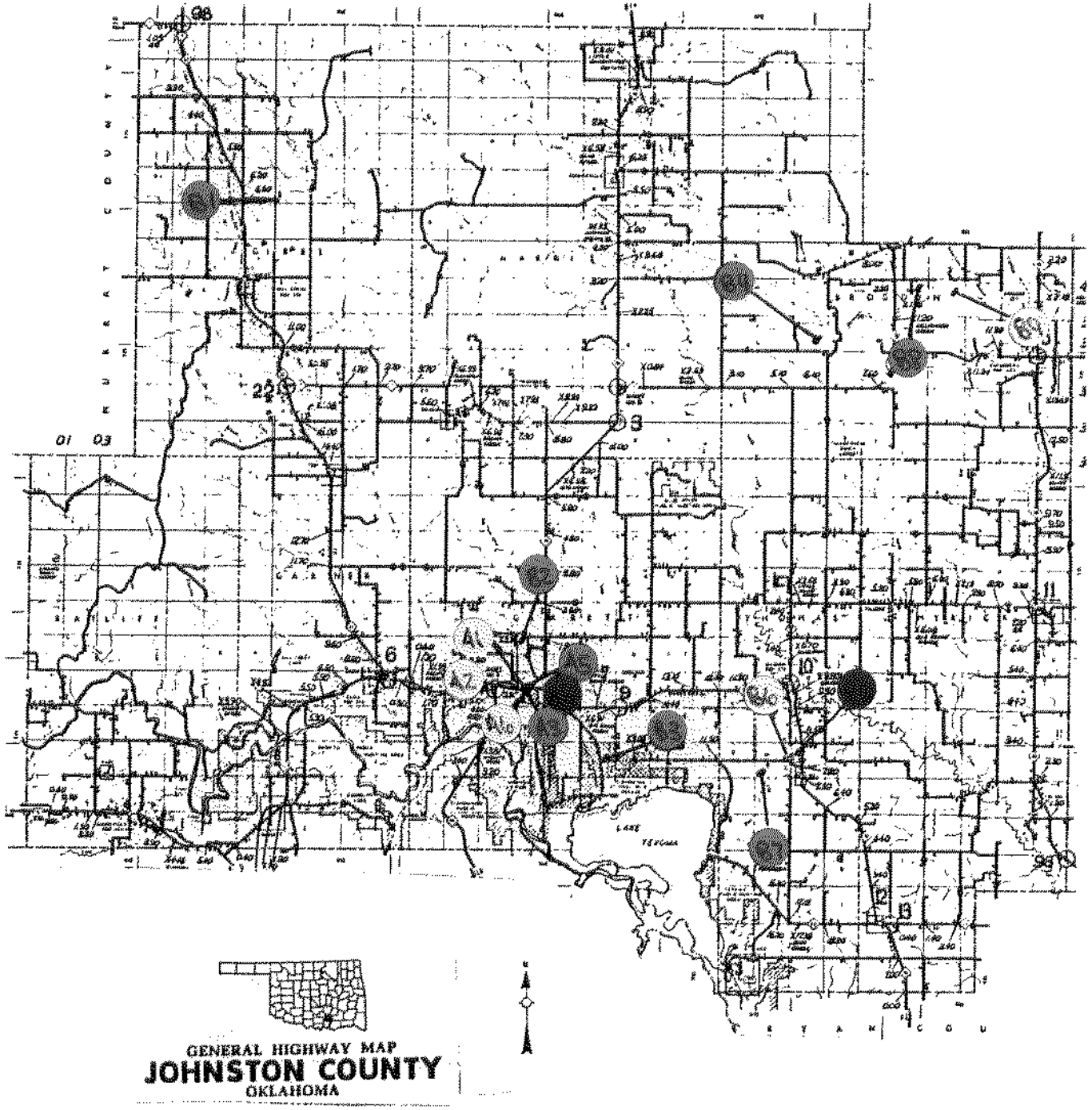

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
JOHNSTON COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

IV. LOVE COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Coffee Trading Post Site
Location: Sec. 36, T7S, R1W (E of Burneyville)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishment
Condition: Unexposed Ruin
Description: Probably constructed of logs, the post was 100 feet square and fortified.
Date: 1834-1848
Significance: Holland Coffee and Robert M. French established a trading post at this site immediately after Col. Henry Dodge negotiated a peace between the Comanches and Wichitas and emigrant peoples like the Choctaws. He traded extensively with the Pawnees and Comanches, principally for cattle gathered up on Texas.
Listing: OLI

(2) Washington, William E., Ranch Home
Location: SW, SE, Sec. 25, T7S, R1E (4 miles SW of Marietta)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Excellent
Description: Constructed at a cost of $50,000 , this two-story, wood framed and clapboard sided Victorian house (Queen Anne) with six gables and a turret, the later rising above the front entry has an extended roof that cover the veranda which enwraps all sides; spindles, rails, and fishscales add decorative detail.
Date: 1890
Significance: William E. Wilson was an intermarried white man (wife was Chickasaw) who ran 1000s of cattle on an open range and hired 100 cowboys at a time. He also grew cotton, operated a mercantile establishment, and issued his own coins and script. The property illustrates how enterprising whites came to control the economy of the Chickasaws and the importance of cattle trade on the western frontier of the tribe. When he was pressured to fence his operation, his fortunes ebbed, whereupon he sold out in 1920 and moved to New Mexico.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(3) Oil Springs Site
Location: Center Sec. 35, T6S, R2E (NE of Marietta)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Natural Resource
Condition: Unexposed ruins, with only a cemetery to

mark the region.
Description: The property had different functions over time: the Plains Tribes used its waters for medicinal purposes; Robert Love by 1841 had established his ranch headquarters at the site; and ex-Chickasaw Agent A. J. Smith promoted the site as a health spa after 1853. Its waters were used through the mid-1930s. In the cemetery Sally Love was buried in 1862.
Date: 1840s-1850s
Significance: The property illustrates the varied natural resources available to the Chickasaws after their removal to Indian Territory, and how those resources were generally exploited by non-Indians.
Listing: OLI

(4) Tuck's Ferry Site
Location: SE, Sec. 14, T8S, R2E (SE of Marietta)
Property Type: Pre-railroad Transportation Properties--Ferries
Condition: Ruins
Description: Available resources do not describe this property.
Date: 1890-1932
Significance: Owned and operated by J. M. Tuck, the ferry facilitated the invasion of the Chickasaw Nation by non-Indians after 1890.
Listing: OLI

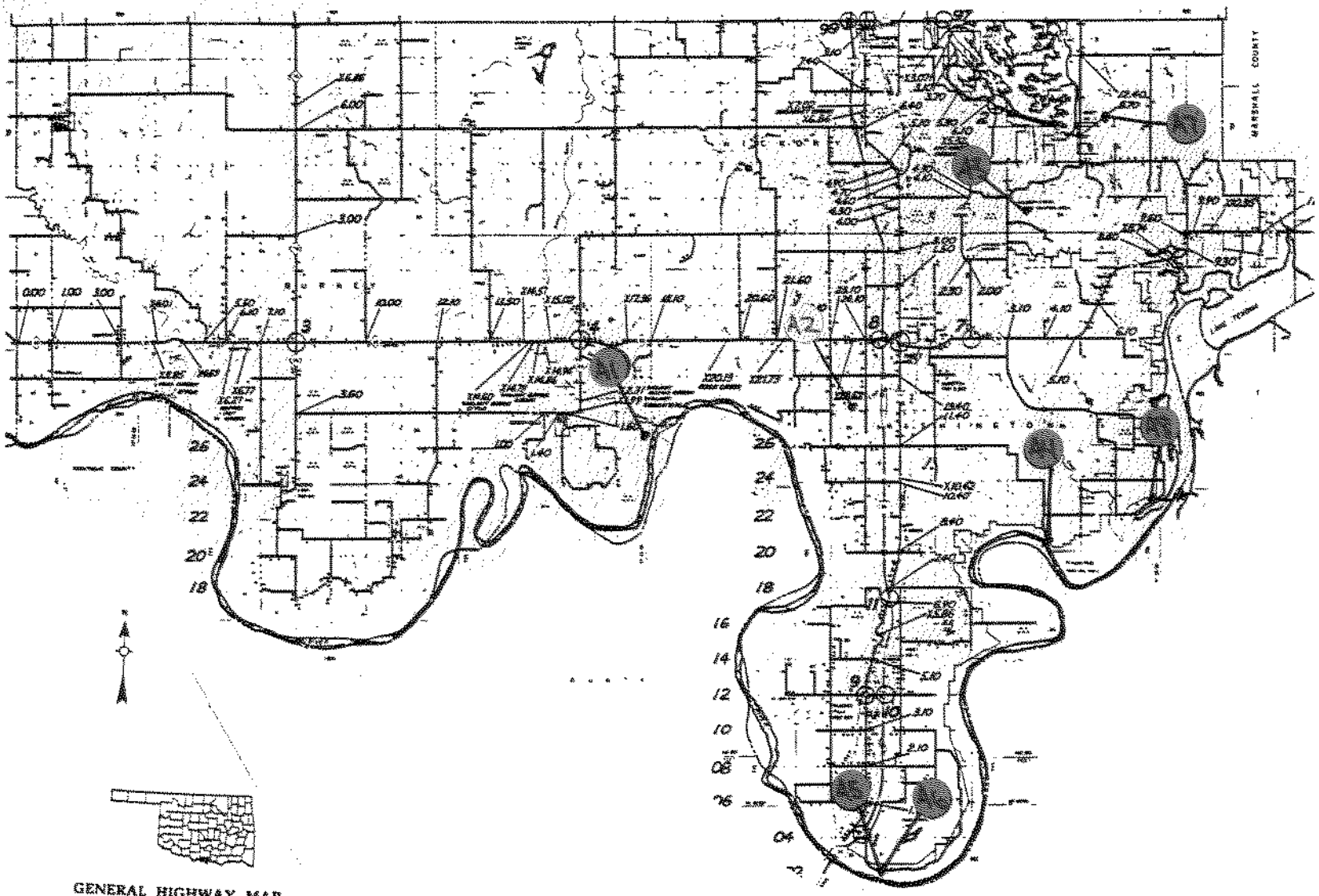
(5) Brown's Ferry Site
Location: Sec. 31, T9S, R2E (on Red River S. of Thackerville)
Property Type: Pre-railroad Transportation Properties--Ferries
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Available resources do not describe this property.
Date: 1880s-1920s
Significance: Owned and operated by J. C. Brown, the ferry facilitated the invasion of the Chickasaw Nation by non-Indians, especially Texans, after the Civil War.
Listing: OLI

(6) Brown's Springs
Location: Sec. 31, T9S, R2E (30 yards from ferry site)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Natural Resource
Condition: Still flowing
Description: The copiously flowing springs are 40 yards north of Red River and were once valued for their medicinal properties. Plains Tribes people camped here with regularity.

Date: 1820s
Significance: The property illustrates the abundance of natural resources available to the Chickasaws. It was also an important watering spot and settlement site. As late as 1930, it was, with Turner Falls, the only spot listed in Oklahoma Travel guides.
Listing: OLI

(7) Pumpkin Creek Archaeological Site
Location: SW, Sec. 17, T6S, R3E (NW of Marietta)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed Ruin
Description: This is a small camp and lithic workshop, only a part of which seems to remain.
Date: 5000 B.C.
Significance: Unclear
Listing: OLI

(8) Love, Overton, Home Site and Cemetery
Location: NW, Sec. 9, T8S, R3E (SE of Marietta)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Ruin with cemetery
Description: On the banks of Red River, the Love home was a two story house constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding with end gables. The chimney was external; there was a single door entry on the first level; the windows were wood sash.
Date: 1870s
Significance: Judge Overton Love (1823-1903), son of Henry Love and nephew of Benjamin Love, came to Indian Territory from Mississippi in 1845. As a Chickasaw he established a prosperous ranch on most of the land in Love's Valley west and north back to Marietta. He also served in the Chickasaw national and local government as a member of the national council and as a judge of Pickens County.
Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
LOVE COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

V. MCCLAIN COUNTY

A. Purcell

(1) Love Hotel
Location: 200 West Main Street
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishments
Condition: Altered
Description: A three-story, red brick building, originally set back from the street, the hotel has a flat roof and parapets, decorative brickwork (friezes), arched window openings, and pilasters. The facade of the building was altered in 1909 when it was extended to the front sidewalk.
Date: 1896
Significance: Built in 1896 by Chickasaw mixed-blood, Robert J. Love, founder and townsite developer of Purcell, the property demonstrates the entrepreneurial spirit of the tribespeople. Love came to Indian Territory in 1876, well after other members of his family, and by 1882 had become one of the largest and most prosperous of the Indian Territory ranchers.
Listing: OLI

B. Rural

(1) Camp Arbuckle Site
Location: SW, Sec. 14, T5N, R2E (NW of Byars)
Property Type: U.S. Military Properties--Fort Complexes
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Established by Col. Randolph B. Marcy in 1850, Camp Arbuckle consisted of four one room log buildings for officers and a log barracks 200 by 25 feet, all situated around a quadrangle. A picket corral protected the horses.
Date: 1850
Significance: Designed to protect the Choctaws and Chickasaws from attacks by the Plains Tribes, the camp illustrates the importance of the United States military in keeping the peace in the decades after removal. After 1853, the camp buildings were occupied by a Delaware Indian group led by the famous scout Black Beaver. Later it was the headquarters for the large ranching operations conducted by Chickasaw rancher Montford Johnson.
Listing: OLI

(2) Johnston, T. B., Cabin
Location: SE, NW, Sec. 14, T5N, R2E (NW of Byars)

Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: The house is a double-pen log house with a stone, end chimney. The gable roof is now covered with metal sheeting.
Date: 1874
Significance: A cousin of Chickasaw Governor D. H. Johnston, T. B. Johnson had removed to Indian Territory from Alabama in 1850. He purchased this log cabin when he located in Johnsonville in 1874. Johnson served as county and district judge in the Chickasaw government; he was also a successful rancher. The cabin illustrates the nature of primitive housing along the ranching frontier and the entrepreneurial spirit of the Chickasaws as they exploited the potential of the cattle kingdom after the Civil War.
Listing: OLI

(3) Byars, W. L., Home
Location: SW, SW, NW, Sec. 25, T5N, R2E (NW corner of Byars)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: A gable-front, rectangular house constructed of native stone; the front and one side has coursed masonry; the rear and one side has rubble masonry. The walls are 18 inches thick. The lintels, jambs, and sills of the doors and windows are of cut stone.
Date: 1874
Significance: Serving first as a house and then as a tack room, the structure was built either by Montford Johnson, the noted Chickasaw Rancher, or W. L. Byars. The former sold out to T. B. Johnston, a cousin of Douglas Johnston, chief of the Chickasaws. W. L. and Nathan Byars, white brothers, came to Indian Territory in 1877 from Fannin Co., Texas, and intermarried with the Johnstons. Property illustrates the growth of the ranching industry in the post Civil War era and the rampant practice of whitemen marrying Indian women so that they could exploit the land.
Listing: OLI

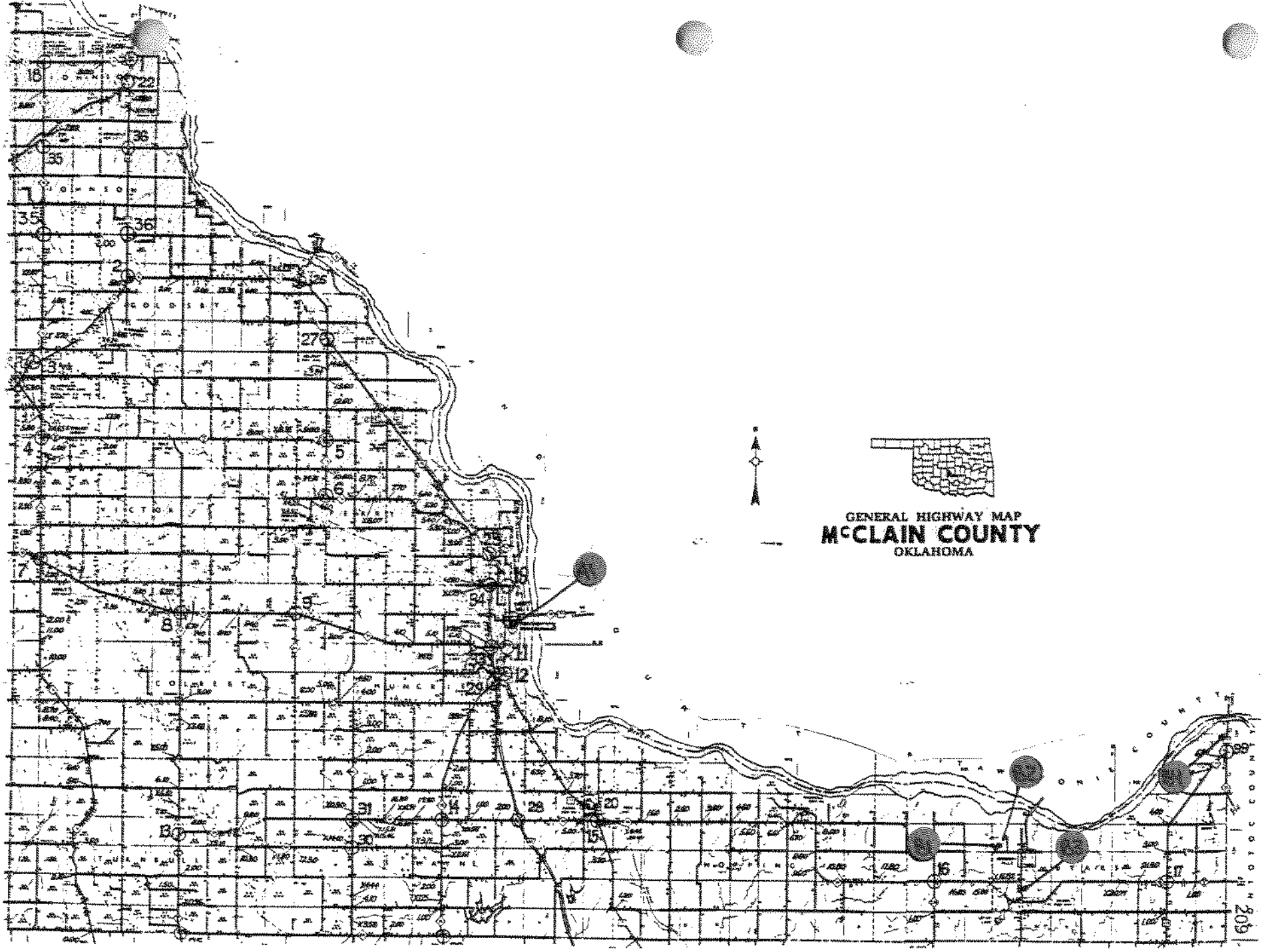
(4) Chisholm, William E., House Site
Location: NE, Sec. 36, T6N, R3W (S. of Asher)
Property Type: Economic properties--Commercial
Condition: Unexposed ruins; cemetery inaccessible
Description: Apparently, the original house was a

typical log home on the south side of the Canadian River. A cemetery is adjacent to the site.

Date: 1863

Significance: Born in 1837, Wm. E. Chisholm was the son of Jesse Chisholm and Eliza Edwards, the half Creek daughter of James Edwards. He traded with local tribespeople. Property illustrates economic activity on the northwestern frontier of the Chickasaws, but among non-Chickasaws.

Listing: OLI

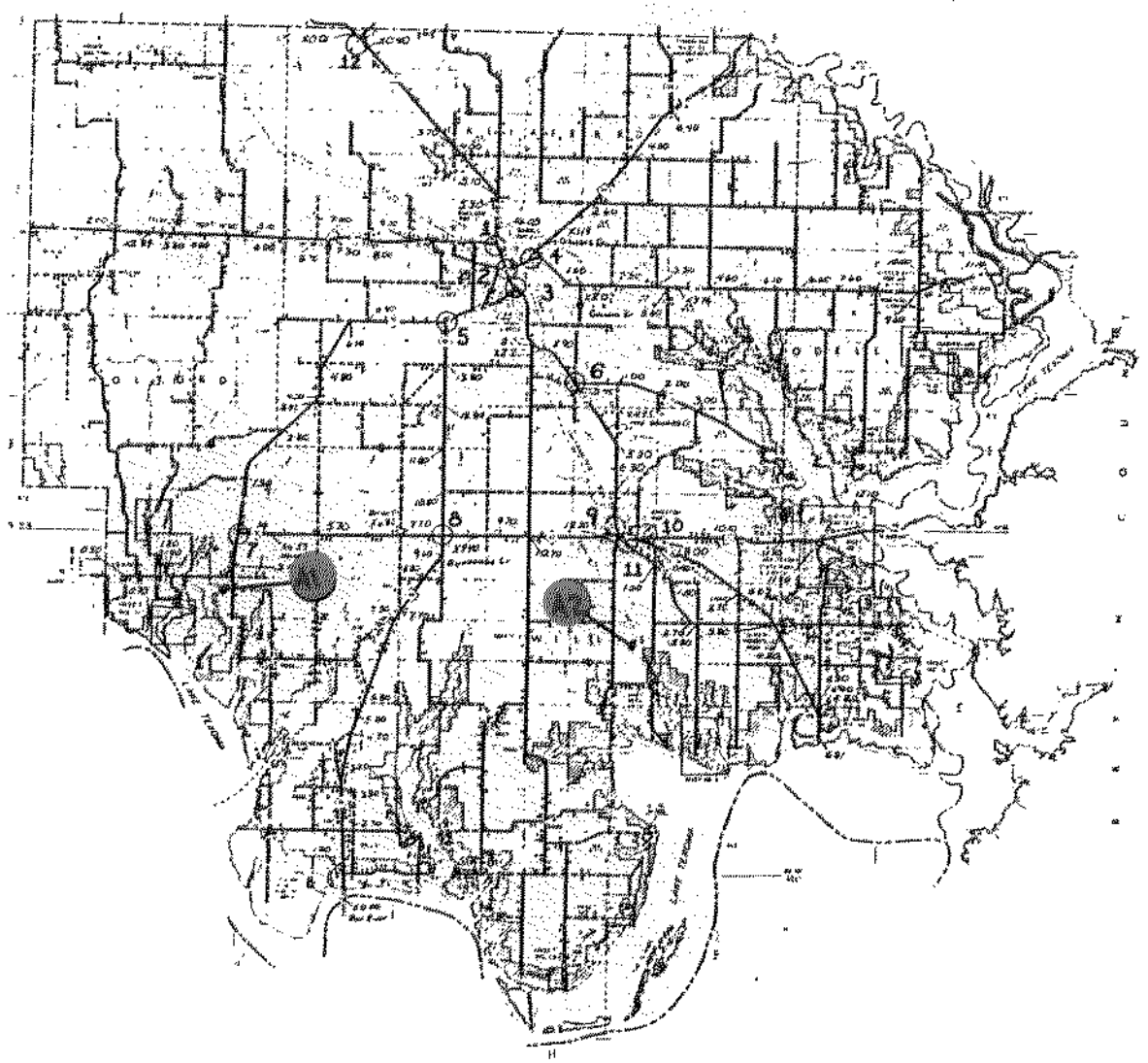

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
McCLAIN COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

VI. MARSHALL COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Burney Institute
Location: SW, NE, Sec. 4, T7S, R4E (near Lebanon)
Property Type: Educational Property--Boarding School
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: Three story brick structure with gable roof. An intersecting cross gable extends on the front to form an entry and on the rear to form an extension (covered with a hipped roof). Arched windows are symmetrically placed; the double-door entryway is in a recessed arch. Rear and side wooden porches have collapsed. Presently the roof is tin.
Date: 1894-1910
Significance: Begun by Methodist missionaries in 1857, for Chickasaws youngsters, the Institute closed during the Civil War, reopening in 1872 as the Chickasaw Orphan Academy. It closed in 1910. The property reflects the strong support of the tribe for education.
Listing: OLI

(2) Camp Leavenworth Site
Location: SE, NW and NE, SW, Sec. 7, T7S, R6E (2 miles S of Kingston)
Property Type: Military--Encampment
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: This tree-covered property is the site of a hospital encampment on the famous, but ill fated Dodge/Leavenworth expedition of 1834 to negotiate a peace treaty between the Plains Tribes and the Emigrant Tribes. Injured in a buffalo hunting accident, General Henry Leavenworth died in this camp.
Date: 1834
Significance: Suggests efforts of the U.S. Army to arrange for the peaceful occupation of the region by the emigrant tribes from the east, including the Choctaws and Chickasaws.
Listing: OLI





GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

MARSHALL COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

VII. MURRAY COUNTY

A. Sulphur

(1) Sulphur Springs

Location: NW, Sec. 3, T1S, R3E
Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Sites
Condition: Excellent
Description: Now the Chickasaw National Recreational Area, the site contains a large number of copiously flowing sulphur springs, clear streams, and well maintained camp grounds.
Date: Prehistoric to the present
Significance: The property has long been a camping place for prehistoric and historic Indian groups. Its waters were considered to have medicinal value, an attribute that the Chickasaws exploited commercially after their arrival but especially in the 1890s as a health resort.
Listing: OLI

B. Rural

(1) Turner Falls

Location: NW, SE, Sec. 36, T1S, R1E (S of Davis)
Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Sites
Condition: Excellent
Description: Rising in the Arbuckle Mountains and fed by abundant springs, Honey Creek falls 77 feet at this point before it enters the Washita River. So-called Turner Falls is the highest waterfall in Oklahoma. The surrounding park of 800 acres is owned by the city of Davis.
Date: 1820s and after
Significance: The Honey Creek falls was long a favorite camping site and recreational area of Plains Tribes, Wichita and Comanche especially. Mazeppa Turner, after whom the falls was named built his cabin there in the 1870s. Turner, apparently a Chickasaw citizen, rented out land to non-Indians for agriculture. The property illustrates the growing presence of whites along the Chickasaw frontier.
Listing: OLI

(2) Price's Chapel and Cemetery (Sorghum Flats)

Location: NE, NW, Sec. 33, T1S, R2E (SE of Davis)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: On the Washita River at the base of the Arbuckle Mountains, Sorghum Flats was once flourishing village with a gin, grist mill, a sawmill and sorghum cane. Only Price's Chapel and the

cemetery mark the spot today:
a) Built in 1900, the Chapel was a gable-front structure constructed of uncoursed native stone three bays long; there was a double-door entryway.
b) Used for both whites and Indians after 1880s, the cemetery has 100 marked graves.

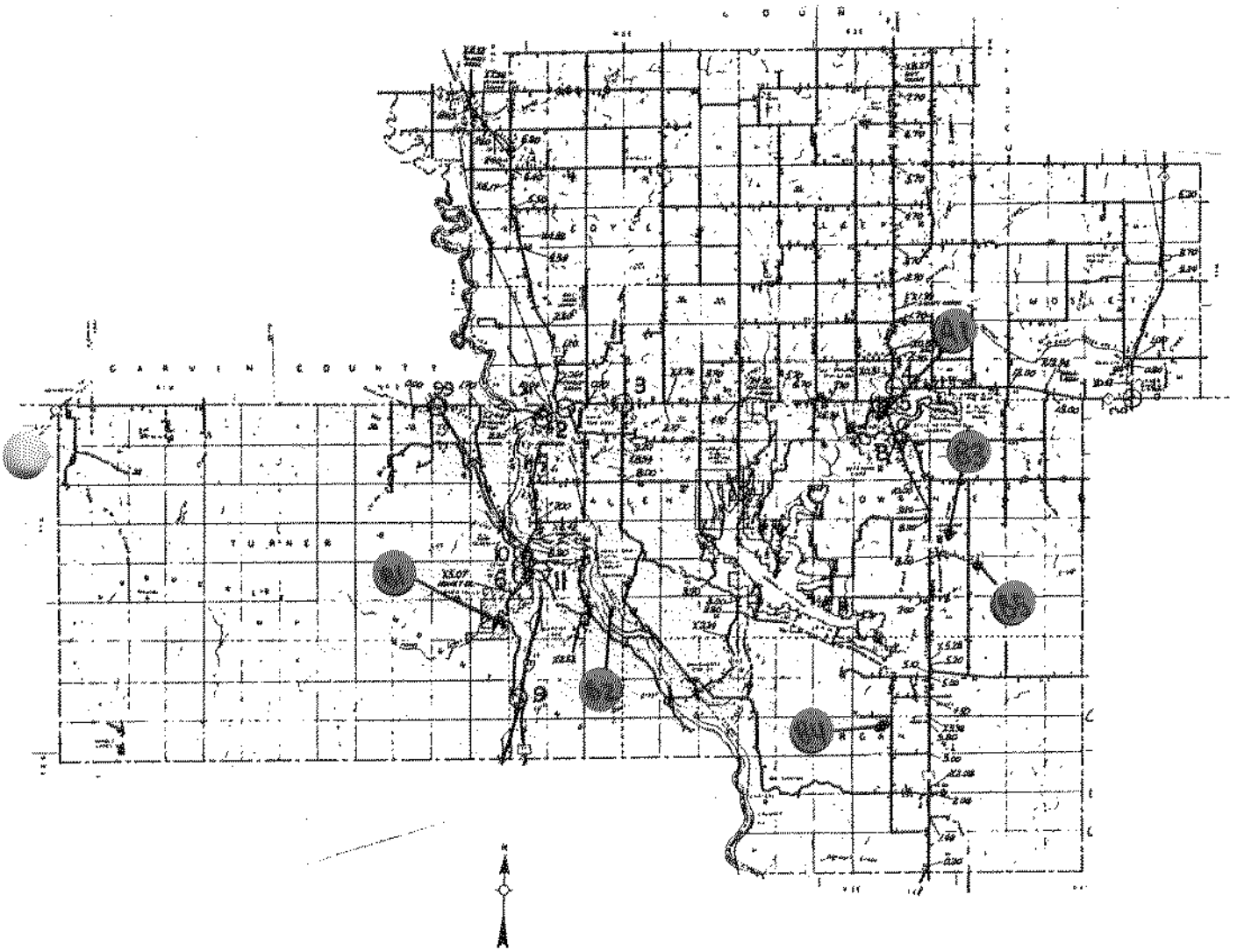
Date: 1870s to 1920s
Significance: Established by Nathan Price in 1870, the Sorghum Flats property illustrates the nature of village life on the Chickasaw frontier. It confirms as well the tide of white intruders that came after the Civil War to wrest control of the region from the Chickasaws. The tribespeople did not boycott the community, however. Ishtickuou, one of last Chickasaw medicine men, is buried there.
Listing: OLI

(3) Lowrance Springs and Homestead Site
Location: Sec. 35, T1S, R3E (3 miles S. of Sulphur)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: spring still verdant; structures in ruin
Description: Built in the 1870s, the Lowrance house was originally a two story wood frame building covered by a hipped roof with a deck. An extended roof covered double verandas on the front decorated by spindles. Sash windows were symmetrically placed. The house was destroyed by fire in early 1940s.
Date: 1840s; 1870s-1940s
Significance: A base camp for late prehistoric/early historic Indians (Caddo and Wichita), the springs became known as Chickasaw Boiling Springs after a Chickasaw council met there in the fall of 1842. An intermarried citizen, W. B. Lowrance moved to the site in 1877, having visited it during the Civil War when serving with General Cooper. Lowrance exploited the property as the focus of a successful cattle operation.
Listing: OLI

(4) Harris, Cyrus, grave and family plot
Location: NW, Sec. 15, T2S, R3E (SW of Drake)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries
Condition: Excellent
Description: The Harris plot is within the Drake community cemetery and is encompassed by a wrought iron fence. The remains of the Harris family were relocated here from the family cemetery on the old homeplace in Johnston County near Mill Creek.
Date: 1864 and 1888
Significance: Cyrus Harris (1817-1888) served as the first governor of the Chickasaws 1856-58 after they

secured their independence from the Choctaws, and on three subsequent occasions: 1860-62, 1866-70, and 1872-74. Several other removal Indians are buried in the cemetery, although like the Harris family, they seem to have been reburied there.
Listing: OLI

(5) Lowrance Cabin
Location: NW, NW, Sec. 30, T1S, R4E (SE of Sulphur)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: A one-room cabin of hand-hewn logs with a chimney of cut stone, the structure is typical of the cabins built when a territory was first opened.
Date: 1877
Significance: Built by W. B. Lowrance, an intermarried Chickasaw rancher, as his first residence in the area, the property illustrates the growing importance of cattle ranching in the economic development of the Chickasaw frontier in the post Civil War period.
Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
MURRAY COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

VIII. PONTOTOC COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Stanfield Site
Location: NW, NE, SW, Sec. 28, T3N, R4E (13 miles SW of Ada)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed; good integrity
Description: A flood plain terrace remnant on Canadian Sandy Creek covering an area of 100 by 150 meters, the site has never been deeply plowed and has not been in cultivation since the 1930s. Site produced several hundred projectile points including large dart points and small arrow points; also a large amount of pottery. There may be some burials.
Date: Early historic
Significance: The large quantity of material at this site may reveal significant information about regional chronology as well as settlement patterns.
Listing: OLI

(2) Pickett-Switch Site
Location: T3N, R5E ?
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: unknown
Description: Is a prehistoric village site on the north side of Canadian Sandy Creek with numerous structures, burials, and general occupation debris (including burned corn kernels and cobs, which suggest horticulture activity).
Date: Prehistoric
Significance: Apparently the deposits reflect a permanent Caddoan village site in Central Oklahoma (see CO, 12:444-46).
Listing: OLI

(3) Byrd's Mill Site
Location: SW, SW, Sec. 34, T2N, R6E, or NW, Sec. 3, T1N, R6E (3 miles SW of Fittstown)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Natural Resource
Condition: Unexposed ruins, although spring flows copiously
Description: Established at the head of Clear Boggy near a copiously flowing spring, Byrd's Mill was a water-powered grist mill with a pole pin thresher. It was owned by Frank Byrd but constructed by Andrew Harden. The spring today supplies much of the water for Ada.
Date: 1870
Significance: Byrd's Mill suggests something of the industrial development of this part of the Chickasaw

Nation; there were only three grist mills in this vicinity.
Listing: Unlisted

(4) Delaware Mount
Location: NW, Sec. 7, T3N, R6E (just W of Latta School)
Property Type: Pre-railroad Transportation Properties--Roads
Condition: Not visible; covered by housing subdivisions
Description: An escarpment that extends for several miles SW from the Canadian River, from the top of which travelers on the California Trail got an excellent view of the headwaters of Muddy and Clear Boggy Creeks.
Date: 1849-1853
Significance: Was a natural feature on the California Road always mentioned by surveyors and emigrants, suggesting the amount of "international" travel that went across the Choctaw Country.
Listing: OLI

(5) Coleman Site
Location: Center 80 acres, Sec. 10, T1N, R7E (4 miles E and 3 miles S of Fittstown)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: Currently covered by scrub-like forest and open pasture, the area contains abundant Frisco chert cobble reduction debris ranging from the initial testing of cobbles, down to the final reduction debris of large bifaces and tabular cores.
Date: Archaic Woodland to Late Prehistoric
Significance: So far no sites of a similar Frisco chert workshop have been recovered in this area, although it is one of 10 "Frisco chert workshops" within a narrow 2 by 25 mile band along the NE flanks of the Arbuckle Mountains.
Listing: OLI

(6) Dead Man's Spring/Canyon Creek Spring
Location: NW, NW, Sec. 19, T1N, R7E (5 miles S and 1.5 miles E of Fittstown)
Property Type: U. S. Military--Encampment; Tribal Property--Court House
Condition: Ruins; Spring still flows
Description: Once a small settlement with a log council house and log school house, it now is grass and trees. Ruts are visible, as is whipping tree.
Date: 1834-1907
Significance: Dodge-Leavenworth Dragoon expedition

visited the area in 1834; served as Chickasaw Court Ground from 1837 to 1861; log house there; after Civil War a neighborhood school for the Chickasaws was were.
Listing: OLI

(7) Vincent Rock Shelter
Location: SE, SE, NW, Sec. 19, T1N, R7E (SE of Fittstown)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Rock Art
Condition: Good
Description: A number of figures, four of which are in good condition. Shelter is quite small, with pictographs on ceiling and walls. Three of four figures are humans and are quite similar: each depicts a standing person with arms raised to shoulder or head level; one holds a staff in the right hand; another the same but with what appears to be a shield.
Date: Prehistoric
Significance: The pictographs obviously illustrate the spirit life concerns of the Caddoans.
Listing: OLI

(8) Braun Site #1
Location: W, NE, Sec. 26, T1N, R7E (8 miles S of Stonewall)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: The property is covered with scrub forest and open pasture land. The site itself has considerable debris in the form of cores, flaked nodules, broken bifaces, flakes and pieces of shatter.
Date: Uncertain
Significance: Apparently served as a principal source of Frisco chert, the major lithic raw material in the area; one of the larger chert quarries known in Oklahoma.
Listing: OLI

(9) Byrd, Gov. William, Residence Site
Location: SE, SW, Sec. 9, T2N, R7E (Frisco vic.)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Ruins
Description: A double frame structure consisting of two large rooms at the north and south ends with a spacious hall between with large dimension stone chimneys and fire places at each end and an L- extending from the forth end to the house for dining room and kitchen purposes. A second story was later

added. The grounds were planted with Silver Maple trees Byrd brought to Stonewall from Washington, D. C.

Date: 1878 to 1950s
Significance: The property is significant because it is associated with William Byrd, governor of the Chickasaw Nation. Byrd came to Old Stonewall from Doaksville in 1874.
Listing: Unlisted

(10) Stonewall, Old, and Cemetery
Location: N 1/2, Sec. 16, T2N, R7E (presently Frisco)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: Old Stonewall was established in 1865 when Robert Cochran moved his store from 1.5 miles southeast to the site of what is now Frisco. The store consisted of a large frame building with a ware room on the north side of the store that extended the entire length of the building. A second store was added in 1878. The town's name changed to "Frisco" in 1905 because residents assumed that the railroad then building tracks through it, the Oklahoma Central, was associated with the Frisco Railroad. Cemetery not only served the community but the adjacent tribal school.
Date: 1856 to 1930
Significance: The third genuine town to develop in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation (after Doaksville and Boggy Depot), Old Stonewall served as County Seat of Pontotoc County, Chickasaw Nation, 1870s to 1907. It was a commercial, educational and political center. Buried in the cemetery is Winchester Colbert, Judson Collins, founder of Collins Institute, and Colbert A. Burris, a full blood Methodist minister and superintendent of the Chickasaw National Academy. New (present) Stonewall was established in 1903; Old Stonewall became "Frisco" in 1905.
Listing: OLI

(11) Chickasaw National Academy Site (Cochran's Academy)
Location: SE, Sec. 16, T2N, R7E (1 miles SE of Frisco)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Unexposed Ruins
Description: Consisted of two large structures, apparently wood, with one devoted to the boarding department and the other to the education department.
Date: 1866-1880
Significance: Outgrowth of Colbert Institute established at Perryville in 1854 which operated under the auspices of the Methodists until the Civil War; reestablished here in 1866 for both boys and

girls, with the boarding department burning in 1874 and the educational building burning in 1880. Long superintended by Colbert A. and Laura A. Burris.
Listing: OLI

(12) Robbins-Daniel Site
Location: SE, NE, Sec. 17 and NW, SW, SW, Sec. 16, T2N, R7E (just W of Frisco)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: On the north side of Clear Boggy Creek, the site has produced projectile points, grinding tools, biface celts, shell tempered pottery, bone and lithic debris. The site was at least a semi-permanent habitation, if not a permanent hamlet or village.
Date: Woodland and Late Prehistoric
Significance: Deposits at the site may provide information relative to settlement patters, resource use, etc., and give some information that may enable us to link the prehistoric with historic peoples.
Listing: OLI

(13) Cochran's Trading Store and Cemetery Site
Location: SW, NE, Sec. 17, T2N, R7E (1.5 miles SW of Frisco on south side of Bois d'Arc Creek)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishment
Condition: Unexposed ruin, with partial cemetery adjacent
Description: Source material does not give a description of the store at this location. The cemetery is much reduced and overgrown, with a iron wrought fence around the graves of the Cochran family.
Date: 1860s
Significance: Robert Cochran, probably an intermarried Chickasaw citizen, established this story during the Civil War. At the close of the war he moved it 3 miles east to found the Old Stonewall community.
Listing: OLI

(14) Collins Institute
Location: S 1/2 NW and N 1/2 SW, Sec. 20, T2N, R7E (3 miles SW of Frisco)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Only one much altered building survives
Description: Once the residence of the superintendent, this structure was originally a wood frame and sided building with a hall-and-parlor design. To it have been added dormers, a gable extension rearward, and a catslide/enclosed porch on the front.

Date: 1885-1905
Significance: This much altered structure is the only surviving building of Collins Institute, the successor of nearby Chickasaw National Academy that operated until 1905. The school was promoted by Judson D. Collins, a full blood Chickasaw Methodist minister and member of the tribal legislature who lived near Stonewall. It reflects the strong commitment of the tribespeople to education for their youngsters.
Listing: OLI

(15) Shawnee, Old, Settlement Site
Location: Sec. 26, T5N, R7E (3.5 miles east of Francis)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: In the 1840s, a large Shawnee Indian population occupied the south side of the Canadian River between Francis and Atwood. Observers noted an extensive trail network that linked the different homesteads together. Graves mark the western fringe of that settlement.
Date: 1840s
Significance: This site reflects that the Choctaws and Chickasaws found large settlements of other Indians in the land assigned to them, and that the Shawnee constituted a significant and prosperous population on the northern frontier of the emigrant tribes.
Listing: Unlisted

(16) Osage Village Site
Location: Sec. 34, T5N, R8E (SW of Allen)
Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Sites
Condition: No evidence on the surface, although the spring still flow.
Description: Was an encampment of 100 Osage lodges led by Black Dog encountered by the Leavenworth/Dodge expedition of 1834. So-called "Buffalo Valley" was a primary hunting location for them. Also the camp was astride an old Indian trail that linking the Osages with Plains Tribes near Lawton.
Date: 1834
Significance: The encampment demonstrates that the Osages were frequent visitors south of the Canadian and illustrates that they made good on their claim to control all the territory between the Red and Missouri rivers.
Listing: Unlisted

(17) Choctaw-Chickasaw Ball Ground
Location: Center of Sec. 10, T4N, R8E (SW of Allen)

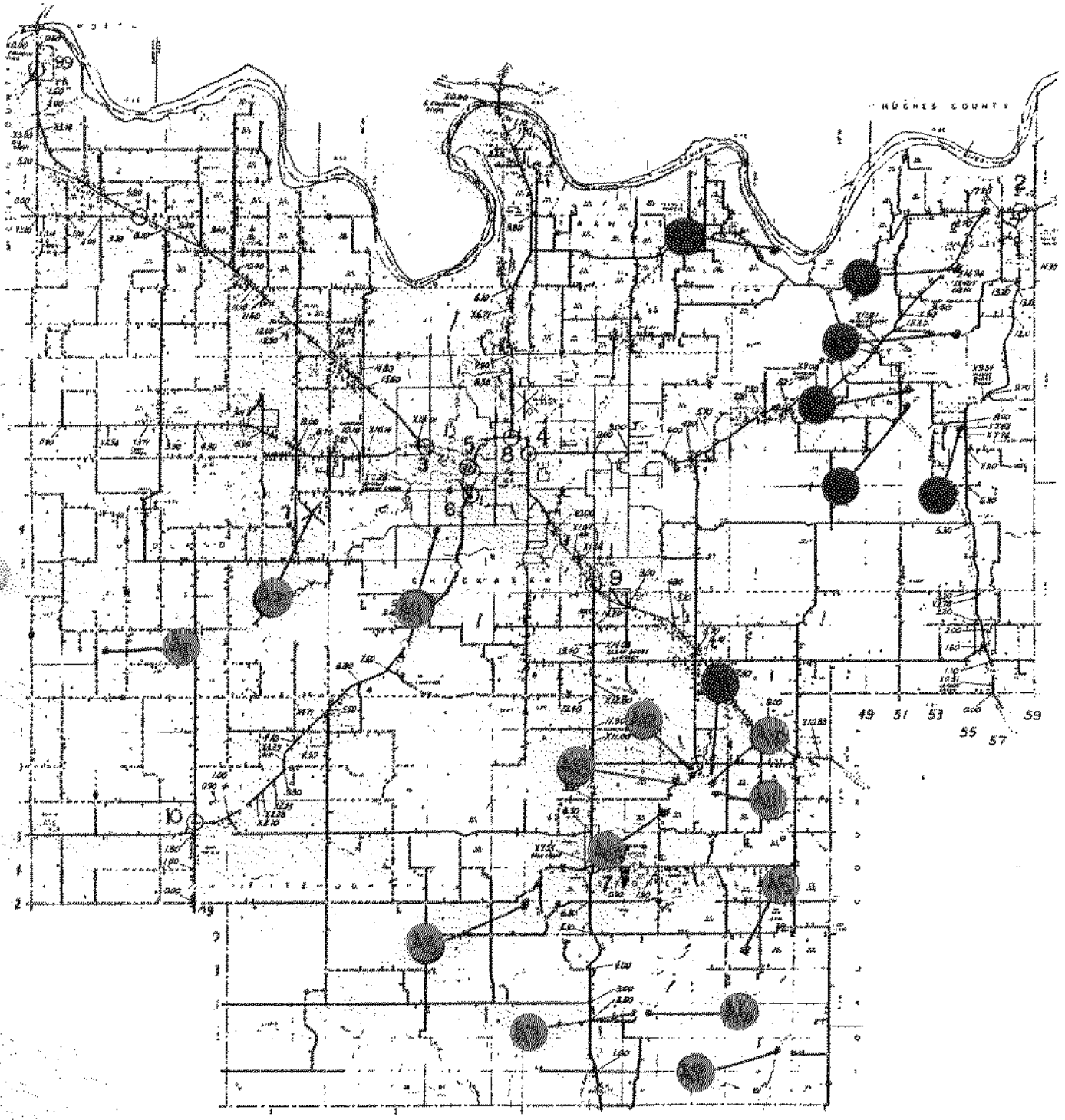
Property Type: Recreational/Encampment Sites
Condition: Open ground intersected by a county road
Description: At this site was an open, level field suitable for a traditional Indian game of stick ball. On such a court there were tall polls at either end of the field.
Date: 1903
Significance: Each spring and fall, tribespeople from both the Choctaws and Chickasaws met here to play stick ball. A game ended after one side won 12 points, a task that sometimes took three days. In 1903, teams from Atoka County, Choctaw Nation, and Pontotoc County, Chickasaw Nation, met to play before 300 spectators. The game ended in great violence.
Listing: Unlisted

(18) Johnson, Scott, House
Location: W. Sec. 21, T4N, R8E (S of Steedman)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwellings
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: The Johnson house is a single story, gable end dwelling constructed of hand hewn logs.
Date: 1890s
Significance: The property is significant because it belong to a "traditional" Chickasaw Indian who opposed allotment of the tribal domain. A member of the so-called "Snake" faction, he refused voluntarily to apply for his individual allotment. To that extent he was unique among the Chickasaws.
Listing: Unlisted

(19) Red Springs Cemetery
Location: W, Sec. 21, T4N, R8E (S of Steedman)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries
Condition: Deteriorated; overgrown
Description: Established in the 1860s, if not before, this old Chickasaw burial ground long maintained the tradition of placing grave houses over the deceased and possessions of the deceased under the shade of the deceased.
Date: 1860s
Significance: The property is unique because it is a community cemetery and grave houses covered the deceased. The latter is not often associated with Chickasaws, one of the more acculturated of the Five Tribes.
Listing: Unlisted

(20) Kalohoma Indian Reservation
Location: Sec. 27, T4N, R8E (SE of Steedman)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Agriculture

Facilities
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: Originally there was a frame school building on the property surrounded by individual log cabins.
Date: 1930s
Significance: This property is associated with a New Deal resettlement project initiated in the 1930s for "homeless" Chickasaws. It is a good example of the New Indian Policy promulgated by Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier.
Listing: Unlisted



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

PONTOTOC COUNTY

IX. POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Seminole Agency (First)
Location: Sec. 35, T7N, R2E (vic. of Trousdale)
Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings
Condition: Unexposed ruins
Description: Available resources do not describe the initial agency building, but doubtless it was constructed of logs and double penned.
Date: 1859
Significance: On this property was the first United States government agency for the Seminoles following their independence from the Creeks by treaty in 1856. It reflects the political struggles between the Five Tribes following removal and the commitment of the government to a peaceful resolution of those struggles.
Listing: OLI

(2) Kickapoo Station Site
Location: Sec. 36, T11N, R2E (5 miles W. of Shawnee)
Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: Site of Kickapoo Reservation and school; built for some 426 Kickapoos brought from Old Mexico. Kickapoos resettled about 2 miles NE of McCloud.
Date: 1875-1883
Significance: This site reflects the attempts of the federal government after the Civil War to relocate as many Indian groups as possible in Indian Territory on specific reservations. The Kickapoos were just one of many tribes who came during this era.
Listing: OLI

(3) Van Schuyver Site
Location: NW, SW, NW, Sec. 7, T5N, R3E (SE of Wanett)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: This is the site of a large prehistoric Indian village on the north side of the South Canadian River. Minor test excavations have produced a large amount of general occupational debris including pottery, faunal remains, a variety of stone tools and flakes, grinding tools, worked bone. Charred corn kernels and cobs and pinion nuts were also founds.
Date: AD1200 to 1450
Significance: The site seems to have been affiliated with the Washita River focus, an unusual circumstance since very few Washita River Focus village sites are

known along the South Canadian River in central Oklahoma. Pinion nuts suggest a trade with the far west.
Listing: OLI

(4) Shawneetown
Location: Sec. 36, T10N, R3E (2 miles SW of Shawnee)
Property Type: Economic Property--Commercial
Condition: Unexposed ruin
Description: Established in 1872 and designated as a post office in 1876, it is not described in available sources. By the 1870s, however, it may have been a wood frame structure sided with board and batten.
Date: 1870s
Significance: Located among a large settlement of Absentee Shawnee who had moved to this area from south of the Canadian River after the Civil War, this property illustrates the growth of commerce on the plains in the 1870s. The West Shawnee Cattle Trail passed nearby.
Listing: Unlisted

(5) Moose Cabin
Location: NE, SW, SW, Sec. 15, T6N, R4E (3 miles E of Asher)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Pre-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: The structure is a one-room log cabin constructed of hand hewn logs with a gable roof covered with hand split shakes. There is one window and one door; square iron nails are in evidence. Unfortunately, the west and south walls have collapsed.
Date: 1882-1903
Significance: The cabin was built by Mary Moose, a Pottawatomie Indian, and her husband, an Indian from Kansas. The couple lived in the cabin until 1903. The property illustrates the type of housing of common to the tribal majority.
Listing: OLI

(6) Chisholm Springs
Location: SE, Sec. 16, T6N, R4E (2 miles E of Asher)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Commercial Establishment
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: Trading post was established in 1848 at Chisholm Spring by Jesse Chisholm. A small sandstone house with a flat roof, an end entryway, and a single window protects the springs today. Available materials do not reveal any description of other

contemporary structures on the property, although they were doubtless constructed of logs.
Date: 1848
Significance: This was the home base of the renown Cherokee trader who engaged in trade southwestward with the prairie tribes. The property reflects trading activity on the western border of the Chickasaw Nation prior to the Civil War.
Listing: OLI

(7) Kurley Site
Location: SE, SW, NW, Sec. 18, T8N, R4E (Brookville vic.)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: This property is a prehistoric site occupying a hilltop above the Little River flood plain. Site has yielded a large number of projectile points (Gary and Scallorn especially), bifaces, manos, a celt, and much chipping debris.
Date: 4000 BC to 900 AD
Significance: Site suggests a series of occupations that would enable us to better understand resource use and settlement patterns of different peoples over time.
Listing: OLI

(8) Rose-Fast Site
Location: SE, NW, Sec. 35, T9N, R4E (2 miles W of Harjo)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: This is the site of a large camp on top of a prominent ridge 100 meters south of Little River. Gary and Scallorn projectile points have been found; also trash pits and burned rock ovens. There is no evidence of horticulture. Scrubby forests with patches of tall grass prairie cover the area.
Date: AD 1 to 800
Significance: A large camp with deep cultural deposits, excavations of it may identify distinct camping episodes over time. Also, this may be the first Woodland structure identified in central Oklahoma.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(9) Shawnee Friends Mission
Location: NW, SW, Sec. 31, T10N, R4E (2 miles S of Shawnee; on grounds of Shawnee Indian tribal complex)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Mission Site
Condition: Good; restored
Description: The church building is a wood frame and

clapboard sided structure shaped as a "cross" with four gables, one of which has a pent roof line. Above it, which is at the top of the cross, is a belfry.
Date: 1879-1924
Significance: The Friends began mission work among the Absentee Shawnee as early as 1871. Built by Franklin Elliott in 1885, this structure illustrates the commitment of the Quakers to Indian education in the post-Civil War era. Friend mission work among the Shawnees continued through 1924. Pottawatomie County Historical Society owns the property today.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(10) Shawnee Boarding School
Location: NW, SW, Sec. 31, T10N, R4E (2 miles S of Shawnee)
Property Type: Educational Property
Condition: Altered
Description: Opened in 1876 by the federal government, the original buildings were three stories and constructed of brick. During the 1920s or 1930s, the third story was removed. The school was converted to an Indian Sanatorium after 1920, and more recently to the tribal headquarters of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe.
Date: 1876
Significance: The property illustrates the commitment of the federal government to its so-called civilization program via instruction in formal education, Christianity, and private property in the post Civil War years.
Listing: OLI

(11) Sacred Heart Mission
Location: NW, Sec. 18, T6N, R5E (7 miles E and 1 mile N of Asher)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Deteriorated
Description: The following properties are associated with Sacred Heart Mission:
a. Bakery: constructed in 1883 of sandstone, it is two stories with a gabble roof, arched and rectangle windows, and two stone chimneys.
b. Two Story Log House: constructed ca. 1878 as a bunk house, it has a gable roof, two doors on the east side, with the one on the lower level serving as an entrance, and the one on the upper level accessing a balcony; recently restored.
c. Single Story Log House: this structure has a gable roof and logs connected by a half-dovetail notch.

d. Abbey and Sister's Cemeteries: Oldest grave is 1881; latest ca. 1930s.

e. Sacred Heart Church: built in 1914 on top of Bald Hill, it has a steeple with a tile roof; the main door is within a Gothic arch.

Date: 1877-1945

Significance: Sacred Heart Indian Mission was the first Catholic mission, monastery, Pottawatomie Indian School and convent, and girls school in Indian Territory. It was established to serve the Citizen's Band of Pottawatomie, then in Topeka. First mission was of logs. Frame school building and convent/girls school were constructed in the 1880s; frame church in 1892. In 1882 Sacred Heart College established. Most of the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1901. In August, 1901 began to rebuild with frame buildings and a brick monastery; in 1902 two-story brick wings were added to the monastery.

Listing: OLI; National Register

(12) Keokuk Falls Townsite

Location: NW, Sec. 26, T11N, R6E (16 miles NE of Shawnee)

Property Type: Townsite

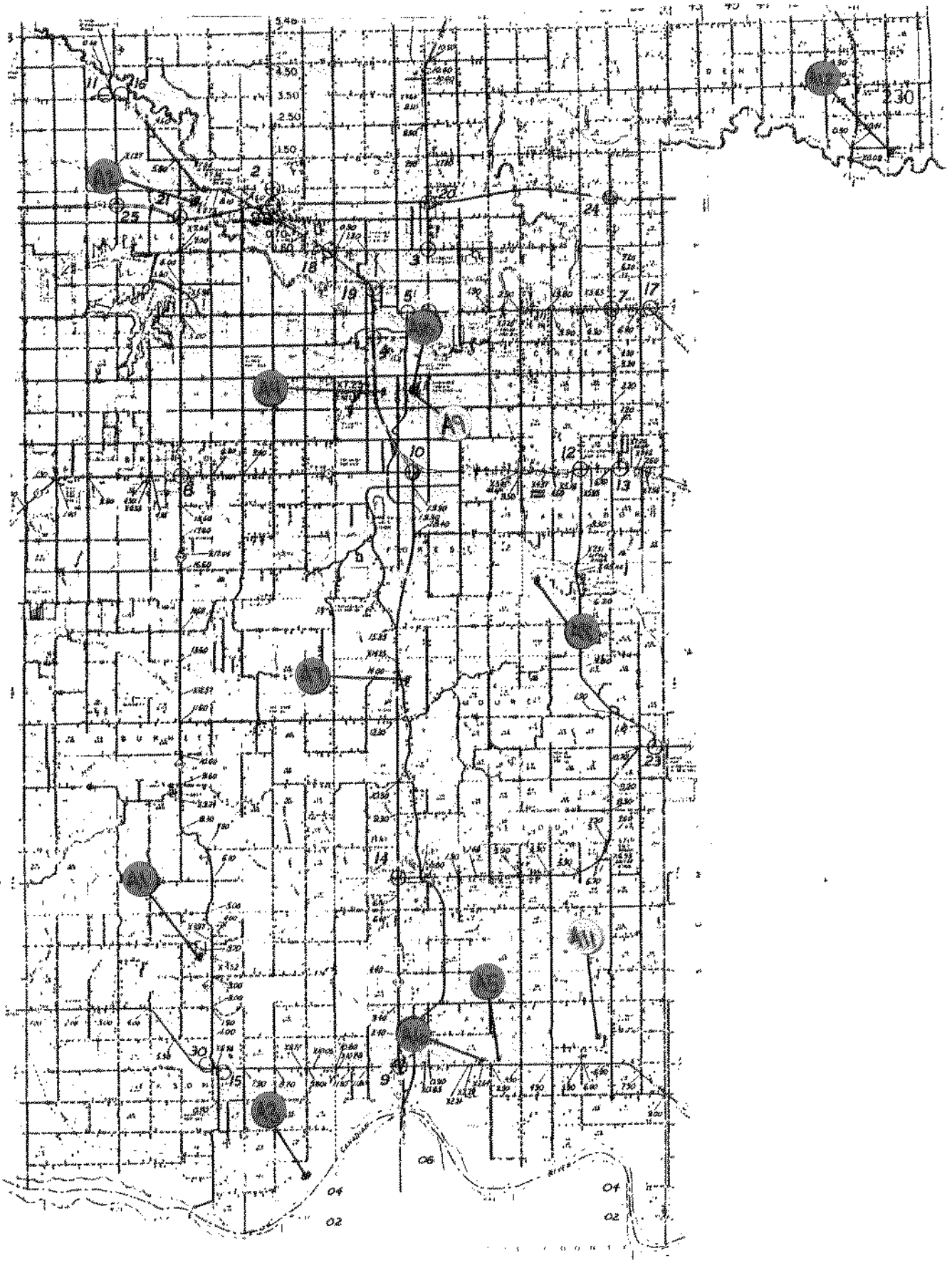
Condition: Ruins

Description: Opened to settlement after the Sac and Fox land run on Sept. 22, 1892 and surveyed on Oct. 22, 1893, this town boasted two distilleries and many saloons, all intended to serve the needs of "dry" Indian Territory. Main street was made up of your typical frontier commercial buildings, principally constructed of wood but some of brick.

Date: 1893-1907

Significance: The townsite illustrates the continual white pressure upon the Indian people in the 1890s to abandon their sovereignty and to submit to economic exploitation.

Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

X. SEMINOLE COUNTY

A. Sasakwa

(1) Brown, Alice, House
Location: Chestnut Street (West edge of Sasakwa)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good/deteriorated
Description: A two story, rectangular frame house with a hipped roof, this Italianate-like house has a single story front porch.
Date: 1901
Significance: Governor John Brown of the Seminoles built the house for his daughter, Alice, in 1901. It suggests something of the prosperity of the governor and the lifestyle of the leadership of the tribe.
Listing: OLI; National Register

B. Wewoka

(1) Brown, Jackson, House
Location: 1200 South Muskogee Place
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Good
Description: Two story, wood frame and clapboard sided, the Brown house is L-shaped with a cross gable roof. There are native stone chimneys and a full, single story porch on the front. At one time double porches virtually enwrapped both levels.
Date: 1896
Significance: Jackson was the brother of Chief John Brown, the national treasurer of the Seminoles, and the chief's partner in the Wewoka Trading Company which catered to the Seminoles, using its own script for tender. The house suggests something of the economic success and social privilege of the Seminole leadership.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(2) Seminole Nation Whipping Tree and Council House
Location: 100 Block Wewoka Avenue
Property Type: Tribal Properties--National
Condition: Good
Description: The capitol of the Seminole Nation from 1868 to 1906, Wewoka was the site of the tribal council house. The first council house was constructed of logs, double penned, and had a dog trot. It was replaced by a three story wood frame building with clapboard siding and a mansard roof, twelve dormer windows, singly placed wood-sash

windows, and a double door entry with transom lights. Only the whipping tree, a native pecan tree more than a century old, remains to identify the site of the capitol complex.
Date: 1868-1906
Significance: The site suggests something of the sophistication of Seminole tribal government, while the whipping tree speaks to its criminal law. The latter was used by Seminole law officers for public whippings for crimes of arson, perjury, incest, rape, and small thefts.
Listing: OLI; National Register

(3) Remount Station and Cemetery Site
Location: West 4th Street and Okfuskee Avenue The Wewoka Housing Authority buildings and Free Will Baptist church now stand where the barracks once stood.
Property Type: U. S. Military--Fort Complexes
Condition: Wewoka Housing Authority and Free Will Baptist Church are now on the site.
Description: This remount station consisted of stables (just east of the cemetery), barracks (south of the stables closer to the creek), and officer's quarters. The building that housed the officers was a two-story Victorian structure. Only the cemetery marks the location.
Date: 1850s to 1870
Significance: This remount station was established in the 1850s as a half way point between Fort Gibson and Fort Arbuckle. Both Generals Custer and Sherman were assigned there. The site illustrates the importance of the U.S. Military in keeping the peace in Indian Territory following the removal of the Five Tribes to the region.
Listing: OLI

C. Rural

(1) West Shawnee Cattle Trail
Location: T5N, R5E (on Canadian River SW of Konawa)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Ranching
Condition: Barely visible
Description: Traces of this cattle trail are barely visible on the north side of the Canadian River.
Date: 1866-1867
Significance: Situated on one of the earliest trails followed by Texas drovers taking cattle to market at railheads in Missouri, this property illustrates the growth of the range cattle industry on the western fringe of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.
Listing: OLI

(2) Econtuchka Site
Location: NW, Sec. 27, T11N, R5E (extreme NW corner of Seminole County)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Ruins
Description: E. J. Brown, a white man from Kansas, helped to relocate Union Seminoles in new reservation after Civil War. Later adopted by the tribe, he took an active political role, was a successful merchant at Wewoka where he was the first postmaster. In 1874 he moved to Econtuchka where he established store, engaged in agriculture, and in 1881 became postmaster. Descriptions of the structures at the site are not available.
Date: 1874
Significance: The property illustrates the role of whites in tribal affairs and the willingness of the Seminoles to accept that role.
Listing: OLI

(3) Mekasukey Academy Site
Location: SW, Sec. 6, T8N, R6E (5 miles SW of Seminole)
Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School
Condition: Ruins
Description: Constructed of brick and stone, the central section was four stories high; three-story wings flanked them, which were garnished with balconies and porches and conical towers. In the central section front windows set in arched openings by threes with fan lights; elsewhere they were arranged singly.
Date: 1891-1930
Significance: Built by the Seminoles at a cost of $65,000 and designed for 112 pupils and staff, this institution was opened in 1891 for boys and demonstrated the profound commitment of the tribal government to education for their children. Its sister academy for girls, Emahaka, merged with Mekasukey in 1911. In closed in 1930.
Listing: OLI

(4) Jarvis Ranch
Location: T11N, R6E (2.25 miles NW Little)
Property Type: Economic Properties--Ranching Facilities
Condition: Ruins
Description: Will Jarvis came to the Seminole Nation ca. 1898 from Nebraska and for cattle range leased Seminole freedmen's land until restrictions against alienation of title were removed in 1906, with option

to buy. Lived in a dugout on the land with three other partners.
Date: 1898 to 1906
Significance: The site is mute testimony to how whitemen got control of tribal allotted land, leaving most of the Seminoles landless and without economic resources.
Listing: OLI

(5) Roulston-Rogers Site
Location: SE, NW, Sec. 17, T6N, R7E (NW of Sasakwa)
Property Type: Archaeological Site
Condition: Unexposed
Description: The site consists of five acres of a deep sandy terrace on the east side of Little River covered by oaks, grasses and weeds. Cultural material such as dart and arrow points, flake tools and lithic debris have been found at what was originally a camp site.
Date: Middle through late Archaic and Woodland
Significance: Study of these deposits would enable us to build a cultural-historical framework for the locality and facilitate analysis of prehistoric culture change in this portion of the Cross-Timbers region.
Listing: OLI

(6) Rock Springs Indian Baptist Church
Location: SW, Sec. 30, T6N, R7E (5 miles W of Sasakwa)
Property Type: Spirit Life--Churches
Condition: Good
Description: This property consists of those components typical of an Indian Christian church complex: a) a church building, in this case of recent vintage and constructed with concrete blocks; b) an open air pavilion of a flat roof supported by poles only; c) a cooking facility constructed of wood frame and siding; d) a series of small, single-story wood-sided houses most in the style of "cabins"; e) a well-kept cemetery with grave houses.
Date: 1890s
Significance: The church complex illustrates the long commitment of a majority of the Seminoles to the Baptist faith and that Christian missions can sometime perpetuate Indianness rather than impede it.
Listing: Unlisted

(7) Sasakwa Townsite (Old)
Location: SE, SE, NE, Sec. 33, T6N, R7E (2.5 miles W of Sasakwa)
Property Type: Townsite
Condition: Unexposed ruins

Description: John Brown, governor of the Seminoles, developed this site initially when he established a trading house there, and added later a gin and blacksmith shop. After he selected an adjacent location for his private residence, he moved the general mercantile store to new (or present) Sasakawa two miles east.
Date: 1870s
Significance: The property is associated with the commercial activity of John F. Brown, long-time governor of the Seminoles. His store, which did business primarily with the Seminole Indians, became the Wewoka Trading Company, once rated by Dun and Bradstreet in the million dollar class.
Listing: OLI

(8) Brown, John F., Homesite and Cemetery
Location: NW, Sec. 34, T6N, R7E (2 miles W of Sasakwa)
Property Type: Residential Properties--Post-Railroad Dwelling
Condition: Ruin
Description: A two story wood frame and clapboard sided structure, the Brown house had a hipped roof with cross gables (side by side), dormers, and a corner tower. A house with at least 16 rooms, it was enwrapped on three sides and on both levels by a veranda with rails and spindles. In all it was Queen Ann in style, with some French Colonial and Victorian themes incorporated. The Brown cemetery is nearby.
Date: Construction began in 1897
Significance: The property is significant because it is associated with John Brown, governor of the Seminole tribe for 38 years (1877-1907). It also illustrates the degree of acculturation among the tribal elite prior to allotment.
Listing: OLI

(9) Spring Baptist Church
Location: SW, NE, Sec. 34, T6N, R7E (1.5 miles W of Sasakwa)
Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Churches
Condition: Good
Description: The following structures make up this church complex:
a) Constructed in 1937, the church building is a single-story, front-gabled structure with a bell tower and porch covered by a hipped roof constructed of buff brick.
b) Brown's Camp: A rectangular, single gable clapboard frame building four bays long; board and batten on three sides; built ca. 1900.
c) Community hall and education building: a

rectangular hip roofed building of rough cut white stone face. Was originally an open arbor supported by wood pillars, but a stone framework was added and in 1971 the arbor was enclosed.

d) Around the periphery of the grounds are a number of small individual camp cabins.

Date: 1900ff

Significance: Organized as early as 1850 but not at this site until after the Civil War, this is the oldest Seminole church encampment in Seminole County. Spring Baptist is the mother church for all other Seminole Baptist Churches, including Bird Creek, Cedar Creek, and Snake Creek churches in the county.

Listing: OLI

(10) Ramsey (Wewoka) Mission

Location: Sec. 5 or 6, T8N, R8E (2 miles N. of Wewoka)

Property Type: Educational Properties--Boarding School

Condition: Ruins

Description: J. Ross Ramsey, a Presbyterian, first arrived in Indian Territory in 1856 to work with Rev. John Lilly at the Oak Ridge Presbyterian Mission. After the Civil War on the new Seminole Reservation, he established four mission schools, one of which was on this site. Sometime known as Seminole Mission or Wewoka Mission, the school consisted of a number of different buildings, the description of which available sources do not reveal. The school closed about 1894 when the Seminoles opened Emahaka and Mekasukey, although the buildings were used as a place of residence for many years thereafter.

Date: 1868

Significance: A boarding school for Seminole girls attended by Alice Brown Davis, later chief of the tribe, this property illustrates the importance of formal education to the Seminoles after the Civil War.

Listing: OLI

(11) Wewoka Townsite (Old)

Location: NE, NE, Sec. 18, T8N, R7E (due north of Okfuskee Ave.; on the north side of Wewoka Creek)

Property Type: Townsite

Condition: Unexposed ruin

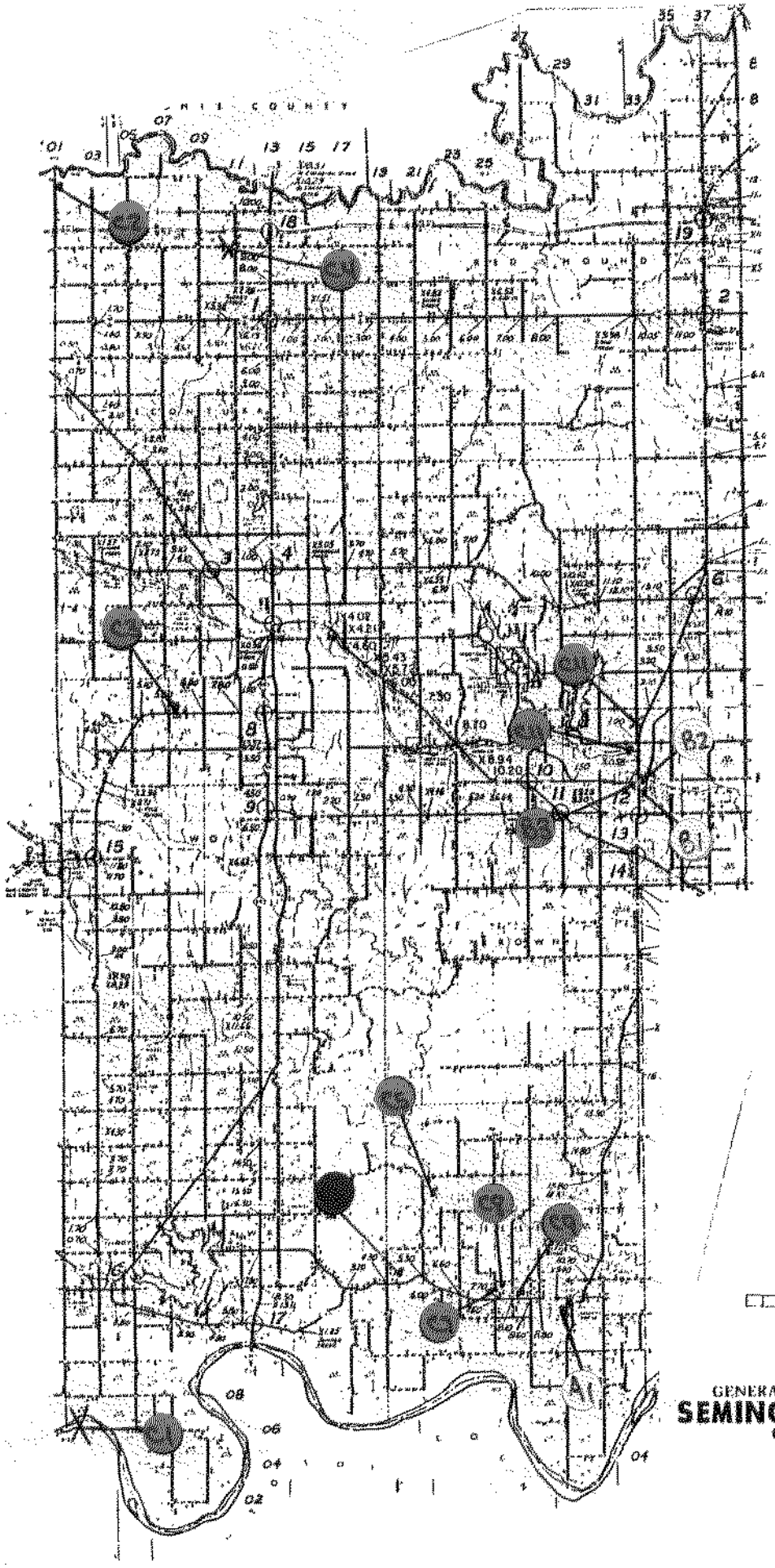
Description: First settled by Gopher John, John Coheia, a Seminole freedman, in 1845, the Wewoka townsite comprised a series of log cabins on the north side of Wewoka Creek, due north of Okfuskee Avenue in Wewoka.

Date: 1845

Significance: Townsite suggests something of the settlement patterns of the Seminoles following their

removal to Indian Territory from Florida. Wewoka, meaning "Barking Water," is also significant because it was first settled by black Seminoles.

Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
SEMINOLE COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

CLASSIFICATION OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROPERTIES

BY TYPE AND COUNTY IN MANAGEMEWNT REGIONS 4 AND 5

I. Tribal Properties

A. National Buildings

Boiling Springs Council Ground Site (BR)
Choctaw Nation Council House (PU)
Nanih Waiya Council House Site (PU)
Chickasaw National Capitol (JN)
Chickasaw Council House (JN)
Good Springs Site (JN)
Seminole Nation Whipping Tree/Council House (SM)

B. District Council Grounds

Mayhew, New, Site (CH)
Choctaw Nation Jail (PU)
Pushmataha Council Grounds (Forks of Boggy) (CH)
Mayhew, Old, Site (CH)
Moshulatubbee Court House Site (LF)
District Council House (Trahern's) Site (LF)
Alikchi District Court Grounds Site (MC)
Caynon Creek Springs/Dead Man's Spring (PN)

C. County Buildings

Atoka County Building (AT)
Shappaway County Court Grounds Site (AT)
Many Springs County Court Site (AT)
Chickasaw Rock Creek Court House Site (BR)
San Bois County Court House Site (HS)
Gaines County Court House Site (LT)
Skullyville County Jail (LE)
Sugar Loaf County Court House Site (LE)
Towson County Court Grounds Site (MC)
Shauwa Court Grounds Site (MC)
Toh-wali (Bok Tuklio County) Court House Site (MC)
Bok Homa County (Red River) Court House Site (MC)
Eagle County Court Grounds Site (MC)
Tobucksy County Court House (PS)
Konsomo Court Grounds (Sulphur Spring/Cedar) Site (PU)

II. Spirit Life Properties

A. Mission Station Sites

Saint Patricks Mission (AT)
Mount Pleasant Mission (BR)
Living Land Presbyterian Mission (CH)
Providence Mission (CH)
Greenwood Spring (CO)
Lenox Mission (LE)
Bethbara Mission (MC)
Stockbridge Mission (MC)
Shawnee Friends Mission Church (PT)

1. Missionary Residences
   (See Above)

2. School House
   (See Above)

3. Church Buildings
   (See Above)

B. Christian Church Complexes

Caney Hill Church (AT)
Philadelphia Baptist Church (BR)
Old Bennington Presbyterian Church (BR)
Chish Oktok Church (BR)
Homas Chapel (CH)
Pigeon Roost Church (CH)
Cupco Baptist Church (LT)
South Rock Creek Baptist (LT)
James Folsom Church (LE)
Wheelock Church (MC)
Old Nelson Chapel Site (PU)
Rock Springs Indian Baptist Church (SM)
Spring Baptist Church (SM)

1. Church Building
   (See Above)

2. Fellowship Facilities
   (See Above)

3. Dwellings
   (See Above)

C. Encampment

D. Cemeteries

Wallace Willis Grave Site (AT)
Choctaw Freedmen (AT)
Freedmen (CO)

McKee King Gravesite (HA)
Old Wadeville Cemetery (LE)
Moshulatubbee's Grave (LE)
Waterhole Cemetery (MC)
Chitto Harjo Gravesite (MC)
Howell Cemetery (MC)
Harris Mill Cemetery (MC)
Garland Cemetery (MC)
Locke Family cemetery (PU)
Cyrus Harris Family Plot (MR)
Red Springs Cemetery (PN)

III. Educational Properties

A. Boarding Schools

Bloomfield Academy Site (BR)
Armstrong Academy Site (CH)
Spencer Academy Site (Second) (CH)
Goodland Indian Orphanage (CH)
Goodwater Mission Site/Koonsha (CH)
Spencer Academy Site (First) (CH)
Chuwahla/Pine Ridge Site (CH)
Levering Mission Site (HU)
Oak Ridge Mission Site (HU)
Emahaka Site (HU)
Tusklalusa Site (LE)
New Hope Seminary Site (LE)
Fort Coffee Site (LE)
Norwalk Academy Site (MC)
Elliott Academy Site (MC)
Wheelock Academy (MC)
Folsom Training School Site (MC)
Iyanubbi Academy Site (MC)
Jones Academy (PS)
Tuskahoma Female Institute Site (PU)
Carter Seminary (CA)
Chickasaw Manual Labor/Harley Inst. Site (2nd) (JN)
Chickasaw Manual Labor/Robinson Inst. Site (1st) (JN)
Pleasant Grove Mission Site (JN)
Wapanucka Academy Site (JN)
Burney Institute (MA)
Chickasaw National Academy (Cochran's Academy) (PN)
Collins Institute Site (PN)
Sacred Heart Academy Site (PT)
Shawnee Boarding School (PT)
Mekasukey Academy Site (SM)
Ramsey (Wewoka) Mission Site (SM)

1. Instructional/Residential Building
   (See Above)

2. Classrooms
   (See Above)

3. Dormitories
   (See Above)

4. Activity Buildings
   (See Above)

5. Staff Residences
   (See Above)

6. Cemeteries
   (See Above)

B. Day Schools

Methodist Mission School Site (MC)
Lukafata School Site (MC)
Saint Agnes School Site (PU)

C. Church Buildings
   (See Above)

IV. Economic Properties

A. Agricultural Facilities

Choctaw Community Resettlement Project (LA)
Overstreet House Barn (LE)
Peter Conser Barn (LE)
John McClure Barn (LE)
Peter Pitchlynn Farm and Cemetery (MC)
Kalohoma Indian Reservation (PN)

B. Ranching Facilities

Rogers Ranch Site (AT)
Wilson N. Jones Ranch Site (BR)
Telle Ranch Site (CO)
Tussy Ranch Site (CA)
West Shawnee Cattle Trail (PT)
Jarvis Ranch (SM)

C. Commercial Establishments

Indian Citizen (AT)
Joel Spring Buildings (CH)

Scott Store (HA)
Edwards Store (HU)
Harlan Store (GV)
Bank of the Chickasaws (JN)
Coffee Trading Post Site (LV)
Love Hotel (ML)
William E. Chisholm House Site (ML)
Cochran's Trading Store and Cemetery (PN)
Chisholm Springs (PT)

D. Natural Resources

Folsom Salt Works Site (CH)
First Coal Mine Site (PS)
Olithic Stone Quarry Site (JN)
Oil Springs Site (LV)
Brown's Springs (LV)
Byrd's Mill Site (PN)

V. Pre-Railroad Transportation Properties

A. Roads

Old Trail Traces (HA)
Old Military Road (LE)
Brazil Creek Trace (LE)
Doaksville Road (MC)
Military Traces (MC)
Bethbara Crossing and Big Cypress Tree (MC)
The Narrows Crossing (PU)
Delaware Mount (PN)

B. Stage Station Sites

Geary's Station (AT)
Waddell's Station (AT)
Colbert's Station (BR)
Nail's Station (BR)
Edward's Store (LT)
Riddell Station (LT)
Mountain Station (LT)
Pulsey's Station (LT)
Holloway's Station (LT)
Trahern's Station (LF)
Walker's Station (LF)
Blackburn Station Site (PS)
Colbert Stage Stand Site (PS)

C. River Ferries

Colbert's Ferry (BR)
Peter Folsom's Ferry (LF)

Tuck's Ferry Site (LV)
Brown's Ferry Site (LV)

D. Bridges

Brazil Creek (LF)
Colbert's Bridge (LV)

VI. Residential Properties

A. Pre-Railroad Dwellings

Thompson, Wilburn, Log House (AT)
Atoka, Charles, Homeplace (AT)
Billy, Isaac, Homeplace (AT)
Alberson, Isaac, (BR)
Kemp, Jackson, (BR)
Rose Hill (CH)
Everidge Cabin (CH)
Choctaw Chief's House (CH)
McCurtain, Edmund, House (HS)
Painted Horse Site (LF)
Casey Log House (LF)
Harris House MC)
Choate Cabin (PS)
700 Ranch Cabin (CA)
Paul, Smith, House (GV)
Johnston, T. B., Cabin (ML)
Byars, W. L., Home (ML)
Lowrence Cabin (MR)
Johnson, Scott, Cabin Site (PN)
Moose Cabin (PT)

B. Post-Railroad Dwellings

Downing, Todd, House (AT)
Standley, James, House (AT)
Leflore, Charles, House (AT)
Wilson, Willie (CH)
Nelson, Coleman, House (BR)
Wright, E. N., Home (CO)
Smallwood, B. F., House (CO)
McCurtain, Green, House (HS)
Leflore, John Wesley, House (LF)
Overstreet, T. G., House (LF)
Conser, Peter, House (LF)
McClure, John, House (LF)
Gardner, Jefferson, House (MC)
McAlester, J. J., House (PS)
Murray/Lindsay House (GV)
Kimberlin House (GV)
Maytubby, Peter, House (JN)

Murray, William H., House (JN)
Harris, Cyrus, House Site (JN)
Cheadle, M. V., House (JN)
Johnston, Douglas, House (JN)
Washington, William, Ranch House (LV)
Love, Overton, Home Site (LV)
Lowrence Springs and Homestead Site (MR)
Byrd, Gov. William, Home Site (PN)
Brown, Alice, Home (SM)
Brown, Jackson, House (SM)
Brown, John F., Homesite (SM)

C. Outbuildings

Overstreet, T. G., House (LF)
Conser, Peter, Barn (LF)
McClure, John, Barn (LF)
McCurtain, Green, Spring House (HS)

D. Cemeteries
(See Above)

VII. Townsites

Boggy Depot (AT)
Mayhew, New (CH)
Mayhew, Old (CH)
Goodland, Old (CH)
Doaksville (CH)
Tamaha (HS)
Shawnee Village (HU)
Skullyville, Old (LF)
Perryville (PS)
Cherokee Town Site (GV)
Price's Chapel (Sorghum Flats) (MR)
Stonewall, Old (PN)
Old Shawnee Settlement Site (PN)
Shawneetown (PT)
Keokuk Falls Townsite (PT)
Econtuchka Townsite (SM)
Sasakwa Townsite, Old (SM)
Wewoka Townsite, Old (SM)

VIII. Recreational/Encampment Sites

Atoka District Ball Ground (AT)
Horse Prairie (CH)
Choctaw Ration Station (CH)
Sulphur Springs (MR)
Turner Falls (MR)
Osage Village Site (PN)
Choctaw-Chickasaw Ball Ground (PN)

IX. Health Care Buildings

A. Hospitals

Choctaw Nation Hospital (LT)

B. Staff Residences
(See Above)

C. Utility Buildings
(See Above)

X. U. S. Military Properties

A. Fort Complexes

1. Enlisted Men's Barracks

Fort Washita (BR)
Fort Towson (CH)
Fort Coffee (LF)
Fort Arbuckle Site (Second) (GV)

2. Officer Quarters
(See Above)

3. Utility Structures
(See Above)

4. Sutler's Store

Fort Washita (BR)
Fort Towson (CH)

5. Cemeteries

Fort Washita (BR)
Fort Towson (CH)

B. Camps

Fort McCulloch Site (BR)
Camp Pike Site (HS)
Fort Holmes Site (HU)
Camp Arbuckle Site (HU)
Camp Leavenworth Site (MA)
Dead Man's Springs/Canyon Creek Spring (PN)
Remount Station Site (SM)

C. Engagement Sites

Middle Boggy Battle Site (AT)

XI. Indian Agency Buildings

A. Administrative

Choctaw Agency at Skullyville (LF)
Seminole Agency (first) (PT)
Kickapoo Station Site (SM)

XII. Archaeological Sites

Bo McAlister Site (AT)
Rock Creek Site (AT)
Estep Site (AT)
Graham Site (AT)
Shackleford Site (BR)
Goodgame Site (HS)
Mule Creek Site (HS)
Otter Creek Site (HS)
Thorney Channel Site (HS)
Ashland Archaeological Site (HU)
Bohannon Archaeological Site (HU)
Clayton District (LT)
Tucker Archaeological Site (LT)
McLaughlin Site (LT)
Red Oak District (LT)
Tucker Bottoms Site (LF)
Spiro Mounds (LF)
Grobin-Davis Mounds Group (MC)
Pine Creek Mound Group (MC)
McKinney Archaeological Site (MC)
Clement Archaeological Site MC)
Harkey Site (MC)
Storms Archaeological Site (MC)
McCoy-Burris Archaeological Site (MC)
Miller Site (PS)
Bug Hill Site (PU)
Currie Archaeological Site (GV)
Converse Archaeological Site (JN)
Pumpkin Creek Archaeological Site (LV)
Stanfield Site (PN)
Pickett-Switch Site (PN)
Coleman Site (PN)
Vincent Rock Shelter (PN)
Braun Site #1 (PN)
Robbins-Daniel Site (PN)
Van Schuyver Site (PT)
Kurley Site (PT)
Rose-Fast Site (PT)
Roulston-Rogers Site (SM)

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS BY CONSULTING ANTHROPOLOGIST

The state of Oklahoma played a major role in the acculturation of the many Indian tribes that prehistoricaly inhabited the Eastern Seaboard (Five Civilized Tribes) and the Plains areas (Osage, Kiowas, Comanches, etc.) of the United States. It is of great importance that the properties involved in that struggle be preserved. These properties are representive of the many phases encountered by Indian peoples in the long process of learning to live in the White man's world.

The classification includes properties that are concerned with the political, spiritual, educational, health care, and economic history of the Indians as well as the military facilities that were used in various ways of supervision.

While viewing the pictures of the various properties, I noted that a few appear to be in very poor condition. The historical and religious importance of those sites should justify immediate action toward their preservation, restoration, and when possible, further investigation by archaeological procedures.

Historical archaeology, the study of the material remains from any historic period, can be an important contributor to the historical record by providing data on a

whide range of subjects that are usually unavailable to the historian. History is concerned with written records that document important events of the ruling or elite classes of the society. Archaeological investigations can document the lifeways of the common peoples, can fill in the gaps in the written record.

For example, J. S. Otto's (1977) escavations of antebellum plantations in Georgia exposed upper-class planter, middle-class overseer and slave quarters. This led to many important studies in the cultures of all three classes, including comparison of dietary habits through midden analyses.

Deetz's (1962-63) excavation of La Purisima Mission in California revealed the history and process of the Spanish acculturation of the Indians--force changes away from traditional activities. For example, males gave up flint chipping, an important activity in their pre-contact life. This produced a change in the social structure within the tribe, which in turn contributed to the many problems that Indian people faced within the process of acculturation. This is one explanation of why Indian people today are trying to "return to the old ways" to reestablish their economic heritage.

Oklahoma is of particular importance in the study of acculturation of the Indian peoples not only to the European culture, but within and between the Indian tribes. Through

the forced relocation of many tribes, who represent different lifeways (hunting and gathering, agriculture, horticulture) to this state, Oklahoma became truly a "melting pot."

The protection of the Indian cemeteries is of particular importance. In addition to the preservation of the burials of historical figures, these cemeteries can be of major cultural importance to the descendants of the many original tribes. To most Native Americans the care and maintenance of burial sites is prescribed by their "world view" that, in many cases, is still the guiding philosophy. Contrary to the popular belief that Indian societies have vanished and that these people have been converted to the White man's world view, the ethnic continuity of many Native cultures survives today.

All properties classified as archaeological sites should be investigated in order to determine if excavation is warranted. Preservation of archaeological sites is particularly important at this time in history. We are dealing with a finite resource; as our modern society requires more and more land for development, there is the possibility that more and more potential knowledge of prehistory will be destroyed. Once a site has been disturbed by modern development, in most cases it cannot be salvaged for further archaeological investigation.

Rock art sites are also part of the archaeological

record. They require special consideration and protection. These places devoted to religious ceremonies of past cultures are fragile and are endangered by both natural elements of wind, rain, snow and by the wanton destructive acts of a certain element of the public.

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APPENDIX C

ANALYSIS BY CONSULTING ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

If one looks into the buildings which were constructed by (or, of course, in many cases for) Native American groups in the late 19th century, and on down to the present, one will immediately sense how closely they follow whatever was contemporary among the Anglo's. The few exceptions occur in the years after 1850 when all of the European groups came to this country.

In the case of the Native Americans, one is aware of a number of reasons why they took over the basic form and substance of Anglo housing and other types of buildings:

a. Certainly, Anglo's themselves, pressed these modes upon them; with the implication that such forms and style images indicate the "civilization" was reflected in these forms.

b. The desire upon the part of a number of Native Americans to become a part of this new society. It seems to me that this was especially true for the "Tribes" of Native Americans which were moved to Oklahoma (after already, for many of them, having experienced earlier forced moves).

c. The influence of technology; i.e. by the late 19th century (especially for housing), much of the material needed to construct a house or a building

was either prefab, or was the result of the machine. This meant that not only was this the material and parts which were available, but they lent themselves to certain forms of structure (the technology of construction was to a considerable degree the result of what was available).

d. If one were to take the material and technology as given, then to look to contemporary Anglo examples of images was ever so logical.

Generally, it would seem (and there is, of course, a logic to this) that the general prototypes for all of this architecture occur to the south in Texas; and over into the middle and lower Mississippi areas.

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APPENDIX D

INDEX TO CONTACT SHEETS OF BLACK/WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Management Region #4

PROPERTY	CONTACT	NUMBER
Atoka County		
Atoka Co. (CN) Court House	A	10
Downing, Todd, House	A	8,9
Indian Citizen Building	A	11
Leflore, Charles, House	A	4,5,6,7
Standley, James, House	A	12, 13
Bryan County		
Bennington, Old, Church	D	24
Chish Oktok Church	B	1
Choctaw County		
Pigeon Roost Church	D	22,23
Spring, Joel, Building	D	21
Wilson, Willie, House	B	7
Coal County		
Log Cabin	B	32
Smallwood, B. F., House	B	33-36
Wright, E. N., House	B	29-30
Leflore County		
Ainsworth Spring (Skullyville)	C	7
Brazil Creek Bridge	C	15
Casey Log House and Barn	C	3-5
Folsom, James, Church	D	9,10
Military Road Trace (?)	C	12
Mosholatubbee Grave	C	16-18
New Hope Academy Site	C	2
Overstreet House	C	0-1
Skullyville Cemetery	C	8,9
Skullyville County Jail	C	10-11
Trahern's Station Site Marker	C	13
Walker Station, Butterfield	C	6
Latimer County		
Choctaw Nation Hospital		
Hospital	C	19,20,22
	D	2-7
Nurses Quarters	C	21,23
	D	6
Staff Residences	C	24
	D	0,7
Utility Buildings	D	1,8

McCurtain County		
Gardiner, James, House	D	11,12
Harris House	D	13,15
Waterhole Cemetery	D	16,17
Wheelock Academy		
Pushmataha Hall	D	18
Dining Hall	D	19
Wheelock Church	D	20
Pittsburg County		
Tobucksy Court House	A	2,3
Pontotoc		
Collins Institute	A	0
Pushmataha County		
Tuskahoma--Choctaw Nation Capitol		
Capitol Building	A	15, 17
Jail	A	16
Residential dwelling	A	18
Tuskahoma Girls Academy	A	19

Management Region #5

Carter County		
Carter Seminary		
Barn	B	11,12
Administration (Laundry)	B	13,14
Utility Bldg.	B	15
700 Ranch Cabin	B	16
Johnston County		
Bank of the Chickasaw Nation	B	17
Barn (Southeast of Tishomingo)	B	19
Cheadle, M. V., House	B	27-28
Chickasaw Capitol Bldg.	B	18
Johnston, Douglas, House	B	22-26
Maytubbee, Peter, House	B	20,21
McClain County		
Byars, W. L., House	B	4
Johnston, T. B., Cabin	B	5,6
Love Hotel	B	3
Old Federal Court Building	B	2
Murray County		
Harris, Cyrus, Cemetery Plot	B	10
Lowrence Cabin	B	8,9

Seminole County

Rock Springs Indian Baptist Church
Cemetery A 1

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Allen Wright Collection

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