V. COTTON COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Mum-su-ka-wak House

Location: NE, Sec. 7, T2S, R9W (northeast Walters)

Property Type: Settlement Properties--Non-traditional housing

Condition: Excellent

Description: Craftsman in style, this house is constructed of brick,is front gabled, has a full-width porch covered with a dropped-gabled roof supported by brick piers. On the side is a cross gable; windows are wood and doubled sashed and arranged by twos; the foundation is concrete.

Date: ca. 1915

Significance: The structure is a superior example of housing built on an original allotment by a peyote medicine man, Mum-su-ka. Typically, Mum-su-ka selected an allotment adjacent to a creek.

Listing: OLI

(2) Warren's Trading Post Site

Location: E, Sec. 8, T5S, R10W (south of Temple)

Property Type: Economic--Trading establishment

Condition: No evidence of the post.

Description: Apparently the post was constructed of logs, measuring 200 square feet. An oak stockade enclosed the post which overlooked Red River.

Date: 1830 and 1840

Significance: Warren's post consitutes one of the earliest trading establishments in southwestern Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

(3) Emerson Indian Mission

Location: SE, Sec. 23, T2S, R12W

Property Type: Spirit Life--Churches

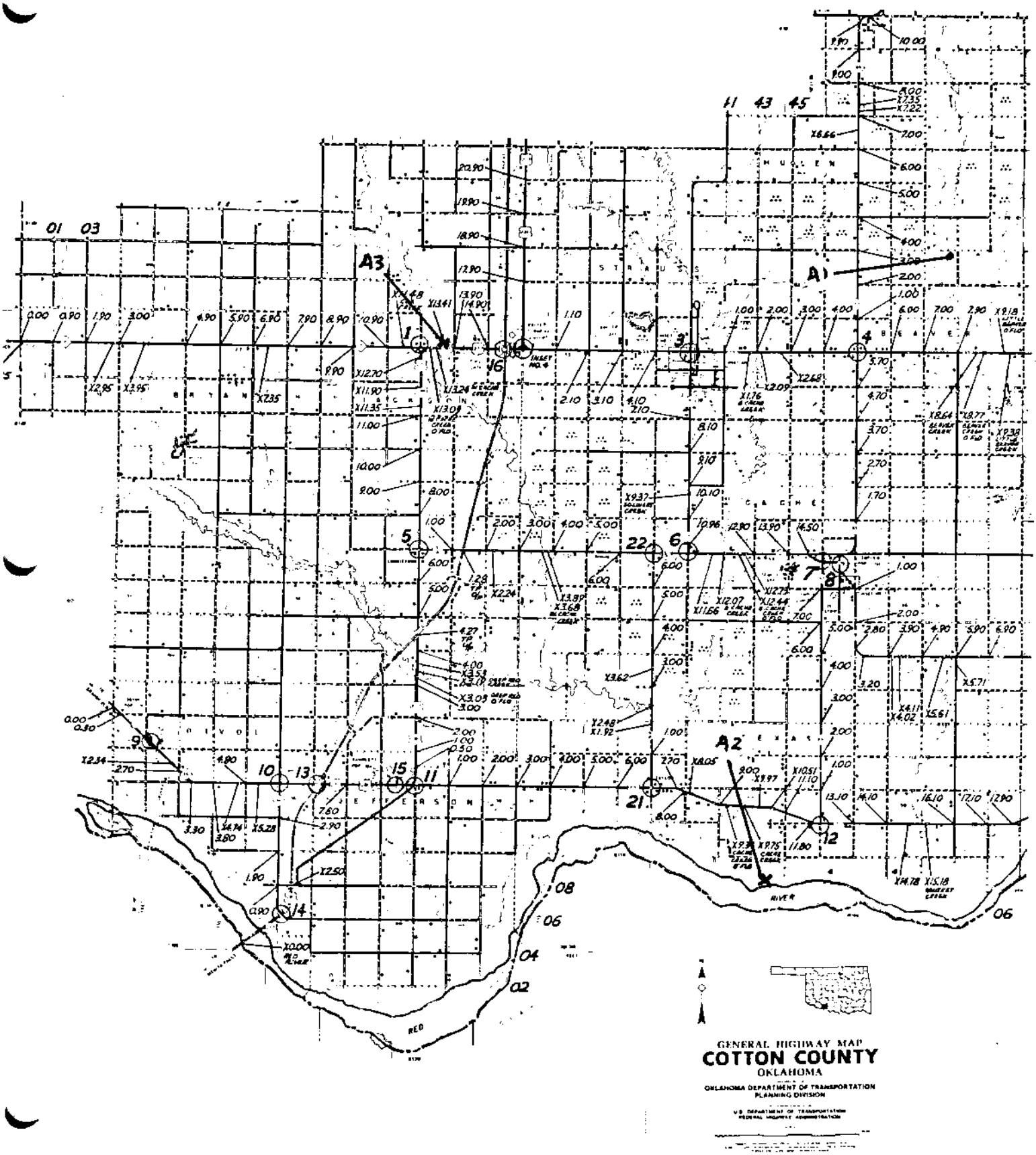
Condition: good, but altered

Description: The mission is a gable front structure constructed of a wood frame clapboard siding. To the front has been added a gabled addition with a less steeply pitched roof. Entryways are inauspicious.

Date: Uncertain

Significance: The structure is important because it houses a Nazarene mission, the only such facility of that denomination. It may not meet the 50 year criteria, however.

Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

COTTON COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

VI. CUSTER COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Little Deer Site

Location: NW, Sec. 1, T12N, R14W (northeast of Weatherford)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Intact

Description: Who occupied the Little Deer Site is unclear, although they seem to have traded extensively with the Wichitas and Pueblos.

Date: 160 A.D.; 1750 A.D.

Significance: It would seem that this site was occupied by different peoples at two different times.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(2) Hodge Site

Location: SE, Sec. 15 and NW, Sec. 22, T14N, R20W (northeast of Hammon)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Intact

Description: Is the site of a Wichita Indian hamlet and is associated with the Custer phase of development.

Date: 800-1100 A.D.

Significance: The site provides much information about the proto-historic period, especially the immediate ancestors of the historic Wichitas. It is also the site of the headquarters of the hugh Cheyenne & Arapaho Cattle Company that leased grass from the tribe between 1882 and 1885.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(3) Red Moon Sub-Agency and School Site

Location: SE, Sec. 30, T14N, R20W (north-east of Hammon)

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings--administrative; Education--classroom

Condition: No evidence ofthe facility remains with perhaps the exception of a old barn.

Description: Agency and school buildings were constructed of wood, but their exact configurations are unknown.

Date: 1897-1925

Significance: The Red Moon Agency and School were established to assist the members of the White Shield and Red Moon

bands, two traditional groups of the Cheyennes. The school had a capacity of 76 students.

Listing: OLI

(4) Bethel Mennonite Cemetery

Location: NW, Sec. 31, T14, R20 (north-east of Hammon)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

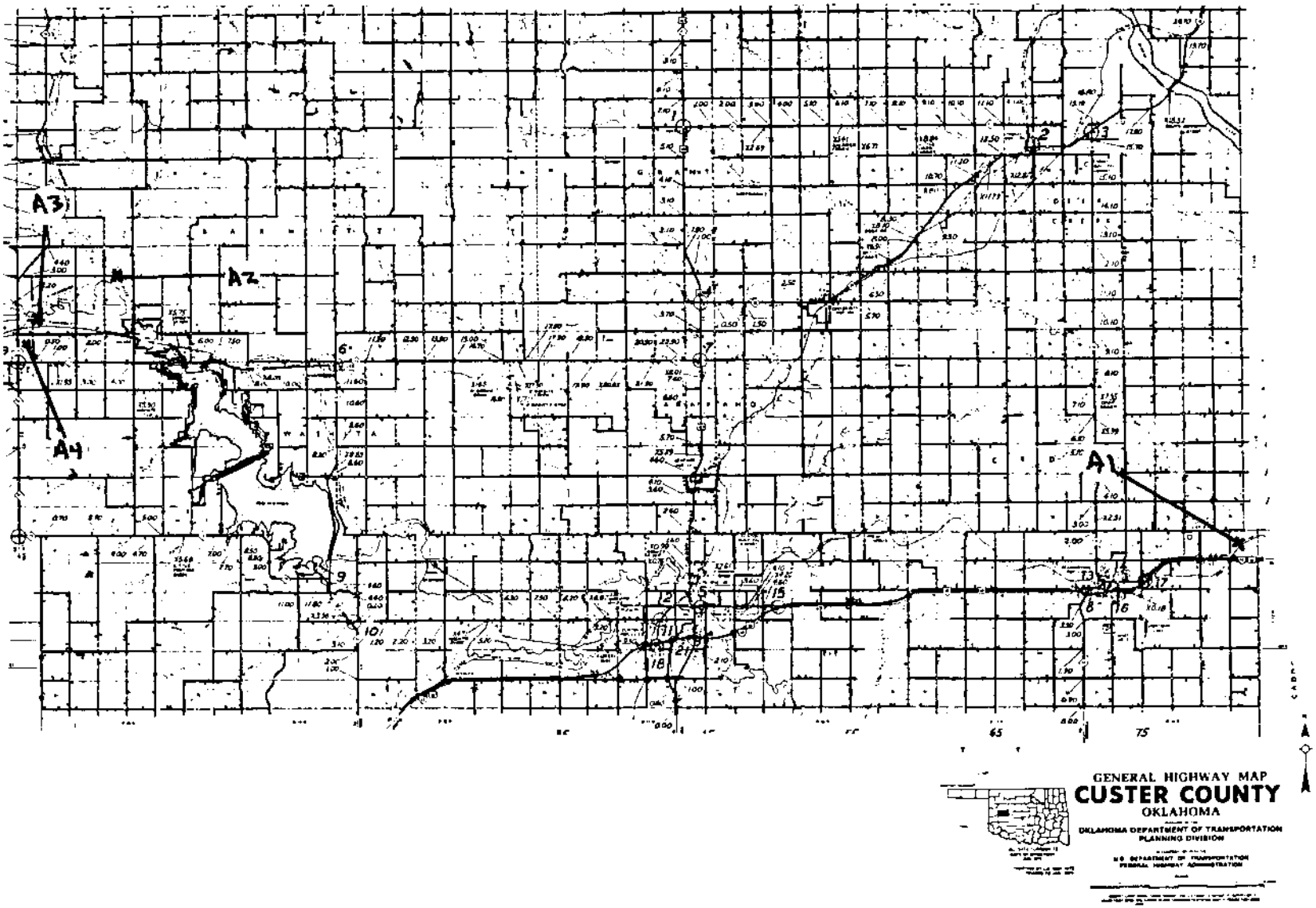
Condition^H: Good

Description: The facility is a typical rural cemetery without an adjacent church.

Date: 1890s

Significance: The cemetery reflects the cultural transformation of the Cheyennes as they began the practice of buring their dead in one location, as well as the influence of the Mennonites in altering the spirit life of the tribe.

Listing: Unlisted


A3
A2
A4
A1
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
CUSTER COUNTY
OKLAHOMA
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

VII. DEWEY COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Ancient Battle Site

Location: 10 miles south of Taloga

Property Type: Military--Engagements

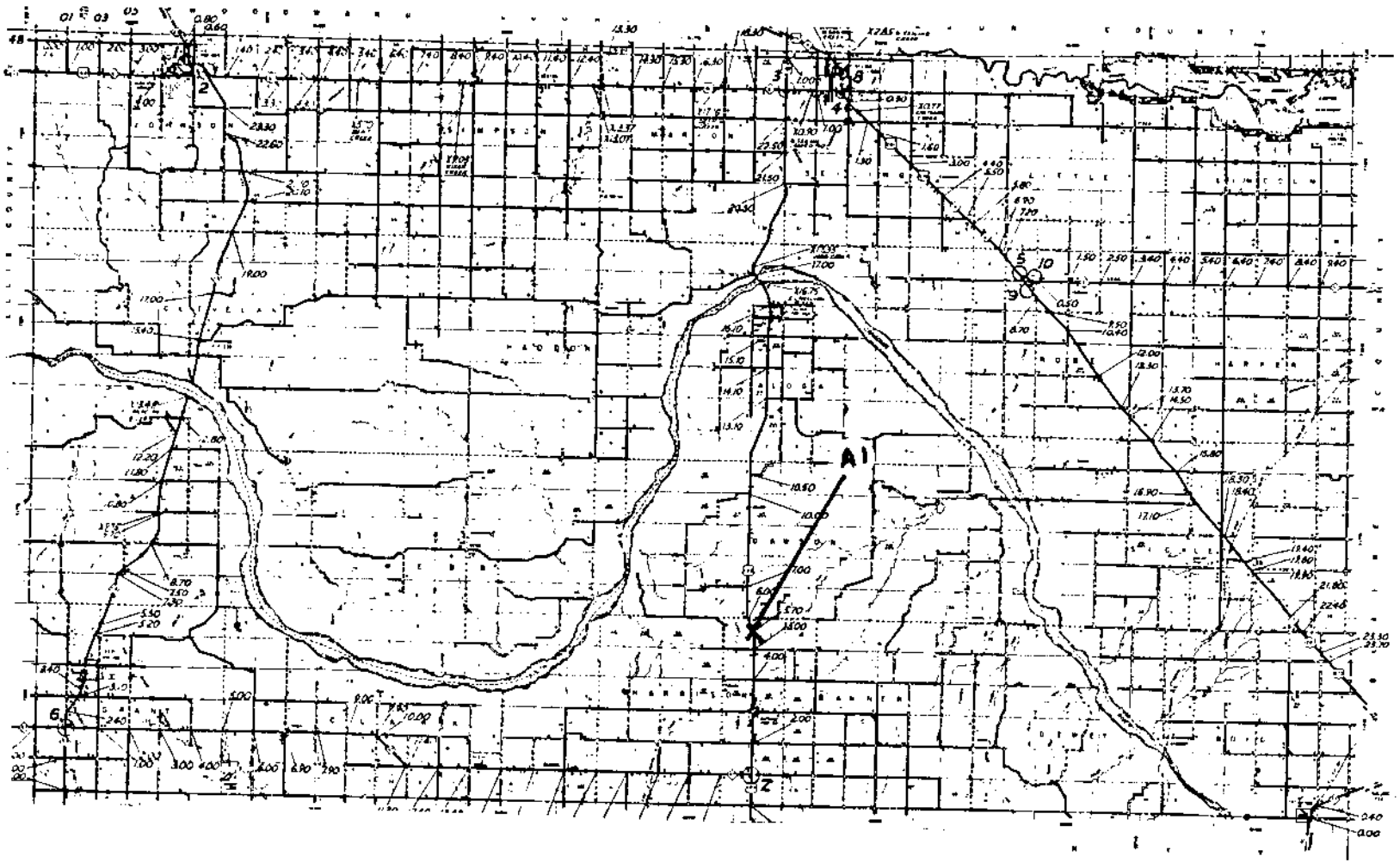
Condition: Intact

Description^H: Open land

Date: Uncertain

Significance: The site reflects that violence among Native Americans was not induced by Europeans.

Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

DEWEY COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

VIII. GRADY COUNTY

A. Rush Springs

(1) Rushing Springs

Location: Sec. 32, T4N, R7W

Property Type: Economic Properties--
Hunting Camps and Villages

Condition: Intact

Description: A natural springs, now included in Jeff Davis Park.

Date: 1820s

Significance: A Wichita village site occupied during the early European and American eras.

Listing: OLI

B. Rural

(1) Jewett Site

Location: NE, Sec. 35, T5N, R5W (east of Bradley)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Intact and excavated

Description: Located near the Washita River, the site contains evidence of houses, burials, and refuge pits.

Date: 1200 A.D. to 1500 A.D.

Significance: The Jewett archaeological site provides information of the proto-historic era, suggesting that its occupants were probably related to the historic Wichitas.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(2) Wichita Village Battle Site

Location: Sec. 1, T3N, R7W (southeast of Rush Springs)

Property Type: Military Properties--Engagements

Condition: Intact

Description: The location of a Wichita Indian village, Comanche Indians had stopped there after negotiations with American officials in 1858. Assuming that these Comanches were hostile, Major Earl VanDorn and his United States Army command attacked them on October 1. Seventy Comanches were killed and VanDorn was wounded.

Date: 1858

Significance: Occuring in the midst of Indian depredations in Texas, the attack demonstrates the attitude of some

military commanders that there was no such thing as a peaceful Comanche.

Listing: OLI

(3) Horn Site

Location: Sec. 15, T7N, R7W (north of Chickasha)

Property Type: Archaelogical Site

Condition: Intact

Description: Unknown

Date: Unknown

Significance: Uncertain

Listing: OLI

(4) Smith Archaelogical Site

Location: NW, Sec. 18, T7N, R7W (north of Chickasha)

Property Type: Archaelogical Site

Condition: Intact

Description: Unknown

Date: Unknown

Significance: Uncertain

Listing H: OLI

(5) Camp Napoleon Site

Location: Sec. 7, 8, and 18, T7N, R8W

(near Verden)

Property Type: Military property--Encampments

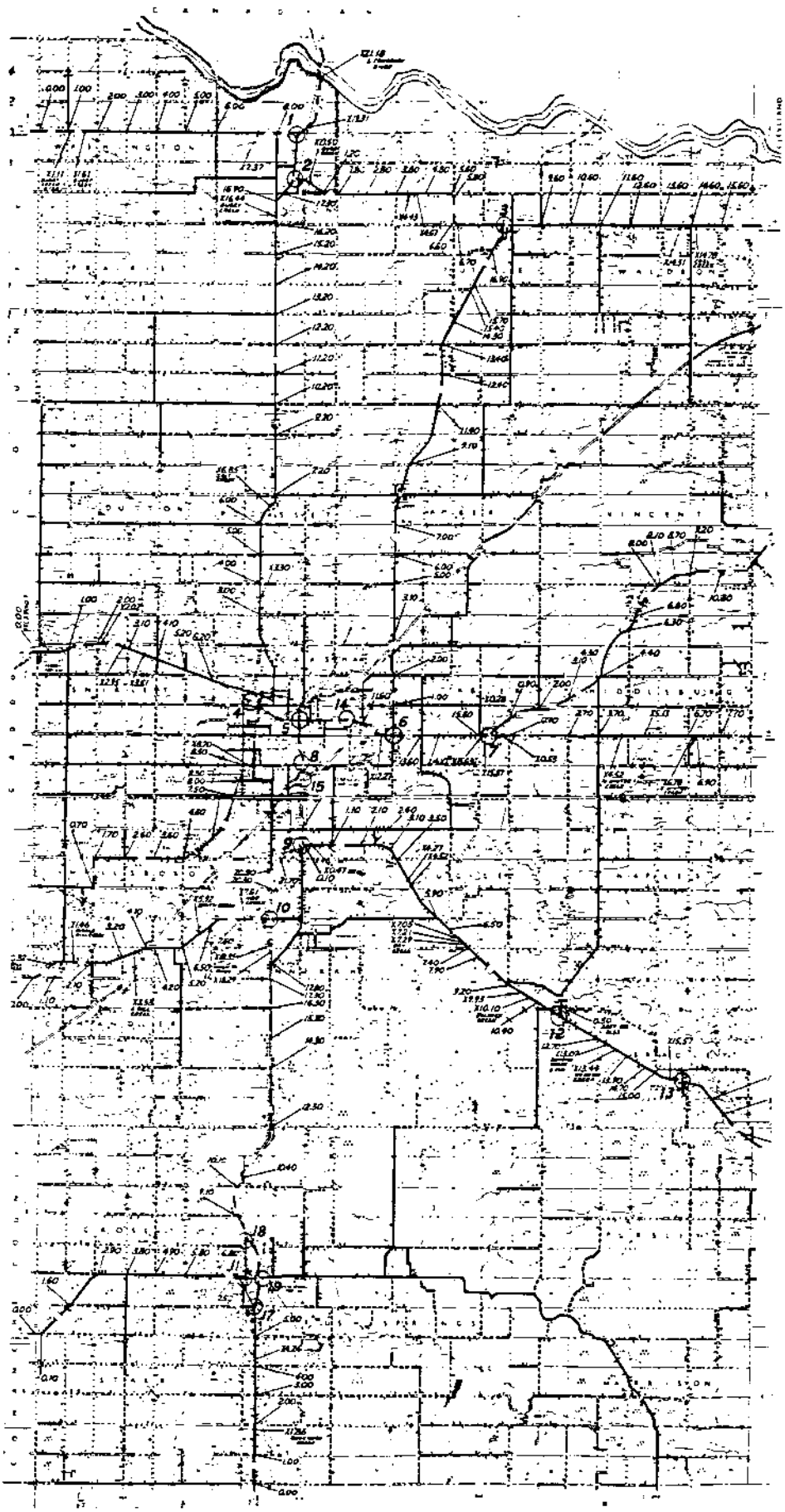
Condition: Undeveloped

Description: In May, 1865, those Indian tribes recently allied with the Confederacy met here to sign a pact pledging themselves to perpetual friendship and promising unity of action in future contacts with the government of the United States.

Date: 1865

Significance: Associated with intra-tribal relationships, the site symbolizes the abilities of the Indian tribes to take independent action rather than always be responding to the action of other parties. It is significant because of its relationship to the Civil War.

Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

GRADY COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

IX. GREER COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Briggs Ranch (Comanche Springs)

Location: SW, Sec. 5, T6N, R20W (northeast of Granite)

Property Type: Economic Properties--Hunting Camps and Villages

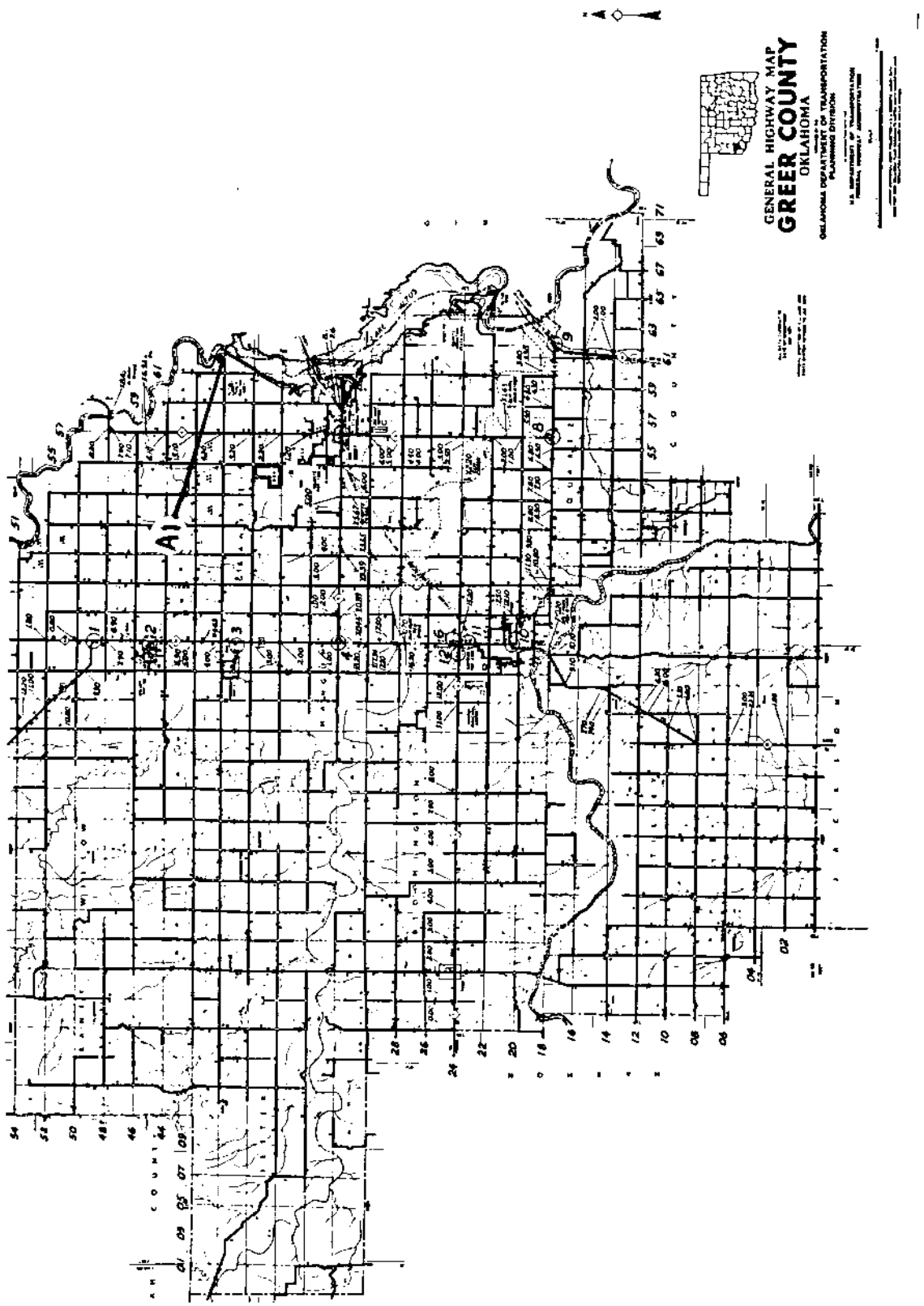
Condition: Intact

Description: The property is a natural spring that was a favorite gathering place for Comanche bands.

Date: Early 19th Century

Significance: The springs demonstrates the dependence of nomadic bands upon water sources and that their camps and villages were always located near them.

Listing H: OLI


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
GREER COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

X. HARMON COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Mills Archaeological Site

Location^H: Nw, Sec. 28, T1N, R25W (south of Gould)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Intact

Description: The property is adjacent to the Prairie Dog Fork of Red River and apparently has not been excavated.

Date^H: Unknown

Significance: Uncertain

Listing^H: OLI

(2) Weldon Archaeological Site

Location: NW, Sec. 24, T4N, R20W (north of Hollis)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

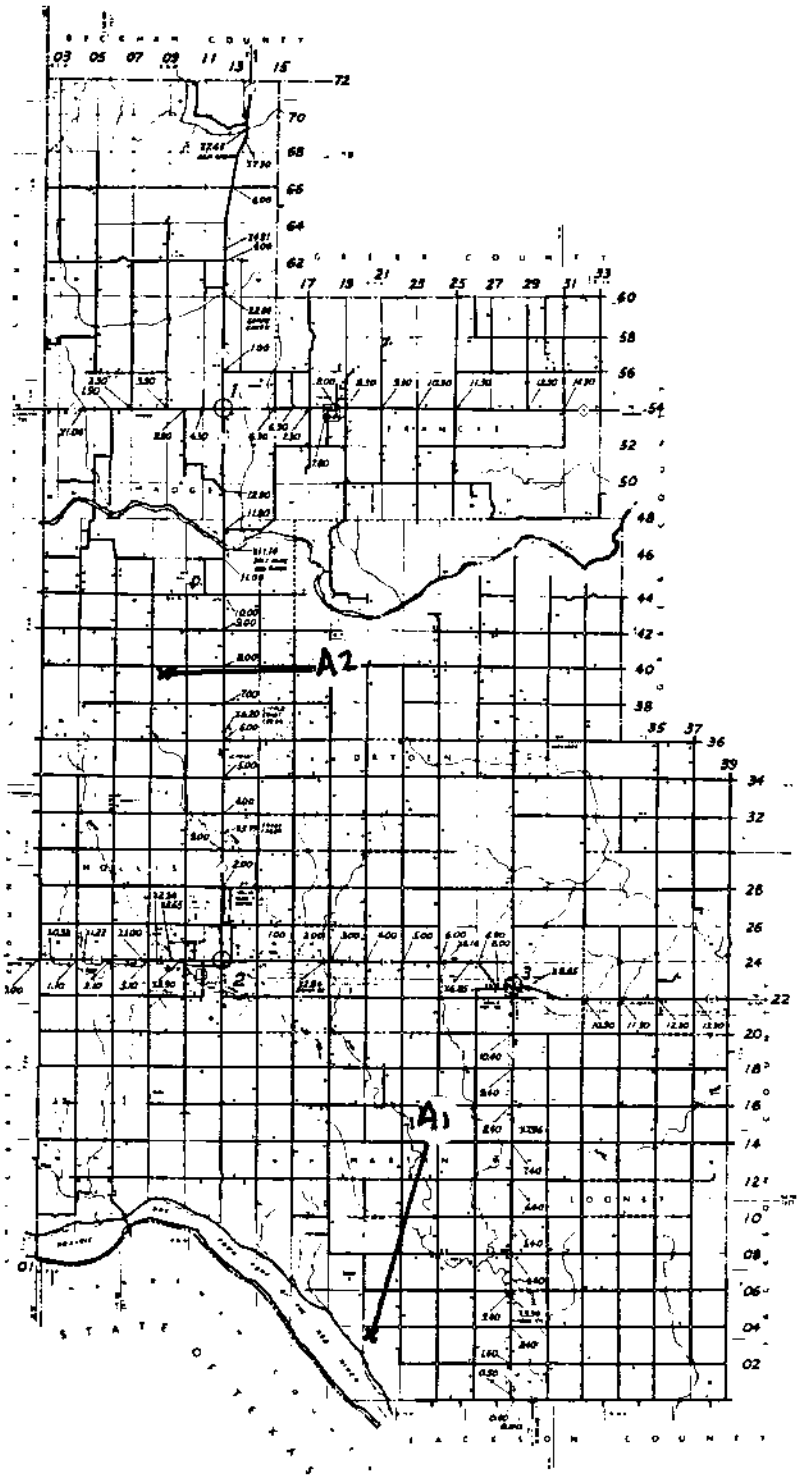
Condition: Intact

Description: Unknown

Date: Unknown

Significance: Uncertain

Listing^H: OLI





GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

HARMON COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

XI. JACKSON COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Winters Archaeological Site

Location: NW, Sec. 24, T4N, R20W (northeast of Blair)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

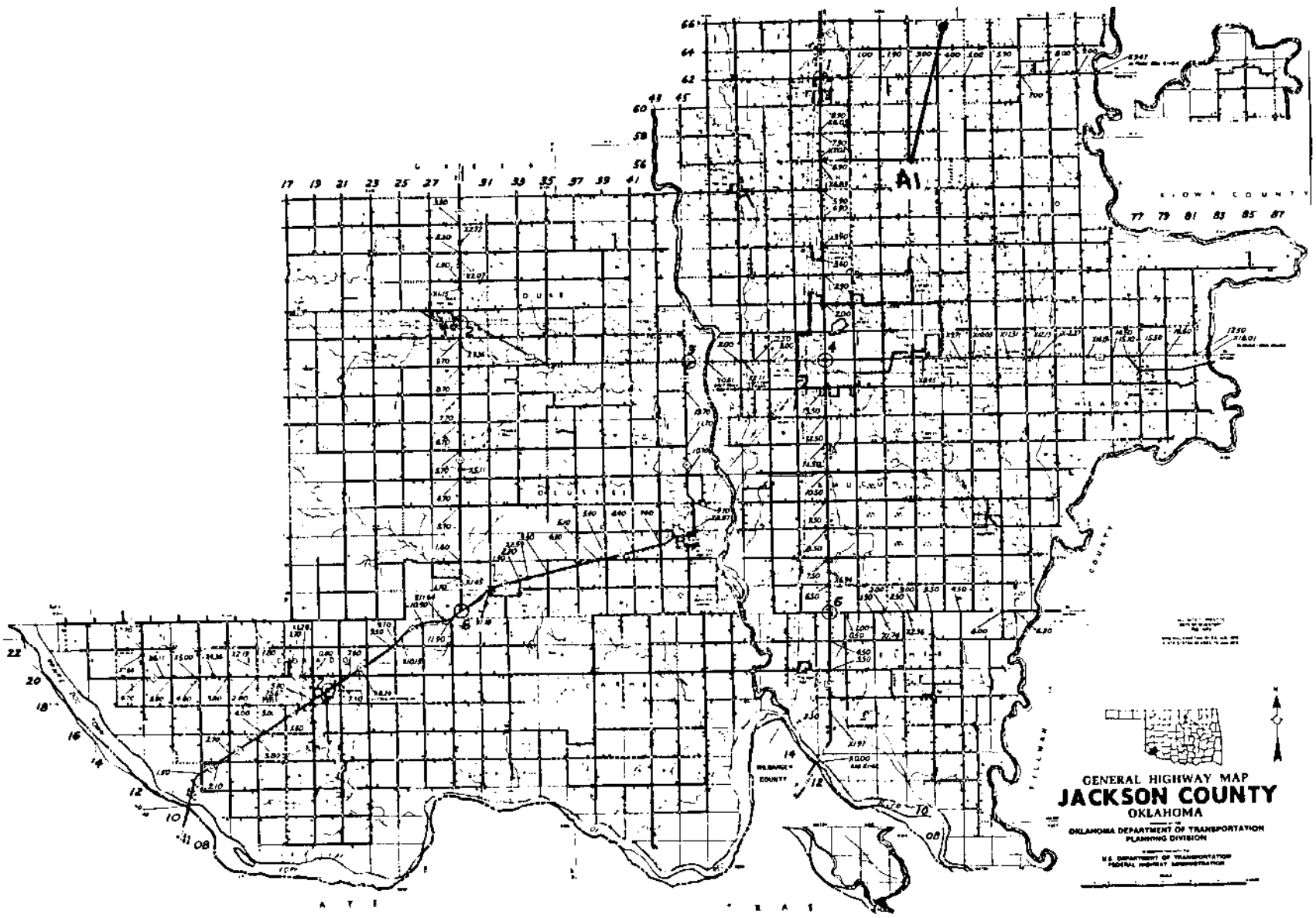
Condition: Undisturbed

Description: Unknown

Date: Unknown

Significance: Uncertain

Listing: OLI


A1
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
JACKSON COUNTY
OKLAHOMA
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
KIOWA COUNTY
TEXAS

XII. JEFFERSON COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) San Bernardo Townsite

Location: W, Sec. 14, T7S, R4W (south of Ringling)

Property Type: Economic Properties--Hunting Camps and Villages

Condition: Excavated

Description: Located on Red River, the Tayovan Indians established this village after they had been forced from the Arkansas River. Excavation in 1966 revealed fortifications, house design, burial practices, storage pits, and European trade goods.

Date H: 1750 to 1819

Significance: San Bernardo was a major commercial center involving the Tayovans, the French, and then the Spanish. The tribespeople acted as middlemen in a trade with nomadic tribes further west.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(2) Rock Crossing Site

Location: SW, Sec. 18, T6S, R7W (south of

Ryan) (Location is questionable)

Property Type: Military Properties--
Encampments

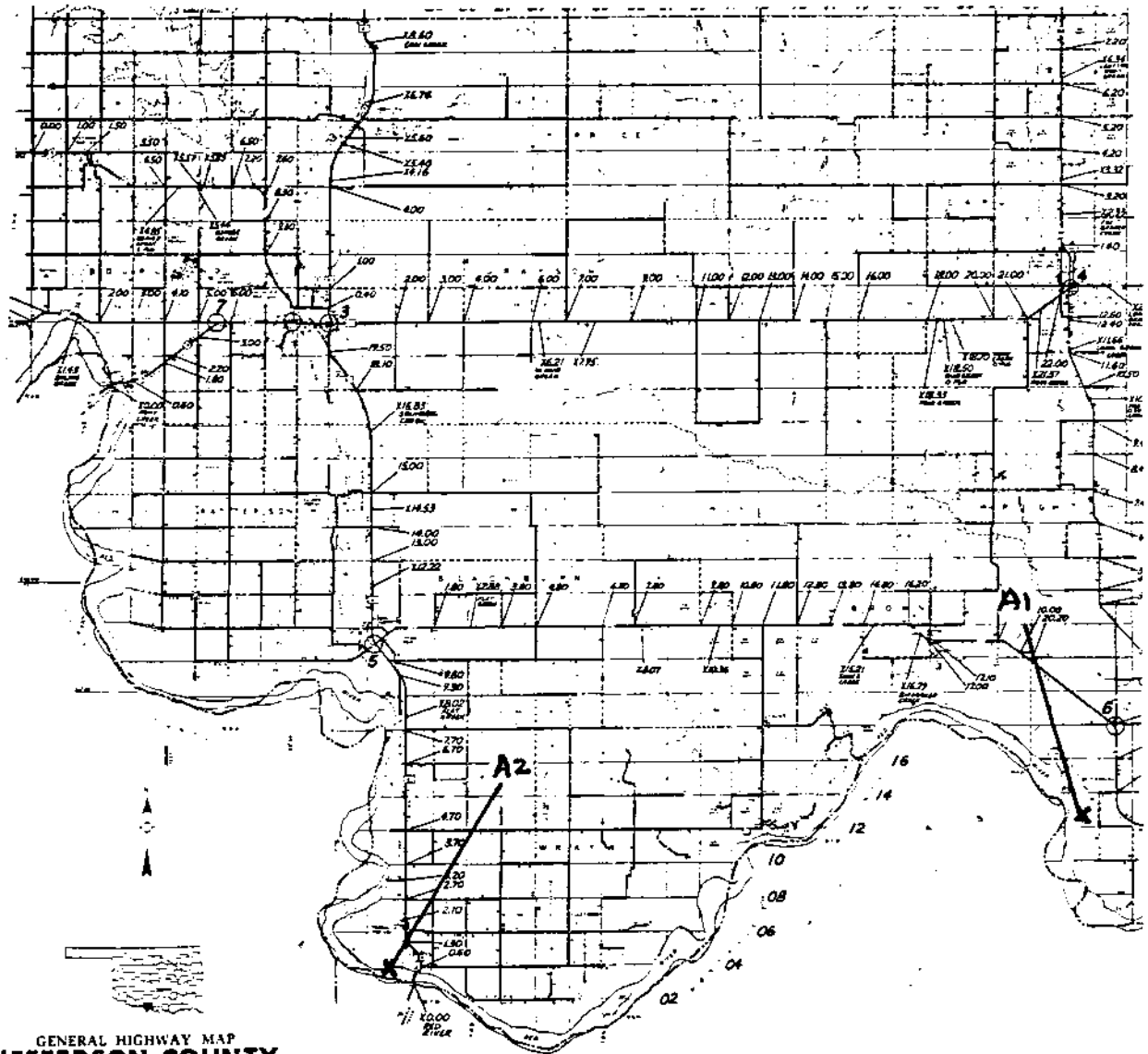
Condition: Natural

Description: A natural ford on Beaver Creek used by the United States military to transport goods and troops from Fort Richardson in Texas to Fort Sill during the early reservation era.

Date: 1867-1880

Significance: The river crossing site is associated with the vigorous military effort exerted by the United States to force the Southern Plains tribes on to reservations after the Civil War.

Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

JEFFERSON COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

XIII. KIOWA COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Saddle Mountain Mission Site and Cemetery

Location: SE, Sec. 28, T5N, R14W (south of Mountain View)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Churches, Cemeteries; Education--Classrooms

Condition: Mission removed; cemetery well maintained

Description: Nothing remains of the church and school that were removed to Eagle Park at Cache in the 1950s. (See Comanche County for a description of those structures.) The cemetery was utilized primarily by Kiowas after 1896.

Date: 1896 and after

Significance: Saddle Mountain mission was established in 1896 by American Baptist missionary Isabel Crawford, one of four maintained by that denomination. Unique because it was organized because of the work of a female missionary.

Listing: OLI

(2) Fort Sill-Fort Supply Military Road

Location: Sec. 27, T6N, R14W (southwest of Carnegie)

Property Type: Military Properties-Encampments

Condition: Natural

Description: In open land wagon ruts are visible, which were left by military wagons transporting materials and troops between Fort Sill and Fort Supply, the latter in Woodward County, during the era of the Indian Wars.

Date: 1870-1901

Significance: The wagon trace site is associated with the vigorous military effort exerted by the United States to force the Southern Plains tribes on to reservations after the Civil War.

Listing: OLI

(3) Chief Ah-Peah-Tone's House

Location: SE, Sec. 12, T7N, R14W (just south of Carnegie)

Property Type: Settlement Properties--Non-traditional housing

Condition: Burned; no longer extant

Description: Unknown

Date: 1890s

Significance: Property would have suggested the adjustments made by the Kiowas following allotments.

Listing: OLI, but should be removed.

(4) Sacred Chinaberry Tree

Location: SW, Sec. 35, T7N, R14W (south of Carnegie)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Landscapes

Condition: Only one of two trees remain

Description^H: A twenty foot high chinaberry tree stands in the field one-forth of a mile from the road.

Date^H: 1867 and after

Significance: According to legend, this tree grew from a sprout from a chinaberry tree at Medicine Lodge Creek where the 1867 treaty assigning the Kiowas to a reservation was signed. Another tradition is that a dance was scheduled for the east side of the creek. When it flooded, the ceremony was undertaken at the tree.

Listing: OLI

(5) Tokio (Boake) Store

Location: NW, Sec. 18, T6N, R15W (southwest of Mountain View)

Property Type: Economic Properties--Trading establishments

Condition: deteriorated

Description: A single-story rectangular structure, Tokio is constructed of concrete slabs, including the roof and full-width porch roof. The entryway has a single door, framed by concrete jambs and lintels and two window openings on either side. There are small single window openings and pilaster strips on both sides.

Date: 1917

Significance: Building suggests the importance of white traders to the Kiowas. Boake operated out of Anadarko where he and his partners operated the ABC Indian Trading Store.

Listing: OLI

(6) Rainy Mountain Indian Mission and Cemetery

Location: NW, Sec. 28, T7N, R15W (south-

west of Mountain View)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Churches, Fellowship Halls and Cemeteries

Condition: Excellent

Description: In addition to the cemetery, the mission complex contains a church and fellowship hall. The church has a gable-front design, is constructed of wood frame and siding, has a steeple with gable, and the two-door entryway is covered with a pedimented roof. Sash windows are singly placed. The single story fellowship hall is constructed of limestone blocks with gable sides. There are two single entries on the front covered by an extended porch roof. Windows are singly placed.

Date: 1890s; 1917

Significance: Rainy Mountain Mission was established by American Baptists in the 1890s as one of four to the Kiowas. A good example of mission work that has survived to the modern era.

Listing: OLI

(6) Rainy Mountain

Location: Sec. 13 and 14, T6N, R16W (south-west of Mountain View)

Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Landscapes

Condition: Natural

Description: The mountain rises well above the surface and is without tree cover.

Date: Since 1803

Significance: After the Kiowas left the Northern Plains, they relocated on the Southern Plains, making Rainy Mountain the center of their new world. When they visited the site, it always seemed to be raining--hence "Rainy Mountain."

Listing: OLI, but not as separate site.

(7) Rainy Mountain School

Location: NW, Sec. 13, T6N, R16W (south-west of Mountain View)

Property Type: Educational Properties

Condition: Rubble

Description: The school had a campus of at least ten structures: a two story brick school; boys dorm; a two story brick girls dorm; agent's house; etc.

Date: 1896-1922

Significance: Rainy Mountain was a government boarding school, designed to assist in the "civilization" of the Kiowas and to fulfill the federal guardian's responsibilities to its ward.

Listing: OLI

(8) Camp Radziminski Second Site

Location: NE, Sec. 16, T3N, R17W (four miles northwest of Mountain Park)

Property Type: Military--Encampments

Condition: Natural

Description: Established by Major Earl Van Dorn on Otter Creek during his campaign against the Comanches who had been raiding in Texas.

Date: 1858

Significance: Associated with one of the earliest campaigns of the United States military against the Indians of the Southern Plains.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(9) Camel Back Mountain Petroglyphs

Location: SE, Sec. 19, T5N, R18W (north-

west of Roosevelt)

Property Type: Art Objects

Condition: poor

Description: This resource consists of two glyphs some thirty feet apart.

Date: pre-historic

Significance: One of the few examples of pre-historic art work in south-western Oklahoma. It reflects that early Oklahomans were more than drudges.

Listing: OLI

(10) Elk Creek Baptist Mission and Cemetery

Location: NE, Sec. 27, T6N, R18W

Property Type: Spirit Life--Churches and Cemeteries

Condition: Only the cemetery remains

Description^H: Unknown, although the cemetery is similar to those in other rural areas.

Date: 1890s

Significance: The mission was one of four sponsored by the American Baptist Church among the Kiowas. Its organization was encouraged by Lone Wolfe who is buried in

the cemetery.

Listing: Not listed

(11) Soldier Springs Battlefield

Location: Parts of Sec. 5, 7 and 8, T4N, R19W (southeast of Lugert)

Property Type: Military Properties--Engagements

Condition: Altered by settlement and dam on springs

Description: At the base of the mountain on the west, the Third U.S. Cavalry command of A. W. Evans attacked 60 lodges of Noconee Comanches. Was part of the winter campaign that involved Custer and Black Kettle on the Washita.

Date: 1868

Significance: Site suggests the violence associated with forcing the Southern Plains tribes on to reservations after the Civil War.

Listing: OLI

(12) Soldier Springs Mountain Petroglyph

Location: W, Sec. 8, T4N, R19W (southeast of Lugert)

Property Type: Artistic Object

Condition: Natural

Description: The petroglyph is eight feet tall.

Date: Pre-historic

Significance: The petroglyph reflects that the early occupants of Oklahoma had an artistic spirit. It is one of the few known petroglyphs in southwestern Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

(13) Devils Canyon

Location: Sec. 6, T4N, R19W; Sec. 1, T4N, R 20W (three miles southeast of Lake Altus Dam)

Property Type: Economic Properties--Hunting Camps and Villages; Military--Encampments

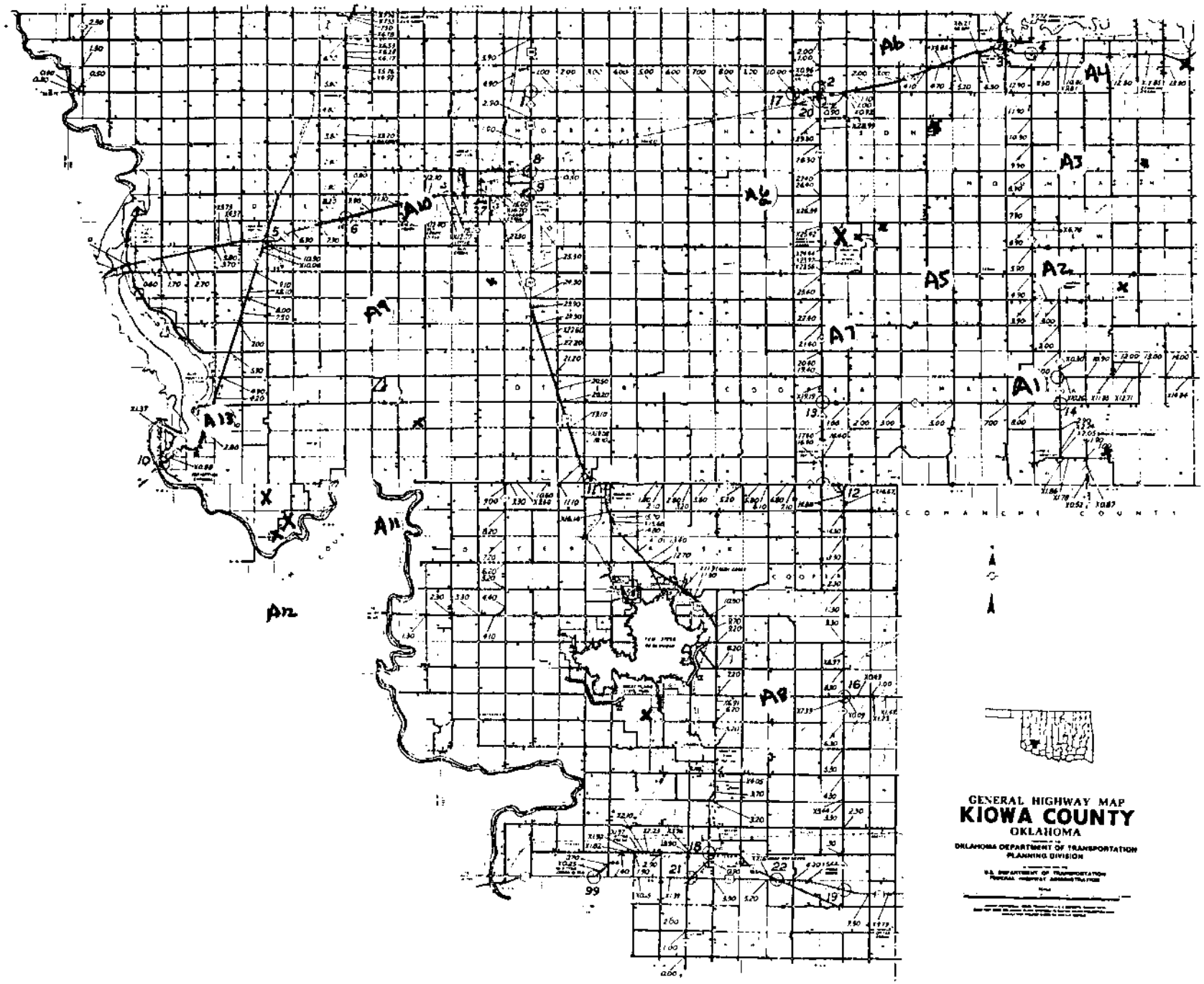
Condition: Natural

Description: A north-south canyon drained by a tributary to the North Fork of Red River, it was the village site of 500 Wichita Indians visited by the Dodge-Leavenworth Expedition in 1834.

Date: 1803 and after

Significance: The site suggests the remarkable size of early historic Indian villages and the efforts of the United States to win success of its Indian removal policy of the 1830s.

Listing: OLI



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

KIOWA COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

XIV. ROGER MILLS COUNTY

A. Hammon

(1) Trent House

Location: Eleventh and Colony Streets

Property Type: Health Care Buildings--
Staff residences

Condition: good

Description: Constructed of wood frame clapboard by Dr. Lee Dorrah, the house is two storied and cross gabled. A half porch wraps around two sides. The windows are wood sashed; one is a bay.

Date: 1910

Significance: Dorrah was the agency physician at the Red Moon Agency just northeast of Hammon.

Listing: OLI

B. Rural

(1) Allee Site

Location: SE. Sec. 9, T13N, R21W (south of Hammon)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Excavated

Description: Property includes 10 to 15

acres and contained pottery, grinding stones, knives, arrowpoints, etc.

Date: 1100-1500 A.D.

Significance: Artifacts suggest that residents of the site were semi-sedentary in their settlements.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(2) Linnville Site

Location: NW Sec. 25, T13N, R21W (south of Hammon)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Natural

Description: A 10 acre site, artificats date it as Late Plains Woodland or Early Plains Village. Apparently a rather small village was located here.

Date: 600 to 1000 A.D.

Significance: Uncertain

Listing: OLI

(3) Lon Trent Site

Location: NW Sec. 22, T13N, R21W (south of Hammon)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Natural

Description: Preliminary investigations show this property to be of the Custer phase (late prehistoric) of development and to have included wattle and daub houses.

Date: 800-1100 A. D.

Significance: Uncertain

Listing: OLI

(4) Lamb-Miller Site

Location: SW Sec. 18 and NW Sec. 19, T14N, R21W (south of Hammon)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Natural

Description: Retrieved materials suggest that the site was a small, open village.

Date: 1200-1450 A.D.

Significance: A proto-historic site, it may tell us whether its occupants were the ancesters of the historic peoples on the Southern Plains.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(5) White Shield House

Location: SW Sec. 25, T14N, R 21W (just

north of Hammon)

Property Type: Settlement properties: Non-traditional housing and encampments

Condition: deteriorated

Description: Constructed of wood frame and clapboard, the house is pyramidal in style, although the roof is crowned with small gables. There is a door and a window on each side of the front; there is a single door in the rear. The White Shield encampment was situated to the north and west of the house, along the Washita River.

Date: 1890s

Significance: Reasonably good example of early housing occupied by allotted Indians. The encampment is the only example of its kind with which surveyors are familiar, although there must have been many more.

Listing: Unlisted as yet.

(6) Hammon, James H. House

Location: NE Sec. 36, T14N, R21W (just north of Hammon)

Property Type: Indian Agency Buildings--

staff residences

Condition: poor and altered

Description: A wood frame and clapboard siding house, the structure followed the I-house style. Two entryways on the front were covered with a porch roof and placed adjacent to a window. Upper windows have been covered with new siding; an wing has been added to the rear.

Date: 1896

Significance: Hammon took control of the new agency, hoping to persuade the bands of Red Moon and White Shield to send their children to school and to begin walking on the whiteman's road. This structure is perhaps the oldest in the vicinity of Hammon.

Listing: OLI, but mistakenly filed with Custer County.

(7) Goodwin-Baker Site

Location: SW Sec. 35, T12N, R23W (north of Berlin)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Natural

Description: The property is a proto-historic or "Custer" site that is unique in that it was clearly occupied by two different groups separated by time.

Date: 1200-1450, and 1600-1750 A.D.

Significance: Uncertain

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(8) Chalfant Site

Location: NW Sec. 18, T14N, R23W (north of Cheyenne)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Partially studied

Description: Excavation has revealed that the site was occupied by a small group that was engaged in processing game. It may have been a hunting camp.

Date: 1000 to 3000 B.C.

Significance: Important that it is the only really pre-historic site in the county.

Listing: OLI

(9) Washita Battlefield Site

Location: NW Sec. 6, T13N, R24W (just west of Cheyenne)

Property Type: Military Properties--
Engagements

Condition: Natural

Description: Site on the Washita River just south of some hills, where Col. George A. Custer attacked the camp of Cheyenne Black Kettle in November, 1868.

Date: 1868

Significance: It was a merciless attack that was directed at women and children, but it put the Cheyenne on notice that the tribe was absolutely going to be placed on a reservation following the Civil War.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(10) Antelope Hills

Location: Western one half of T17N, R25W (six miles northeast of Durham)

Property Type: Landmark

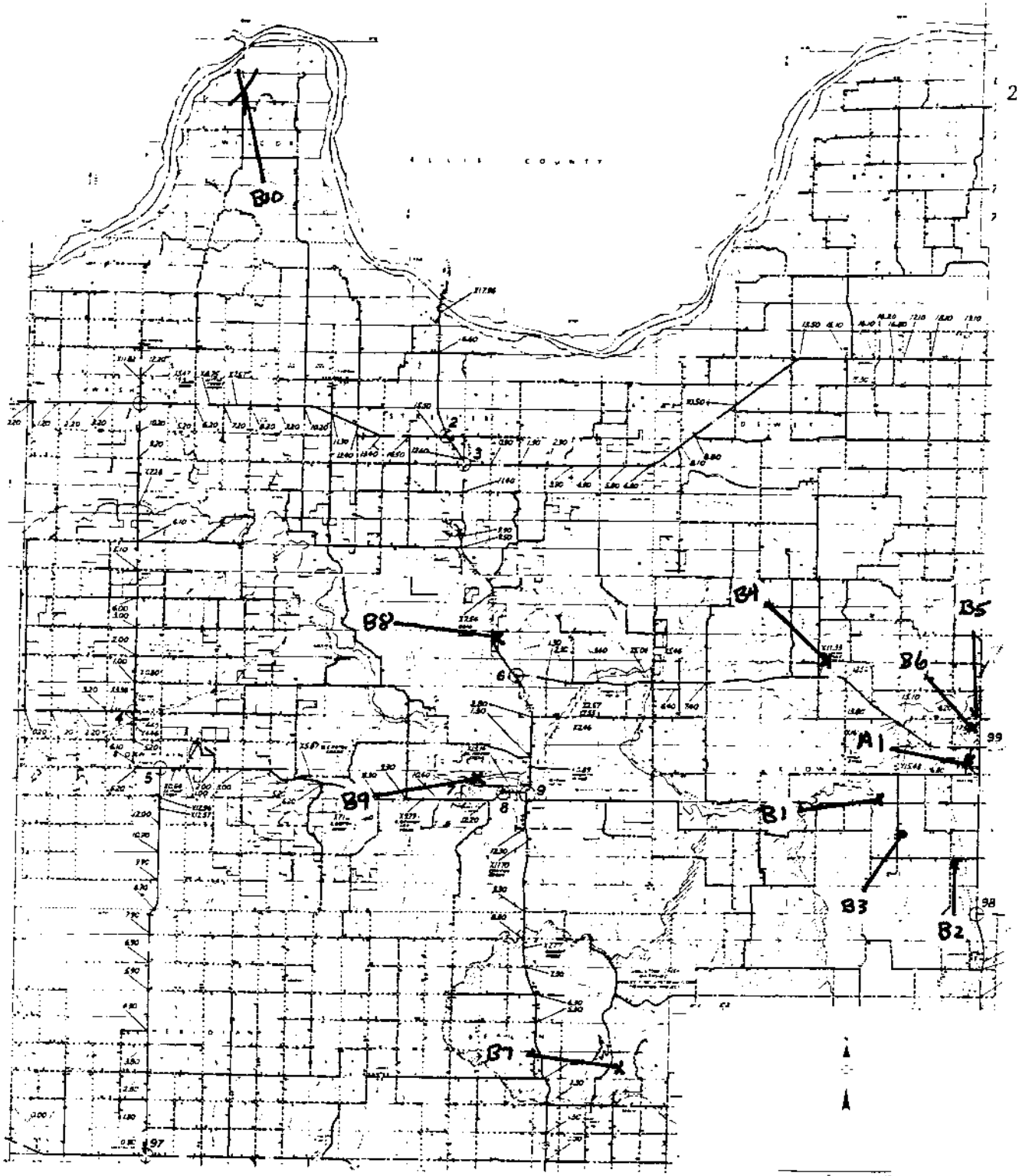
Condition: Natural

Description: A series of hills that reach an altitude of 2000 feet above sea level as the Canadian River twines around their base.

Date: Always

Significance: A major place of refuge and hunting for the Southern Plains tribes.

Listing: OLI; NRHP



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

ROGER MILLS COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

XV. STEPHENS COUNTY

None

XVI. TILLMAN COUNTY

A. Rural

(1) Camp Augur

Location: NE Sec. 6, T5S, R15W (southwest of Greenfield)

Property Type: Military Properties--Encampments

Condition: Natural

Description: An early patrol camp for the cavalry, particularly the 10th Cavalry, when it operated out of Fort Sill during Indian campaigns.

Date: 1871-1875

Significance: Suggests the considerable resources the United States military invested in forcing the Indians to accept reservation life. Also gives insight into how a calvary post had to work.

Listing: OLI

(2) Camp Radziminski (First)

Location: Sec. 10, 14, 15, T1N, R18W (northeast of Tipton)

Property Type: Military Properties--Encampments

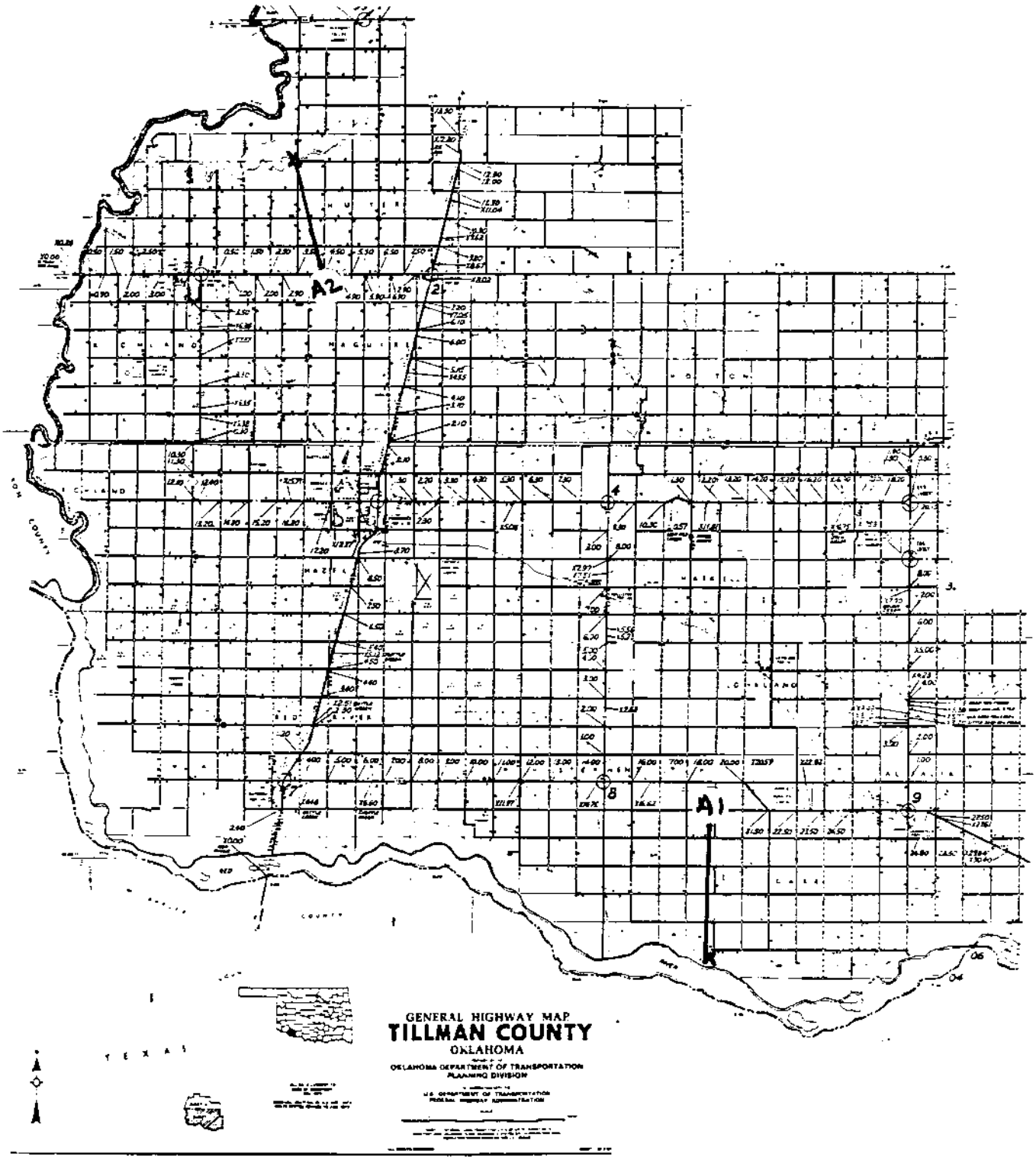
Condition: Natural

Description: Major Earl Van Dorn first selected this camp site in 1858 during the course of his campaign against the Comanches which he attacked at Rush Springs. Later the Fourth Cavalry out of Fort Sill used the Camp as a remount station, ranging hundreds of head of horses in the region.

Date: 1858; 1870s

Significance: Again, the property suggests the considerable treasure in time, money, and men the United States put into forcing the Indians on to reservations.

Listing: OLI; NRHP


A2
A1
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
TILLMAN COUNTY
OKLAHOMA
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION
TEXAS

XVIII. WASHITA COUNTY

A. Colony

(1) Seger Mission School

Location: NW Sec. 15, T10N, R15W

Property Type: Educational Properties--Classroom and Dormitory

Condition: Good

Description: Class building was constructed of red brick veneer with a water table of cut native stone. It was two stories tall, pyramidal in design with hipped dormers, had a cross-gable front as well as two single entries reached by wrought iron stairs. The dormitory was a oversized two story pyramidal structure with a wrap-around, full-width porch and symmetrically placed windows with segmental arches.

Date: 1892

Significance: Known also as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Manual Training School, John Seger operated the school on a government contract.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(2) Hollan House

Location: NW corner, Sec. 15, T10N, R14W

Property Type: Spirit Life Properties--Parsonages

Condition: Excellent, but altered

Description: Constructed of coursed native stone, the building is two stories, has a hipped roof with a ridge, the windows have segmental arches, and the one-story porch wraps around two sides.

Date: 1896

Significance: Structure was built as a manse for Frank Hall Wright, Dutch Reformed Church missionary to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Manual Training School.

Listing: OLI

B. Rural

(1) Cedar Creek Site

Location: Sec. 35, 36, T9N, R14W; and Sec. 1, 2, 12, 13, 24, T8N, R14W (north of Carnegie)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

Condition: Natural

Description: A site used by big game

hunters in the Paleo-Indian period.

Date: 12,000 years ago

Significance: Property is the only known habitation of pleisticene era hunters in Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI; NRHP

(2) Indian Cemetery

Location: SE Sec. 15, T10N, R14W (southeast of Colony)

Property Type: Spirit Life--Cemeteries

Condition: Good

Description: A typical rural cemetery, the facility is well maintained.

Date: 1890s

Significance: The cemetery is associated with the Cheyenne-Arapaho Manual Training School and is especially notable because George Bent is buried there.

Listing: OLI

(3) McLemore Site

Location: SE Sec. 25, T10N, R14W (south of Colony)

Property Type: Archaeological Site

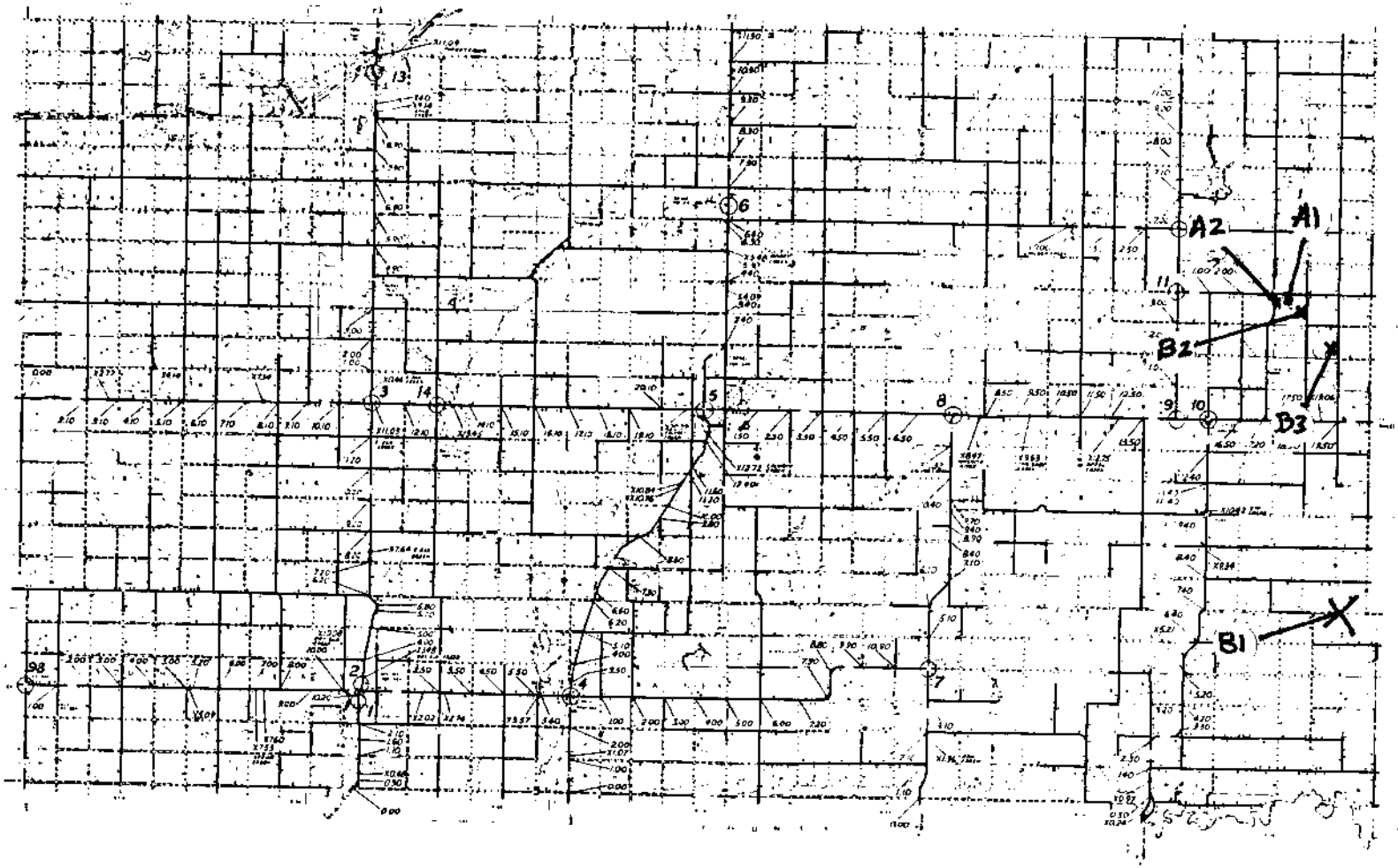
Condition: Natural

Description: Site contains evidence of a large village of farming and hunting Indians, showing home locations, trash pits, and a large cemetery.

Date: 1300 A.D.

Significance: Especially important site because of what it reveals about the ancestors of historic tribes on the Southern Plains.

Listing: OLI; NRHP



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

WASHITA COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION

US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX A

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN THEME IN MANAGEMENT REGION #7 BY CONSULTING ANTHROPOLOGIST

I. Indian Agency Buildings
   - A. Administrative
   - B. Staff Residences

II. Health Care Buildings
   - A. Hospitals
   - B. Staff Residences

III. Educational Buildings
   - A. Classrooms
   - B. Dormitories
   - C. Activity Buildings
   - D. Staff Residences

IV. Spirit Life Properties
   - A. Churches
   - B. Fellowship Facilities
   - C. Parsonages
   - D. Cemeteries
   - E. Landscapes

V. Military Properties
   - A. Fort Complexes

a. Enlisted Men's Barracks

b. Officer Residences

c. Administrative Buildings

d. Hospitals

e. Guard Houses

f. Animal Care Facilities

g. Cemeteries

B. Camps

C. Signal Towers

D. Engagement Sites

VI. Economic Properties

A. Trading Establishments

B. Trader Residences

C. Hunting Camps and Villages

VII. SETTLEMENT PROPERTIES

A. Non-traditional Housing

B. Encampments

VIII. ARTISTIC OBJECTS

IX. CEREMONIAL SITES

X. LANDMARKS

XI. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Donald N. Brown

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APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF CONSULTING ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN CONCERNING STRUCTURES RELATING TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN THEME IN REGION MANAGEMENT #7

Architectural form, like form in other arts, reflects the values and aspirations of society. This is a recognized condition which has proved true throughout many years of history and historical study, and this is clearly represented by the examples of architecture associated with the Native American theme in Management Region #7.

They represents a diverse range of building types and a broad spectrum of time (with respect to the social, economic and political development of the state of Oklahoma). It is through the use of these two classifications, time and building types, that I see the most concise method of identifying their representative traits.

TIME-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS:

The buildings represented in the photographs appear to me to fall into three differing periods with respect to time which, for the purposes of this document, I will describe as follows: (a) early (utilitarian) period; (b)

Middle period (of then contemporary styles such as Romanesque and Gothic Revival); and (c) later period (works which show evidence of Early Modern and Art Deco influence).

Early Period: Upon settling this territory it obviously must have been the first priority of the settlers to provide basic shelter. They must not have had time to contemplate the design of their structures in any more than a utilitarian way. This isillustrated by: (a) the use of traditional building forms (which were based on the aesthetics and construction techniques of western civilizations); (b) the use of available building materials (primarily stone, minimal timber); and (c) the crude construction techniques employed (due to the limited abilities of these craftsmen). Examples of this situation are the Guard House at Fort Reno in Canadian County, the Chief's House near Elgin in Comanche County.

The other noteworthy element of this early period was the effect of the Industrial Revolution. The newly developed balloon frame construction technique is apparent in many of the buildings. This is clearly illustrated by the ruins of the residence of the Rainy Mountain School in Kiowa County and Left Hand's House in Blaine County. Obviously dimensional lumber and wire nails had beentransported into the territory.

Middle Period: The territory represented by the buildings in Management Region #7 had obviously stabilized at some point. This is illustrated by the higher quality of materials which were used in a much more controlled, or designed way, and the fact that the buildings began to utilize more established architectural styles. Much of this work possesses characteristics of the Revivalist styoes (specifically the Cache Creek Indian Mission buildings in southwestern Caddo County), and I would guess this to be work nineteenth century. The work, still based on the aesthetics of western civilizations, also seems to possess more attention to detail than the early period, thus indicating the pride of ownership, increased craftsman's abilities, and stronger economic climate which are necessary for this change to have occurred.

Later Period: There exists evidence of later times (early twentieth century), although it is a much more vague pattern than the other periods discussed. The influence of the ideas of the Prairie Style (the first developments of Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan, among others) are present in several of the included works, most notably the agency building and hospital buildings at Concho in Canadian County, and the dormitories at Riverside Indian School in Caddo

County. The primary characteristic which leads me to this interpretation is a much more conscious attempt to relate to the strong horizontal landscape (emphasizing a strong sensitivity toward the unique building site.) The flat roof is apparent on several of these projects and could be used for the same reasons as well.

There also appear to be the minimalist building forms that are characteristic of the Early Modern and Art Deco styles. These building forms are most clearly illustrated by the gymnasium/auditorium and classroom buildings at the Fort Sill Indian School.

BUILDING-TYPE CHARACTERISTICS:

There appear to be three groups of building types within which one could classify the structures in Management Region #7 associated with the Native American theme: (a) Military Properties; (b) Public or Civil Properties (of which I would include the Indian Agency, health care and economic properties); and (c) "Personal Properties" (of which I would classify the spirit-life and residential properties).

Military Properties: The military buildings are by far the most studied, or designed, of the early buildings represented. They present an ordered appearance of high quality. This was probably viewed as necessary to project the correct image to the non-military, as well as for security and morale

purposes within the military. This order is illustrated by the symmetrical, repetitive rhythm of the site planning as well as the building designs. In this context note the Sherman House, Old Headquarters, and Hospital at Fort Sill. There are strong axes and spatial sequences which definitely control the observer's eye. This must have been a very powerful image which was presented to the non-military. Coupled with the high quality materials, the military personnel must have been quite proud of these facilities.

Public/Civil Properties: This group of buildings documents the full range of developments which occurred throughout the historical period studied. It best illustrates the changing architectural styles which were described in the earlier discussion of the time. The buildings were initially economically driven, but as the state got its feet on the ground more time and interest was devoted to architectural design. This variety of building expression ranges from the utilitarian designs of the Red Store near Lawton in Comanche County and the Tokia Store near Rainy Mountain in Kiowa County to the Revivalist Cheyenne-Arapaho Manual Training School at Colony in Washita County and the Early Modern buildings at Concho. The works of this category could also be

described as formal, static, and in some cases lacking the visual interest that is apparent in the other building type categories. I would describe this as a lack of "refinement," which is to be expected in the first efforts of any struggle (this case being representative of forward-looking people "struggling" to develop an architectural language).

Personal Properties: It is this group of buildings which I personally found the most fascinating with regard to the character and "spirit" of the times. The buildings were initially utilitarian. It was only through time and careful attention that they were to have developed their unique, informal personalities. The forms typically were not studied, but rather, were a development of necessary additions over time. This is particularly true in the case of Dr. Lee Dorrah's House in Hammon. The Deyo Mission Church, and the Dutch Reform Church, both in or near Lawton, illustrate imaginative and original details. A response to climate is characteristic, particularly of the residential structures. This is illustrated by the typical roof/porch overhand providing a cooler, shaded facade, the large number of openings for ventilation (which create a much lighter, or delicate, appearance than the more massive civil structures), and the utilization of trees as wind and/or sun control. The

best illustrations of this climatatic control occur at the White Shield House north of Hammon in Roger Mills County and at the officer residences at Fort Sill in Canadian County.

All of these elements combine to indicate buildings that people were intimately involved with. They have taken on the personalities, lifestyles, andvalues of a hardworking, energetic people actively involved in life.

In summary, the surveyed structures in Management #7 associated with the Native American theme appear to represent a unique cross-section of Oklahoma history which changed dramatically over time. The people struggled to survive, eventually improving their status and establishing a "civilized" state. The structures document this very clearly.

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C. H. Detrick Collection

H. F. Gilbert Collection

J. P. Hart Collection

Myrtle Lincoln Collection

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