RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING PROJECT

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SEVENTEEN COUNTIES OF SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA TO 1930

REGION SEVEN

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Industrialization In Oklahoma

Even though Oklahoma is not an industrial state, industrial production has had a significant and continuing impact on the quality of life and the economic well-being of Oklahomans. For purposes of this historic context, industry is defined as value-added manufacturing, thus encompassing a range of sites from small waterpowered gristmills to huge lead and zinc smelters. Excluded are most energy-related sites, which are the subject of a different historic context. This study covers the period from the early nineteenth century, when white settlement began in Oklahoma, to the late 1920s, when changing markets and the Great Depression significantly altered the state's industrial infrastructure.

Several generalizations have emerged from the research on industrialization in Oklahoma. First, industry has been overwhelmingly extractive and agricultural. Thus, most of the identified sites include gristmills, salt works, cotton gins and cottonseed oil plants, smelters, lumber mills, milk and cheese companies, and flour mills. Second, industrial development has often proceeded in cycles of boom and bust, as seen in coal, lumber, broomcorn, cotton, oil, and lead and zinc. Finally, the number of industrial properties identified during the research for this project is quite small, particularly when compared with the Oklahoma listings on the National Register of Historic Places and the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. The majority of these sites are located

in regions three (twenty-four) and seven (twenty-two), while work in 1984/85 identified sixteen industrial sites in region six. These figures reflect not only the relative historical distribution of industrial development in the state but also the lack of attention given to industry in previous surveys.

During most of the nineteenth century, when much of Oklahoma was Indian Territory, limited available energy, poor transportation, restricted markets, and sparse population circumscribed industrial development. As was the case in the rest of premodern America, nearly all manufacturing in Indian Territory was small-scale, existed primarily to serve local needs, and was usually subsistence-oriented. Most manufacturing took place at the family level, where individuals produced a wide variety of home manufacturers by hand, usually for family use or barter, and sometimes for cash sale. Examples include spinning, processing food, churning butter, making soap, and butchering.

Above the family level, artisans and craftsmen, small salt works, and local mills produced what people did not make at home. Artisans and craftsmen, such as carpenters, cabinetmakers, saddlers, and blacksmiths, usually made to order and oftentimes bartered their wares rather than sell them for cash. Only a few sites of this type have been identified, such as the partially excavated ruins of the Mathewson house and blacksmith shed operated from about 1869-74 in Comanche county (region 7). Salt, which was evaporat-

ed from the waters of saline springs, formed a crucial part of the diet of the residents of Indian Territory. The remains of several salt works tentatively identified in the state attest to the significance of salt. Local mills, powered by either water or horses, manufactured products such as flour, cornmeal, and lumber with less labor and of better quality than those made at home. Again, the number of surviving local mills, such as the Hildebrand Mill in Delaware county (region 3), indicate the importance of these establishments in Indian Territory.

The Civil War in Oklahoma contributed to the breakdown of tribal sovereignty and accelerated changes that in the long run stimulated industrial development. During the Civil War, the Choctaws and Chickasaws aligned themselves with the Confederacy, while the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles divided their allegiance between the North and South. At war's end, the Union compelled the tribes to sign Reconstruction treaties. One key provision of these treaties required the tribes to grant railroad rights-of-way for chartered companies to construct north-south and east-west lines.

Beginning shortly after the Civil War and continuing into the early twentieth century, changes in transportation, population, and energy combined to transform industry in Oklahoma. By the early twentieth century, railroads criss-crossed Oklahoma. Railroads spurred economic growth and industrial development by increasing the speed, efficiency,

and reliability of transportation; by making it possible to move a significantly larger volume of goods; and by linking Oklahoma to a national market. With the expansion of the rail network, Oklahoma witnessed an upsurge in ranching, farming, mining, and lumbering. Concomitantly, railroads broke down the sheltered markets that most local industries had formerly enjoyed and placed them at a competitive disadvantage with products mass-produced outside of Oklahoma.

By improving transportation and contributing to economic growth, railroads attracted large numbers of white settlers to Oklahoma. Between 1890 and 1910, Oklahoma's population increased from 258,657 to over 1.6 million, a growth rate of 518 percent. Pressure from the railroads and the growing number of white inhabitants persuaded the federal government to open sections of Indian Territory to white settlement. In April 1889, Congress opened the Unassigned Lands in central Oklahoma, and shortly thereafter about fifty thousand homeseekers participated in a run for two million acres. Overnight, Guthrie, Edmond, Oklahoma City, and Norman appeared along the Santa Fe tracks. The next year, in May 1890, Congress passed the Oklahoma Organic Act, which created Oklahoma Territory from the Unassigned Lands and the Panhandle. Between 1892 and 1901, a series of openings of Indian land increased the size of Oklahoma Territory and attracted tens-of-thousands of settlers.

Cotton provides an illustration of the combined impact of railroads and population growth on manufacturing in Indian Territory. Prior to the Civil War, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees engaged in cotton culture. Although some members of the tribes did raise cotton commercially, Indian farms were generally small, and most cotton was used for the domestic manufacture of cloth. The Civil War brought a hiatus to cotton production, but by the 1870s, the arrival of the railroads precipitated a cotton boom that with some reversals continued until the 1930s.

Along with the boom came significant changes in the Indians' cotton culture. Most Indians now bought ready-to-wear clothing shipped in by rail and sold their cotton to be transported out by the railroad. By 1900, 301 gins in Indian Territory processed over 288,000 bales of cotton, and 6 cottonseed processing plants produced oil, cake and meal, hulls, and linters (the short fibers that adhere to the seeds after ginning). But, by 1900, whites who were attracted to Oklahoma largely by the opportunities created by the railroads worked 80 percent of the farms producing cotton on Indian land.

Among the range of potential opportunities that drew white settlers to Oklahoma, the exploitation of coal and petroleum had a significant impact on industrial development. Commercial-scale mining of coal began in 1872, when J.J. McCalester opened a mine in Pittsburg county (region 3) near

a town that later bore his name. Thereafter, coal mining expanded rapidly; by statehood in 1907, fifty companies extracted about three million tons of coal from southeastern Oklahoma. Oilmen drilled Oklahoma's first commercial oil well in 1897 near Bartlesville. After a slow start, the oil industry experienced phenomenal growth. By 1915, Oklahoma's annual yield of 123 million barrels constituted one-third of the world's oil output. In the early years of the oil industry, much natural gas was wasted. During the 1910s, however, production began to climb until by 1925 Oklahoma wells accounted for just over one-fifth of the natural gas marketed in the United States.

Coal, and later petroleum, provided high quality energy for transportation and manufacturing in heretofore unprecedented amounts. One of the most important stimuli for J.J. McCalester's first coal mining venture was the arrival of the MKT railroad, which supplied both a market and transportation. Railroads continued to be major consumers and carriers of coal. Abundant, cheap coal and natural gas furnished the high heat necessary for manufacturing enterprises such as lead and zinc smelters in northeastern Oklahoma and brick kilns scattered all over the state. Like the railroads, energy development attracted people and money to the state, enlarging the pool of risk capital available for industrial expansion, increasing the demand for manufactured goods, and expanding the labor pool.

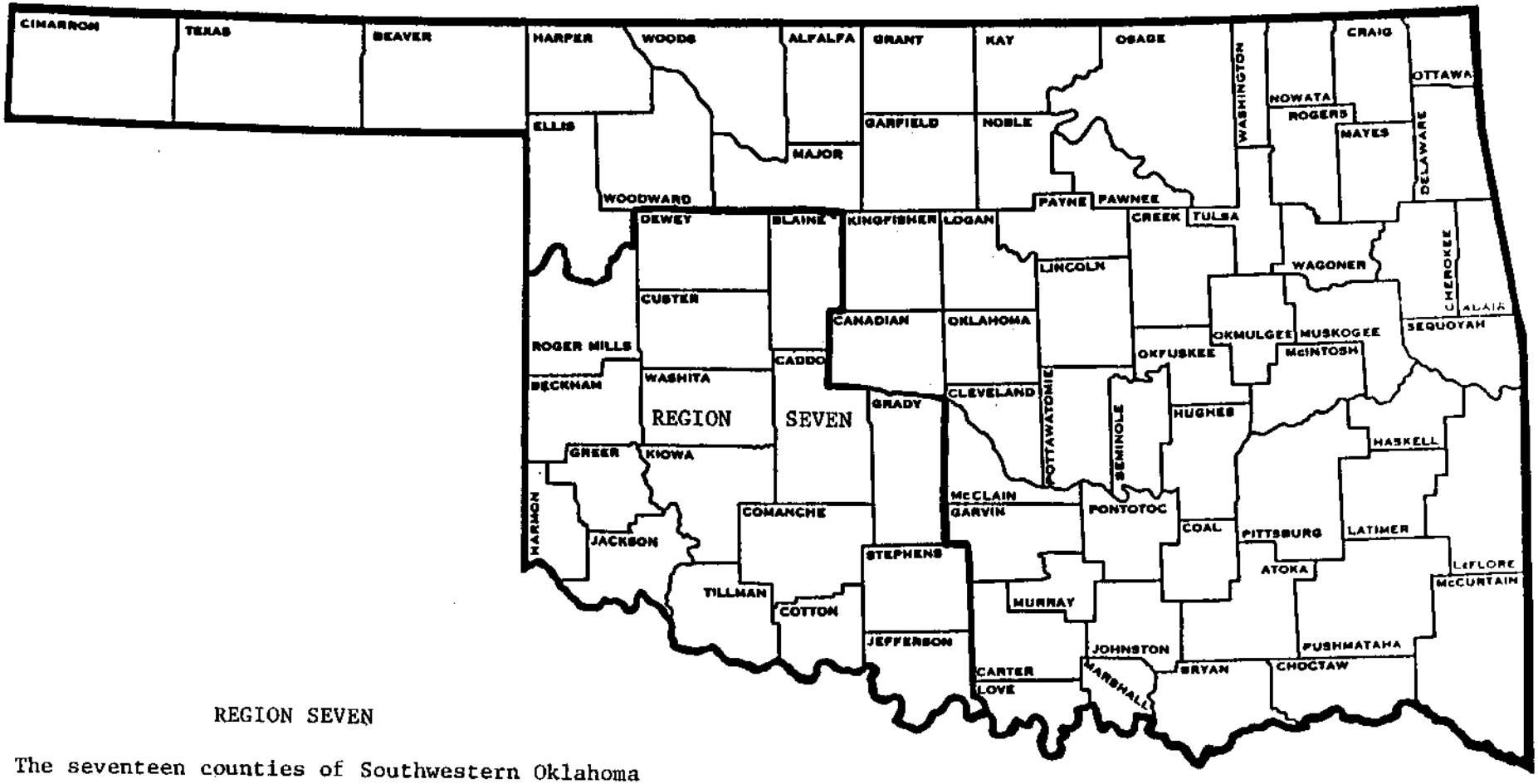
In Oklahoma, the railroad, fossil fuel, and population contributed to significant industrial growth, the patterns of which will interest individuals attempting to place industrial properties in historical context. Beginning in the 1890s, first the number and then the variety of manufacturing establishments expanded rapidly. Despite these increases in quantity and diversity, small-scale manufacturers gave way to larger producers. Between 1909 and 1919, the number of operations reporting a value of products of less than $5,000 plummeted from 1,182 to 710, while those reporting a value of products of $1 million or more increased from 4 to 72. In 1919, these $1 million firms made up only 3 percent of the state's total; yet, they accounted for 44 percent of the wage earners, 69 percent of the value of products, and 49 percent of the value added. Beginning in the 1910s, industry began to concentrate in cities with a population of 10,000 or more, while during the 1920s, manufacturing became more energy intensive and less labor intensive. Those local industries that survived did so by adapting to new market conditions.

Flour and grist milling offer a good example of Oklahoma's industrial cycle in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Milling operations increased from 66 in 1899 to 295 in 1909, when most flour mills manufactured their own brand name products and vigorously promoted them in their immediate area. By 1919, however, the number of milling establishments had fallen to 227. Significantly, the

greatest decline was in operations with output valued at less than $5000 (48), while the most dramatic increase was in facilities producing more than $1,000,000 worth of product (12). The decrease continued until 1929, when Oklahoma could claim only 71 flour and grist mills. Businesses such as the Okeene Mill in Blaine county (region 7) that remained in operation through this period usually did so by expanding their plant and boosting output. In 1976, the Okeene mill was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, largely because it represented a once important and nearly extinct industry in the state.

Region Seven

Region seven is composed of seventeen counties in southwestern Oklahoma that roughly correspond with the former Leased District. During the 1820s, the Choctaw Nation received title to what is presently the southern half of Oklahoma. In 1837, the Chickasaws purchased a part interest in the Choctaw Nation and established a new homeland in the southcentral portion of the state. The federal government leased most of present-day region seven from the Chickasaws and Choctaws in 1855 as a reservation for the plains Indians. Under the Reconstruction treaties of 1866, the government forced the Choctaws and Chickasaws to cede the Leased District for the sum of $300,000. After 1866, region seven



REGION SEVEN

The seventeen counties of Southwestern Oklahoma

became the home of several plains tribes, while Texas and the U.S. government disputed the title to Greer county in extreme southwestern Oklahoma.

When compared with eastern Oklahoma, white settlement in region seven came relatively late in the nineteenth century. In 1880, cattlemen from Texas moved into southwestern Oklahoma as far as the North Fork of the Red river. They organized the county of Greer in an area that is currently occupied by Harmon, Jackson, Greer, and southern Beckham counties. In 1896, the Supreme Court settled a contested boundary and awarded Greer county to Oklahoma Territory. Most of the Indian land in region seven became a part of Oklahoma Territory between 1892 and 1906 by run, lottery, and sealed bid. The final increase came in 1907, with the liquidation of the Chickasaw Nation.

There is very little evidence of manufacturing in region seven during the last third of the nineteenth century. Greer county had a population of 5,338 in 1890 that was overwhelmingly white, native-born, and rural. The census for that year reports no manufacturing establishments for Greer county, with the possible exception of 4 attributed to "unassigned land." By 1900, Greer county and Blaine, Dewey, Roger Mills, and Washita counties, which had been created from the former Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, reported only 72 of Oklahoma Territory's 870 manufacturing establishments. Undoubtedly families and artisans and craftsmen did

most of the region's manufacturing, which was limited in scale and output by the lack of transportation to outside markets. Nineteenth century properties that have survived in region seven include two salt works near Southard (Blaine county) and Hollis (Harmon county), a blacksmith shop in Weatherford (Custer county), and the archeological remains of a blacksmith shop in Comanche county.

Beginning in the 1890s, increased population and the construction of railroads stimulated manufacturing in region seven. In 1890, the Rock Island built south from El Reno (region six) through Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson counties. A few years later, the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf laid track west from El Reno to Weatherford and a subsidiary continued the line to Amarillo, Texas. By statehood in 1907, a network of track served the region. Several of the surviving industrial properties in southwestern Oklahoma owed their inception and continued existence to the markets provided by the railroads. The Okeene flour mill, for example, began operations in 1901, the same year that the present Rock Island and Frisco lines almost simultaneously reached that city.

By opening up broader markets, the railroad played an important part in economic booms in cotton and wheat. After the creation of Oklahoma Territory in 1890, cotton rapidly emerged as one of the territory's most important commodities. The primary reason for cotton's ascendancy was its higher

rate of return when compared with other possible cash crops. In 1898, cotton farmers could expect to earn from $25 to $50 per acre, compared to about $14 for wheat and $11 for corn. The relatively level land of western Oklahoma proved to be ideal for mechanized cultivation, so that it was not unusual for homesteaders to plant up to 100 acres of their quarter section in cotton. By 1910, the most concentrated production of cotton in Oklahoma was in Kiowa, Jackson, and Comanche counties in region seven. The cotton boom collapsed in the 1930s, when drought, depression, soil exhaustion, and federal programs such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act combined to reduce both acreage and output.

In southwestern Oklahoma, cotton culture supported three types of industrial activity. Cotton gins played a crucial role in the economies of communities throughout region seven. When an entrepreneur announced in 1901 that he intended to construct a gin in Carl (Greer county), growers offered to haul all of his construction materials free of charge. In 1931, region seven had about 285 gins, with the largest numbers in the southern counties. Farmers sold their cotton at a gin, which removed the seeds and bailed the fibers. Buyers bought the bales from the gins and shipped them to compressing plants like the seven located in Beckham, Custer, Grady, Jackson, and Jefferson counties in 1931. Gins sold the seeds to cotton seed processing mills. In 1931, the largest mills in the region operated in Elk City, Lawton,

Clinton, Chickasha, Mangum, Hollis, and Ryan. Previous research has identified only three sites associated with this significant industrial activity in the region's history.

Many of the whites who crowded into Oklahoma after 1889 already had experience growing wheat. In the early 1890s, however, one of the droughts that periodically afflicts the southern plains retarded the spread of wheat culture. After 1896, the drought broke and wheat became an important cash crop in northcentral and northwestern Oklahoma. In 1914, the eruption of WWI in Europe drove up the price of U.S. wheat, and by 1917, the price paid for wheat at Oklahoma elevators had set a record that stood until 1947. In response to this economic incentive, farmers in southwestern Oklahoma planted more wheat. The wheat harvest in southwestern Oklahoma increased dramatically from 2.8 million bushels in 1909 to 22.7 million in 1919, making it the most important cereal crop in the region. During the 1920s, farmers responded to a glutted market and falling prices by planting considerably less wheat, so that by 1929 region-wide yield had fallen to 10.7 million bushels. In the next few years, drought, changing market conditions, overproduction, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act brought the wheat boom tumbling down.

Flour mills were the most important industrial enterprise associated with the wheat boom. In 1909, before the war-induced rise in wheat prices, region seven had twenty-nine flour and feed mills, with at least one in every county

except Roger Mills and Tillman. (Cotton and Harmon counties did not exist when the census was taken in 1909.) Although county data is thin at best, it appears that region seven followed the statewide trend, so that by 1931 a few large mills handled most of the flour business in southwestern Oklahoma. Nonetheless, in the early 1930s, the region still supported quite a few small flour mills in association with elevators and feed mills.

Alongside the boom and bust in cotton and wheat, a number of mineral-based industries flourished in region seven. The Wichita mountain range in Comanche, Caddo, and Kiowa counties is the only area in the region with commercially exploitable quantities of high-quality stone. Several small quarries mined limestone and granite from these deposits. Limestone from the Wichita's also supported a lime kiln that operated in Comanche county during the 1910s. At various times in the first third of the twentieth century, clay pits and shale quarries served brick plants in Chickasha, Duncan, Lawton, Mangum, Hobart, and Elk City. In the early 1930s, Texas Carbon Industry ran a factory at Sayre (Beckham county) that employed oil or natural gas to manufacture carbon black, a substance used principally in rubber and ink.

Industries in southwestern Oklahoma also processed gypsum and salt. Blaine, Custer, and Jackson counties contained significant deposits of gypsum that manufacturers

refined to make plaster of paris. In the 1920s, gypsum plants operated in Eldorado in Jackson county, Rush in Grady county, and Watonga, Okeene, Brickford, Southard, and Darrow in Blaine county. The Oklahoma Department of Labor reported in 1931 that the facility at Southard furnished jobs for 180 men. Extensive salt plains in Harmon and Blaine counties provided the raw material for several salt works. Access to rail transportation made a big difference in the level of utilization practiced at these two sites. In Harmon county, the salt plain lacked railroad facilities so operations tended to depend on solar evaporation, to be small in scale, and to sell in a local market. In Blaine county, however, the Ferguson salt plain had good rail connections, and at least two commercial salt plants developed at Old Ferguson, one of which was operated by Morton salt. Old Ferguson's salt-based economy collapsed after 1910 when chemical analysis revealed that the salt contained too much alkaline.

In the early twentieth century, numerous small industries developed in the cities and towns of region seven. According to the Third Annual Report of the Oklahoma Department of Labor for 1909-10, printing establishments greatly outnumbered other types of industries followed by bakeries, flour and feed mills, quarries, saddlery and harness makers, bottlers, ice manufacturers, cotton oil mills, carriage and blacksmith shops, planing mills, and tailor shops. Other industries in the region processed alfalfa and produced

cigars, brooms, tinware, plaster, and bricks. Comanche, Grady, and Custer counties possessed the greatest industrial diversity, which was most likely centered in Lawton, Chickasha, and Weatherford and Clinton.

Following on this diversification, the region's industrial base exhibited uneven development during the 1920s. The best source of raw data on industry in region seven is the U.S. census. But, in order to avoid divulging proprietary information, the manufacturing census for 1929 did not report on Blaine, Dewey, Harmon, and Roger Mills counties. Nonetheless, some clear patterns emerge from a comparison of the remaining thirteen counties for 1919 and 1929. Following a regional high of 330 in 1919, the number of manufacturing establishments fell in 10 counties for a net loss of 66 firms. Jefferson county also suffered across-the-board declines in the number of wage-earners, value of products, and value added. Cotton, Custer, Grady, and Washita counties posted modest increases in single categories but joined Jefferson in a general downward slide.

While some counties endured reversals, six others enjoyed gains. Stephens county experienced the greatest industrial growth, centered in Duncan and based on cotton and petroleum. In 1931, the Halliburton Oil Cementing Company, headquartered in Duncan, employed more wage earners than any other firm in the county. In Tillman, Beckham, Kiowa, and Jackson counties, cotton processing made an important

contribution to the expansion of manufacturing. Most of this industrial activity was located in Frederick, Elk City and Sayre, Hobart, and Altus. In addition, Texas Carbon Industry in Sayre and the U.S. Gypsum Company in Eldorado had the biggest payrolls in Beckham and Jackson counties respectively. Increases in Caddo county appear to have been the result of a diversity of manufacturers situated in Anadarko. Overall, during the 1920s, portions of region seven experienced industrial growth that was tied to the vicissitudes of cotton and petroleum. Unexpectedly, this development did not take place in the largest cities of Chickasha and Lawton.

PROPERTY-TYPE ANALYSIS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITES IN REGION SEVEN

The few industrial sites identified in region seven do not accurately represent the historical level of manufacturing in southwestern Oklahoma. A partial explanation for this phenomenon rests with the fact that previous surveys have not placed much emphasis on industrial properties. The focus of earlier surveys, however, does not entirely account for the paucity of sites. Many nineteenth century facilities have been idle for decades, and most have disappeared. When the booms in cotton and wheat collapsed, entrepreneurs often abandoned structures associated with boom production. In such cases, little but archeological remains are likely to

exist. The problems confronted by surveyors are compounded by the fact that changing market conditions contributed to the closing of dozens of establishments in the 1920s and 30s. Archival research and interviews will be required to identify surviving properties that have industrial significance.

Despite these problems, hundreds of manufacturing facilities operated in region seven during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many must still exist. Surveyors should look not only in Chickasha and Lawton, the cities that had the largest populations, but also in communities that had fewer people like Altus, Anadarko, Clinton, Duncan, Eldorado, Elk City, Frederick, Hobart, Okeene, Sayre, Southard, Watonga, and Weatherford. Further research and survey work might locate the following types of industrial properties in southwestern Oklahoma: 1) factory buildings 2) company housing 3) warehouses 4) mill complexes, 5) quarries, and 6) salt works. Surveyors will need to carefully apply the National Register criteria as a basis for evaluating all identified properties. The 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 that may be expected to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1. Factory buildings: Hundreds of factories operated in region seven during the period covered by this study. The majority of these establishments produced on a relatively modest scale and sold a range of products in local or regional markets. Included in this category would be bakeries, boot and shoe manufacturers, ice plants, printing offices, bottling works, blacksmith and carriage shops, mattress factories, and tinning and tailor shops. A smaller percentage of manufacturers produced on a larger scale and sold in a wider market, especially processors of cotton, wheat, gypsum, and broom corn. The range of factories in terms of both product and size makes it very difficult to write a generic description. Surveyors should look for rectangular, one- or two-story buildings constructed of brick, cement blocks, or interior wood frame covered with sheet metal. Beyond that, careful research, including the use of fire insurance maps, will be required to identify surviving factories.

2. Company housing: No industry-related company houses have been identified in southwestern Oklahoma. Surveyors might begin their search in the vicinity of those firms that had the largest payrolls in the region: Texas Carbon Industry at

Sayre, the U.S. Gypsum Company at Southard, and the Halliburton Oil Cementing Company at Duncan. Not enough information exists to provide a single, useful description. Surveyors should look for simple, wood-frame, detached dwellings that are located together and that are similarly constructed. Research will be necessary to locate any extant company housing.

3. Warehouses: Even though there are no identified, industrial warehouses in region seven, the available evidence indicates that there must be surviving warehouses in towns and cities in the region. In general, existing warehouses would be either one- or two-story buildings with a flat roof. The most likely materials of construction would include brick, cement blocks, or an interior wooden frame covered with sheet metal. Most of these buildings have probably been adapted for other uses so that research will be required to establish their industrial significance.

4. Mill complexes: In southwestern Oklahoma, mills processed corn, wheat, cotton seeds, timber, alfalfa, and sorghum. Although many mills operated in the region during the period covered by this study, few have been identified by previous surveys. Flour and grist mills, which should be the easiest to recognize, are usually tall, rectangular buildings of interior wooden frame construction covered with sheet metal. They may still contain their milling machinery and be found in conjunction with cement elevators and loading

facilities for either rail cars or trucks. Cotton seed mills are less readily identified but may consist of a two-story brick building that once housed a cake mill, oil presses, and linters, surrounded by metal-covered storage buildings. Sawmills and planing mills varied in size and configuration. Surveyors should look for wood-frame or sheet metal-covered structures that may still house some of the original machinery. There is not enough data to offer a reliable description of an alfalfa or a sorghum mill.

5. Quarries: Quarries in region seven produced granite, limestone, clay, and shale. Most of these quarries have been abandoned for decades and it is not likely that much remains but the often water-filled pits.

6. Salt works: Several salt works operated in the region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These enterprises ranged in size from very small facilities that produced salt for local consumption to large companies, like Morton, that sold Oklahoma salt in a national market. Surveyors should give special attention to the region's major salt flats located on Salt Creek in Blaine county and on the Elm Fork of the Red river in Harmon county. In most cases, only cement foundations and the remains of the equipment used for evaporation will be found at the sites of former salt works.

INDUSTRIAL SITES IN OKLAHOMA

REGION TWO:

Ellis County:

1. Ingles Brothers Broomcorn Warehouse: 100 NW First Street, Shattuck, OK (OLI)

Kay County:

2. Brushyhead Quarry: NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 19, T 29 N, R 4 E; Newkirk, OK

Woods County:

3. Alva (flour) Mills: NE 1/4, Sec. 23, T 27 N, R 14 W; North of Alva, OK (OLI)

Woodward County:

4. Phill's Ice Company: Santa Fe and Ninth Street, Woodward, OK (OLI)

5. Boyle Building: 1114-1122 Ninth Street, Woodward, OK

REGION THREE:

Adair County:

6. Golda's Mill: SW 1/4, Sec. 16, T 16 N, R 24 E; twelve miles NW of Stillwell, OK (N.R.)

Delaware County:

7. Grove Cheese Factory (American Legion Chapter 178): O'Daniel Parkway and Broadway, Grove, OK

8. Hildebrand's Mill (Becks Mill): SW 1/4, Sec. 24, T 20 N, R 24 E; ten miles west of Siloam Springs, Ark. (N.R.)

Mayes County:

9. Markam "Old Salt Lick" Site: Between Locus Grove and Pryor, OK

10. Col. A.P. Chouteau Residence: Near Salina, OK

McIntosh County:

11. Johnson Gin and Store: NW 1/4, Sec. 15, T 11 N, R 15 E; Pierce, OK (OLI)

12. Watson Gin: SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 36, T 9 N, R 13 E; Hanna, OK

13. Cochrane's Gin: Corner of Huts and Main, Hanna, OK (OLI)

14. Windston Gin: Sec. 36, T 9 N, R 13 E (OLI)

Muskogee County:

15. Southern Electric-Stout Roller Mill: 302 Commercial, Muskogee, OK (OLI)

16. Old Salt Springs: Dirty Creek, north and west of Ramsey

17. David Vann Salt Works: SW 1/4, Sec. 17, T 12 N, R 20 E

18. The Francis Vitrified Brick Company: Boynton, OK

Okmulgee County:

19. Russel Mill and Elevator: 201 South Third Street, Morris, OK

Pawnee County:

20. Corliss Steam Engine: Pawnee Fair Grounds, Pawnee, OK (N.R.)

21. Balmer Kiln: Archeological site in Pawnee county

Sequoyah County:

22. Mackey's Salt Works: Inundated in Sections 11 and 14, T 13 N, R 21 E; nine miles east of Gore, OK

23. Salt Springs (granted Sequoyah by treaty of 1828): About 1-1/2 miles west of the former town of Nicut, Sec. 19, T 13 N, R 26 E (about one hundred yards south of Salt Branch)

24. Bean's Salt Works: About five miles north of Gore on highway to Tenkiller lake (about one mile above where Salt Creek empties into the Illinois River); SE 1/4, Sec. 21, T 13 N, R 21 E

Tulsa County:

25. Tulsa Acme Brick Plant: 4103 Dawson Road, Tulsa, OK

26. Kerr Glass Company: South Main, Sand Springs, OK (OLI)

27. Brown's Mill/Plummer's Grain Elevator: Bixby, OK (OLI)

28. United States Zinc: 200 South Wilson, Sand Springs, OK (OLI)

29. Commander Mills: 726 Adams, Sand Springs, OK (OLI)

Washington County:

30. Carr-Bartles Mill Site: Bartlesville, OK (OLI)

REGION FOUR:

Bryan County:

31. Durant Milling Company: North of tracks and East of depot, Durant, OK

32. Commanche Chief Brands Peanut Co., Inc.: East of tracks, 1 block North of depot, Durant, OK

Choctaw County:

33. Folsom Salt Works: NW 1/4, Sec. 35, T 5 S, R 14 E; four miles northeast of Boswell, OK (OLI)

34. Water Mill: North of Kiamichi River Bridge, U.S. highway 70 (OLI)

LeFlore County:

35. Pine Valley Company Town and Lumber Mill: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T 2 N, R 24 E; approximately one mile south of Muse, OK

36. Howe Coke Ovens: SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 35, T 6 N, R 25 E

37. Milton Socialist Colony: SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T 18 N, R 23 E; Block 32, lots 13-23, original town, Milton; southwest of Bokoshe, OK

McCurtain County:

38. America: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 35, T 10 S, R 26 E; intersection Forest Service Road 211 and 9175, southeast of Bokhoma, OK

39. Clear Creek Water Mill: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 31, T 7 S, R 21 E; southwest of Valliant, OK

Pittsburg County:

40. McAlester Oil Mill Company: South of Washington and East of Fourteenth Streets, McAlester, OK

41. Southern Ice and Cold Storage Company: Corner of Fifth and Choctaw, McAlester, OK (N.R.)

REGION FIVE:

Johnston County:

42. Oolithic Stone Quarry: Vicinity of Bromide, OK (OLI)

43. Nida Gin: Nida, OK

44. Sawmill site: Archeological site

Marshall County:

45. Kingston Cotton Gin: Northeast corner of the intersection of Willis and U.S. highway 70 (5th Street), Kingston, OK

Murray County:

46. Big Canyon (Rock) Crusher: Sec. 30, T 2 S, R 3 E; Route 110, Dougherty, OK (OLI)

Pontotoc County:

47. Byrd's Mill: Twelve miles southeast of Ada, OK (OLI)

REGION SEVEN:

Beckham County:

48. Whited Grist Mill: 306 East Seventh Street, Elk City, OK (N.R.)

Blaine County:

49. Ruins of Old Ferguson: SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 28, T 18 N, R 11 W (OLI)

50. Okeene Flour Mill: Off State highway 51, Okeene, OK (N.R.)

51. Old Plant Office Building: United States Gupsum Company, Southard, OK (N.R.)

52. Old Salt Works: SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T 18 N, R 12 W; two and three-quarter miles south and one and one-quarter miles east of Southard, OK (N.R.)

Caddo County:

53. Apache Milling Company: 161 Evans, Apache, OK

54. Ice Plant: Red brick, now a frame shop, Anadarko, OK

55. Peanut Mill: South side of state highway 9 coming in from Chickasha, just east of downtown, red roof, Anadarko, OK

Comanche County:

56. Hazel Rock Quarry: Near Meers, OK

57. Pearson Smelter: On Blue Creek, Ketch Ranch, Fort Sill, OK (OLI)

58. Albert Laux Blacksmith Shop: Main and B Street, Sterling, OK (OLI)

59. LaSill Milk Company: 201 Dearborn; Lawton, OK (OLI)

60. Bonanza Smelter: Fawn Creek Wildlife (OLI)

61. Mathewson House and Shed (blacksmith): Archeological site

Custer County:

62. Owl Blacksmith Shop: 208 West Rainey, Weatherford, OK (N.R.)

Dewey County:

63. Seiling Milling Company: Fourth and Orange, Seiling, OK (N.R.)

Harmon County:

64. Kiser Salt Works: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 4, T 6 N, R 26 W; eighteen miles north of Hollis, OK (OLI)

65. Cottonseed Oil Plant: Hollis, OK

Jackson County:

66. Leger-Bunge Flour Mill: Block 5, lots 1-5, 10-12, Wrights Addition, Altus, OK (OLI)

Jefferson County:

67. Addington Brick Company: Addington, OK

Kiowa County:

68. Chickasaw Cotton Oil Company Building: 46th and Eastern, Hobart, OK (OLI)

Stephens County:

69. Halliburton Oil Cementing Company: 1015 Bois D'Arc, Duncan, OK

70. Washita Valley Gin: Highway 29, on Main Street, two miles from Brooks Road, Bray, OK

71. Peoples' Ice Company: 602 West Main Street, Duncan, OK

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