided" shelter composed of a gable roof set eight posts; c) a wood frame cook shack with board and batten siding and a gable roof, in a very deteriorated condition. A cemetery is also associated with the property.
Date: Before 1907
Significance: Associated with the Methodist Church, this property demonstrates the Christian missionary activity among the Choctaws during the era of their nationhood. The surrounding property was allotted to Lillie B. Payton less church and cemetery. An acre was reserved for the church in 1930.
Listing: OLI

(15) Waddell's Station
Location: SW, Sec. 10, T1N, R13E (3 miles SW of Wesley)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Stations
Condition: Unexposed ruin, with cemetery
Description: Unknown
Date: 1858
Significance: This property too was associated with the Butterfield Overland Stage Route. It also reflects the communication network of which the Indian were always a part of despite their isolation.
Listing: OLI; National Register

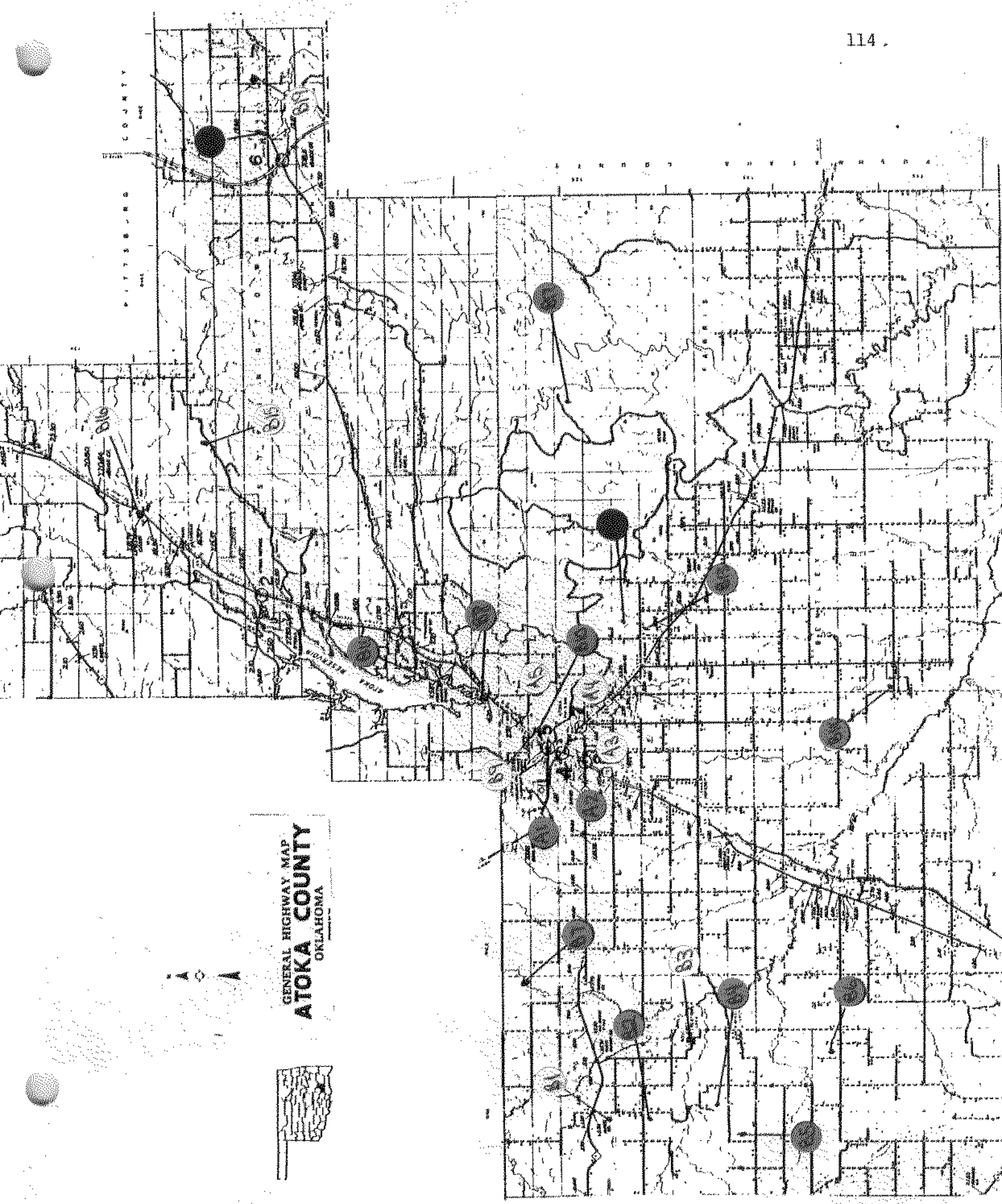
(16) Leflore, Captain Charles, House
Location: NE, Sec. 31, T2N, R13E (near Limestone Gap)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Fair, and altered
Description: A two-story, frame house with clapboard siding, the structure has a gable roof with external chimneys on either end and a double veranda on the east front, now gone. A two-story wing was added to the northwest corner about 1884.
Date: ca. 1880
Significance: The house is significant because it reflects the style of living of the mixed-blood elite within the Choctaw Nation and because it is associated with Charles LeFlore, its builder. The

son of Forbis Leflore, Charles was born near Doaksville in 1841, educated in Choctaw schools, a tribal official, a successful merchant and an owner of toll bridges and grist mills.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(17) Atoka, Captain Charles, Homesite
Location: Sec. 14, T2S, R13E (12 miles E. of Atoka)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Apparently the original structure was a single story cabin of hand hewn logs.
Date: 1830s
Significance: This property is associated with Captain Charles Atoka, one of the leading, traditional leaders of the Choctaws, especially as a ball player.
Listing: OLI

(18) Many Springs County Court House Site
Location: SW, Sec. 21, T1N, R15E (near Daisy)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--Court grounds
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Site is at the foot of Pine Timber Mountain, where three to five good springs were located. Courthouse was apparently a log cabin.
Date: 1850s
Significance: This rural courthouse site illustrates the sophistication of tribal local government.
Listing: Unlisted

(19) Billy, Isaac, Homestead and Family Cemetery
Location: SW, NW, Sec. 23, T1N, R15E (near Daisy)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: The single-story, three-room house is wood frame with board siding placed vertically without batten. The gable roof extends over the front and rear sides to form full-length porch coverings. A two-room addition was attached to the northwest corner with a dog-trot in between. The cemetery is well maintained.
Date: 1875, altered in 1890 and 1894
Significance: Isaac Billy was a prominent local official in the Choctaw national government. He served as Sheriff, Clerk, and Judge of Jack's Fork County. The house served as a focus of Choctaw government until Billy's death in 1910.
Listing: OLI; National Register


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
ATOKA COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

II. BRYAN COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Fort Washita
Location: SW, Sec. 23, SE and W Sec. 22, T5S, R7E (14 miles NW of Durant)
Property Type: Military Properties--Fort Complexes
Condition: Restored and Ruins
Description: a) The South Barracks, now restored, is a two story building, with the first floor constructed of stone while the second is constructed of wood. There is an extended roof porch that completely encircles the building providing cover for the second level veranda and the stone walkway around the lower level. b) The two-story West Barracks was constructed of stone, but it remains in ruins. c) A two pen cabin of hand hewn logs with a central chimney served as a sutler's store and residence after the Civil War. d) The post cemetery contains the remains of both Union and Confederate soldiers.
Date: 1842
Significance: The fort, established in 1842, covered seven square miles and contained more than 90 structures. It was created to provide protection for emigrating Indians like the Five Civilized Tribes from the "wilder" Plains tribes. Important too was its strategic position on the border with Texas and Mexico.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(2) Boiling Springs Council Grounds
Location: Sec. 7, T7S, R8E (vicinity of Mead)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: The site is tree covered, although the springs still flow.
Date: 1840-1850s
Significance: Boiling Springs was the site of numerous Chickasaw tribal councils during the 1850s and 1860s as the leadership sought to separate from the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI

(3) Alberson, Isaac, House
Location: SW, Sec. 19, T8S, R8E (Colbert vicinity)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwellings
Condition: Good, but altered
Description: Originally a two-story, gable sided log cabin, perhaps with a dog trot, with an external

chimney now sided with clapboard and additions made to rear. The addition is cross gabled.
Date: 1844
Significance: Isaac Albertson was a Chickasaw who signed the treaty of removal for the tribe and served as chief (1844-46) when the Chickasaws were made a district of the Choctaw Nation. He was a strong advocate of education and acculturation.
Listing: OLI

(4) Colbert's Ferry and Butterfield Stage Station
Location: SW, Sec. 31, T8S, R8E (3 miles SE of Colbert)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Station, Ferry, and Bridge
Condition: Ruins
Description: Initially, the property consisted of improvedroads and leveled banks that accessed the ferry on Red River. In 1874, Colbert constructed a wagon bridge across the river in competition with the M. K. & T. Railroad; a year later a steel-frame toll bridge that lasted until the 1970s. Only two piers adjacent to the river, a deeply eroded wagon road, and an unused toll house, a wood framed and clapboard sided L-shaped structure with hipped roof, mark the site today.
Date: 1853-1870
Significance: Moving from Mississippi in 1846, B. F. Colbert established a 500 acre plantation worked by 25 slaves on the property in question, as well as a steam sawmill, a grist-mill, and a cotton gin. The ferry was on the Texas Road, a route used by emigrants to Texas, and between 1858 and 1861, by coaches on the Butterfield Overland Route. Colbert died on March 11, 1883.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(5) Nail's Station
Location: SE, Sec. 7, T5S, R9E (SW of Kenefic)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Station
Condition: Unexposed ruins; unkept cemetery
Description: At a crossing on the Blue River, the original building was a story-and-a-half double log house with a dog trot, probably with a porch along the front. In the 1840s, a saw and grist mill were nearby. Toward the end of the tribal era, the Nails constructed a wood wagon bridge across the river. Nothing remains today but the family burial plot.
Date: 1858-1861
Significance: The property is particularly important because it served as a station on the Butterfield

Overland Stage Route. Equally significant is its relationship with Joel H. Nail, a prominent mixed-blood Choctaw whose family had played an important role in tribal affairs since before removal. The site illustrates the importance of the mixed-blood elite in the economic development of the tribe.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(6) Fort McCulloch
Location: SW, Sec. 7, T5S, R9E (3 miles SW of Kenefic)
Property Type: U.S. Military Properties--Camps
Condition: Ruins
Description: Built in 1862 by Confederate forces on the west bank of the Blue River, the fort was comprised of extensive breastworks on the outer edges with tents and log cabins clustered on an eminence in the center. Today gun trenches are visible but overgrown with trees.
Date: 1862-1865
Significance: Was the major confederate stronghold in Indian Territory between 1862 and 1865. It illustrates the abortive effort of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to support the Confederacy.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(7) Chickasaw Rock Creek Court House Site
Location: SW corner, Sec. 33, T8S, R9E (2 miles SE Achille)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--County Buildings
Condition: Ruins
Description: Built in 1876, the original court house was rectangular, built of stone, and apparently had a gable roof. On the grounds was also a whipping tree. The court house was torn down during the 1930s.
Date: 1876 to 1906
Significance: The structure served as the court house of Panola County, one of the three counties of the Chickasaw national government. The structure illustrated the sophistication of tribal government.
Listing: OLI

(8) Shackleford Site
Location: NW, Sec. 35, T8S, R9E
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Undisturbed, although a house and outbuildings have been constructed on part of the property.
Description: The site is two miles south of Island Bayou and 4 1/2 miles NW of Red River. On the property is a spring and a small creek. The site is a large prehistoric camp and lithic workshop situated on an upland ridge.

Date: An archaic or woodland occupation.
Significance: The property was apparently a lithic procurement/workshop area and a temporary camp of the archaic and woodland eras. Because no large lithic outcrops have been found in the Red River valley south of Shackleford, the cobble outcrop may represent one of the primary lithic sites for this area. Also there are very few archaic or woodland sites in southcentral Oklahoma.
Listing: OLI

(9) Bloomfield Academy Site and Cemetery
Location: NW, NE Sec. 8, T9S, R9E (Achille vicinity)
Property Type: Educational Buildings--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: The original buildings were constructed, apparently, of logs in 1852. They were rehabilitated between 1867 and 1876, when the facility became a seminary for girls. A modern frame building was constructed in 1888. It was two stories, had a hipped roof with two dormers, and featured a full facade porch and veranda with arch-like brackets and rails. The building burned in 1896. It was rebuilt, but that structure too burned in 1914. Only a cemetery marks the original location.
Date: 1852-1914
Significance: Established in 1852 by Presbyterian missionaries, Bloomfield was one of the four major educational institutions operated by the Chickasaws. When the buildings burned in 1914, the Chickasaws purchased Hargrove College north of Ardmore and reestablished the academy there, where it was later renamed Carter Institute. The property illustrates the profound commitment of the Chickasaw people to formal educational opportunities for their children.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(10) Kemp, Judge Jackson, Home Site and Cemetery
Location: NE, SE Sec. 25, T9S, R9E (near Kemp)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Cemetery is well kept; home is in ruins
Description: The home was a story and a half log house with a dog-trot. It was destroyed by fire in the 1970s. The cemetery is enclosed with a chain-link fence and is well maintained.
Date: 1840s
Significance: Kemp was a prominent Chickasaw planter and official who served as president of the convention that wrote the constitution of 1853 and governor pro-tem in 1966.
Listing: OLI

(11) Philadelphia Baptist Church Site
Location: N, NW, Sec. 35 or NE 34, T6S, R10E (near Blue)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Churches
Condition: Not visible
Description: Located on the east bank of Blue River where US 70 crosses, the building was constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding. It was still occupied in the 1940s.
Date: 1840
Significance: Reverend and Mrs. Ramsey D. Potts, Baptist missionaries, apparently established the Philadelphia Church, a site sometimes confused with Providence Mission in Choctaw County. Church minutes date back to 1850. For many years it had only Choctaw ministers, illustrating thereby the powerful influence of the Christian missionaries upon the tribespeople.
Listing: OLI

(12) Armstrong Academy Site
Location: NE, NW, Sec. 12, T6S, R11E (near Bokchito)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: Constructed of red brick in 1858, the main structure of Armstrong Academy was two-storied, T-shaped, and gabled. On the front was an asymmetrical, full-height entry with pediment; wood sash windows with 12 panes above and 12 below rested in openings with segmental arches; in the rear an extended roof covered full-width balconies. At a later date, apparently, two-story brick wing with a hipped roof was added to this structure.The 100 acre campus also included a number of smaller out buildings.
Date: 1845-1919
Significance: Established by the Choctaws in 1845 and administered by Baptist missionaries, Armstrong was one of eight major educational institutions among the tribespeople. Between 1863 and 1883, it also served as the capital of the Choctaw Nation. Between 1882 and 1919 it was an orphan home for boys run by Presbyterian missionaries. The building burned in 1921.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(13) Mount Pleasant Mission Site
Location: Sec. 6, T5S, R12E (NE of Caddo)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Mission Site
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Unknown

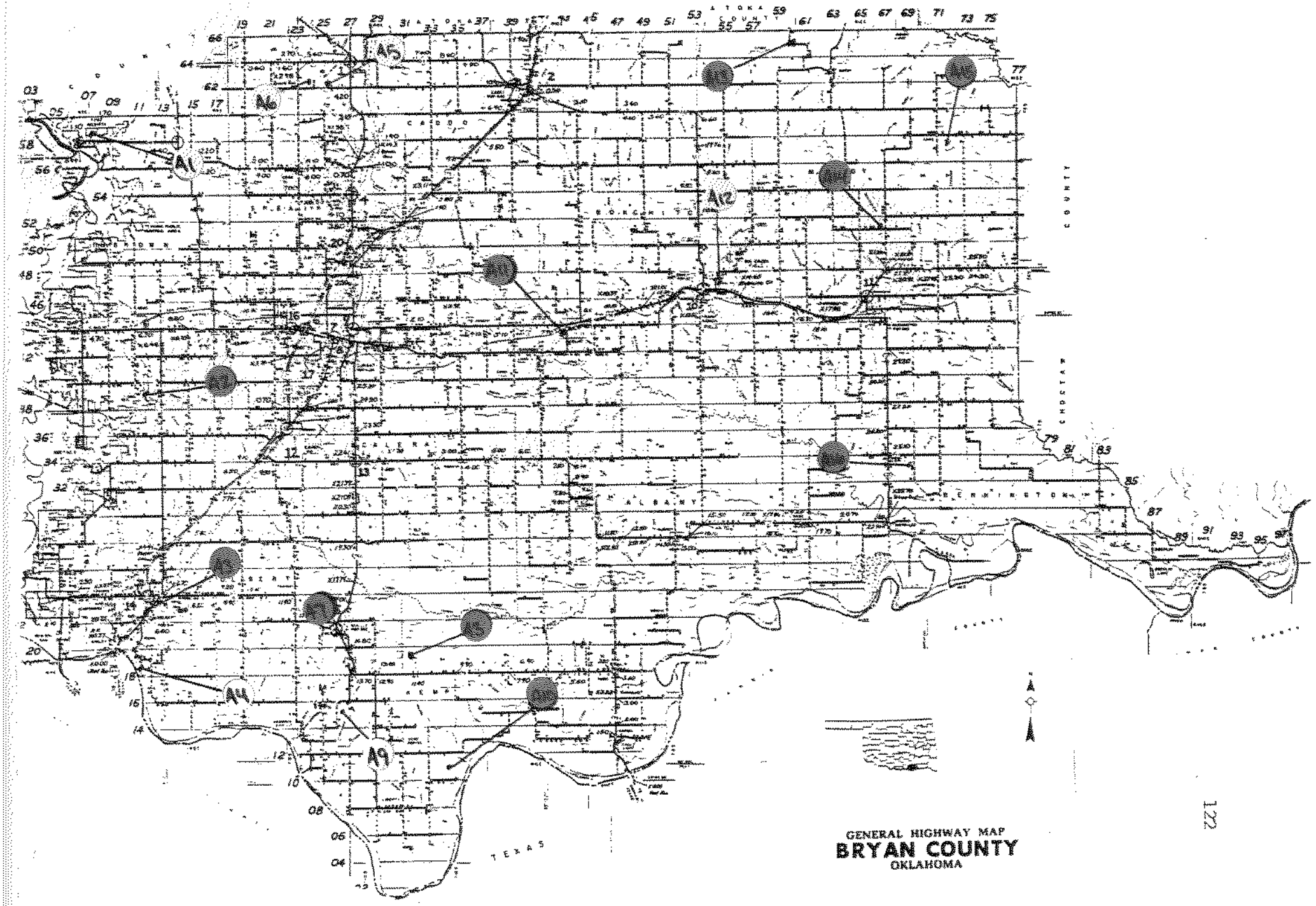
Date: 1850
Significance: As a Presbyterian mission point established by C. C. Copeland, the property illustrates the size of the Presbyterian mission family and the early commitment of the Choctaws to Christianity. It is significant too because it was the first station served by Allen Wright, later Choctaw chief, and his bride in 1857.
Listing: OLI

(14) Old Bennington Presbyterian Church
Location: NE, SE, Sec. 10, T6S, R12E (3.5 miles N. of Bennington)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties
Condition: Excellent
Description: The church complex includes a) a large, rectangular, gable front wood frame building with board and batten siding constructed about 1900 that serves as a cook shack/fellowship hall for church dinners and meetings; and b) a modern, gable front, wood frame building with clapboard siding and a gable portico covering a double door entryway; sash windows are placed by twos.
Date: 1900
Significance: The church was established in 1848 by Charles C. Copeland, beloved Presbyterian missionary among the Choctaws. The property demonstrates the remarkable influence of the Christian missionaries, especially Presbyterian, among the tribespeople before and after the Civil War.
Listing: OLI

(15) Jones, Wilson N., Ranch Site and Cemetery
Location: NE, SE, NW Sec. 30, T5S, R13E (NE of Bennington)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Ranching Facilities
Condition: Ruins, although the cemetery is well preserved
Description: The two-story ranch house with double verandas was dismantled in the 1940s, the lumber of which was used to construct two smaller houses, one situated on the foundation of the initial structure. The cemetery is enclosed with a steel picket fence, the most dominant marble marker being that of Wilson N. Jones.
Date: 1880s-1910s
Significance: The cemetery and ranch site are associated with Wilson N. Jones, rancher, merchant, and chief of the Choctaws 1890-1894. Some 17,000 fenced acres comprised the ranch: only Indian cowboys were employed. By 1890, Jones was supposedly the

wealthiest resident in Indian Territory. Some reformers cited his term as chief as evidence of corruption and that tribal governments should be abolished, with tribal lands allotted individually.
Listing: OLI

(16) Chish Oktok Church Grounds
Location: NE, Sec. 19, T7S, R13E (SE of Bennington)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Churches
Condition: Good
Description: a) Constructed ca. 1910, the church is a rectangular, wood-framed and clapboard sided structure with a gable roof. There is a gable porch covering, sash windows, and double door entry. b) The cook shack is a gable-front, wood frame structure that sits just to the rear of the church building. c) A well-kept cemetery lies just to the south of the church.
Date: 1910s
Significance: The church was first organized by Presbyterian missionaries in 1853, remaining today essentially an Indian congregation of the Presbyterian faith. The complex illustrates the early and continuing commitment of the Choctaws to Christianity.
Listing: OLI


A1
A5
A6
A9
A11
A12
ATOKA COUNTY
CHOCTAW
TEXAS
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
BRYAN COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

III. CHOCTAW COUNTY

A. Fort Towson

(1) Wilson, Willie W., House
Location: Cincinnati and Main Streets
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent
Description: A two story wood frame building with clapboard siding; the roof is cross gabled. The house is Greek Revival in architectural style with four Corinthian columns and a two story portico with open rails surrounding the upper deck. Cross gables on the rear sides cover double bays. On the east are double sleeping porches, while large single sash windows are symmetrically placed.
Date: 1906
Significance: The house was built by Willie Wilson, a prominent mixed-blood Choctaw entrepreneur, businessman, and politician, illustrating the affluence and degree of acculturation of some tribal members at the time of Oklahoma statehood.
Listing: OLI; National Register

B. Hugo

(1) Spring, Joel R., Buildings
Location: 101 N. Broadway and 108 W. Duke
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishments
Condition: Good
Description: a) Constructed in 1905 of cut limestone, this two story corner building has a flat roof with parapets capped by a balustrade. Large openings are filled with two, double sash windows on both levels. Decorative features include a frieze, continuous sills on the second level, and Corinthian columns framing the corner entryway.
b) Erected in 1907 and just to the rear of the building just described, this structure is a two story, plains commercial building constructed of brick with a flat roof and parapets. Eight upper-level windows have round arches; there is a decorative frieze above the windows. At the street level are three double door entryway framed by plate glass windows and lights.
Date: 1905 and 1907
Significance: A Choctaw who attended tribal schools, Joel Spring was a successful merchant and real estate developer. He was the founder of modern Hugo, moving to that site from Old Goodland after the arrival of

the east-west railroad line. The two properties demonstrate the entrepreneurial talents of the Choctaws.
Listing: Unlisted

C. Rural

(1) Mayhew, New, Site
Location: NW, Sec. 1, T6S, R13E (NW of Boswell)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Ruins
Description: New Mayhew was a typical rural commercial center. Along a main street there were two or three wood frame buildings with board and batten or clapboard siding. The structures were rectangular with square front facades and a porch. The capital of Pushmataha District, it also was the site of a stone council house and plate steel jail.
Date: 1870s
Significance: New Mayhew, .75 miles WNW from Old Mayhew, dates from ca. 1875. A court town and district capital after 1892 as well as a commercial center, it reflects the character of village life among the Choctaws at the end of their national period.
Listing: Unlisted

(2) Homas Chapel and Cemetery
Location: NW, NE, Sec. 22, T6S, R13E (2.5 miles W. of Boswell)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties
Condition: Good
Description: The Homas Chapel complex consists of the following structures: a) A modern single-story, rectangular, gable front structure constructed of wood materials from a previous building; b) an open air pavilion consisting of a ridge roof covering supported by eight posts; c) a cook shack made out of a gable front wood frame building with board and batten siding; d) four different single-story, wood frame structures intended as temporary dwelling for on-the-ground camp meetings; e) a cemetery marked by at least five wooden grave covers.
Date: 1910s
Significance: Associated with the United Presbyterian Church, the present church building was constructed in 1971 from materials taken from the original church structure. The cemetery is significant because it contains a number of old style grave houses. The entire property illustrates the continuing influence of Presbyterian missionaries among the Choctaws who joined them first in 1818 in Mississippi.

Listing: Unlisted

(3) Pigeon Roost Church
Location: NE, NE, Sec. 23, T6S, R13E (2 miles W. of Boswell)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties
Condition: Good
Description: The Pigeon Roost Church complex is a typical Indian Christian facility. It includes a) a single-story, brick church building of recent construction that has gable front, a double-door entry, and a gable porch cover; b) an open air pavilion with a ridge roof supported by six to eight poles; c) a wood-frame cook shack with a gable front and an addition covered with a catslide roof; and d) a cemetery with grave covers/houses.
Date: 1910s
Significance: A mission point of the United Methodist Church, the Pigeon Roost complex illustrates the early and continuing importance of Christianity among the Choctaw people and is a classic example of an Indian church complex.
Listing: Unlisted

(4) Pushmataha (Forks of Boggy) Council Ground
Location: SE, Sec. 6, T5S, R14E (8 miles N. of Boswell)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--District Court Grounds
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: A log building apparently existed on the site in the 1880s, but it was moved to Mayhew about 1903. The large steel jail built for the Crowder gang by Gov. Jones was initially located here, but it too was moved to New Mayhew. An abundant the water spring is still in use.
Date: 1830s to 1903
Significance: As this was the site of the district capitol, it illustrates the sophistication with which the Choctaws exercised their political sovereignty.
Listing: Not listed

(5) Folsom Salt Works Site
Location: NW, Sec. 35, T5S, R14E (4 miles NE of Boswell)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Natural Resources
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Unknown, although there must have been large vats or pans where the salt water evaporated either naturally or with boiling. Folsom produced about 20 bushels of salt per day.
Date: 1830s and 1840s

Significance: Owned and operated by David Folsom, the prominent mixed-blood leader of the Choctaws before removal, this property illustrates the economic reconstruction of the tribe after removal to Indian Territory.
Listing: OLI

(6) Mayhew, Old, Site and Cemetery
Location: E1/2 NW and E1/2 NE, SW, Sec. 6, T6S, R14E (2.5 miles north of Boswell)
Property Type: Townsites
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Unknown, although Cyrus Kingsbury established a mission church here in 1839; Noah Wall opened a general store and tavern thereafter, which also served as a post office; a government supported school opened in 1841. The village was on the main road to Boggy Depot and Ft. Washita and apparently served as a District Court town after 1851. The cemetery is in ruins.
Date: 1840s and 1850s
Significance: Illustrates the nature of the commercial and political centers of the Choctaw Nation prior to the Civil War.
Listing: Not listed

(7) Nelson, Coleman E., House
Location: NE, SW, Sec. 12, T5S, R15E (6.5 miles N. of Soper)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: A two-story, wood frame and sided structure of somewhat Georgian character, disrupted by asymmetrical placement of porch and windows, the house has a hipped roof with a ridge. The single story front and side porches cover single-door entries.
Date: ca. 1890s
Significance: The house was constructed by Coleman E. Nelson, who was a prosperous farmer, rancher, merchant, politician, Methodist minister, and ex-Confederate soldier. The property demonstrates the prosperity and degree of acculturation extant among the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI

(8) Spencer Academy (second site)
Location: SW, SE, Sec. 18, T5S, R16E (N. of Soper)
Property Type: Educational Buildings--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: Completed in 1882, the main school

building was two storied, U-shaped, and constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding with a hipped roof. The south front was covered by a full-length porch; windows were singly placed; the double-entry front doorway was framed by side and transom lights. The building burned in 1896; its replacement burned in 1900.

Date: 1880-1900

Significance: One of the principal educational institutions of the tribe, the site illustrated the continuing commitment of the Choctaws to quality education for their youngsters.

Listing: OLI

(9) Living Land Mission Site

Location: Sec. 31, T7S, R16E

Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Mission stations

Condition: Ruins, with only a few cemetery headstones visible.

Description: Unknown, although there were structures in which a mission family lived, where school was conducted, and where church services were held. Today a few headstones of the cemetery are protected by posts and a chain. Site is not far from Red River.

Date: 1840s

Significance: Property illustrates the strong presence of Presbyterian missionaries, especially E. O. Hotchkin, among the Choctaws. Hotchkin conducted a day school as well as religious activities at the site. Also it suggests just how much the Indians depended upon the missionaries to deliver education to their young people.

Listing: OLI

(10) Old Goodland Site

Location: SE 1/4 NW and NE 1/4 SW, Sec. 9, T6S, R17E (2.5 miles north of Hugo)

Property Type: Townsite

Condition: Ruins

Description: Once a community of residences and commercial properties on the west side of the Frisco railroad track, today only foundation stones are visible.

Date: 1880s and 1890s

Significance: The principal merchant and founder of Old Goodland was Joel Spring, a Choctaw entrepreneur. Spring relocated his business to the site of Hugo when an East-West railroad intersected with the north-south line. Property shows the extent of a vital commercial spirit among the Choctaws.

Listing: OLI

(11) Goodland Indian Orphanage Campus
Location: NE, NE, Sec. 6, T7S, R17E (3.5 miles SW of Hugo)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Good, with some altered
Description: The Goodland Indian Orphanage campus is composed of several different buildings:

a) The Goodland Church is a single story structure constructed of wood frame and sided by clapboard and brick, the latter on the front and as a water line elsewhere. There is a gable roof; the old bell tower has been removed and replaced with a small cupola. The original structure has been much altered and covered.

b) The orphanage gymnasium was constructed by the WPA about 1940. It is both a two story and a high ceiled, single story structure made of uncut native stone. The roof is cross gabled; entries recessed behind arches are on front corners. Masonry is beautiful.

c) The orphanage classroom building was also constructed by the WPA. It is a long rectangular building with a front gable constructed of uncut native stone. Double-door entryway are recessed behind archways. Windows reach to the eaves.

d) The orphanage infirmary is another WPA building. A four gable structure, it is constructed of uncut native stone. Entries in the U are covered by a roof supported by four posts; sills and lintels are of cut stone.

e) Three dormitories, an administration building, a multi-purpose educational building (Bacon Hall), and two staff residences were all constructed of red brick and after 1950.

Date: 1850-1939
Significance: The site illustrates the strong influence of Presbyterian missionaries among the Choctaws after their removal to Oklahoma. Oliver Stark, ABCFM missionary, established Goodland first as a mission station and school in 1848. It served primarily as an orphanage after the Civil War, a function that it continues to perform, although with non-Indian children. The facility continues to be operated by the Presbyterians.
Listing: OLI

(12) Rose Hill Plantation Site and Cemetery
Location: E 2/3, SW, SW, NW, Sec. 5, T7S, R18E (SE of Hugo)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad

Dwelling
Condition: House unexposed ruins; cemetery is well maintained.
Description: Built in 1843 by slave labor, the Rose Hill Plantation House of Robert M. Jones was a large two-story wood frame house with verandas and columns. It burned in 1911. The family cemetery is enclosed in a rock fence (WPA), and a large obelisk marks Jones's grave.
Date: 1843
Significance: The site illustrates the degree of acculturation within the Choctaw tribe, its economic development, and some of its cultural affairs. Jones was the leading businessman of the Choctaws, owning six plantation, 500 slaves, three steamboats, and an assortment of commercial outlets.
Listing: OLI

(13) Horse Prairie
Location: E 1/2 Sec. 6, T7S, R18E (SE of Hugo)
Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Sites
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: An open grassland, Horse Prairie was the location of Chief Nitakechi's homestead and a landmark for the western Choctaw district immediately after removal.
Date: 1830s
Significance: Horse Prairie was a site where Choctaw emigrants of Nitakechi's (Pushmataha) District received rations for three years following their relocation in Oklahoma. Through it a road was constructed that linked the Prairie with Fort Towson.
Listing: OLI

(14) Everidge Cabin and Cemetery
Location: E, SE, Sec. 13, T7S, R18E (SE of Hugo)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent
Description: Included in the property are: a) A single-story, rough-hewn, two bin log cabin with a dog trot and full, broken angle porches on the front and rear. External chimneys were at either end of the structure, but only one survives. A board and batten addition is at the rear, northwest corner.
b) A well-kept, family cemetery is situated just to the north of the house.
Date: ca. 1834
Significance: Cabin was built by Thomas W. Everidge and illustrates the type of homestead established by less affluent Choctaws immediately after removal.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(15) Providence Mission Site
Location: Sec. 14, 15, 22 or 23, T7S, R18E (8 miles SE of Hugo near hamlet of Ervin)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Site
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Uncertain, but on the site were structures accommodating a family residence and a neighborhood school.
Date: 1836
Significance: Providence was established by Ramsey D. Potts in 1836. The site illustrates the work of Baptist missionaries in particular and Christian missionaries in general among the Choctaws. Potts won such respect among the Choctaws that he was asked to operate Armstrong Academy.
Listing: OLI

(16) Goodwater Mission Site and Cemetery
Location: 2970 feet north of SE corner, Sec. 25, T7S, R18E (3 miles W. of Frogville)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Unexposed ruin; cemetery deteriorated
Description: Known as "Koonsha," a number of structures composed this school initially: a 26 x 18 foot boarding house; a 42 x 32 framed building; a church building; several smaller outbuildings. An unkept cemetery is adjacent to the site, with the stone of C.M. Belden inscribed "Here Lies A Missionary."
Date: 1840s-1865
Significance: Established by E. O. Hotchkin in 1841, Goodwater Mission included a day school. In 1844 the Choctaws established Koonsha at the site under Hotchkin's care. The property illustrates the pervasiveness of the Presbyterian missionary influence among the Choctaws, especially in educational affairs.
Listing: OLI

(17) Spencer Academy and Cemetery (first site)
Location: SW, Sec. 6, T5S, R19E (10 miles N. of Fort Towson)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins; cemetery is deteriorated
Description: Built initially in 1844, the academy included three two-story, wood framed and sided buildings that served as classrooms and dormitories. There were also a dinning room, a school building and several out buildings. The facilities were sold by the Choctaws in 1885. A nearby cemetery holds the remains of both students and teachers.

Date: 1844-1885
Significance: Spencer was the pride of the educational system organized by the Choctaws in 1844. One historian has referred to it as the "Choctaw Harvard."
Listing: OLI; National Register

(18) Doaksville Site and Cemetery
Location: NW, SE and SE, NW. Sec. 13, T6S, R19E (NW edge of Fort Towson)
Property Type: Townsites
Condition: Ruins, only surface depressions; cemetery is well maintained.
Description: At one time it was a substantial community of individual houses and businesses adjacent to Fort Towson, but today it is only a field of stone. The town cemetery is currently within the Fort Towson community cemetery.
Date: 1830-1865
Significance: Doaksville was once the most important center of economic, political, and cultural life in the Choctaw Nation. It was the capitol of the Nation from 1850 to 1863. David Folsom, prominent pre-removal chief, is buried in the cemetery.
Listing: OLI; National Register

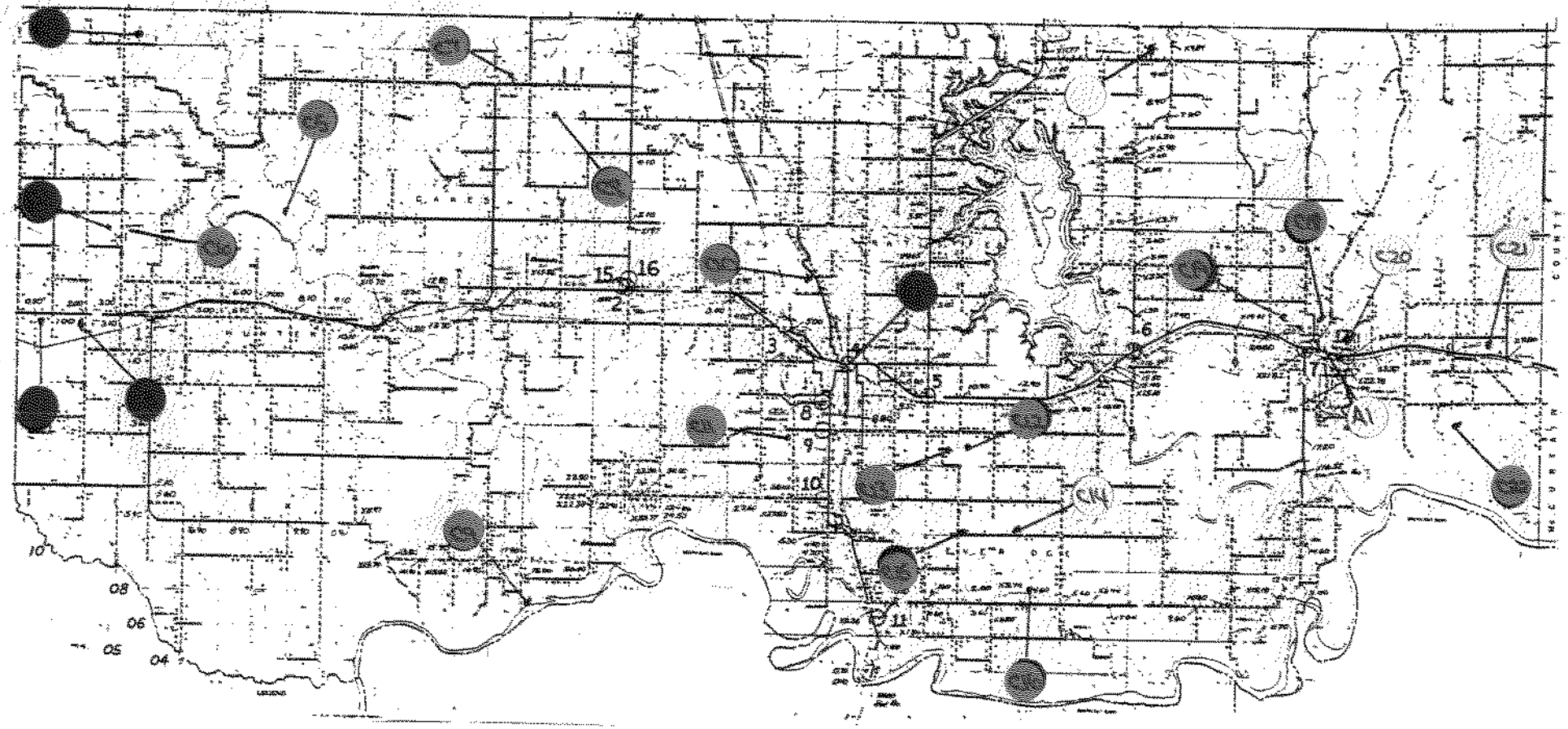
(19) Chuwahla Seminary
Location: NE, NE, SW, Sec. 14, T6N, R19E (NW of Fort Towson)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins, with some brick visible
Description: The school had one two-story dormitory constructed of wood with piazzas on each side; there was also a single story school house.
Date: 1844-1865.
Significance: As one of the principal schools for girls of the Choctaw Nation, the property reflects the strong commitment of the tribe to education. Established first as Pine Ridge Mission, this school was also noted because it was administered by Cyrus Kingsbury, the head of the ABCFM mission among the Choctaws.
Listing: Unlisted

(20) Fort Towson
Location: NE, SW, Sec. 18, T6S, R20E (1 mile NE of the town of Fort Towson)
Property Type: Military Properties--Fort Complex
Condition: Ruins
Description: a) The original, permanent fort was composed of buildings constructed of wood logs or limestone blocks, or a combination of both. There

were officer quarters and enlisted men's barracks, as well as numerous out buildings. All of these are now in ruins. b) The sutler store, a rectangular wood frame building with clapboard siding and gable roof, has been reconstructed within the last decade. c) Southwest from the central parade ground is a small, but well maintained post cemetery.
Date: 1830-1865
Significance: Established initially in 1824, the Fort is Oklahoma's second oldest. It illustrates the military presence of the United States along the Mexican border and importance of that presence to the resettlement of the emigrant tribes.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(21) Choctaw Chief's House
Location: NE, Sec. 23, T6S, R20E (1.5 NE of Swink)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent but restored
Description: A story and a half, this double bin log cabin has a dog trot and external chimneys on either end. On both front and back there is a full-width one-story porch supported by wood shafts. Each bin is entered by two single doors on the front; windows, two halfs above and one full below, are on end walls.
Date: ca. 1834
Significance: Presumably this structure is Oklahoma's oldest house, having been built by the federal government for a Choctaw District Chief according to the terms of the Treaty of 1830, or the removal treaty. The authenticity of the structure is now in question.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(22) Choctaw Ration Station Site
Location: N 1/2 of SW and S 1/4 of NW, Sec. 34, T6S, R20E (S of Swink)
Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Sites
Condition: No physical properties in evidence
Description: Grass, timber, and natural lake, known locally as "Witch's Hole" because of its "bottomless" characteristic.
Date: 1832-1835
Significance: It was at this site where Choctaws received rations during the three years following removal to Indian Territory. Spanish coins have been discovered at the site.
Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
CHOCTAW COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

IV. COAL COUNTY

A. Rural

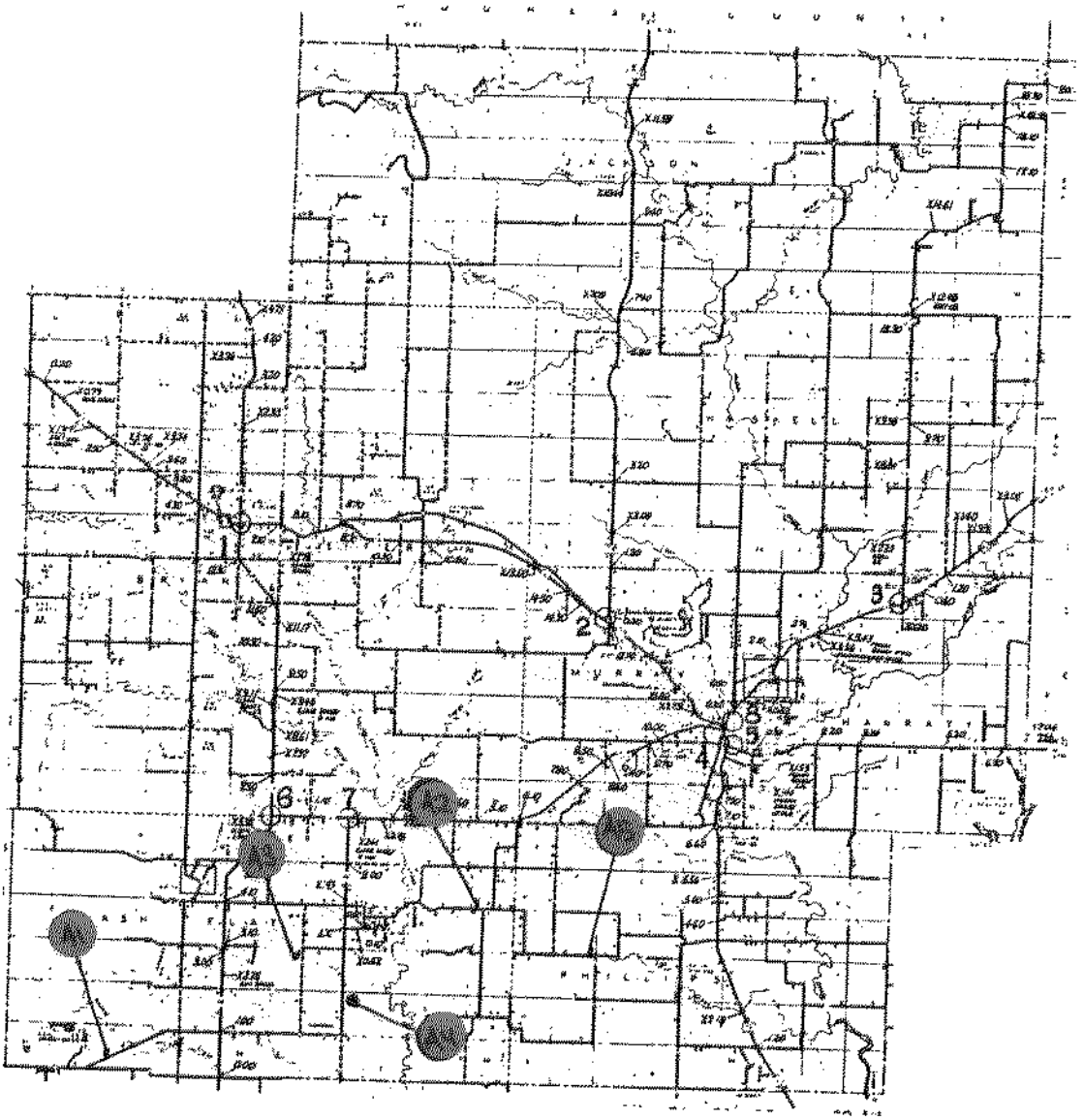
(1) Greenwood Spring Church Site
Location: NE, SW, Sec. 33, T1S, R8E (N. of Bromide)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Stations
Condition: Ruins
Description: Unknown
Date: 1850s
Significance: The property illustrates the influence of Christian missionaries among the Chickasaws. Lafayette Mosely, a Presbyterian minister, organized the old Greenwood Springs Presbyterian Church on this site.
Listing: OLI

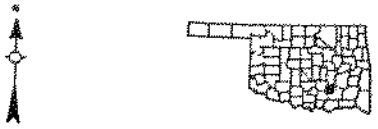
(2) Freedmen Cemetery
Location: SW, SW, Sec. 12, T1S, R9E (W of Olney)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: The cemetery is one of the few surviving remains of a sizeable Chickasaw freedman community of cabins and a church. The ex-slaves were given allotments by the Dawes Commission in the area.
Date: 1890s
Significance: Property illustrates the prevalence of black slavery among the Chickasaws before the Civil War, and the struggle of those people to sustain themselves as members of the tribe after emancipation.
Listing: OLI

(3) Wright, E. N., Home
Location: NE, Sec. 19, T1S, R9E (SW of Olney)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good
Description: A white frame and clapboard sided structure with side gables and a stepped roof, the house has a front porch covered with a centered cross gable. Wood sash windows are placed by ones, twos, and threes; there are two single-door entries on the front.
Date: 1902-1936
Significance: The home of Dr. Epiphalet Nott Wright, a Choctaw medical doctor, rancher, and businessman, and his daughter, noted Choctaw historian, Muriel Wright. Suggests the nature of every-day-life among the Choctaws and their degree of acculturation.
Listing: OLI

(4) Telle Ranch Site
Location: ca. Sec. 28 and 20, T1S, R9E (S. of Olney)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Ranching Facilities
Condition: Unexposed Ruin
Description: The property was on Lake Prairie bounded by Clear Boggy and Delaware creeks. The original ranch house was a double penned log cabin with a dog trot and an extended roof front porch. There were two external chimneys.
Date: 1885
Significance: Illustrated the economic development of the Choctaws after the Civil War. Alinton Telle, the full blood nephew of Chief Allen Wright, assumed control of this property that had once been operated by Chief Wright. Telle was a successful attorney and businessman in Atoka.
Listing: OLI

(5) Smallwood, Benjamin Franklin, House
Location: SE, SE, SE, Sec. 17, T1S, R10E (2.5 miles W. of Lehigh)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: A one-story building of uncut and uncoursed native sandstone, the Smallwood home was five bays long and three bays wide. The walls were crenelated, the roof was flat, there was a basement entered from the outside front through an arched tunnel-like entryway. Windows were square, although on the front and to the left of the entryway the window had a gothic arch. An interior fireplace; entryway probably had gable porch covers supported by shafts.
Date: 1870s
Significance: The property is significant because it is associated with Benjamin Smallwood, a noted Choctaw who was a military officer, rancher, businessman, policeman and politician. He was chief of the tribe from 1888 to 1890. It also reflects the extent of acculturation among the tribespeople.
Listing: OLI; National Register





GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
COAL COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

V. HASKELL COUNTY

A. Kinta

(1) Scott Store

Location: Lot 13, Block 35 (N. side of Highway 31)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishments
Condition: Good
Description: Constructed of rusticated, native stone, the structure reflects a prairie commercial style of architecture, including large store front windows. The roof is flat with parapets.
Date: 1903 to present
Significance: The store was established by George W. Scott, prominent Choctaw politician, businessman, and son-in-law of Chief Green McCurtain. A graduate of Spencer Academy, Scott demonstrated the remarkable spirit of enterprise associated with Choctaw national life in the post-Civil War period.
Listing: OLI; National Register

B. Rural

(1) Goodgame Site

Location: SW, Sec. 1, T7N, R20E (E. of Kinta)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: The property is situated along Mountain Fork Creek and is covered by grass and trees; is in a coal bearing region subject to strip mining.
Date: 600BP and 900-1200AD
Significance: The site contains evidence of Archaic occupation as well as Late Prehistoric, the latter having some relationship to the Spiro complex. The site appears to have been intensively occupied, unlike most Archaic sites that have been investigated in the Arkansas Valley.
Listing: OLI

(2) King, McKee, Grave Site

Location: W 1/2, Sec. 6, T7N, R20E (.5 miles S. of Kinta on east side of road)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Cemeteries
Condition: Unknown; could not locate
Description: Unknown
Date: 1882
Significance: McKee King was a prominent politically among the Choctaws, representing the tribe in numerous delegations to Washington. He was a member of the Choctaw Council for 30 years.
Listing: OLI

(3) Old Trail Traces
Location: W 1/2, Sec. 6, T7N, R20E (.5 miles S. of Kinta near McKee King's grave site)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties-Roads
Condition: Unknown; could not locate
Description: Early on traces were visible on surface.
Date: 1830s and 1840s.
Significance: Seminoles from Florida supposedly traveled this trail in 1835 as they took up new homes on the western edge of the Creek Nation.
Listing: OLI

(4) San Bois County Court House
Location: NE, Sec. 26, T8N, R20E (4 miles W. and 1 N. of Kinta)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--County Buildings
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: Unknown
Date: 1850s
Significance: Property illustrates the sophistication of the Choctaw tribal government that went from national levels to local ones.
Listing: OLI

(5) McCurtain, Edmund, House
Location: SE, NE, NW and NE, Sec. 35, T8N, R20E (5 miles NE of Kinta)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: Of a hall-and-parlor design, the structure is single story, wood frame and clapboard sided, has gable ends with two external chimneys. There is a rearward wing with a hipped roof; all porches have collapsed.
Date: 1866 to present
Significance: The significance of the home is in its relationship to Edmund McCurtain, a prominent Choctaw rancher, educator, and politician. He served as chief of the tribe between 1884 and 1886.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(6) McCurtain, Green, House
Location: NE, NE, Sec. 35, T8N, R20E (5 miles NE of Kinta)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent, restored
Description: Essentially a gable-front-and-wing, two-story wood frame and sided structure, with the wing

separated by a breezeway on both levels. There is a gallery on the second level that serves as a roof for the first level porch; a most elaborate structure. To the rear of the house is a native stone spring house.
Date: 1880s to present
Significance: Green McCurtain was the last elected chief of the Choctaws. The house reflects his prominence in the tribe and the general degree of acculturation of the Choctaws at the time of Oklahoma statehood.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(7) Camp Pike
Location: NW, NE, Sec. 18, T9N, R20E (just NE of Whitfield)
Property Type: Military Properties--Camps
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Just south of the Canadian River, the property is presently covered with foliage, tall grass, and intersected by small creeks.
Date: 1861-1865
Significance: Camp Pike was a major stopping place for Confederate Indian forces before and after major battles in Indian Territory during the Civil War. Troops commanded by Douglas Cooper and Stand Watie encamped there on frequent occasions.
Listing: OLI

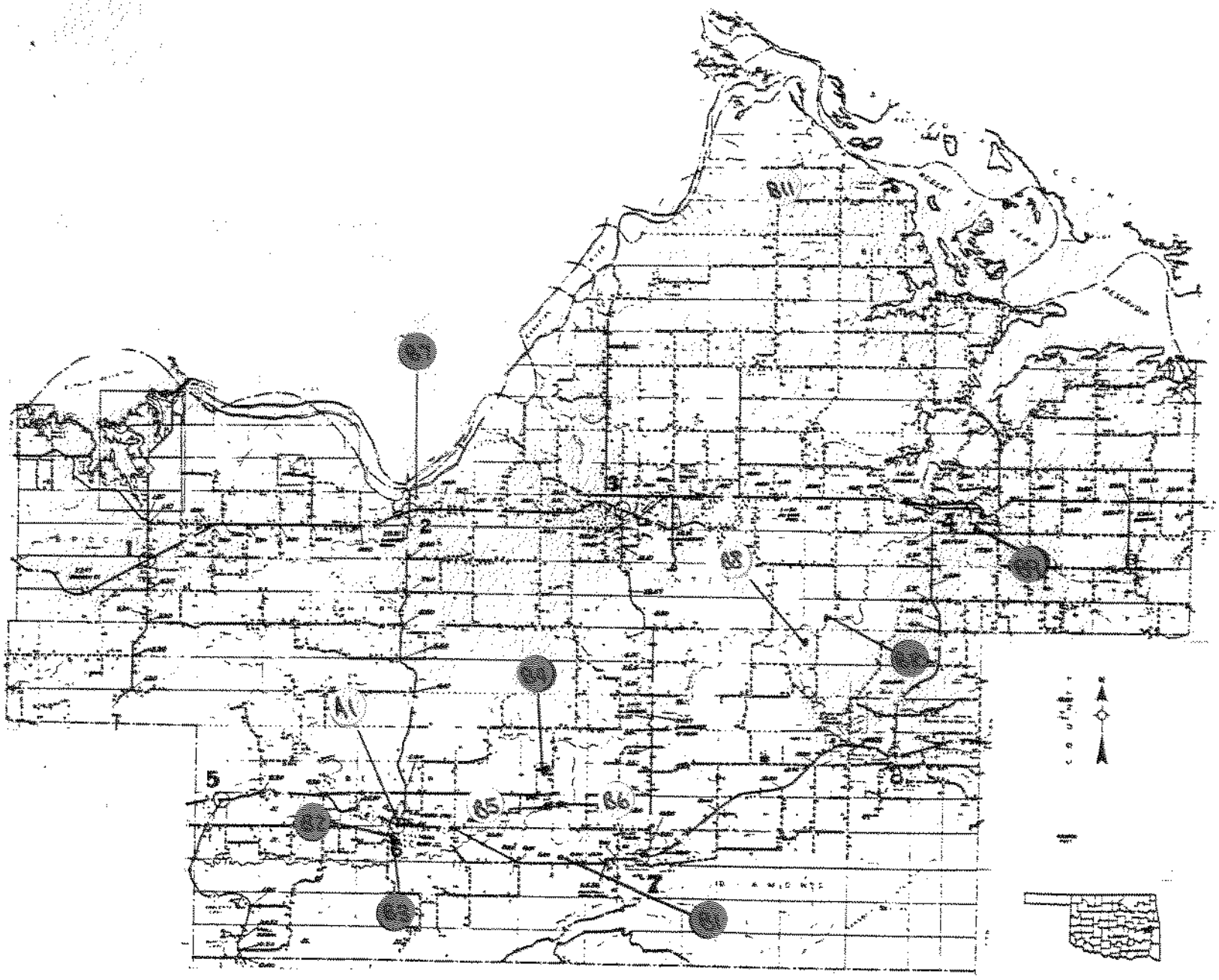
(8) Mule Creek Site
Location: SW, NW Sec. 6, T8N, R22E (9 miles SE of Stigler)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Largely unexposed
Description: Located on the north bank of Mule Creek, a tributary to Sans Bois Creek; flint and sandstone debris are visible; surface is overgrown; land is presently unused.
Date: Archaic
Significance: Site apparently contains pre-ceramic and ceramic stages of occupation with wattle and daub structures and sandstone concentrations. Few sites of this size of the archaic period have been excavated in eastern Oklahoma.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(9) Otter Creek Site
Location: NE, SW, Sec. 13, T9N, R22E (.5 miles S. of Keota)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Low mound of black soil, which is

composed of midden debris and measures 80 by 60 feet. Site has not been plowed.
Date: 300 A.D. to 1000 A.D.
Significance: Suggests occupation by some of the earliest pottery making, and possibly farming, people believed present in this eastern Oklahoma region. Constitutes a site with transitional characteristics, moving from hunting to farming.
Listing: OLI

(10) Thorny Channel Site
Location: Sec. 31?, T9N, R22E (6.75 miles SE of Stigler)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Site is situated in an old channel meander of Sans Bois Creek with extensive cultural middens. The site is probably related to the non-ceramic Fourche Maline complex.
Date: Late pre-historic
Significance: The site potentially could offer information on pre-historic seasonality, subsistence, activities, lithic procurement, etc.
Listing: OLI

(11) Tamaha (Pleasant Bluff) Jail and Ferry Landing
Location: NE, Sec. 28, T11N, R22E (NE of Stigler)
Property Type: Townsites
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: Property is adjacent to an eastward-looking high bluff at a bend in the Arkansas River, offering a well marked landing for river craft. Was an important crossing point into the Cherokee Nation. Erected ca. 1895 and measuring 8 x 12 feet, the jail is constructed of sandstone blocks, with a door and windows. The ferry landing today is merely a gentle slope down toward the Arkansas River.
Date: 1825-1912
Significance: Situated on the Arkansas River, Tamaha (Pleasant Bluffs) was one of the earliest port towns, ferry landings, and trading centers in the Choctaw Nation, developing soon after 1830. Pleasant Bluffs was also the site of the sinking by Confederate troops of the J.R. Williams, a steamboat carrying goods for Fort Gibson during the Civil War. Platted by the Dawes Commission at the end of the tribal period, the jail symbolizes the Choctaw loss of sovereignty.
Listing: OLI; National Register (Jail and Ferry Landing)



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
HASKELL COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

VI. HUGHES COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Emahaka Academy
Location: SW, SW, Sec. 8, T7N, R8E (5 miles W. of Holdenville)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: Was a brick and sandstone building with a four story center section and side wings of three stories. The side wings terminated in four-story towers and had mansard roofs. The center section had flat roof with parapets. Ornate verandas encompassed the second level of the side wings.
Date: 1893
Significance: The Seminoles built the academy for girls, both Indian and black. It was identical in design to Mekusukey Academy, SW of Seminole. Emahaka had its genesis in Sasakawa Female Academy, begun in 1880 by the Methodists but Emahaka was originally supported by the Baptists. Mrs. Alice Brown Davis was superintendent here. School ended in 1907; building burned in 1927.
Listing: OLI

(2) Shawnee Townsite
Location: W, Sec. 30, T5N, R9E (S of Allen)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: On the California Road, Absentee Shawnee Indians lived on the site in log cabins on prosperous farms from the 1830s to 1857. The Choctaws granted them permission in 1844 to remain. Their settlements actually extended northeast toward Atwood, where Marcy seems to have first encountered them. They had log cabin homes and good farms. Old graves in Indian burial ground 3 miles N of Allen on ridge east side of Canadian River bend (Sec. 12, T5N, R8E)
Date: 1830s to 1857
Significance: Mentioned by Marcy (1849) and Whipple (1853), Shawnee Town illustrates the diversity of Native Americans along the Choctaw-Chickasaw frontiers.
Listing: OLI

(3) Fort Holmes Site
Location: SW, Sec. 4, T6N, R9E (4.5 miles SE of Holdenville)
Property Type: Military Properties--Camps
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Established on east side of Little River,

a few miles east of Edward's store, the fort consisted of a stockade post 80 yards square, enclosed by pickets with a blockhouse at two angles.
Date: 1834-35
Significance: Built on the Big Osage War and Hunting Trail, the post was designed to keep the peace in Indian Country among resident tribes so that emigrant Indians could be secure in their new homes. It was commissioned for only a year.
Listing: OLI

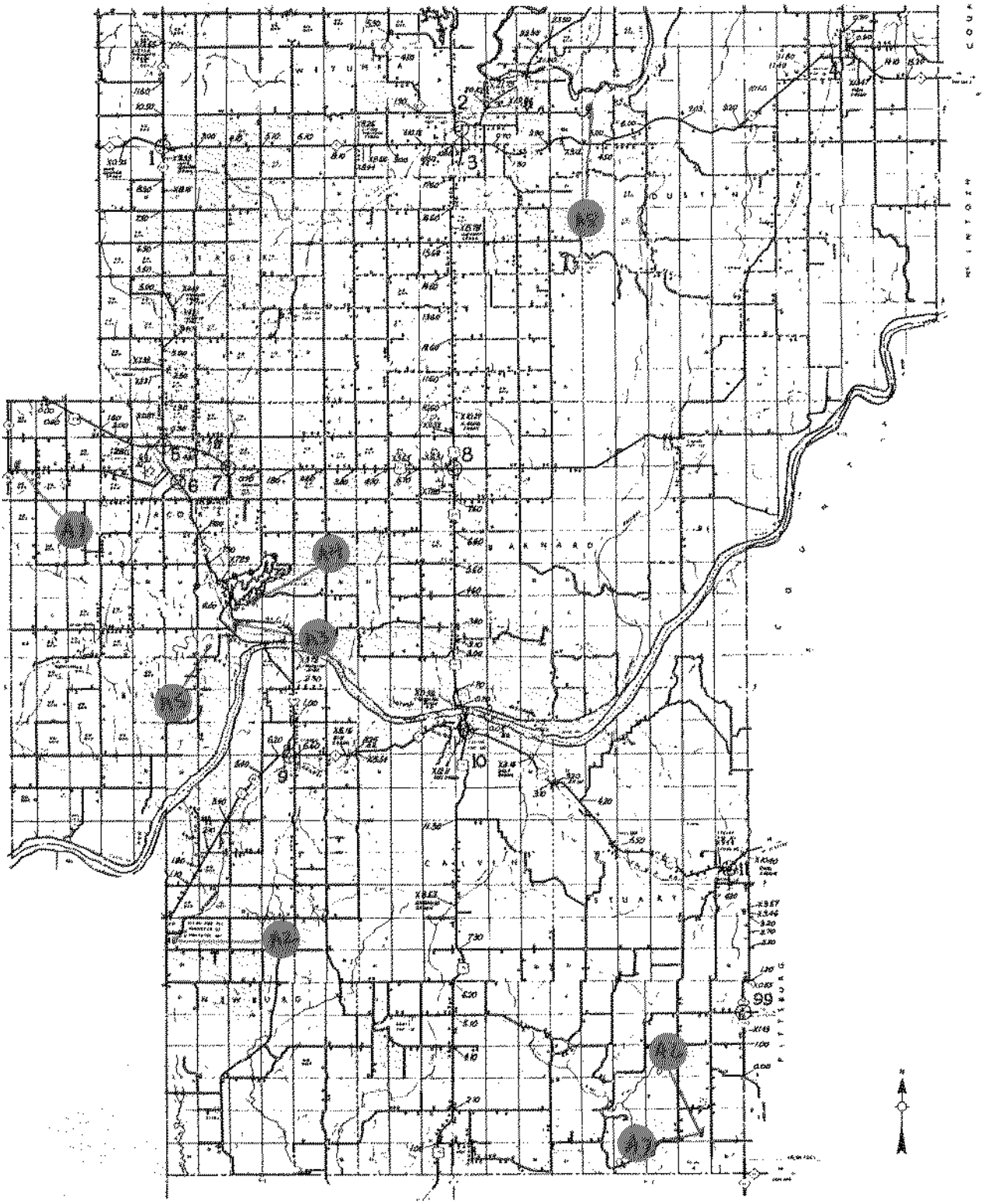
(4) Oak Ridge Mission Site
Location: NE, Sec. 4, T6N, R9E, or Sec. 34, T7N, R9E (ca. 3 miles SE of Holdenville)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Unexposed ruin, perhaps under Lake Holdenville
Description: Established in 1848 by Rev. John Lilly and John Bemo, this was the first Seminole Boarding School in Indian Territory and was under the auspices of the Presbyterian Mission Board. The first permanent building was probably constructed of logs, double penned with a dog trot, one and one-half stories high, two external end chimneys, and a steep "Swiss roof."
Date: 1848-1857
Significance: Property illustrates the earliest efforts of Christian missionaries to reach the newly arrived Seminoles. These first Presbyterian workers proved not to be as successful as later Baptists.
Listing: OLI

(5) Edwards Store
Location: SW, Sec. 8, T6N, R9E (6 miles SE of Holdenville)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishment
Condition: Unexposed Ruin
Description: Unknown
Date: 1836
Significance: Operated by James Edwards, the store was a major commercial center on the north side of the Canadian at the mouth of Little River. Indian refugees from Texas in 1839 (Shawnee, Delaware, Quapaw) settled near there, on both sides of the Canadian. Comanches returned white captives through the post. Jesse Chisholm operated out of the post; married Edwards' half- Creek daughter. Major Creek settlement grew up there. King bolts manufactured there.
Listing: OLI

(6) Ashland Archeological Site
Location: NW, SE, SE, Sec. 26, T4N, R11E (vic. Ashland)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: The site extends 125 meters by 50 meters along the top and sides of the second terrace. It is presently covered by dense bermuda grass broken occasionally by sycamore saplings and briar bushes. Stream banks are wooded.
Date: AD 1074 to AD 1260
Significance: Important primarily because of its relationship to the Bohannon site (see below).
Listing: OLI

(7) Bohannon Archaeological Site
Location: N, NE, SW, SE, Sec. 26, T4N, R11E (vic. Ashland
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: A prehistoric site that sits on the second terrace of Ranch Creek, a tributary to Caney Boggy Creek. It was cleared of timber about 20 years ago; today it is pasture. Site measures 130 meters by 50 meters. Artifacts gathered include Scallorn type arrow-points; a drill; biface fragments; ground sandstone, anvil stones; some pottery, cobbles, etc.
Date: AD 1000-1300
Significance: Site was developed during the Washita River phase in the west and the peak of the Harlan phase and transition to the Spiro phase in the east. Utilization of the Cross Timbers area by these or other populations and the interaction that may have resulted is not well understood.
Listing: OLI

(8) Levering Mission
Location: SW, Sec. 18, T9N, R11E (2 miles NE of Wetumka)
Property Type: Educational Property--Activity Building
Condition: Only storm shelter remains
Description: Constructed in 1885, a two story structure of cut native stone with quoins, the hospital building of the mission school had a hipped roof and full porches. In 1890s the campus also had a host of wood frame buildings.
Date: 1885
Significance: Levering Manual Labor mission school was established among the Creeks by the Baptists in 1881. By 1890 as many as 182 Creek students were enrolled. The tribal government assumed control 1891.
Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
HUGHES COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

VII. LATIMER COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Pusley's Station
Location: NE, NE, Sec. 25, T4N, R17E
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Station
Condition: Ruins; traces are visible
Description: The original Silas Pulsey home and stage station was a large double log house. Gone by 1930s, it was similar in design to the adjacent Eastman Pusley house built in 1860s, a double pen log cabin with dogtrot, two chimneys, and an extend front porch across the front. Family cemetery is nearby.
Date: 1858
Significance: The property illustrates the setting of a typical Choctaw homestead, as well as symbolizing the transportation network that connected the Choctaws and Chickasaws with the rest of the world.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(2) Clayton District
Location: T3N, R18 and R19 (Yanush vicinity)
Property Type: Archaeological Sites
Condition: Unexposed, but some excavation
Description: Some 38 different sites, of which 17 were determined as significant, situated in Jack's Fork Basin at the confluence of Anderson and Buffalo Creeks, now Lake Sardis.
Date: Paleo-Indian through early Caddoan periods
Significance: Area seems to lack large, permanent village, elsewhere apparent north and south of Clayton. Seems to have been an area of specialized activity, perhaps only seasonally occupied.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(3) Mountain Station/Olasechubi Site
Location: NW, Sec. 9, T4N, R18E (13 miles SW Wilburton)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Station
Condition: Ruins
Description: Initially a stop on the Fort Smith to Boggy Depot Road; a stage stand for changing horses and collecting tolls. Between 1858 and 1861, was a part of the Butterfield Route.
Date: 1858
Significance: Demonstrates the transportation net work
Listing: OLI

(4) Tucker Archeological Site

Location: Secs. 29 and 30, T5N, R18E (8 miles W. of Wilburton)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Rough; woody
Date: unknown
Significance: unknown
Listing: OLI

(5) Cupco Church
Location: SE, SW, SE, Sec. 28, T3N, R19E (near Yanush)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Churches
Condition: Good
Description: a) A rectangular, wood frame structure with gable roof, bell tower, and gabled-roof porch cover, the church building has recently been recovered with wood siding. A new, gable end wing has been added perpendicular to the old building on the corner.
b) A relatively new gable-front fellowship hall, constructed of wood frame and clapboard, is placed on the northeast, rear corner.
c) The well kept church cemetery, without grave houses, is across the road on the south.
Date: 1889
Significance: Methodist missionaries built the original building in 1889. In 1914 the building and grounds were sold to the Oklahoma Free Will Baptist Association. Most of the 50 members are Choctaws. The property as well as new construction suggests the continuing influence of the Christian message among most Choctaws.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(6) Choctaw Community Settlement Project
Location: NE, NE, Sec. 7, T5N, R19E (1.7 miles west of Wilburton)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Agricultural Facilities
Condition: Good
Description: a) A rectangular, side gabled structure, the shop/barn building is constructed of cut native stone, slightly rusticated. On the south front are three garage door openings with interspaced sash windows; only six sash windows are on the rear. Two tall, rear wall chimneys extend above the roof.
b) The two story, side-gabled administrative building is constructed of rough cut native stone. Large window opening extend to the top of the walls. Single story units on the rear and front are covered by roof extensions.
c) The square grain store house is also constructed

of uncut native stone, has a pyramidal roof that is capped with a cupola vent, has small wall vents, and has a single door entry.
Date: 1933
Significance: Constructed by Choctaw Indians, these structures are the remnants of a Depression Era/New Deal experiment in community living. On 2,200 acres of unsold mineral land, individual families took up 20 tracts and cooperatively built cottages and shared their farm equipment and implements. Property reflects an enlightened attempt to overcome the economic affects of the depression.
Listing: Unlisted

(7) Riddle's Station Site
Location: Sec. 12, T5N, R19E (3 miles E. of Wilburton)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Station
Condition: Ruins
Description: Probably a large log house originally; today the site is flat, overgrown with brush and rimmed with trees. The family cemetery is neglected.
Date: 1858
Significance: The property is significant because of its connection with the Butterfield Stage Route and toll bridge site, illustrating the transportation net work that linked the Indians with the outside world.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(8) Choctaw Nation (Gaines) Courthouse Site
Location: Sec. 4, T5N, R20E (1 mile E of Panola)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--Court Houses
Condition: Ruins; not in evidence
Description: Apparently the structure was built of hewed logs and was about 16 feet square.
Date: ca. 1880
Significance: The property suggests the sophistication of tribal government among the Choctaws. Not only was this the site of Gaines County Courthouse, but it was also the capitol of Moshulatubbee District (one of three nationally).
Listing: OLI

(9) Choctaw Nation Hospital
Location: NW, Sec. 3, T3N, R21E (W. of Talihina)
Property Type: Health Care Buildings
Condition: Excellent
Description: a) The three story and basement central unit of the Hospital Building is cross-shaped with a tile roof and gables. Attached to it are multiple two-story gable end extensions, often end to end, and a two-story unit with flat roof and parapets that is

the principal entryway. The entire complex is constructed of cut native stone, although some red tile around windows, on gable ends, and elsewhere provides decorative relief. Fenestration pattern is singly and by twos.

b) Nurses quarters are single story and motel-like in design, e.g. built around an open plaza. They too are constructed of native stone and tile, have gable roofs of red tile, doors off the courtyard, sash windows within and without the courtyard.

c) Doctors and employees residences are wood frame and sided buildings or constructed of native stone. All but one is single story; roof types vary.

d) Utility buildings include a storage building that is rectangular and clapboard sided with a hipped roof, and a machine shop that is rectangular, constructed of brick, and has a flat roof with parapets, pilasters and a continuous sill.

Date: 1936

Significance: Founded initially in 1916 as the Choctaw-Chickasaw Tuberculosis Sanitorium, funded by $50,000 supplied by the tribes, and administered by the federal government, the facility was virtually reconstructed in 1936 as a New Deal project with a $1,000,000 appropriation by Congress. It is now operated by the Choctaws as a tribal operation.

Listing: Unlisted

(10) Rock Creek Baptist Church

Location: SE corner, Sec. 7, T5N, R21E (4 miles SE Red Oak)

Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Churches

Condition: Good

Description: Known as the "south" Rock Creek church, this property contains the usual elements of an Indian church: a) a church building, in this case a concrete block structure of recent vintage; b) an open-side pavilion with a ridge roof supported by posts; c) a single-story cook shack, here gable sided and relatively new.

Date: organized in 1860

Significance: Removed to this site from 2.5 miles west of Lodi, this congregations illustrates that conservative Choctaws find the Baptist faith most compatible with their tribal traditions. It is a classic example of an Oklahoma Indian church.

Listing: OLI

(11) McLaughlin Site

Location: NE, SW, Sec. 18, T5N, R21E (vic. Red Oak)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Unexposed

Description: A low mound of trash-filled, black dirt formed slowly over the years. It is relatively intact today, although there is some erosion from a nearby creek.
Date: AD 500-700
Significance: One of the few remaining Fourche Maline Creek Valley locations to be inhabited by southeastern Oklahoma's earliest farming and pottery-making people. Good reason to suppose that this site contains rock-lined fireplaces, burials, structure locations, etc. These people were probably the ancestors of the Spiro Mound Center.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(12) Red Oak District
Location: T5N, R21E (S. of Red Oak)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed with some excavations
Description: Camp sites and special activity locales along Fourche Maline Creek, including several midden mounds.
Date: 250 B.C. to 850 A.D.
Significance: Property will help explain the lifestyle of the Fourche Maline people, probably ancestors of the Spiro Mound people.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(13) Holloway's Station
Location: SW, Sec. 24, T6N, R21E
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Station
Condition: Ruins are not evident
Description: Property was located at the mouth of the Narrows, a prominent land feature through which the Butterfield route passed. Altered by road work; now only the cemetery stones are left.
Date: 1858-1861
Significance: William Holloway was the original proprietor of the site, having been given the right in 1858 to establish a toll gate at the narrows. Illustrates the extent of the transportation network that enveloped the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI; National Register

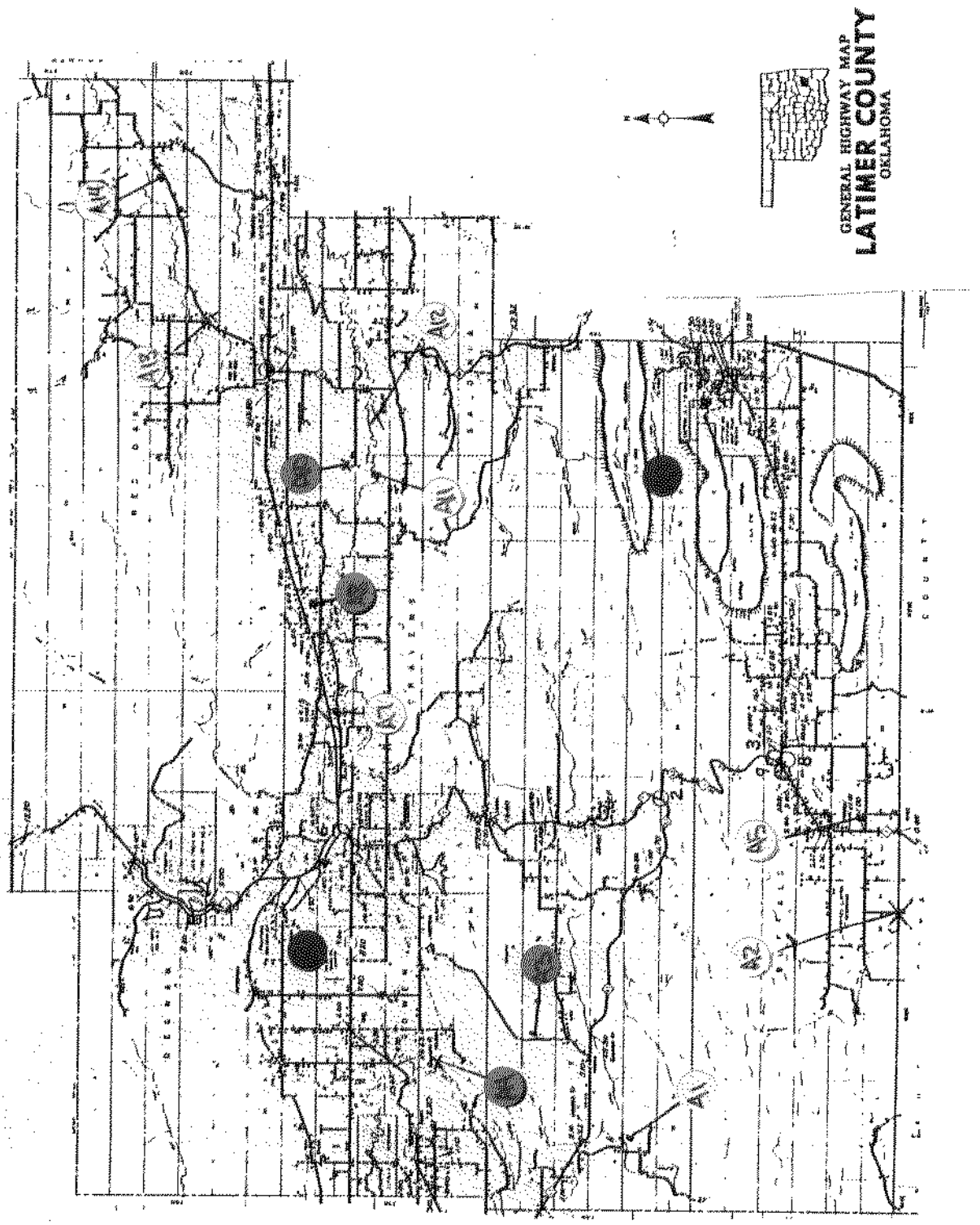
(14) Edward's Store
Location: NE, NW, Sec. 15, T6N, R22E (NE of Red Oak)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage stations
Condition: good
Description: The structure is a double pen, hand hewn log cabin with dog trot; two external cut stone

chimneys; and a full length, front porch with an extended roof cover. Rearward there is a cross gable rear extension with porch and cover on both sides of the L.

Date: 1858

Significance: The cabin is the only original building associated with the Butterfield Stage Route to survive, although it was not one of the original eleven sites. Of English descent, Edwards became provisional governor of Choctaws in 1863 when some of the Union loyalists sought separate recognition from the federal government. Structure illustrates the importance of transportation facilities to the development of the tribe.

Listing: OLI; National Register


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
LATIMER COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

VIII. LEFLORE COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Tuskalusa Academy Site
Location: NW, Sec. 19, T3N, R22E (1.25 miles SE of Talihina)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: A three-story, wood frame and clapboard sided building, the academy had a mansard roof with a tower and recessed double porch.
Date: 1982-1926
Significance: The structure was built by the Choctaw Nation to provide educational opportunities for black members of the tribe. The academy was defunct in 1899 and its building sold in 1902. They were destroyed by fire in 1925.
Listing: OLI

(2) Old Wadeville Cemetery
Location: SW, NE, Sec. 24, T3N, R22E (3.5 miles NW of Whitesboro)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Cemeteries
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: Is situated on south side of State Highway 63 at Frazier Creek; fence is down; some stones have been turned over.
Date: 1840s
Significance: This cemetery holds the remains of several prominent Choctaws, including Governor Alfred Wade (1811-1878) and Angaline Dukes, the wife of Chief G. W. Dukes. The area was a major settlement for the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI

(3) Old Military Road
Location: SE, SW, Sec. 24, T4N, R22E (.5 mile W. of intersection of US 271 and state 1)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Roads
Condition: Visible
Description: The Old Military Road between Fort Smith and Fort Towson was constructed after 1832 by Captain John Stuart and stretched 150 miles. Is now a hiking trail, maintained and marked by the U.S. Forest Service.
Date: 1832-1900
Significance: The road became a major highway connecting southeastern Oklahoma with the rest of the world. It had strategic significance for the U.S. military, but commercial and economic significance

for the Choctaws. Was used until about 1932 when US 217 was constructed.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(4) Folsom, James, Church Grounds
Location: SW, SE, Sec. 25, T3N, R23E (2.5 miles E. of Whitesboro)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Churches
Condition: Good
Description: On the property is: a) the original church building, a rectangular frame building with board and batten siding and a gable roof: there are two sash windows on either side and a single entry front door;
b) The fellowship hall, which is rectangular with a gable roof constructed of logs with two single entries on the front and two sash windows on either side;
c) A new church building that is constructed of brick with a gable roof and cross gable porch;
d) To the north is the ever present cemetery.
e) And even further north is a church camp ground.
Date: ca. 1900s
Significance: The Folsom church grounds constitute a classic example of a typical Indian Christian church facility with its different parts: church building, fellowship hall, cemetery, camp quarters or grounds. It also suggests the continuing commitment of the tribespeople to Christianity.
Listing: Unlisted

(5) Lenox Mission Site and Cemetery
Location: NW corner, SW, Sec. 28, T3N, R23E (1 mile NW Whitesboro)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Mission site
Condition: Ruins, although cemetery is evident
Description: The church was constructed of logs.
Date: 1852-1883
Significance: Mission was established by Presbyterian missionary S. L. Hobbs (1813 to 1883), a physician who is buried with his wife in the cemetery. His work prospered under favor of Gov. Alfred Wade; it fell on hard times during Civil War because of his abolitionist views. He was forced to leave in 1862, but later returned.
Listing: OLI

(6) Leflore, John Wesley "Dude," House
Location: NW, NW, SE, SE, Sec. 15, T8N, R23E (N of US 31 at Milton)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Good, but altered
Description: A massed, pyramidal, frame house, the hipped covered porches stretch the full length of the front and part of the rear sides; there is a double door entryway. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles.
Date: 1870s
Significance: Structure was built for John Wesley "Dude" Leflore, a member of the prominent Choctaw family by that name, who served as a lighthorseman as well as sheriff of San Bois and Skullyville counties during the tribal era. It also suggests the nature of acculturation among the Choctaws after the Civil War.
Listing: OLI

(7) Painted Horse Site
Location: SE, SE, Sec. 34, T8N, R23E (S. of Milton)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-railroad Dwelling
Condition: Ruins
Description: Single-story, double-bin cabin of hand hewn logs with a dog trot.
Date: 1880s
Significance: Illustrates the character of housing utilized by the non-elite of the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI

(8) Skullyville County Jail
Location: NE corner, Sec. 13, T8N, R24E (3.5 miles west of Panama)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--County Buildings
Condition: Good
Description: The jail is a rectangular building of native stone, double laid rubble some 2 feet thick, with a gable roof, a strap steel door, a ceiling of sheet steel.
Date: 1894
Significance: The jail reflects the sophistication of tribal government and the growing lawlessness that troubled the Choctaws during the post Civil War period and ultimately contributed to the lost of political sovereignty.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(9) Brazil Creek Bridge and Trail Traces
Location: SW corner of NW, Sec. 27, T8N, R24E (6 miles west of Shady Point)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Roads and Bridges
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: An iron bridge spanned Brazil Creek at

this point in 1858; the traces of the road leading to the structure are still apparent as are some of the cables associated with the original bridge. A steel bridge now spans the creek.
Date: 1850s
Significance: Brazil Creek crossing was a major point on the road between Fort Smith and Stringtown. In 1858, the Choctaw council gave toll bridge privileges to Washington McDaniel and Charles M. James. The property illustrates the development of a transportation system within the Choctaw Nation before the Civil War.
Listing: OLI

(10) District Council House; Trahern Stage Station;
Location: NW and NW, SW, Sec. 32, T8N, R24E
Property Type: Tribal Properties--District Council Houses; Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Stations
Condition: Unexposed ruins, although springs still flow.
Description: Trahern's station doubtless was of log construction, as was the Choctaw District Council House. Local sources insist that the station was the homeplace of Chief Moshulatubbee after removal. If so, it would have been a story and one-half, double pen log cabin with a dogtrot.
Date: 1834-58
Significance: The traditional chief of the northeast district of the Choctaws, Moshulatubbee, was entitled to a government built house that was constructed on this site. The property became "Traherns Station," 1858-1861, on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route. North of the station was the council house, adjacent to a copiously flowing spring, known locally as "Council House Spring."
Listing: OLI; National Register (Traherns)

(11) Overstreet House
Location: NE, NE, NE, Sec. 28, T10N, R24E (vic. of Cowlington)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good
Description: Constructed in 1891, the large 12-room square frame house is basically Italianate/Victorian in style, has a hipped roof, gable additions, a single entry front porch framed by double bay windows, and many ornamentations, including cornice, roof balustrade, fish scale siding, and rails.
Date: 1891
Significance: An intermarried Choctaw, T. G.

Overstreet was a most successful farmer and rancher after his removal to Indian Territory in the 1870s. His ranch encompassed 3000 acres, sustaining 3000 head of cattle and hundreds of horses and pigs. The property illustrates how enterprising white men came to exert immense economic influence in Indian Territory after the Civil War and before statehood.
Listing: OLI

(12) Conser, Peter, House and Barn
Location: SW corner Sec. 4 and NW corner Sec. 9, T4N, R25E (near Hodgens)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent; restored
Description: a) A two-story, wood frame and clapboard sided structure, the house has a gable-front-and-wing style of architecture with double porches at the intersection of the L, and external chimneys. A single-story, gable roofed addition has been attached to the rear.
b) The restored, adjacent barn is rectangular, sided with vertical boards and batten, set on stone piers, has a high roof, floors, and a double-door, side entry.
Date: 1894
Significance: Conser was a prominent mixed-blood Choctaw official, including chief lighthorseman for Moshulatubbee District, farmer and businessman. The lighthorse troop was stationed in his bar. He illustrates the degree of acculturation attained by many Choctaws and the sophistication of tribal government.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(13) Sugar Loaf County Court House
Location: Sec. 5, T4N, R25E (near Conser residence)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--County buildings
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: The structure set along side the old Fort Smith-Fort Towson military road, but we are unclear as to its appearance. Doubtless it was a one-room log structure initially.
Date: 1850-1907
Significance: The property illustrates the sophistication of Choctaw national government. The Constitution of 1850 created local county governments, one of which was centered at Sugar Loaf.
Listing: OLI

(14) Double Springs Camp Grounds
Location: Sec. 27 and 28, T8N, R25E (near Shady Point)

Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Camp Grounds
Condition: Open Land
Description: Unknown
Date: 1879
Significance: Here Bishop Pierce held a session of Annual Conference of the Indian Methodist Church, September 7, 1879. Reflects the enthusiasm of the Choctaws and intruders for Christianity.
Listing: OLI

(15) Tucker Bottoms Site
Location: T10N, R25E (NW of Spiro)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Large hamlet or village with preserved remains of houses and other features.
Date: Prehistoric
Significance: An important local settlement.
Listing: OLI

(16) McClure, John H., House and Barn
Location: NE, NE, Sec. 24, T7N, R26E (house), and NW, NW, Sec. 19, T7N, R27E (barn) (E. of Poteau)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling and Outbuildings
Condition: Excellent
Description: a) The front-faced T-shaped house is a two-story, wood framed and sided structure enwrapped by double verandas with rails. The gable-on-hip roof covers the porches; there are double interior chimneys. Front entryway on both level have single openings with sidelights. Enclosure of the veranda on the lower west side seems to be the only alteration. b) Adjacent to the house on the east is a large, rectangular barn with a gable roof constructed of board and batten siding.
Date: 1890s
Significance: John McClure, apparently of Choctaw heritage, served in the Union Army and came to Sugar Loaf County in 1878. Near Gilmore he built schools, health resort, "owned" 3000 acres of timber and mineral land; near his home built a gin and mill; engaged share croppers and tenants who cultivated a large "McClure Hay Farm" which produced hay for export. Served as Republican delegate to the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention. Represents the influx of emigrants after the Civil War that brought an end to Indian sovereignty.
Listing: OLI

(17) New Hope Seminary Site
Location: SW, SW, Sec. 17, T9N, R26E (2.5 miles E. of

Spiro)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: The property today is overgrown, although initially in 1845 there were two one story frame structures 100 feet long. In 1884, a two story stone structure with a hipped roof and shuttered, double-sashed windows was added. The school spring still flows. The buildings burned in 1896.
Date: 1845-1896
Significance: This property illustrates the considerable commitment of the Choctaws to education for their youngsters. Like Fort Coffee Academy, New Hope was administered by the Methodist missionaries.
Listing: OLI

(18) Casey Log House
Location: NW corner of SE, Sec. 17, T9N, R26E (E. of Skullyville)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent but altered
Description: Moved to and rebuilt on the present site, the cabin was once a story-and-a-half structure constructed of rough hewn logs. Renovated recently, it is now a single story cabin with a gable roof covered with tile. There is an external chimney; single door front entry; single window opening on the side; and a covered and screened porch added to the rear.
Date: 1902
Significance: An intermarried white man, J.F. Casey rebuilt this cabin on his Choctaw wife's allotment in 1904, moving it from near Williams. She had attended nearby New Hope Academy. Structure illustrates the nature of housing occupied by middle class Choctaw citizens, usually women with white husbands, at the turn of the century.
Listing: OLI

(19) Skullyville, Old; Choctaw Agency; Walker Station
Location: SE, NW, Sec. 18, T9N, R26E (3 miles NE Spiro)
Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings; Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Station; Townsite
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: The original agency building was a three-room log structure; the stage route traces are still visible; Ainsworth Spring still flows copiously; the cemetery of the town is still in service (has stone grave houses).

Date: 1832-1867
Significance: Built originally as the site of the Choctaw Agency West by the federal government, the building later became the residence of the noted Choctaw, Tandy Walker, and then in 1858 a stop on the Butterfield Stage Route. Property burned in 1947. Meaning "money town" in Choctaw, Skullyville was the principal commercial, educational, and social center in the NE part of the Choctaw Nation. Skullyville constitution written there in 1857, Walker becoming Chief. Cemetery is also impressive with remains of Walker and Chief Edmund McCurtain.
Listing: OLI; National Register

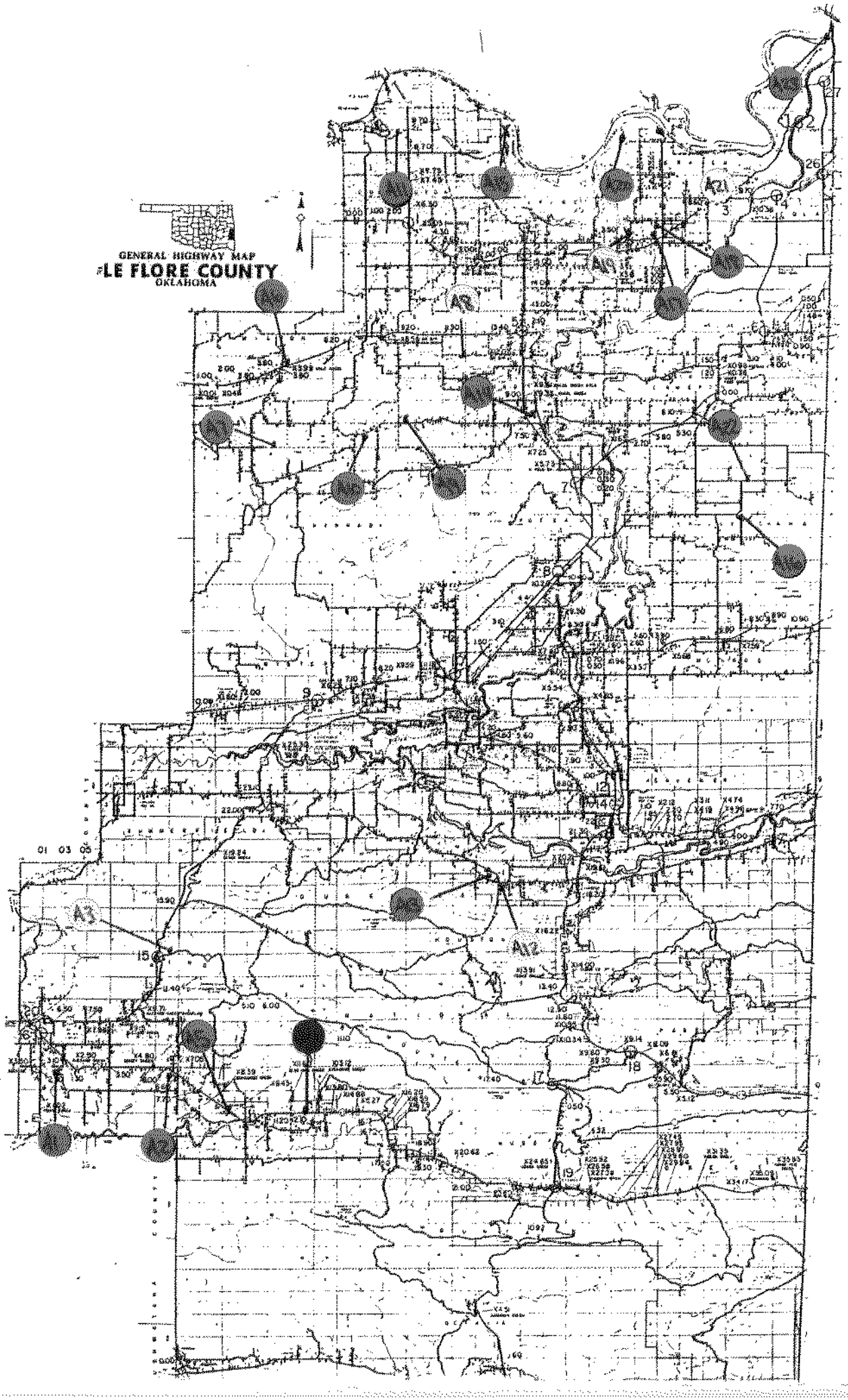
(20) Fort Coffee Site
Location: SW, SE, SW Sec. 19, T10N, R26E
Property Type: Military Property--Fort Complex; Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Site is on a bluff overlooking the Arkansas River, at the south end of which today is a stone quarry. To help enforce the Trade and Intercourse Act and protect the emigrant Indians from whiskey traders, the Federal government built a fort there in 1834 of one story wood frame barracks enclosed by a log picket fence. The post was abandoned in 1838. The Choctaws obtained the property and in 1842 and turned it into a boarding school for boys operated by the Methodists. In 1845 they constructed a two story school building of native stone. During the Civil War, Choctaw Confederate troops were stationed there; Union troops burned it in 1863.
Date: 1834 to 1863
Significance: The site suggests the roll of the federal government in the post-removal era in policing Indian Territory, and it illustrates the huge commitment of the Choctaw people to formal education for their youngsters.
Listing: OLI

(21) Spiro Mounds
Location: NE, Sec. 29 and W, NW, Sec. 28, T10N, R26E
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Exposed and excavated
Description: The 80 acre site is situated just south of the Arkansas River and is composed of nine different mounds, middens, houses, and burials.
Date: A.D. 1150-1450
Significance: This site reveals an extremely sophisticated culture that was a part of a trading network that extended to Lake Superior, the Gulf of

Mexico, and the Gulf of Mexico. Spiro itself was a religious as well as a commercial center.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(22) Moshulatubbee Grave Site
Location: SE, SW, NW, Sec. 7, T7N, R27E (7.5 miles N of Monroe)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Cemeteries
Condition: Excellent
Description: The grave is beneath two large cedar trees, planted presumably when the chief died in 1838. Only one tree remains alive. The grave itself is marked by four large slabs, laid on edge to form a triangular grave house. Just to the south are three other graves with similar coverings.
Date: 1838
Significance: Moshulatubbee was the traditional chief of the Choctaws's northeastern district before tribal removal in Mississippi. The chief played an important role in the events leading up to the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. After removal he reacted by opposing Christianity. Some place the chief's grave near Council House Springs and Traherns Station in western LeFlore County.
Listing: OLI

(23) Folsom, Peter, Ferry Site
Location: Sec. 3, T10N, R27E (on the Poteau River at Old Fort Smith)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Ferries
Condition: No evidence of ruins
Description: Unknown
Date: 1827
Significance: Peter Folsom, of a noted Choctaw family, established the first ferry on the Poteau River at this site. Occurring prior to the general removal of the Choctaws, the property reflects the enterprising spirit of tribespeople.
Listing: OLI


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
LE FLORE COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

IX. MCCURTAIN COUNTY

A. Rural:

(1) Norwalk Academy Site
Location: Intersection of Secs 25, 26, 35, and 36, T6S, R21E (E. of Valiant)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: We do not have a description of the buildings, although they were probably constructed of logs. Among them were a combination school room/dormitory building, a church building, and a teacher's residence.
Date: 1845-1854
Significance: Established by the Choctaws and administered by the ABCFM missionaries, especially Alfred Wright at Wheelock, the school was for originally for "small boys" and had a reputation for quality vocal music. The property illustrates the remarkable commitment of the Choctaws to education for their youth.
Listing: OLI

(2) Elliott Academy Site
Location: Sec. 28, T6S, R21E (1 mile NW of Valiant)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: The original buildings were large, two story wood frame buildings with clapboard siding. The roofs had three gables. Built in 1912, a later building was also wood and two story, but there was a full length front porch and a single door entry with side lights. It burned in 1934.
Date: 1886-1934
Significance: Founded as Oak Hill Academy in 1886 by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Choctaw freedmen, the school was renamed in 1912 when David Elliott gave funds for construction of a new building. The property illustrates that Choctaw society, like white society, struggled to find a place for its black freedmen in the post-Civil War era.
Listing: Unlisted

(3) Towson County Court Ground
Location: Sec. 31, T6S, R21E, (3 miles SW Valiant)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--County Court Grounds
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: On the grounds the court house at the end of the tribal era was constructed of logs, had gable ends, was single story and one roomed.

Date: 1850-1907
Significance: The county seat of Towson County, this property again illustrated the sophistication of tribal government after the adoption of the constitution of 1850.
Listing: Unlisted

(4) Alikchi District Court House Grounds
Location: Sec. 35, T4S, R21E (Muriel Wright places this property at Sec. 21, T3S, R22N)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--District Court Grounds
Condition: Ruins
Description: Located near a spring of white sulphur water, this property consisted of a court ground and whipping three.
Date: 1850-1907
Significance: This property was the court ground for Apukshunubbee District (one of three districts) where court and whippings were held twice each year. One of the last tribal executions occurred there in 1899. The property illustrates the sophistication of Choctaw government under the constitution of 1850.
Listing: OLI

(5) Grobin Davis Mound Group
Location: SE, Sec. 7, T6S, R22E (.75 east of Felker)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Unrevealed in the records.
Date: AD 1280 to 1400
Significance: A prehistoric Caddoan civic-religious center, the largest and best preserved in Oklahoma.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(6) Wheelock Academy
Location: NE, Sec. 34, T6S, R22E (7.5 miles W. of Valiant)
Property Type: Educational Buildings--Boarding School
Condition: Good
Description: The following structures are located on the Wheelock campus: a) The Old Seminary (#802), known as Pushmataha Hall, was constructed in 1882 and contained the dormitory, kitchen, and dining hall. It is a large rectangular, two-story building constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding. The roof is hipped with a cupula as a bell tower. The wood sash windows are two panes above and below; the first level entryway is double door with lights. There is a full-width, one-story porch with a flat roof with rails on the front.
b) The Dining Hall (#803) was constructed in 1922

of wood frame and clapboard siding. A rectangular structure with a hipped roof and a ridge, the building has a double door, center-gable entryway with fan lights and a fenestration pattern of 1-2-1 on the sides and 1-3-1 on the front. Rearward there is a two-story, rectangular extension with gables.

c) Built in 1924, the Office Building (#801) is a single story structure constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding. The roof is hipped; sash windows are in pairs. An external chimney and water table is constructed of rubble laid, native stone.

d) The academy Heating Plant (#816) was constructed of brick in 1934. It is flat roofed with parapets; there are pilasters and some decorative brick work.

e) A Cottage (#819) for administrators was constructed in 1944. It is a single story, wood frame and clapboard sided structure with a gable roof.

f) The Employees Quarters (#820) was also built in 1944. It is a two story wood frame and clapboard sided building with a gable roof.

Date: 1882-present

Significance: The facility is significant because of its antiquity, having been first organized in 1832 immediately after removal by Presbyterian missionaries, and because it became after 1844 one of the pre-eminent educational institutions among the Choctaws. After 1900 is was operated by the federal government until 1955. Now it serves as a treatment facility for chemical dependent persons and is operated by the Choctaws.

Listing: OLI; National Register

(7) Wheelock Church

Location: SW, NE, Sec. 34, T6S, R22E (7.5 miles E. of Valiant)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Station

Condition: Excellent

Description: A rectangular structure constructed of cut native stone, Wheelock Church has a gable roof and an open bell tower. Windows are singly placed; there is a double-door front entryway.

Date: 1832

Significance: Wheelock is the oldest church building in Oklahoma. Organized in 1832 by the Reverend Alfred Wright, an ABCFM missionary to the Choctaws, it suggests the early and sustained interest of the tribespeople in the Christian message.

Listing: OLI; National Register

(8) Shauwa Court Grounds

Location: SE, Sec. 23, T2S, R23E (1 mile W. of Bethel)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--County Buildings
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Records are scant, but apparently the property contained a single-story, one room court house constructed of logs.
Date: 1850-1907
Significance: The site of the court house of Nashoba (Wolf) County from 1850-1907, the property illustrates the sophistication of Choctaw national government.
Listing: OLI

(9) Pine Creek Mound Group
Location: NE, NE, Sec. 25, T2S, R23E
Property Type: Archaeological Site (Bethel vic.)
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Mounds extend over a sloping terrace north of Pine Creek. At one time it comprised four mounds and a village area, with a partially disturbed ceremonial center.
Date: AD 1300 to 1400
Significance: It is the only known pre-historic Indian site with several mounds and village known in the Ouchita Mountains area of the Red River basin. It is probably related to the Caddoan cultural tradition and could reveal much about activities, settlement patterns, resource use, etc.
Listing: OLI

(10) McKinney Archaeological Site
Location: SW, Sec. 33, T5S, R23E (W. of Broken Bow)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: The property is a prehistoric, Caddoan village site with a truncated mound and nearby hamlet.
Date: Prehistoric
Significance: The site should have intact deposits that would yield clues to changing site function, activity areas, and role of ceremonial center.
Listing: OLI

(11) Toh-Wali Court Grounds
Location: Sec. 1, T6S, R23E (1.5 miles N. of Oak Hill; 7 miles NW of Broken Bow)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--Court Grounds
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: Extant records do not reveal the appearance of the structure, although it is fair to assume that it was constructed of logs, was single story, and was one room.
Date: 1850-1907

Significance: Sometime known as "Oak Hill," this property was the court grounds for Bok Tuklo County of the Choctaw Nation. It too demonstrates the sophistication of the Choctaw national government after 1850.
Listing: OLI

(12) Clement Archaeological Site
Location: NE, Sec. 5, T6S, R23E (SE of Wright City)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Partially excavated
Description: Situated near the Glover River, on this site is located the remains of a prehistoric, Caddoan community center and hamlet.
Date: Prehistoric
Significance: Site contains deposits that may yield information on habitation sequence, site structure, and local settlement practices.
Listing: OLI

(13) Waterhole Cemetery
Location: SW, NW, Sec. 31, T7S, R23E (3.25 miles S. of Garvin)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries
Condition: Deteriorated and overgrown
Description: Property is a typical country cemetery that sets on the east side of the county road. It is enclosed with a chain link fence. A new stone now marks the grave plot of Isaac Garvin.
Date: 1890s to present
Significance: Probably the first community cemetery in McCurtain County, where both Indians and whites were interred. Previously Indians had utilized family cemeteries. This property is the burial place of Isaac Garvin, Principal Chief of the Choctaws, from 1870-1880. He died in 1890.
Listing: OLI

(14) Methodist Mission School Site
Location: Sec. 12, T8S, R23E (SW of Idabel)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Day School
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Situated on Perry Creek, extant records do not provide a description of any structures at the mission school site.
Date: 1830s
Significance: Here the Methodists established a school under the leadership of Moses Perry immediately after Choctaw removal; also here the first school for just Choctaw girls was established at this site near Shawneetown by Mrs. J. P. McKenzie.
Listing: OLI

(15) Lukfata School Site
Location: W, Sec. 22, T6S, R24E (3 miles E. Broken Bow)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Day School
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: On the east side of Lukfata Creek, this site contained a wood school building doubtless constructed of logs. A sizeable Choctaw settlement surrounded the site. It later became an important commercial center known as "Skelton Depot."
Date: 1835
Significance: Established in 1835 by the ABCFM, the school was taught by Miss Eunice Clough. One of her students was Allen Wright, later chief of the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI

(16) Bok Homa County Courthouse
Location: SW, SW, Sec. 24, T8S, R24E
Property Type: Tribal Properties--Court Houses
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Extant records provide no description of the court house, although it must have been a single-story, one room log building. The old whipping tree, a huge red oak, still survives, adjacent to which is new building that houses a Methodist Church organized in the 1840s.
Date: 1850-1907
Significance: As the court house of Bok Homa or Red River County, this property illustrates the sophistication of Choctaw national government.
Listing: OLI

(17) Doaksville Road
Location: SW, Sec. 24, T8S, R24E
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Roads
Condition: Barely visible
Description: The traces of the old Doaksville Road are barely visible at the site of the Old Bok Homa court ground just south of the site of the old Methodist church building.
Date: 1830s to 1880s
Significance: One of two that served the southern Choctaw Nation, this road entered at Foreman, Arkansas, near Garland Plantation, just north of Tom, to Union Grove, then to Haworth, on to Kullituko (court town), through present Garvin to Wheelock Academy, where it joined the Military Trace.
Listing: OLI

(18) Harkey Site
Location: SW, NW, Sec. 1, T9S, R24E (Idabel vic.)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: The site contains deposits relating primarily to a prehistoric camp and hamlet with man made mounds, although there are also remains of an 8000 year old camp as well.
Date: Prehistoric, but also Archaic
Significance: Property may yield information relative to local settlement practices and resource use.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(19) Folsom Training School Site
Location: Sec. 14 or 15, T1S, R25E (near Smithville)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: The school contained eighteen different structures. Among these were the following: a) Sealey Chapel constructed in 1925 of wood frame and clapboard siding, a gable roof, a bell tower with a tent roof on the front facade, and arched windows and front entryway;
b) two three-story dormitories constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding with gable fronts and a stacked porch of three levels;
c) a classroom and administration building constructed in 1921 of wood frame and clapboard siding with a hipped roof and singly placed wood-sash windows (fourteen on the front and nine on the side);
d) a wood frame and sided barn with a gambrel roof;
e) single story staff residences constructed of wood with pyramidal roofs.
Date: 1921-1940
Significance: Named for Choctaw minister Willis F. Folsom and sponsored by the Methodist Board of Missions, the school served the educational needs of both Indian and white high school students. It was a boarding schools where students worked at a particular jobs, such as in the laundry, cannery, chair factory, etc. The property, because of the presence of large numbers of Indians, illustrated the continuing commitment of the tribespeople to education even after the end of the tribal era.
Listing: Unlisted

(20) Harjo, Chitto, Grave Site
Location: SW, Sec. 3, T2S, R25E (7 miles S. of Smithville)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemetery
Condition: Unknown
Description: At one time the grave site of Chitto

Harjo was covered by a log grave house.
Date: 1911
Significance: The leader of the so-called "Crazy Snake Rebellion," a protest by Creek full bloods to allotment of tribal land, Harjo died while visiting his Choctaw friend, Daniel Bob. His grave was in Bob's front yard.
Listing: OLI

(21) Storms Archeological Site
Location: Center of E 1/2, SW, Sec. 6, T9S, R25E
Property Type: Archeological Site
Condition: Unknown
Description: The property contains an encampment that is archaic, but most of the materials are prehistoric, specifically Caddoan.
Date: 8000 BC to present
Significance: The site can reveal considerable information about settlement patterns, resource use, among other things.
Listing: OLI

(22) Harris House
Location: SE, SW, Sec. 14, T9S, R25E (6 miles S.south of Haworth)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad dwelling
Condition: Good with some alterations
Description: In the tradition of the tidewater South, the Harris House is a typical, extended hall-and-parlor structure with a cross gable extension on the rear. There is a gable roof and clapboard siding. The single front entry has side lights; there are three external chimneys.
Date: 1867-1899
Significance: The house was built for Judge Henry C. Harris, a Choctaw of mixed descent, who was a successful merchant and ferry operator who held prominent positions in Choctaw government, including that of district judge and delegate to Washington. The property demonstrates the level of sophistication of tribal society in the post
Listing: OLI; National Register

(23) Eagle County Court Grounds
Location: NW, SE, Sec. 7, T6S, R25E (E. of Broken Bow)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--County Court Houses
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: Originally a log building, a new court house in 1884 was constructed of a wood frame with board and batten siding. The structure had a hipped roof, and it was two bays long and two bays wide.

roof, and it was two bays long and two bays wide.
Date: 1850-1906
Significance: Situated on the west bank of Mountain Fork River, the property illustrated the sophistication of the tribal government based upon the constitution of 1850.
Listing: OLI

(24) Gardner, Jefferson, House
Location: NW, SE, Sec. 7, T6S, R26E (3 miles W. of Eagletown)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad dwelling
Condition: Excellent, but altered
Description: A two-story, I-house with rearward extension, the structure is clapboard sided with a gable roof. A full-height, centered gable porch covers the front entries. On the second level this porch has been enclosed on the front, and on the first level expanded to full width. There are rails on both levels; sash windows have label molds; there is a double front entryway with sidelights.
Date: 1884
Significance: A mixed-blood Choctaw, Jefferson Gardner was a farmer, rancher, merchant, and public official. He served as Principal Chief between 1894 and 1896. At one time he controlled 1000 acres of prime farmland. The house was constructed by a full blood Choctaw, James Dyer. It illustrates the prosperity and craftsmanship of tribal society.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(25) Military Trace
Location: N, SE, Sec. 7, T6S, R26E
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Roads
Condition: Visible but overgrown
Description: Cut by the U. S. Army in 1820s, this road entered McCurtain County just south of Highway 70, passed through historic Eagletown, ran south of Broken Bow to Lukfata school and Wheelock Academy where it joined the Doaksville Road. The two roads merged into one and extended to Fort Towson.
Date: 1820s
Significance: One of two major transportation routes from the 1820s to 1900 that linked the Choctaws to the rest of the world and facilitated internal commerce. It also illustrates the importance of the U.S. military in opening up the country.
Listing: OLI

(26) Bethabara Crossing and Cypress Tree

Location: NE, SE, Sec. 7, T6S, R26E (E. of Broken Bow)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Roads
Condition: Natural
Description: The Cypress Tree, nearly 2000 years old, marked the crossing on Mountain Fork River. It was possible to walk across the river at this point, and thus the site became a focal point of communication and transportation.
Date: 1834
Significance: The crossing is significant because it became a major settlement center for the Choctaws in Oklahoma; indeed, it marked the end of the "Trail of Tear" for the families in this region. Around it grew up a commercial, educational, religious, and governmental center.
Listing: OLI

(27) Bethabara Mission
Location: NW, SE, Sec. 7 T6S, R26E (3 miles W. of Eagletown)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Mission Stations
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: The mission buildings were doubtless constructed of longs, were one story and one room.
Date: 1832-1837
Significance: This mission was established in 1832 by Loring S. Williams, a missionary sponsored by the A.B.C.F.M. It was the earliest mission established by that group after Choctaw Removal. A day school also operated on the grounds. The property illustrates the steadfast commitment of the tribespeople to Christianity after 1830.
Listing: OLI

(28) Pitchlynn, Peter P., Farm and Cemetery
Location: SW, Sec. 8, T6S, R26E (2.5 miles W. of Eagletown)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Agricultural Facilities
Condition: Ruins
Description: On the east side of Mountain Fork River across from Bethabara Mission, the Pitchlynn Farm had a residence, barn, slave quarters, and other out-buildings. So far we have not found a detailed description of structures, although the house was probably of the hall-and-parlor variety. The cemetery, which contained the graves of several blacks, has been leveled recently by a bulldozer.
Date: 1840s to 1870s
Significance: Peter Pitchlynn was one of the leading

Choctaws of the nineteenth century, serving as tribal delegate in Washington and as chief during the course of the Civil War.
Listing: OLI

(29) Howell Cemetery
Location: SW, NE, Sec. 9, T6S, R26E (NW of Eagletown)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Cemeteries
Condition: Good
Description: The property sits well off the county road, is a typical family cemetery, and is the final resting place of the Calvin Howell family
Date: 1840s
Significance: Calvin Howell, a white man, married the sister of Peter Pitchlynn, moving with the tribe from Mississippi to Oklahoma. A physician, he also became a successful cotton planter. The cemetery illustrates the influence of intermarried whites upon the Choctaws and the nature of agricultural development among the Indians.
Listing: OLI

(30) Stockbridge Mission Site
Location: N, NE, Sec. 10, T6S, R26E (N of Eagletown)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Mission Sites
Condition: Ruins
Description: The mission contained a residence constructed of logs that was single story with an external chimney, had two doors, and had a floor of unplaned and unjoined planks. There was also a day school building, although no description of it has yet been found.
Date: 1837
Significance: Stockbridge was established by Cyrus Byington, a Presbyterian missionary under the direction of the A.B.C.F.M. Byington was noted for his study of the Choctaw language and his long service to the tribespeople. He profoundly influenced many Choctaws to embrace Christian doctrine.
Listing: OLI

(31) Iyanubbi Seminary Site
Location: NW, Sec. 10, T6N, R26E, N of Eagletown
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Established by 1844, Iyanubbi Boarding School included a number of different structures: a school-house, steward's house, teacher's house, meat-house, kitchen, and dining room. The houses were weather bordered and thus may have been wood framed, but we have no description of them.

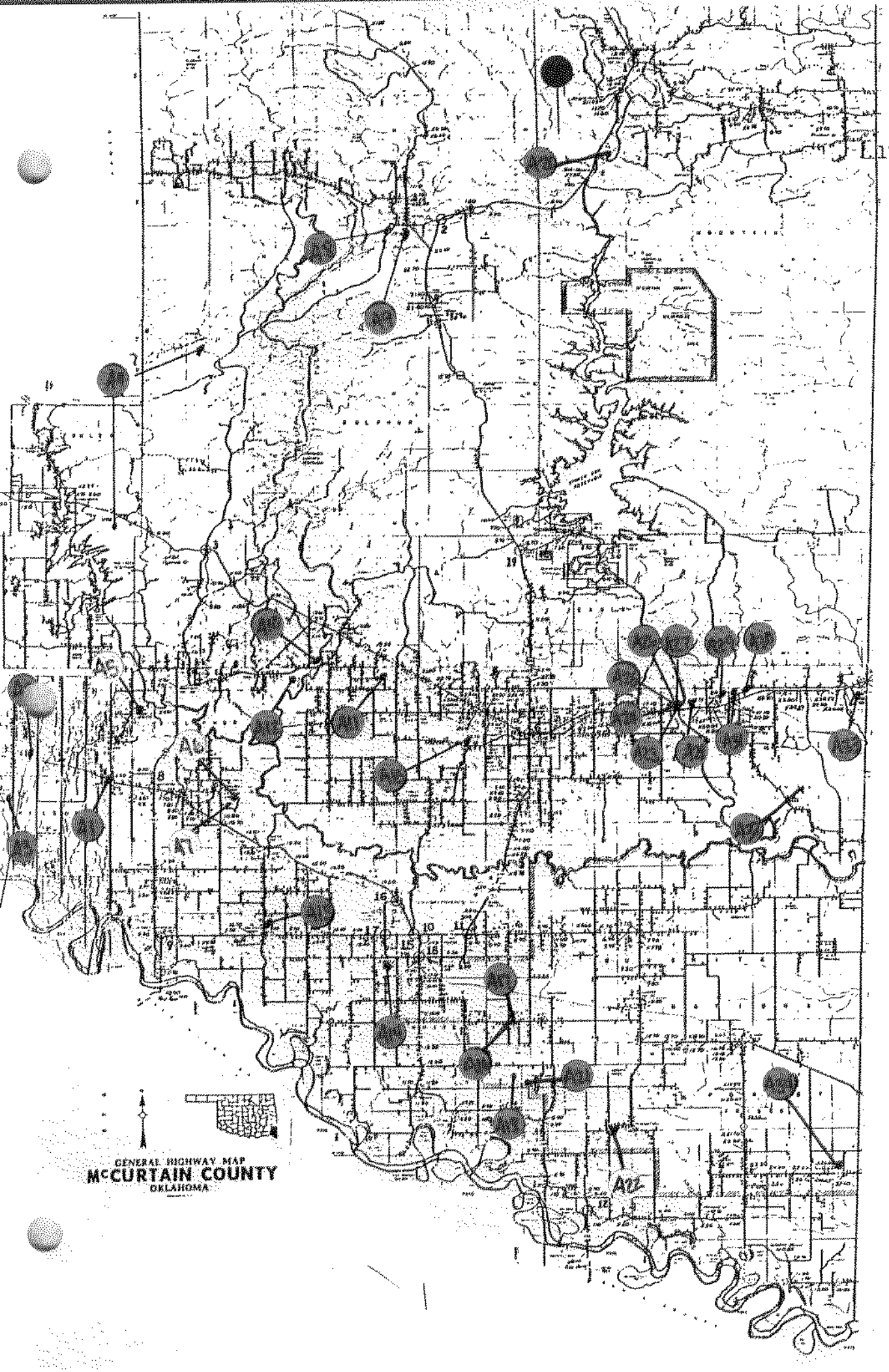
Significance: The seminary was authorized and partially financed by the Choctaw government, although the institution was under the direction of the A.B.C.F.M and the superintendency of Cyrus Byington. The facility illustrated the steadfast commitment of the tribe to the eduction of their young.
Listing: OLI

(32) McCoy-Burris Archeological Site
Location: SW, Sec. 3?, T7S, R26E (near Eagletown)
Property Type: Archeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Unknown
Date: Unknown
Significance: Unknown
Listing: OLI

(33) Harris Mill Cemetery
Location: NE, SE, NE, Sec. 9, T6S, R27E (.25 mile south of Highway 70, near Okla-Ark. border)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Cemeteries
Condition: Good
Description: The cemetery is another good example of a family burial plot, containing the remains of the prominent intermarried Harris families.
Date: 1850s
Significance: William and Lorenzo Harris were white brothers who married the sisters of Peter Pitchlynn. They removed to Oklahoma from Mississippi with the Choctaws, arriving in 1836. They established a profitable cotton plantation of 800 acres tended by black slaves; operated a gin; and sold their cotton in New Orleans. This property suggests the importance of intermarried whites in the economic life of the Choctaw nation.
Listing: OLI

(34) Garland Cemetery
Location: SW, Sec. 28, T9S, R27E (4.5 miles E. of Tom)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Cemeteries
Condition: Good
Description: A large family cemetery with a number of large stones that is fenced with wrought iron and wellmaintained.
Date: 1850s
Significance: The cemetery is significant because if hold the remains of Chief Samuel Garland of the Choctaws, the brother-in-law of Peter Pitchlynn. Mrs. Sophia Pitchlynn, the mother of Peter, is also buried here. Her birth date of December 27, 1773, is the oldest date on a grave marker in Oklahoma.

the oldest date on a grave marker in Oklahoma.
Listing: OLI


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
McCURTAIN COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

X. PITTSBURG COUNTY

A. Indianola

(1) Choate Cabin
Location: Second and Walnut
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad dwelling
Condition: Good, but altered
Description: A story and one-half double pen cabin of hand hewn logs with a dog trot, the front of which is now sided. Along the front is a native stone porch covered with an extended roof; there are two external chimneys and a stairway in the dog trot that leads to upper rooms.
Date: 1867
Significance: George W. Choate was a county judge at Tobucksy County, Choctaw Nation, beginning in 1876, and the last president of the Choctaw Senate. His cabin is illustrative of the type of housing utilized by middle class tribespeople.
Listing: OLI; National Register

B. McAlester

(1) McAlester House
Location: 14 E. Smith Avenue
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good
Description: The initial structure was a four-room log cabin. Around it in 1870s a larger single story, frame home was built. Adjacent to it, and connected by a breezeway, the McAlesters later constructed a large two story Victorian house in Queen Ann style. It has a square peak roof tower, gables with fish-scale shingles, stained glass windows, and verandas on three sides. The house was renovated in the 1960s.
Date: 1870s
Significance: An intermarried Chickasaw citizen, J. J. McAlester established a store in the Choctaw Nation at the intersection of the California Trail and the Texas Road (later the M. K. & T.). He struck it rich in the coal mining business, becoming Oklahoma's first lieutenant governor. The property illustrates how well intermarried whites were able to exploit tribal resources.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(2) Tobucksy County Court House
Location: 200 N. Krebs (Sec. 6, T5N, R15E)

Property Type: Tribal Properties--County Court House
Condition: Good, but relocated
Description: A wood frame structure with board and batten siding, the side gabled old court house has a familiar hall and parlor design. There is an external, native stone chimney, two single door entries flanked by windows, and a porch with an extended roof cover.
Date: ca. 1876
Significance: In 1850, the Choctaw Nation organized sixteen counties as the basis of local government, of which Tobucksy was one. Built in 1876 as a family residence but purchased for a court in 1881, the structure illustrates a sophisticated form of government not found among Indian tribes outside of Oklahoma.
Listing: OLI

C. Rural

(1) First Coal Mine
Location: Sec. 4 and 5, T5N, R14E (Western part of McAlester)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Natural Resources
Condition: The mine has been plugged.
Description: Unknown
Date: 1871
Significance: Opened in 1871 by the Osage Coal and Mining Company and owned by J. J. McAlester, this facility was the first in the Choctaw Nation. The rush of intruders that followed was the beginning of the end for the "old" Choctaw Nation.
Listing: OLI

(2) Perryville Site
Location: NE, NE, Sec. 34, T5N, R14E (SW of McAlester)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: At the intersection of the California Trail and the Texas Road, Perryville once had a stage stand, blacksmith shop, post office, Tobucksy County Courthouse, a small log school house, and a half-dozen businesses. Today only a cemetery remains to mark the location.
Date: 1839-1875
Significance: Named after a prominent intermarried white man, James Perry, who signed the Treaty of Doaksville in 1837 on behalf of the Chickasaws, the site illustrates the nature of settlement patterns among the pre-Civil War Choctaws and Chickasaws. Colbert Institute, a Methodist School for Chickasaws, was established here in 1854. Here also was a Civil

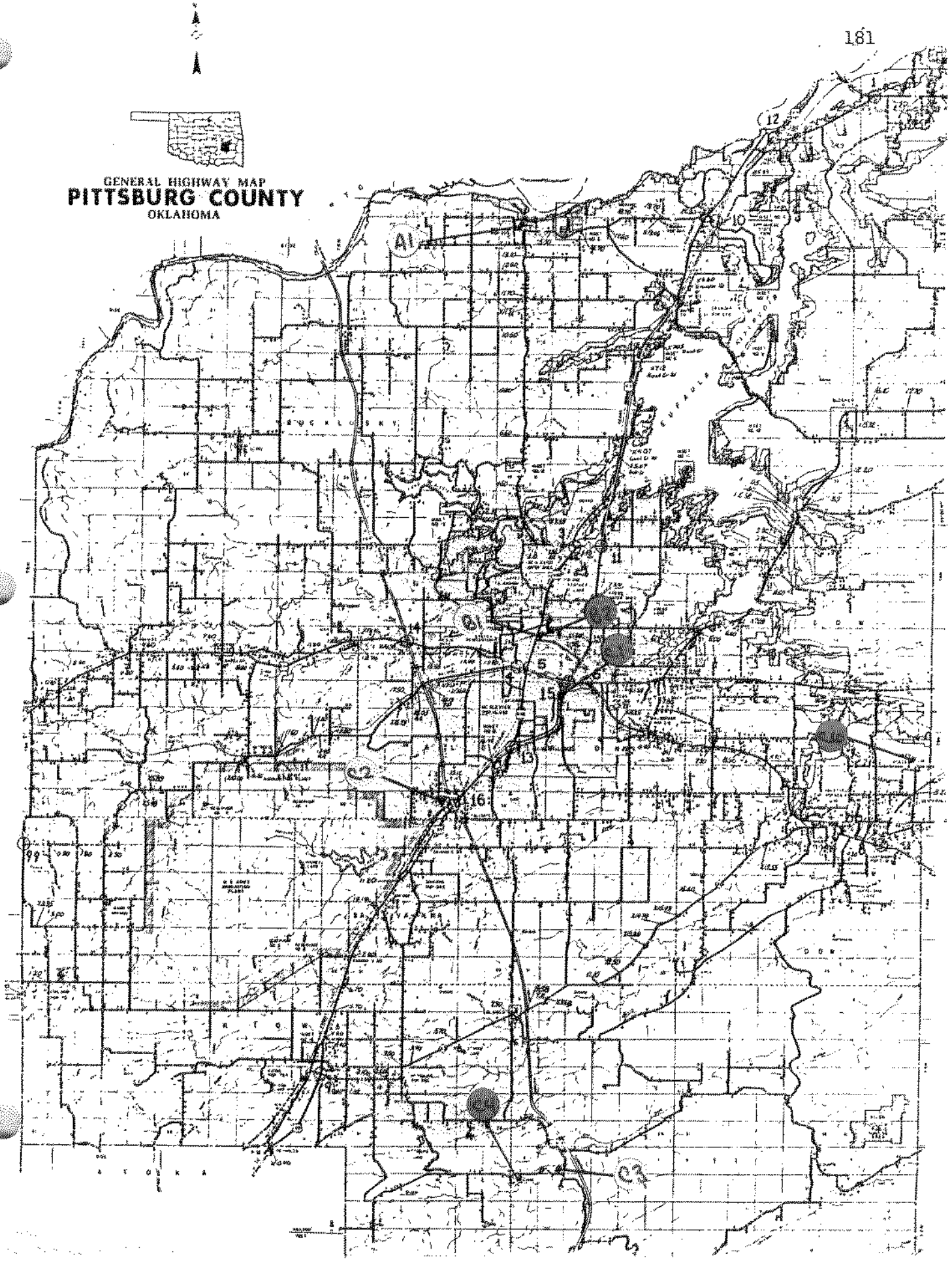
War battle, and the location of a CSA supply post.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(3) Blackburn Station Site
Location: SE, SE, Sec. 5, T2N, R15E (9 miles ESE of Pittsburg)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Stand
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Situated in a hamlet known as Brushey, this property was a station on the Butterfield Overland Trail. More than likely, the station itself was a double penned log cabin.
Date: 1858
Significance: Operated by Casper B. Blackburn, a Missourian who had an Indian wife, this station on the Overland Mail Route illustrates that the Choctaws were not isolated from developments beyond their borders.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(4) Colbert's Stage Stand Site
Location: NW, NE, Sec. 7, T2N, R15E (8 miles SE of Pittsburg)
Property Type: Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties--Stage Stand
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Situated on the old Fort Smith-Boggy Depot Road where a government blacksmith shop was situated about 1838. One-half mile west of a ford on Brushy Creek.
Date: 1838 to 1860s
Significance: Settlement site for Chickasaws after their immediate removal; a transportation and trading center, with Fort Smith connections. Stage stand was apparently owned by "Brushy" Jim Colbert.
Listing: OLI

(5) Miller Site
Location: T5N, R16E (N. of Haileyville)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Apparently a Late Archaic Camp situated on the east bank of Brushy Creek at the extreme southern end of Lake Eufaula. Large amount of dark midden soil is present.
Date: Late Archaic or Woodland
Significance: Probably an intensively occupied, pre-ceramic site that can provide information on subsistence activities, tool production, site usage through time, and community patterns.
Listing: OLI; National Register?

(6) Jones Academy
Location: SE, SE, SW, Sec. 21, T5N, R17E (NE of Hartshorne)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Good, but most altered
Description: Qualifying structures on the Jones Academy campus include the following: a) a gable front, two story animal barn constructed of wood frame and sided with brick and wood;
b) a single-story power plant/laundry structure constructed of brick with a flat roof and stepped parapets. Windows are singly placed; main entry has double doors; there is a garage door opening. Pilasters provide some decorative relief;
c) the side gable administration building is constructed of brick; one gable end has been extended, while there has been a cross gable addition rearward. Most original buildings were frame structures of one, two and three stories. The oldest three story building was razed in 1960.
Date: 1891
Significance: Named after Wilson N. Jones, Choctaw chief when the institution was authorized, Jones Academy was first superintended by Simon Dwight, a full blood Choctaw. Still in operation, the academy illustrates the substantial and continuing commitment of the tribespeople to the education of their young people.
Listing: OLI


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
PITTSBURG COUNTY
OKLAHOMA
A1
C1
C2
C3
12
10
11
14
15
16
13
5
6

Condition: Ruins
Description: Only a well and a church cemetery mark the spot today. No description of Nelson Chapel and school has been discovered.
Date: 1885
Significance: Choctaw Attorney General and National Treasurer and Methodist Minister, Coleman E. Nelson constructed Nelson Chapel in 1885 to serve as a church building for a predominately Choctaw Methodist congregation and as a neighborhood school to be administered by the Choctaw national school system.
Listing: OLI

B. Rural

(1) Kosoma Court Ground
Location: SW, NW, SE, Sec. 27, T2S, R16E
Property Type: Tribal Property--Count Ground
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: At this site, the Choctaws had a court ground for Cedar County, also known as Sulphur Springs. They used the waters for medicinal purposes. Kosoma means "stink water." Today there is an old commercial building adjacent to the site; spring is next to the road, or at least there is a well, encased in concrete pipe and stone walls.
Date: 1850-1906
Significance: The property illustrates the sophistication of tribal government following the implementation of the constitution of 1850.
Listing: OLI

(2) Bug Hill Site
Location: T1N, R19E (Within the Clayton Lake area)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Unknown
Date: Unknown
Significance: Unknown
Listing: OLI

(3) Choctaw Nation Jail
Location: NW, SE, Sec. 14, T2N, R19E (on national capitol grounds at Tuskahoma)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings
Condition: Very good
Description: Approximately 15' x 15' square and 7' high, the jail was constructed of 1/4' steel plate. Windows are enclosed with steel straps; the door is made of steel straps. The jail was initially located at the Forks of the Boggy camp ground eight miles north of Boswell in Choctaw County. In 1903 it was

moved to the court grounds at New Mayhew; in the 1930s it was taken to Bokchito where it served as the city jail; in 1988 it was removed to the tribal capital grounds at Tuskahoma.

Date: 1890s

Significance: The property demonstrates the level of institutionalization of the Choctaw tribal government in the 1890s; it also illustrates the concern of that government with the increase of lawlessness associated with white intrusion.

Listing: OLI

(4) Tuskahoma--Choctaw Council House

Location: NW, SE, Sec. 14, T2N, R19E

Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings

Condition: Excellent

Description: Of Second Empire design, the capital is a three-story brick building with a water table of cut native stone. It has a mansard roof with cupolas and circular dormers symmetrically placed. Window and door openings have segmental arches and are hooded; front windows flanking the double-door entry extend to the eaves. Decorative detail is provided by a roof cornice, eave brackets, paired and single windows, pilasters, and transom lights.

Date: 1884

Significance: The structure illustrates the strength of Choctaw National government in the post-Civil War era.

Listing: OLI; National Register

(5) Tuskahoma Female Institute Site

Location: E, SW, SW, NW, Sec. 16, T2N, R19E (4.5 miles N. of Clayton)

Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School; Residential Properties--Later Tribal Era

Condition: School buildings gone; house unaltered

Description: The original building was a two story structure constructed of cut, grey native stone. The building was gutted by fire in 1926. From the stone, Anna Lewis had constructed a single-story house with an H floor plan and hipped roof. Single door entries access the cross-section on the front and rear; most wood sash windows are placed by twos; there is an external chimney on the north wing.

Date: 1892; 1930s

Significance: Tuskahoma was one of last three secondary boarding schools established by the Choctaws, superintended first by the noted Choctaw educator, Peter Hudson. The tribe retained control until 1900; thereafter until 1921 it was funded by tribal mineral royalties but operated by the federal

government. Anna Lewis, a graduate of the institute, was one of the first women Ph.D. graduates in history and taught at Oklahoma College for Women. The property is a testimony to the educational attainments of the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI

(6) Nanih Waiya Council House site
Location: SE corner, SW, Sec. 22, T2N, R19E (NW Tuskahoma just off US 271)
Property Type: Tribal Properties--National buildings
Condition: Exposed ruins
Description: Completed 1838, the first council house of the Choctaws was constructed of hand hewn logs (6 inches thick; 15 inch facing) and measured 45 x 25 feet. It had a double-door gable front entry, six shuttered windows of 18 lights each, single entry doors on the sides, and two stone chimneys. The building stood on a high bank of Nanih Waiya Creek on the east; today there is little left on the site except a few chimney stones, a grave, and stumps of very large trees.
Date: 1838
Significance: It was here that the Choctaws first met in a national convention following removal from Mississippi, a convention that resulted in a written constitution, Oklahoma's first. The property illustrates the modernization of the Choctaws's political institutions.
Listing: OLI

(7) "The Narrows"
Location: ca. Sec. 30, T2N, R19E (4 miles W of Tuskahoma)
Property Type: Pre-railroad Transportation Properties--Roads
Condition: Disturbed
Description: Surveyed by Capt. John Stuart in 1832, the Old Military Trail from Fort Smith to Fort Towson crossed Jacks Fork Creek at this site.
Date: 1832
Significance: The Old Military Trail was the first transportation route across the Choctaw Nation. It had military importance, but it was also a channel of communication with the rest of the world. "The Narrows" crossing was approximately at the center of the Choctaw domain, became an important land mark, and geographical reference point from which the tribe established its first council house and wrote its first constitution (1838).
Listing: OLI

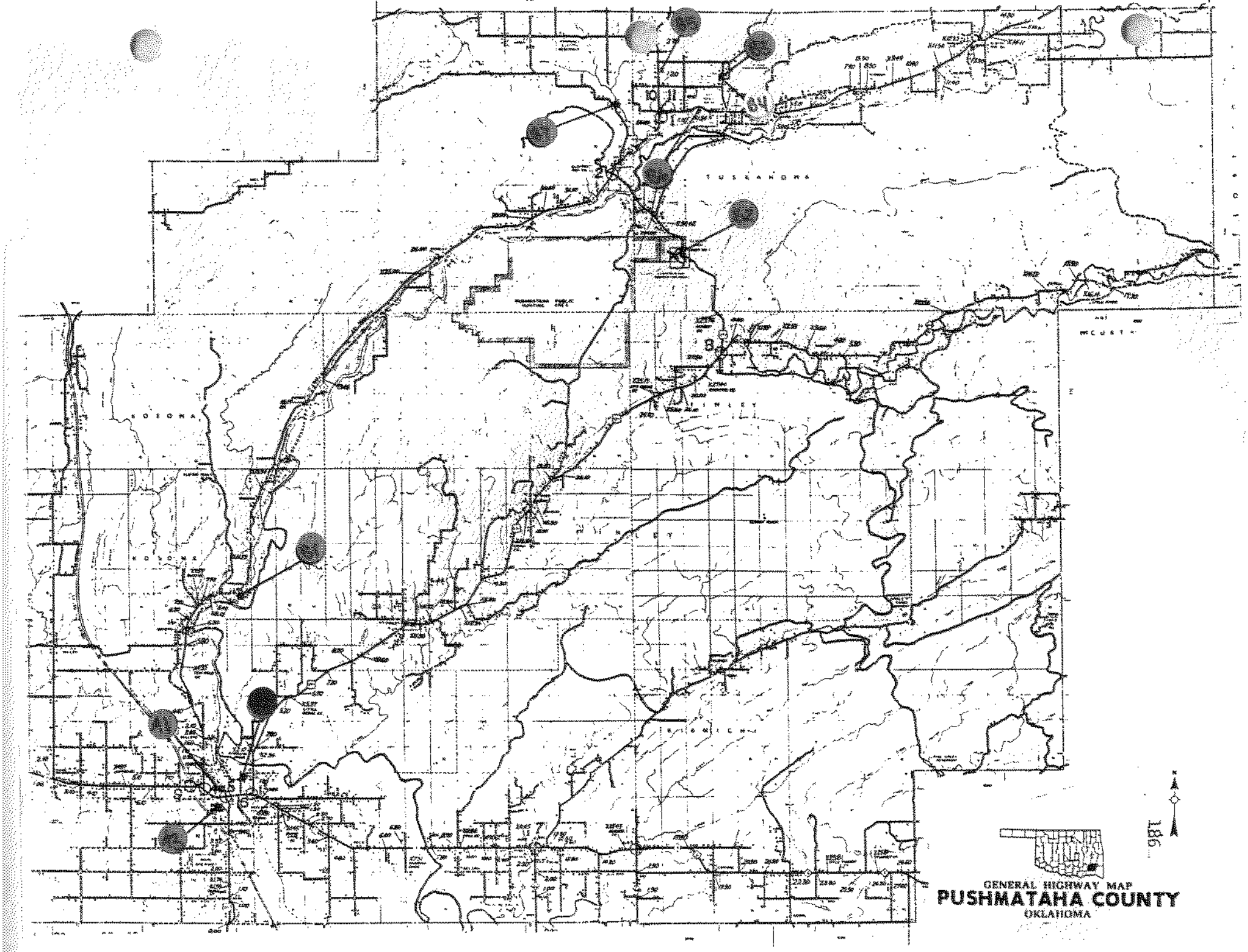
XI. PUSHMATAHA COUNTY

A. Antlers

(1) Locke Family Cemetery
Location: End of NW 3rd Place and NW C Street (SW, NE, SE, Sec. 4, T4S, R16E)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries
Condition: Good
Description: This property is a classic family cemetery plot, situated off the street along the alley. It is well maintained.
Date: 1890s
Significance: Here is the grave site of Victor Locke (1876-1943), who served as Chief of the Choctaws following allotment, served as a member of the Oklahoma legislature, and held the post of superintendent of Five Civilized Tribes. His father, Victor M. Locke, Sr., was a white man who married Susan P. McKinney, a Choctaw by birth. The elder Locke helped to precipitate the famous Locke-Jones War in the 1890s.
Listing: OLI

(2) Saint Agnes School site
Location: Sec. 2, 3, 10, 11, T4S, R16E
Property Type: Educational Properties--Day School
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: The campus was composed of the following structures:
a) The original school building was an irregularly shaped frame structure with both clapboard and board-and-batten siding partly of two stories, partly of one, with a gable roof and singly placed, wood sash windows; b) The church building was a single story wood frame and clapboard sided structure with a pent, gable front; the wood sash windows as well as the double-door entry had transom lights with a hood.
Date: 1897-1945
Significance: The school was established in 1897 by Father William H. Ketchem as a Catholic mission point among the Choctaws. Essentially a day school that also accepted borders, it accommodated 60 pupils. Of its 100 members in 1900, the church had 75 full blood Choctaws. The property represents the Catholic influence among the Choctaws, especially the Mississippi Choctaws.
Listing: Unlisted

(3) Old Nelson Chapel Site
Location: NW, NW, NE, Sec. 9, T4S, R16E
Property Type: Spirit Life--Churches



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

PUSHMATAHA COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

B. OKLAHOMA LANDMARK INVENTORY PROPERTIES, NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES, AND OTHER IMPORTANT UNLISTED PROPERTIES IN MANAGEMENT REGION #5

I. CARTER COUNTY

A. Ardmore

(1) Carter Seminary

Location: 2400 Chickasaw Blvd., or NW, NW, Sec. 20, T4S, R2E, intersection of US 77 and State Highway 142.

Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School

Condition: Excellent

Description: The campus of Carter Seminary has three significant structures for purposes of this survey:

a) The Old Dairy Barn is a rectangular wood frame, two-level building with stuccoed wood siding and a gambrel roof that has two vents. The gable ends have loft openings, single entry doors (one or two) and wood sash windows. Six windows are singly placed on the north side; seven are placed by twos on the south, along with two single entry doors.

b) The Administration Building, or old power plant/laundry building, is rectangular and constructed of red brick (now painted white). The present roof is hipped with a ridge; windows and doors are placed singly and by twos.

c) A utility building is a gable front rectangular structure constructed of brick, now painted white. There is a single entry on the front; half windows on the sides.

Date: 1914

Significance: Following the destruction by fire of the facilities of Bloomfield Academy in 1914, the Chickasaws purchased Hargrove College on this site. Bloomfield was reestablished here, its name changed in 1929 to Carter Seminary in honor of Congressman Charles Carter. Carter Seminary buildings illustrate the commitment of the Chickasaws to educational opportunities for their children. It is the only one of their academies that still operates.

Listing: OLI

(2) Old "700" Ranch House

Location: Park Street and Lake Murray Road (Whittington Park, or SW Sec. 32, T4S, R2E)

Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling

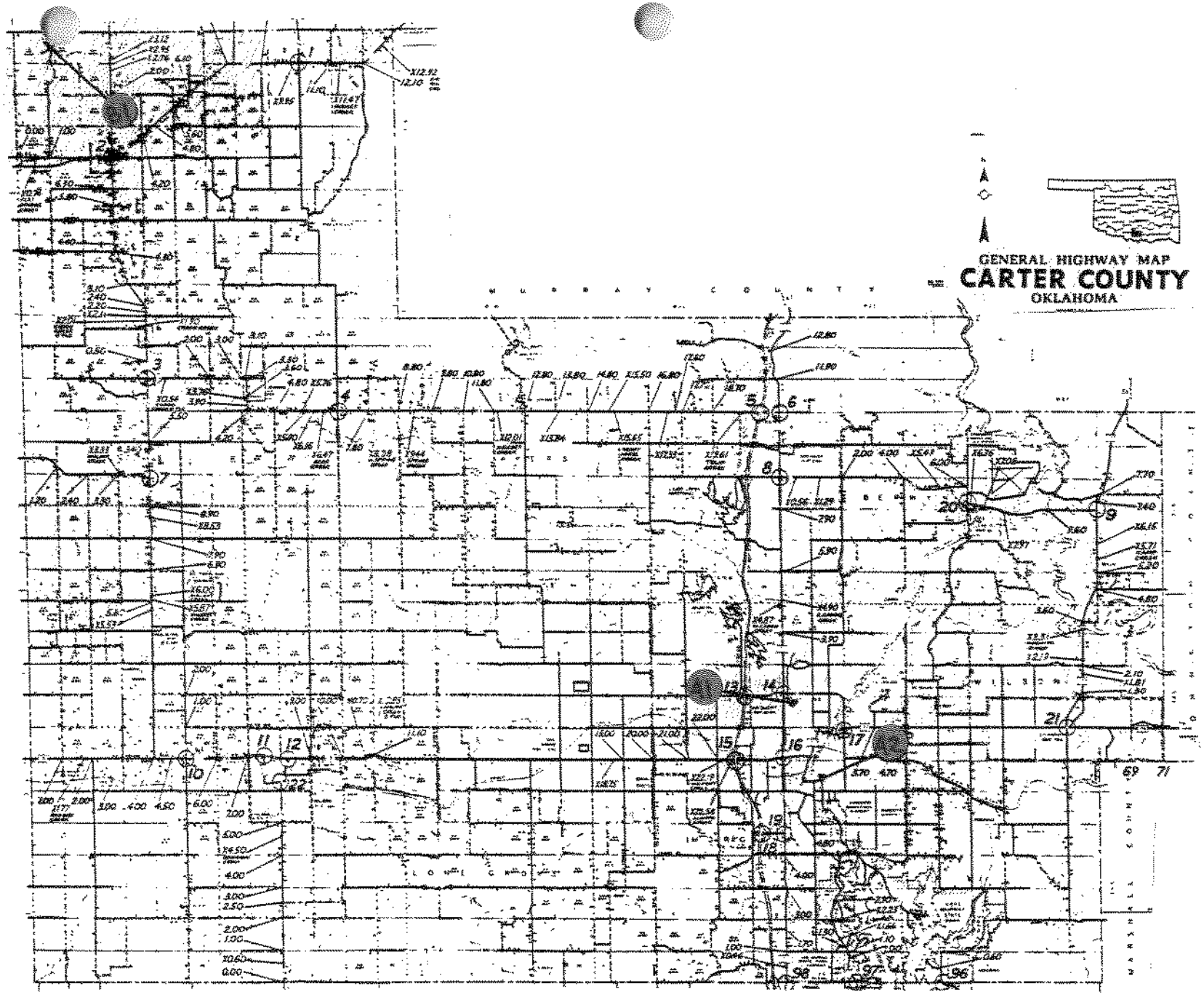
Condition: Good (but moved and restored)

Description: A double pen cabin of hand hewn longs with a dog trot, the structure has an external chimney of ruble-laid native stone, entries off the "dog trot," and single window openings on exterior walls, excepting the fireplace wall. A third pen, connected by another dog trot, was added later on the

left rear.
Date: 1880
Significance: Alva Roff, an intermarried citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, built this structure on a ranch named for the 700 cattle he possessed. The first on the site of present Ardmore, the cabin was originally located at the branch of the West Fork of Anadarche Creek. The house is associated with the opening of the range cattle industry on the Chickasaw frontier in the 1870s.
Listing: OLI

B. Rural

(1) Tussy Ranch Site
Location: Sec. 5 and 6, T1S, R3W and Sec. 31 and 32, T1N, R3W (NW corner of Carter County)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Ranching Facilities
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Unknown, although the principal, original structure must have been constructed of logs.
Date: 1880s
Significance: Henry B. Tussy, married to Lili Colbert (granddaughter of Governor Winchester Colbert), operated a large ranch in this area, coming to it as early as 1870s. The property illustrates how intermarried citizens--white men--exploited the resources of the tribe, and it demonstrates the growing importance of the range cattle industry on the Chickasaw frontier.
Listing: OLI


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
CARTER COUNTY
OKLAHOMA
MURRAY COUNTY
LOVE COUNTY

II. GARVIN COUNTY

A. Erin Springs

(1) Murray/Lindsay Mansion
Location: NW, Sec. 22, T4N, R4W (near Lindsay)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent
Description: Originally a two story, 14 room structure, the house was built of native stone with a hipped roof and had full-length, two story verandas on the front. In 1902 a third story was added by raising the roof, adding side dormers and a full-height portico with four Composite columns. The upper porch with rails is supported by the house and columns; there is a lunette in the porch gable; front entryway have side and transom lights.
Date: 1871/1880
Significance: Frank Murray, an Irishman, married a Chickasaw woman, receiving thereby privileges to use the resources of the tribe. He moved to the Washita River valley and became a successful farmer, storekeeper, rancher, and freighter. The property illustrates how enterprising whites took control of the economic resources of the Chickasaws.
Listing: OLI; National Register

B. Pauls Valley

(1) Paul, Smith, House
Location: Walnut and South Streets
Property Type: Residential--Pre-Railroad Dwellings
Condition: Excellent, but altered
Description: Originally two stories, but now only one, the house is rectangular and constructed from hand-cut native rock (now stuccoed) 18 inches thick; has quoins and chimneys. To the single gabled roof was added two dormers on the front; also additions enwrap the west and north (rear) sides.
Date: 1870s
Significance: Smith Paul arrived in the Chickasaw Nation on the Washita River in 1846. On the frontier he began to farm; others joined him to form a small settlement. He became a successful merchant. The house illustrates the nature of economic activity on the Chickasaw frontier prior to the Civil War.
Listing: OLI; National Register

C. Rural

(1) Currie Archaeological Site

Location: SE, Sec. 34, T2N, R1E
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: On the west side of the Washita River with a ground cover of scrub timber and tall grasses, the site was probably a hamlet but has partially preserved of houses and other habitation features.
Date: Prehistoric
Significance: Deposits here may reveal information relative to settlement patterns and resource use.
Listing: OLI

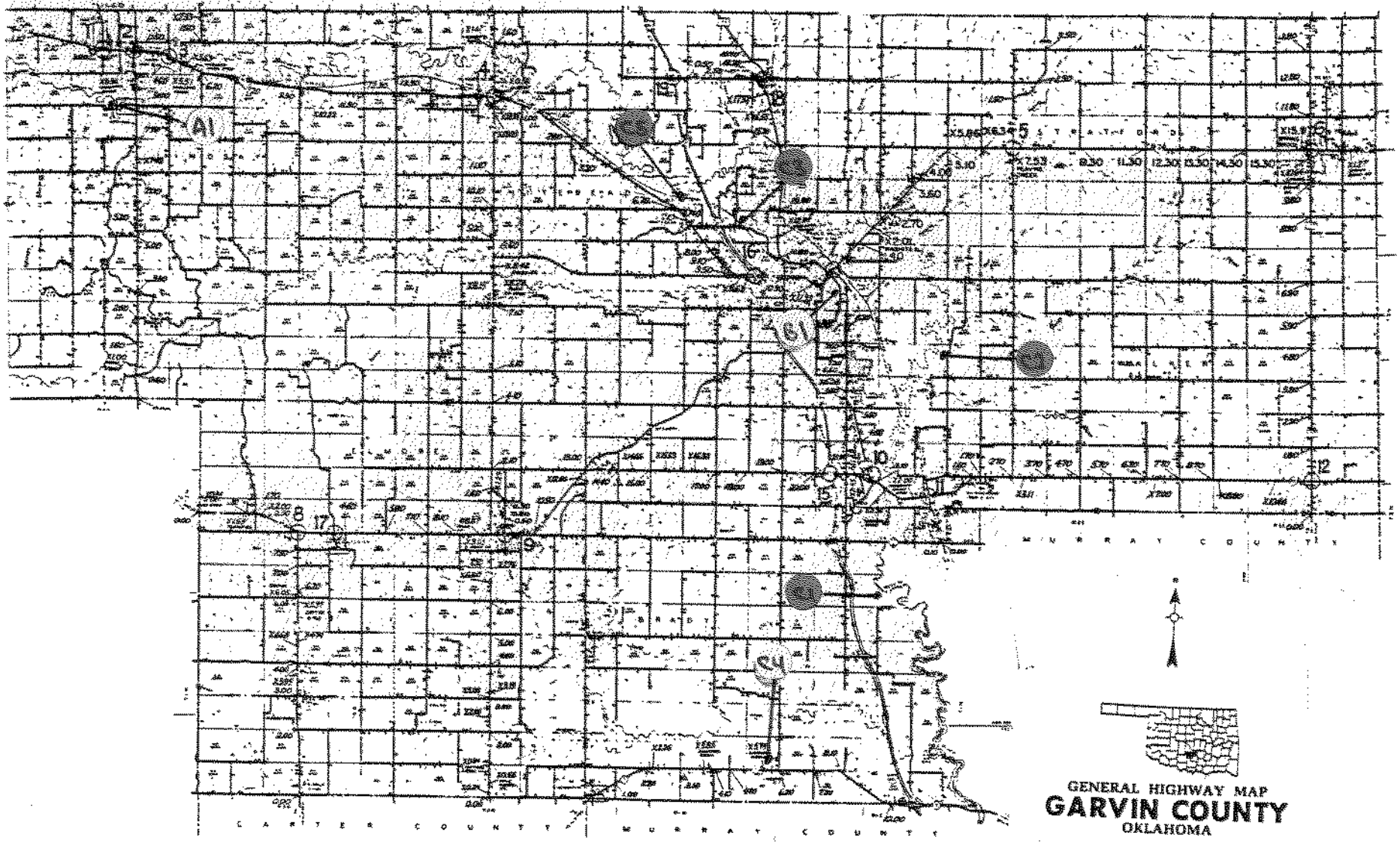
(2) Cherokee Townsite
Location: NW, Sec. 26, T3N, R1E (E of Pauls Valley)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: This property was a small settlement on the west side of the Washita River that grew up around a bridge built over the river by Dr. John Shirley in 1869; was also a stage stand.
Date: 1870s
Significance: Reflective of the movement of non-Indian population into the Chickasaw domain after the Civil War, a movement that later became a flood and led to loss of tribal sovereignty. John Shirley, a native of Ireland, had served as a military physician before establishing a business to fill government contracts
Listing: OLI

(3) Kimberlin House
Location: SE, NE, Sec. 2, T3N, R1W (W of Pauls Valley)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent
Description: The house is a two-story wood frame and clapboard sided structure with a hipped roof, gables, and porches; extensively ornamented with spindles, brackets, fish scales, a frieze, and railings.
Date: 1896-1898
Significance: The structure is the oldest home still standing in the region. As other intermarried white citizens, W. G. Kimberlin moved to the Chickasaw Nation to engage in ranching in 1868. Helped organize the Whitebead Methodist Church in 1879.
Listing: OLI

(4) Fort Arbuckle Site (second site)
Location: SE, Sec. 25, T1N, R1W (.5 miles N. of Hoover)
Property Type: U.S. Military Properties--Fort Complexes
Condition: Ruins

Description: On the property there were originally 300 hand-hewn log buildings with stone chimneys. Until recently at least two of those chimneys still stood, but a lightening strike has reduced them to rubble. On the site is a spring that did and does flow copiously.
Date: 1851-1870
Significance: Fort Arbuckle was authorized in 1850 to keep order among the Plains Tribes and to prevent them from raiding the Five Tribes people. The site confirms the important role of the United States military in the occupation of Oklahoma by the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Also, the buildings of the fort were land marks to establish the initial point of the Indian Meridian, the principal reference line for the land survey.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(5) Harlan's Store Site
Location: SE, Sec. 33, T4N, R1W (1 mile N. of Whitebead
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishment
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Located on the south side of the Wichita River on a bluff, the store was doubtless some kind of a log cabin.
Date: 1870s
Significance: Built at Caddo Springs by Major Aaron Harlan, once a Fort Smith merchant who married a mixed blood Choctaw woman and had stores at Tishomingo and Caddo, it was an important commercial center and illustrates the increasing economic activity (cattle industry) and non-Indian population along the western Chickasaw frontier.
Listing: OLI


A1
B 17
C 1
S4
MURRAY COUNTY
CARTER COUNTY
MURRAY COUNTY
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
GARVIN COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

III. JOHNSTON COUNTY

A. Tishomingo

(1) Chickasaw National Capitol
Location: Capitol Avenue and 8th Street
Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Buildings
Condition: Excellent
Description: A three story, rectangular building constructed of light pink, block limestone, the structure has a hipped roof with two pedimented wall dormers on each side and a crowing cupola. The front facade extends to create an arched entryway.
Date: 1896-1907
Significance: The building served at the capitol of the Chickasaw Nation from 1896 to 1907; since that time as the court house of Murray County. The structure is a mute testimony to the sophistication of tribal government prior to its loss of sovereignty and incorporation into the state of Oklahoma.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(2) Chickasaw Council House (original)
Location: Capitol Avenue and 8th Streets
Property Type: Tribal Properties--National Offices
Condition: Good
Description: A single story, log structure of hand-hewn materials, the council house set originally a few hundred yards west of its present location at Good Spring on Pennington Creek. Later it was used as a smoke house by Governor Cyrus Harris. It was moved to its present location in 1930s by WPA; more recently it was enclosed in a museum operated by the state historical society.
Date: 1856-58
Significance: In this building the Chickasaws wrote their first constitution and adopted their first code of laws after winning independence after winning independence from the Choctaws in 1855. The property illustrates the sophistication of tribal government.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(3) Good Spring
Location: Capitol Avenue and 12th Street, along "old highway"
Property Type: Encampment
Condition: Only recently repaired
Description: Situated near Pennington Creek, these springs provided a remarkable camp ground for Chickasaws who gathered after removal to Indian Territory to discuss national problems. From meetings at this site derived the determination to

build a national capitol at Tishomingo
Date: 1830s
Significance: Meetings at this site encouraged the Chickasaws to establish their own national identity separate from the Choctaws.
Listing: OLI

(4) Maytubby, Peter, House
Location: N. Kemp and First Streets
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good, but altered
Description: A two-story, cross gabled house with an internal chimney, the structure is wood frame and clapboard sided with a one story porch cover. Single windows are symmetrically placed. A one-story gable addition has been added to the rear, and half gable additions to that.
Date: 1880s
Significance: Peter Maytubby was a noted Chickasaw businessman and politician. His house reflects the quality of life attained by the tribespeople during the post-Civil War era, their prosperity, and their entrepreneurial skills.
Listing: Unlisted

(5) Murray, William A., Home
Location: E. Main Street
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good
Description: A single-story, side gabled structure, the house is constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding. There is an external, end chimney, a full-front porch with a hipped cover, and two single doors flanked by sash windows on the front.
Date: 1920s
Significance: The property is associated with Oklahoma Governor William A. Murray, a most successful businessman, farmer, and attorney. But the key to Murray's success was his marriage to the niece of Chickasaw Governor Douglas Johnston. The property, therefore, illustrates the changes within the tribe that occurred as a consequence of intermarriage and the presence of so many white intruders.
Listing: OLI

(6) Bank of Chickasaw Nation
Location: West Main Street and Capitol Avenue
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishments
Condition: Excellent

Description: A two story structure constructed of locally quarried limestone, the building has a flat roof with parapets and an ornate square cupola on the front corner. It rises above one of two arched entryway. The large, double windows on the first level have are headed by half windows, as are the single windows on the second level. Decorative relief is afforded by friezes and pilasters.
Date: 1902
Significance: Designated in 1901 by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation as the "Depository of the Chickasaw Nation," the Bank of the Chickasaw Nation built a structure worthy of that designation. The property illustrates the economic vitality that characterized the tribal domain at the turn of the century, as well as that its economic and political destiny was in non-Indian hands.
Listing: OLI; National Register

B. Rural

(1) Harris, Cyrus, Home site
Location: Sec. 11, T2S, R4E (2 miles W. of Mill Creek)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Ruin
Description: The two-story Harris home was constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding with double, full-width verandas on the front. The lower level had three front entryway, although only one had sidelights. There were two entries on the upper level. Windows were singly placed and wood sashed.
Date: 1870s
Significance: Born in Mississippi, Cyrus Harris was the first governor of the Chickasaw Nation after the tribe won its independence from the Choctaws in 1856. He served also from 1860-62, 1866-70, 1872-74. Harris died in 1888 and was buried in the family cemetery; his body was later moved to the Drake cemetery.
Listing: OLI

(2) Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy/Harley Institute Site (Second location)
Location: NE, NW, Sec. 33, T3S, R6E, just north of Tishomingo
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Only foundation is visible; now site of country club
Description: The main building was two-storied and T-shaped, constructed of limestone blocks, had symmetrically placed shuttered eyebrow windows, a

double door and a partial, single level porch.
Date: 1886-1907
Significance: Removed to this location in 1886, the school was named Harley Institute in 1892. It closed in 1907 and the property was managed by the state; the main building burned in 1924 and was demolished in mid 1930s. The site reflects the considerable education commitment of the Chickasaws.
Listing: OLI

(3) Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy/Robinson Institute (First Location)
Location: NW, SE, Sec. 14, T4S, R6E (2.7 miles south of Tishomingo)
Property Type: Educational Property--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: The original Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy was a two story building constructed of bricks. The foundation is still visible 25 feet west of the National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters road. Just to the south is the school cemetery, containing the remains of Joshua Harley.
Date: 1886 to 1907
Significance: Established by Rev. John C. Robinson in 1852 as a joint enterprise between the Chickasaws and the Methodist Church, South, the school operated under his leadership as a true manual labor school for boys until 1861. It reopened after the Civil War, with the Chickasaws assuming direct supervision in 1876. During these years, Harley was its most faithful teacher.
Listing: OLI

(4) Converse Archeological Site
Location: SE, Sec. 14, T2S, R7E (W of Wapanucka)
Property Type: Archeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: The site is an open camp with several activity areas and partially preserved deposits containing hearths and other habitation features.
Date: Archaic, Woodland, and Prehistoric
Significance: Deposits will reveal much about local settlement patterns and resource use.
Listing: OLI

(5) Cheadle, M. V., Home
Location: SE, NW, Sec. 14, T4S, R7E (Emet vic.)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good
Description: A two-story, wood framed and clapboard sided structure, the house has a hipped roof and a

cross gable asymmetrically placed above corner bays. An extended roof covers a second story veranda that wraps the front and two sides, the floor of which extends further to cover the first level, wrapped porch. On the rear is a two-story gable addition.
Date: 1890s
Significance: The property illustrates the prosperity achieved by some Chickasaws by the turn of the century. M. V. Cheadle was a rancher, merchant and politician, among other things serving in the Sequoyah statehood convention.
Listing: Unlisted

(6) Johnston, Gov. Douglas H., House
Location: S, SW, NW, Sec. 14, T4S, R7E, NW edge of Emet
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good
Description: A single story dwelling constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding, the central unit of the house was side gabled with a hall-and-parlor floor plan, the hall in this case an open (later enclosed) breezeway, asymmetrically placed and capped with a gable dormer. On the front was a five-sided cross gabled extension, enwrapped by veranda with a hipped roof, spindles, and rails that covered the full front. A cross gabled extension was added rearward, as was a half gable room on the side.
Date: 1895
Significance: Known as the Chickasaw White House, the property was owned many years by Douglas Johnston, the long-time governor of the tribe from 1898 to 1902, and 1907 to 1939. Johnston had been an educator, but he prospered as a merchant at the nearby trade center of Emet. The house illustrates the quality of life style that Chickasaw leaders accepted.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(7) Pleasant Grove Mission Site
Location: SE, Sec. 15, T4S, R7E (2 miles W of Emet)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: To this point no description of the mission complex has been found.
Date: 1844
Significance: Established by Rev. E. B. Duncan, a Methodist missionary, this site was the earliest school--and the furthest West--established specifically for the Chickasaws.
Listing: OLI

(8) Oolitic Stone Quarry
Location: NW, Sec. 8, T2S, R8E (Bromide vic.)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Natural Resources
Condition: No longer in use
Description: The property consists of a limestone quarry that was abandoned before statehood.
Date: 1850 to 1902
Significance: Source of the limestone that was used to build most of the Chickasaw landmarks: Chickasaw Academy in Stonewall in Pontotoc County, Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy (Harley), Chickasaw Capital, and Chickasaw Rock Academy at Wapanucka.
Listing: OLI

(9) Wapanucka Academy Site
Location: NE, Sec. 9, T2S, R8E (1 mile S and 2 miles E of Bromide)
Property Type: Educational Property--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: The academy building was a three story structure constructed of native oolitic limestone with gable ends and a two level, full front veranda. With 12 bays, it was the longest stone building in Indian Territory. Only stone rubble and a nearby cemetery marks the general location.
Date: 1852-1911
Significance: An academy founded by Presbyterian missionaries for Chickasaw girls, the school opened in 1852 under the superintendency of A. Hamilton Ballentine. It closed during the Civil War, but reopened in 1868 with boys and girls under the direction of the Chickasaws. A boys school after 1890, it closed in 1911. The property is testimony to the educational commitment of the Chickasaws.
Listing: OLI; National Register