RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING PROJECT

RANCHING IN THE ELEVEN COUNTIES OF SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA 1830s to 1930s

REGION FOUR

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1986

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUPPORT

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

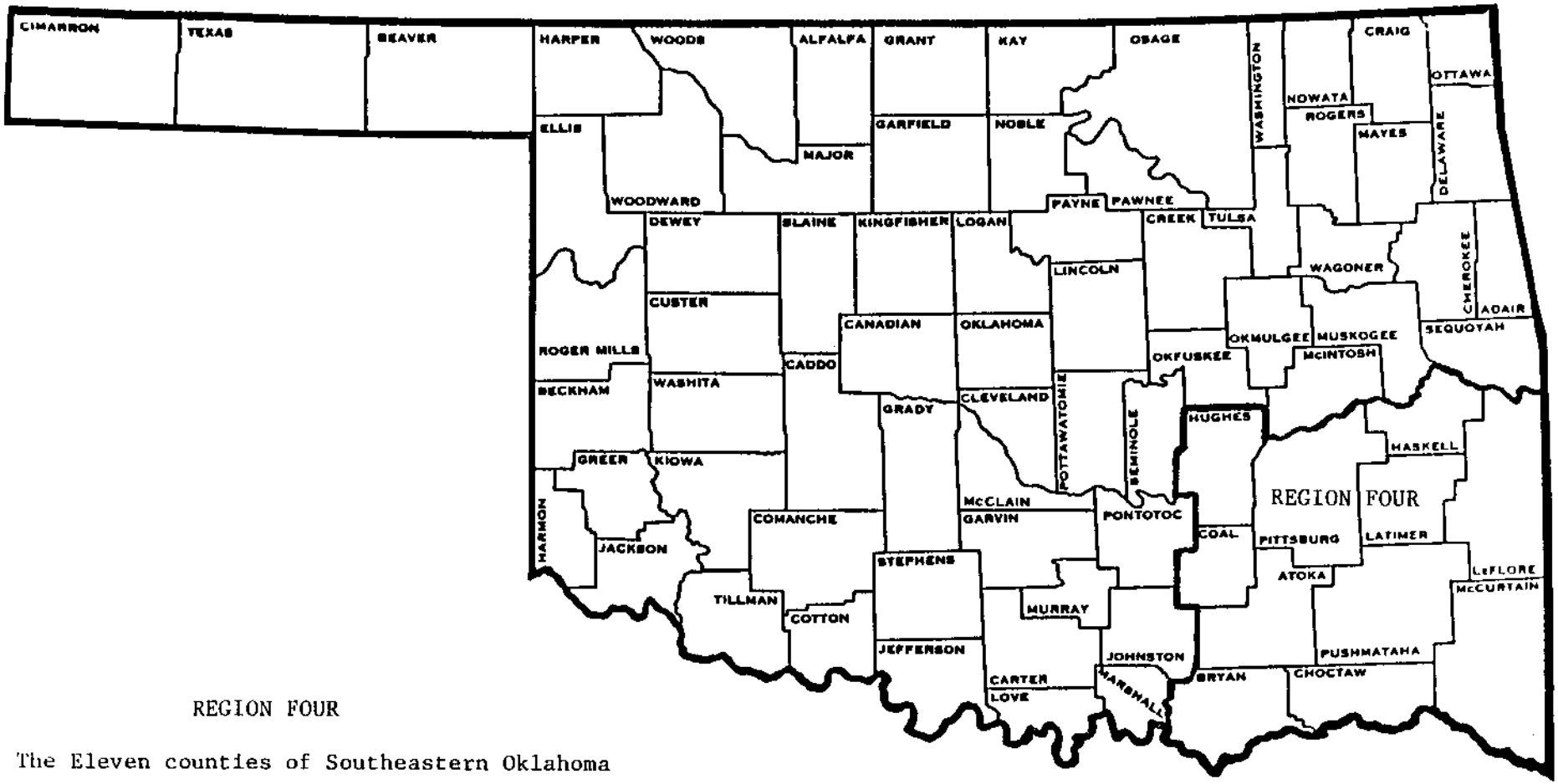
RANCHING IN SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

REGION FOUR

RANCHING IN OKLAHOMA

The cattle industry has been one of the most significant factors in the development of Oklahoma. Ranching began in the 1830s, when most of Oklahoma was Indian Territory, and its economic success contributed to the growing drive toward statehood. Although ranching activities decreased after statehood, the cattle industry maintained its importance to the state's economy. Following national trends, ranching has experienced a resurgence in the last fifty years, despite fluctuating market conditions.

In the 1830s, pressure mounted in the southeastern United States for the removal of Indians, in order to open more land to whites. American settlers had already expanded to the Mississippi River, even though much of the land remained undeveloped. Some of the best lands in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi remained under the control of the so-called Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles), who had adopted the economic orientation and cultural traditions of the pioneering Southerners. Even so, white prejudice and desire for new lands were enough to force the removal of these tribes to the west of the Mississippi. By 1838, all of the Five Civilized Tribes had



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The Eleven counties of Southeastern Oklahoma

been removed to new homes in what is now Oklahoma.

For one generation these tribes remained isolated in Indian Territory, mending divisions left by removal, re-establishing their homes, and rebuilding their economies and governments. The Choctaws established their nation in southeastern Oklahoma (region four), while to their north were the Cherokees and the Creeks, to their northwest were the Seminoles, and to their west were the Chickasaws. The five tribes brought their subsistence agriculture and cattle herding traditions with them to their new homes. Some of the more enterprising tribal members began producing cattle for regional markets and for the pioneers headed across their territories to California.

Beginning in 1861, the Civil War nearly destroyed the tribal economies, as marauders and both armies quickly depleted herds and the fighting left many farms abandoned. Most of the Five Civilized Tribes, including the Choctaws, joined the Confederacy and were forced to sign Reconstruction treaties after the South lost the war. These treaties appropriated tribal lands in the western half of what is now Oklahoma, allowing the federal government to move other tribes onto reservations in the territory. In addition to the loss of large sections of their domains and much of their herds, the Indians now faced the onslaught of the Texas cattle industry, which had grown rapidly due to its isolation from the devastation of the war.

The end of the Civil War marked the beginning of a new era of ranching history in Indian Territory, characterized by the intrusion of the Texas cattle industry. Tens of thousands of Texas cattle crossed Indian Territory to railheads in Kansas, following such cattle trails as the famous Chisholm Trail across central Oklahoma. The Texans began utilizing tribal lands to pasture their cattle on the way to market. At the same time, members of the Five Civilized Tribes were trying to rebuild and expand their own cattle industry, but the competition with powerful and wealthy Texas cattlemen led many tribes to compromise the native cattle industry by leasing pastures to the Texans. The most extreme case occurred in the Cherokee Outlet. White ranchers formed the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association, divided the land into pastures for the various large ranches, and paid the Cherokee Nation a yearly fee for the control of this large domain. Most of the tribal governments tried unsuccessfully to limit leases and the enclosure of pastures with barbed wire. Only statehood and the apportionment of tribal land holdings into small individually owned allotments reduced the dominance of the large ranchers, but it also destroyed the native cattle industry by dividing up the open range.

While this characterization of the development of ranching in Indian Territory applies generally to all of the Five Civilized Tribes, conditions did vary throughout the region and by tribe. Ranching in southeastern

Oklahoma, basically the old Choctaw Nation, differed from other areas in Oklahoma due to terrain, weather, and tribal outlook. Unlike the rest of Oklahoma, much of region four is mountainous and forested, without the large expanses of pasture that attracted Texas cattlemen to the other parts of the state. While the region is better watered and has rich soil in comparison with land farther west, the hills and timber make it difficult to control herds. As elsewhere in Indian Territory, most Choctaws were subsistence farmers running a few head of cattle, but some tribal members did establish ranches, enterprises based on the production of cattle for market. The Choctaws were more successful than their neighbors in controlling the influx of Texas cattle, partly because the most popular cattle trails were west of the Choctaw Nation. The Choctaw government was also more effective in controlling leasing practices and limiting the size of ranch pastures than other tribes. After statehood in 1907, the cattle industry suffered due to the partitioning of the open range, but since the 1930s ranching in region four, has revived to again become the dominant economic enterprise in many areas of southeastern Oklahoma.

CHOCTAW RANCHING BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR (1830s-1860)

Despite stereotypical views of the cowboy and ranching, Choctaw "cowboys" introduced the traditional aspects of frontier ranching to southeastern Oklahoma:

open range grazing, yearly roundups to brand calves and mavericks (older unbranded cattle), cattle drives over open country to distant markets, unimproved breeds of cattle, and herd supervision on horseback. Even before removal, the Choctaws had adopted white practices and their farms closely resembled those of whites on any frontier. Most Choctaws were satisfied with re-establishing their homes in Indian Territory, raising essential crops, and running a few cattle--the essence of subsistence agriculture. However, some of the tribal members, especially mixed-bloods, established plantations that utilized slave labor in the production of cotton and the herding of cattle. With removal, these wealthier Choctaws, most notably the Pitchlyn, Harris, Garland, and Folsom families, brought both cattle and slaves west to their new homes. In the Choctaw Nation, ranching, the production of beef cattle for market rather than for home consumption, began almost immediately following removal in the 1830s. Cattle herding formed an integral part of the Choctaw economy and continues as an important economic force in the region.

Much of the Choctaw Nation was ideally suited for agricultural production, and Choctaw society was based upon agriculture. The rich bottom lands of the Red River and Arkansas River basins would be planted in cotton, while the other areas became small farms of less than 20 acres. Many parts of southeastern Oklahoma are heavily wooded and hilly. These areas, with their small meadows and caney

creek bottoms, provided year-round forage that allowed roaming cattle to thrive and multiply rapidly. The weather, relatively mild with adequate rainfall, helped crops and grasses thrive with little effort, and allowed stock to "rough through" winter without grain or fodder.

Indian practices of land ownership also aided in the development of ranching in the Choctaw Nation. Indians owned their lands in common, which allowed any tribal citizen to utilize as much land as he needed, providing he resided upon the land and did not infringe on others' claims. Individual Indians owned the improvements (houses, fences, barns, crops, etc.), which could be sold, but they did not own the land. Communal land holding discouraged commercial developments requiring expensive improvements and encouraged open-range ranching, which entailed little capital investment and utilized the communally owned public domain. Within the Choctaw Nation, cattle often served as a medium of exchange with local traders and merchants, who by default became the area's cattle dealers.

Trails soon crossed the Choctaw Nation, bringing whites through their lands and creating new markets for Choctaw cattle. The Texas Road, in operation by the 1840s, carried settlers and commerce between Kansas and Texas, and the California Road (across the northern edge of the Choctaw Nation) opened during the gold rush of the late 1840s. Both roads provided the Choctaws with lucrative markets for their stock, since travelers often purchased

supplies en route. In 1858, on the eve of the Civil War, a stage line established the Butterfield Trail that crossed diagonally from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Colbert's Ferry across the Red River from Denison, Texas. The Butterfield line offered more markets for cattlemen supplying the twelve stage stations in the Choctaw Nation. By the 1850s, this sharp increase in demand drove up the price of meat, brought sizeable fortunes to those who sold cattle (such as Benjamin F. Smallwood), and distress to many Choctaws and travellers who needed to purchase meat. By the end of the 1850s, great herds of cattle grazed on the open range throughout the area. With little effort or cash, stock rising yielded a few ranchers a large margin of profit.

Choctaws also drove their cattle overland to Fort Smith or up the Texas Road (later called the East Shawnee Cattle Trail) to Kansas and Missouri in search of more lucrative markets. Indians, however, were not the only ones to utilize these trails, especially the Texas Road. With local prices in Texas and Indian Territory of only $5 to $15 a head and northern prices often beginning at $60, it was no wonder that both Choctaws and Texans followed the trails to the north. Between 1849 and 1860 tens of thousands of cattle were driven annually over the Texas Trail to the markets north of Indian Territory, especially Kansas City, Westport, and Independence, Missouri.

THE CIVIL WAR IN INDIAN TERRITORY (1861-1865)

Yet, prosperity was short-lived. In 1861, the destructive forces of the Civil War invaded Indian Territory. The Choctaws, many of whom were slave owners, decided to join the Confederacy. With this decision, their northern markets closed. The war brought further disruptions to the area's cattle industry, as forces from both sides foraged for survival, "requisitioning" many of the Choctaw cattle and horses. From a pre-war estimate of 100,000 head of cattle, the Choctaws' herds dropped to 61,000 by the war's end.

By the end of the Civil War in 1865, the ranching industry of the Choctaw Nation had been destroyed and the outlook for recovery seemed bleak. Besides the serious stock depletions, cattle had roamed far from their original territory, making it quite difficult for owners to locate them. Almost five years had passed since the last roundups, and many calves born in that interval had never been branded so there was no way to determine ownership. As a result, all cattle owners lost much of their investment and had to join the rush to roundup and brand unmarked cattle. Some cowboys used this opportunity to acquire new herds from the wild.

Even worse for the Choctaws, the conflict had given legitimacy to raiders, thieves, and outlaws who chose to continue their activities, including cattle rustling, after the war. These marauders used the mountains in

southeastern Indian Territory as hideouts, and they infested the Choctaw Nation until the 1890s. Cattle stealing became a systematic and "respectable" business, and cattle thieves, calling themselves "cattle brokers," seemed beyond tribal and federal law. These "cattle brokers' often drove herds from Indian Territory to markets on the borders of Kansas, or in Fort Smith or Little Rock, selling stock cheaply but at great profit.

RANCHING IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1866-1899)

After the Civil War, Choctaw leaders hoped that the cattle industry would be the salvation for their tribe, providing them with the foundation for economic independence. Based on pre-war conditions, this goal seemed feasible. Cattle markets to the north, closed to the Choctaws during the Civil War, now reopened and expanded. In addition, the Reconstruction treaties signed by the Five Civilized Tribes required them to relinquish land in the western half of Indian Territory that would be used as reservations for other tribes. These reservations, and the forts nearby, provided additional markets for the Choctaw cattle, which further enhanced the possibilities of commercial cattle raising in the Choctaw Nation.

Despite these market incentives, only a relative few members of the tribe actually utilized cattle as a commercial enterprise. Most were satisfied with re-establishing their subsistence agriculture. Although these

farmers ran less than thirty head of cattle, they could sell or trade cattle for items not grown on their farms. Such small operations usually took advantage of local markets in growing communities where cattle dealers located, such as Perryville (on the Texas Road in what is now Pittsburg County) or Cameron. With the arrival of railroads in region four in 1872, the growth of small towns along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Katy) Railroad, such as McAlester, Atoka, and Durant, made it even easier for small-scale farmers to take a few cattle to market.

A few Choctaws, especially former slave owners who were searching for lucrative enterprises that were not as labor intensive as cotton had been, began to establish ranches. Men like Wilson N. Jones from the Bennington area, Benjamin F. Smallwood of Atoka, and Jackson McCurtain and his brother Edmund of San Bois (now in Haskell county), returned from serving in the Confederate army to establish or expand their herds. In the process, they built up large ranching operations. Other young men who reached maturity in the post-war era, such as Allen Wright of Boggy Depot (now in Atoka County), tried to utilize ranching as a means of economic advancement. The most successful individual was Wilson N. Jones, whose herds exceeded one thousand head of cattle by 1871. By 1890, he had become the richest man in the Choctaw Nation, with 17,600 acres fenced between Caddo and the Boggy River. He had 600 acres under cultivation, and the rest supported more than 5,000 cattle

and 300 horses.

Ironically, the trails that opened new markets for Choctaw cattle also introduced the Texas cattle industry, which would eventually result in the destruction of Choctaw ranching and help lead to the end of the Choctaw Nation. Unlike the situation in Indian Territory, the war had left Texas basically untouched and cattle had multiplied raidly. The herds overgrazed Texas pastures, depressing local prices, and forcing ranchers to take the long drive north across Indian Territory to railheads in Kansas and Missouri. Even though most of the long drives by-passed the Choctaw Nation, Texans continued to follow the Shawnee Trail through the Choctaw Nation until the 1890s. Texans often utilized Choctaw pastures for weeks to fatten cattle along the trail north. This grazing consumed forage that could have been devoted to Choctaw cattle and exposed the Indians' herds to Texas Fever.

The tribal government tried unsuccessfully to stop the invasion of Texas cattle. In 1870, it imposed a fifty cents per head tax on all stock passing through their country. Most Texans, however, managed to at least partially evade this tax since it was difficult for the Choctaw sheriffs to count roaming cattle. In 1882, the Choctaw government decreased the transit tax to ten cents per head but added additional charges for wintering stock or loitering on the trail. This failed to keep intruder cattle out of the Choctaw Nation, and in 1888, the Choctaw

government passed a law forbidding the rental of pastures to non-citizens. Texans with large cattle operations got around this law by "selling" their herds to a Choctaw, who in reality received payment for the care of the cattle and use of the pasture until the Texan reclaimed them.

At the same time, the Choctaws were in the process of successfully rebuilding their own livestock industry. Cattle population increased rapidly even though severe winters in 1874-75 and scorching droughts in the 1880s often depleted herds. By 1884, the Indian Agent reported an estimate of 170,000 head of cattle, nearly triple the number in 1865. With the coming of barbed wire, enterprising Choctaw citizens accumulated huge ranges on which they pastured their herds or leased portions to owners of Texas cattle for large sums. While Choctaw law tried to limit the size of pastures and to control such leasing practices, most Choctaw ranchers managed to use the laws to their best advantage or simply evade them entirely, building up sizeable fortunes and ranches on their way to becoming the cattle barons of the Choctaw Nation.

Even though open range continued to exist, the introduction of closed pastures changed the very nature of ranching in the Choctaw Nation. Improved stock could be introduced and bred, such as Devon and Durham, resulting in steers of higher quality than the Texas longhorns. The annual roundups of stock on the open range were no longer necessary, but ranchers continued to brand their cattle to

verify ownership. Now, cowboys hired by the owner constantly rode the ranch land to maintain the fences and watch over the herd. The use of local railheads also replaced the long drive that had become increasing difficult due to fencing.

On the open range, most ranchers had simply constructed small line shacks to serve as way stations during roundups, but the enclosure of pastures allowed better care of the stock and required structural improvements to the ranch. More elaborate homes, often replaced the simple dog-trot log cabin common to smaller operations and the open range era. The residences of a few of the cattle barons, such as Wilson Jones or Benjamin Smallwood, looked quite palatial. For the first time, cattlemen built permanent structures for their ranches other than houses: bunkhouses for the hired hands, barns for feed storage, stables for the horses, wells or ponds to supply water during dry spells, and corrals for sorting cattle.

Besides the continual problem of Texas cattle, pressure mounted as the population of nearby states increased and other frontiers in the American West vanished. Numerous whites legally entered the Choctaw Nation to settle and paid a yearly permit to reside in the nation. Others simply took up residence in some remote region hoping to be overlooked by Choctaw officials. After 1880, many noncitizens resided in the Choctaw Nation and

were allowed cattle for home consumption. Many whites, however, evaded this law by selling off enough of their herd each year to keep below the allowed limit of ten head. Some whites married members of the Choctaw tribe and through intermarriage acquired the rights of citizenship. For example, J.J. McAlester became an intermarried citizen and operated a 648 acre ranch north of the commercial center he established in what is now Pittsburg County.

Intermarried citizens and their mixed-blood children had always been more concerned with wealth than the fullbloods, and in the post-Civil War period they moved the Choctaw Nation increasing toward large-scale ranching. Even though most cattle raising operations in the Choctaw Nation remained small, by the turn of the century ranching was coming under the control of a few cattle barons, both white and Choctaw. While such consolidation had economic benefits for the region, it became increasng difficult for small operations to profit.

Ironically, the success of ranching, the enterprise upon which the Choctaws had hinged their hopes for tribal economic independence, actually contributed to the loss of tribal sovereignty. The reform spirit of late nineteenth century America led to the dissolution of tribal governments and the allotment of tribal lands. Reformers hoped that the division of Indian lands into equal individual holdings would also eliminate the large cattle operations in the Choctaw Nation that had gained such

control that small producers had difficulty competing. Over the protests of the cattle barons, the Choctaws finally agreed to allotment and the end of their tribal government in 1897. This marked the end of the era of cattle kings in the Choctaw Nation since each citizen received equal acreage, and it heralded a decisive step toward Oklahoma statehood in 1907.

Some of the larger ranchers were able to recoup their losses by leasing or purchasing land from Choctaw allottees to increase their range. Smaller operators could still run a few cattle, but few individuals depended solely on ranch income. Areas of lush pasture went under the plow, as cotton became the region's major agricultural product. Only after the overproduction of cotton had seriously depleted the soil by the 1930s, did ranching again acquire importance in the economy of the region--land no longer fit for cotton could still support cattle. Even though allotment divided up pastures, some areas of southeastern Oklahoma continued open range grazing until 1966, since much of the land could support nothing else.

Twentieth century technology brought additional changes to ranching. Beginning in 1898, the use of dipping vats helped control the ticks that spread Texas Fever. Although the disease remained a problem in southestern Oklahoma long after other areas of the state, by 1928 the last county (McCurtain), had been removed from quarantine. The age of the automobile ushered in the use

of trucks as ranch transportation, ending the dependence on horses. This technology replaced the railroads as the means of transporting cattle to markets. Trucks allowed ranchers direct access to the large stockyards, such as those in Tulsa and Oklahoma City, but smaller ranchers preferred local markets since greater distances reduced their profits. Such technological change affected historic ranching structures, garages replaced stables, while corrals, barns and bunkhouses fell into disuse as the truck displaced the horse and the hired hand.

PROPERTY-TYPE ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL RANCHING STRUCTURES IN SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

Research on region four has identified few surviving ranch-related structures, especially from the nineteenth century. Abandonment, deliberate destruction, time, and weather have all taken their toll. Nonetheless, a thorough survey might locate a few rare, and therefore significant, properties representative of the different phases of ranching's history in the region. In general, the following property types have either been identified at known sites or might be located with a careful survey of ranching in region four. The National Register criteria will be the basis for evaluating all identified sites. National Register criteria are as follows:

A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Pre-Civil War era:

1. Ranch houses: The ranch house has varied both over time and due to the economic circumstances of the owner. The initial dwellings constructed in the Choctaw Nation after removal were usually log cabins, most often a variety of the dog-trot style. A few log cabins and more ruins still exist in southeastern Oklahoma, representative both of the earliest dwellings and the subsistence farming that characterized much of Choctaw ranching.

2. Cemeteries: Family cemeteries are often the only remaining evidence to locate the homeplace of both subsistence and commercial ranchers (for example, the ranch of Greenwood McCurtain).

3. Line shacks: Choctaws often constructed simple dwellings to house cowboys during roundups, but most of

these were not well-built. Survival of these structures seems unlikely, unless they are from the post-Civil War era.

4. Cattle trails: The continual use of trails by cattle often packed the ground into wide paths. Although lake construction inundated most of the cattle crossings at the rivers in southeastern Oklahoma and reforestation or plowing obliterated other portions of these trails, the Texas Trail (Shawnee Trail) is still visible in a few spots.

Late nineteenth century: The structures listed above would still apply, but the following properties might also be identified:

1. Ranch houses: Many log cabins continued to be constructed on subsistence operations but clapboard, brick, or stone structures replaced the log cabins for the wealthier ranchers and some of these still remain, or at least their ruins do. For example, research has already documented the homes of Allan Wright, Benjamin Smallwood, and Wilson Jones, all important Choctaw ranchers.

2. Bunk houses: Some of the larger ranches had to hire hands to control herds and some ranchers constructed dwellings, barracks style, for the cowboys. With allotment and improved technology, keeping full-time help became unnecessary and bunk houses either deteriorated or were

altered for other uses, usually storage.

3. Stables: Some ranchers constructed stables to protect the animals in bad weather, but most simply did not have the resources for such structures. Of the few stables built at this time, most have long since disappeared. Like the bunk houses, a few may have survived as storage areas or garages.

4. Barns: Barns housed essential ranch equipment and feed, but most ranchers did not take great care of such structures. As a result, it is highly unlikely that barns in good condition would still exist nearly a century later.

5. Corrals: Enclosures for both the cattle and horses were common, but they were usually constructed ad hoc, mostly of brush, and had to be rebuilt each year. At the most, the sites most commonly used might be located. Later corrals utilized lumber, but it weathers rapidly and it is doubtful that extant historic structures could be found.

6. Wells: With the drought of the 1880s, many ranchers realized the need for a dependable source of water for their herds and began digging wells, many of which were attached to windmills to pump the water into troughs. Many of these wells might still exist but would be difficult to locate due to the lack of structural supports above ground. Most windmills have deteriorated and have usually been replaced with power-driven pumps.

7. Fences: Any wooden fences have long ago rotted and most early barbed wire fences have either been replaced or rebuilt when fence lines moved. The fence lines of some of the early pastures might still be marked although with replacement materials.

8. Stockyards: Urban growth has probably replaced many of the early holding areas for cattle awaiting shipment on the railroads. Some communities may still maintain operational stockyards, although the structures would have been renovated to replace deteriorating sections or to meet modern needs (both health standards and transporation changes).

Twentieth century structures: Due to their relative youth, these structures are the most likely to be in good condition. Of those listed above, bunkhouses, stables, and corrals fell into disuse, but others, such as houses and barns, remained essential to ranching operations. In addition, the following properties related to ranching in the early twentieth century might also be located:

1. Ponds: Man-made ponds often provided cattle with water once the open-range era ended and the land was alloted into small holdings that often did not include other dependable water sources. In addition, government programs begun during the 1930s encouraged water impoundments and watershed projects to alleviate the problems caused by drought.

2. Livestock auction arenas: Arenas constructed throughout the region provided locations for showing and selling stock without travelling to larger communities. Some of these arenas might still be in use even though the need has decreased as roads have improved. Some may now double as rodeo arenas.

3. Dipping vats: The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture encouraged and aided in the construction of numerous vats throughout the region while trying to end the problem of Texas Fever. Since these vats were constructed of concrete, it is possible that some still exist even though they are no longer used.

4. Cattle chutes: With the introduction of trucks as transportation, narrowly sided ramps became necessary to load cattle. Chutes also proved useful for medicating and branding cattle. Considering the current need for chutes, a few of the original ones might be intact.

RANCHING SITES IN REGION FOUR

Atoka County:

1. Alexandra McKinney Ranch Headquarters: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 24, T 1 S, R 11 E; near Stringtown, OK

2. Beal Ranch Headquarters: NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 10, T 1 N, R 13 E; about 3 miles east and 0.75 miles south of Chockie, OK

3. D.R. Miller Ranch: SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T 1 N, R 14 E; east of Redden

4. Dok Ranch:

5. H.P. Ward Ranch and Farm: Farm NW 1/4; ranchhouse SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 1, T 2 N, R 12 E

6. Issac Billy Homestead and Family Cemetery: Sec. 23, T 1 N, R 15 E, from NW corner go 1528' south, 416' east to cemetery 312' south, 416' west, 312'north; near Daisy, OK (National Register 4/17/80)

7. N.B. Hunt Ranch:

8. Rogers Ranch House: 3.5 miles north of Atoka on U.S. 69 bypass, across from water tower and cemetery after Middle Boggy Creek; near Atoka, OK (OLI)

9. Tank Williams Ranch: Near Bryan-Atoka county line

Bryan County:

10. D.H. Airrington Ranch: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 6, T 6 S, R 10 E; 2.5 miles south and 1.5 miles west of Caddo, OK

11. Wilson N. Jones Cemetery: Sec. 30, T 5 S, R 13 E in cedar grove 300' from small house; near Bennington, OK (OLI)

Choctaw County:

12. Rose Hill: 3 miles SE of Hugo, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 5, T 7 S, R 18 E; marker on U.S. 70, 2 miles east of Hugo, OK (OLI)

Coal County:

13. J.W. Menton Home: Sycamore Street, Lehigh, OK (OLI)

14. O.E. White/Bar L Ranch: SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec. 2, T 1 N, R 10 E; 3 miles north of Coalgate, north of Lake Road, west of Polk Road

15. Wright Home: Sec. 20, T 1 S, R 9 E; from NE corner, south 1000 meters then west 300 meters, house on right; south of Olney, OK (OLI)

Haskell County:

16. Headquarters-Line Shack:

17. Old Trail Traces: Sec. 6, T 7 N, R 20 E

Hughes County:

18. Chapman-McFarlin Ranch: East of Holdenville, OK

19. John E. Turner Home: 401 East Tenth Street, Holdenville, OK (N.R. 1/27/83)

LeFlore County:

20. Casey Log House: NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T 9 N, R 26 E; north of Skullyville, OK (OLI)

21. J.W. (Dude) LeFlore House: Within NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec.15, T 8 N, R 23 E; near Milton and Bokoshe, OK (OLI)

22. Mosholatubbee Home Site: SW 1/4, Sec. 32, T 8 N, R 24 E (OLI)

23. Overstreet House: N 1/2, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 28, T 10 N, R 24 E; near Cowlington, OK (N.R. 11/25/80)

McCurtain County:

24. Brannon Ranch: Alickchi area, north of Wright City, OK

25. H.C. Walker:

26. Sol Sells Sale Barn: West side of Highway 70, NE of Idabel, OK

27. Turkey Foot Ranch:

28. Winship (Simeon) Home: Eagletown area

Pittsburg County:

29. Blackburn's Station Site: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 5, T 2 N, R 15 E; 9 miles SE of Pittsburgh, OK (N.R. 3/7/73)

30. Charley Ward Home: NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 17, T 2 N, R 14 E; about 3.75 miles south of Pittsburg, OK

31. D-Bar Ranch: Near Hartshorne, OK

32. George Johnson Ranch and Homeplace: SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 3, T 2 N, R 15 E; southeast of Blanco, OK

33. George Pounds Ranch and Homeplace: NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 9 T 2 N, R 14 E; south of Pittsburg, OK

34. Hailly Wilson Ranch and Home: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 5, T 2 N, R 15 E; 4.75 miles south, 1.25 miles east of Blanco, OK

35. Jesse McKinney: Jack Fork Creek area

Pushmataha County:

36. Brame Ranch: NW of Antlers, OK

37. Paul Stewart Ranch: Snow, OK, near Antlers, OK

38. XT Bar Ranch:

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