RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING PROJECT

PATTERNS OF WHITE SETTLEMENT IN OKLAHOMA, 1889-1907

REGION SEVEN

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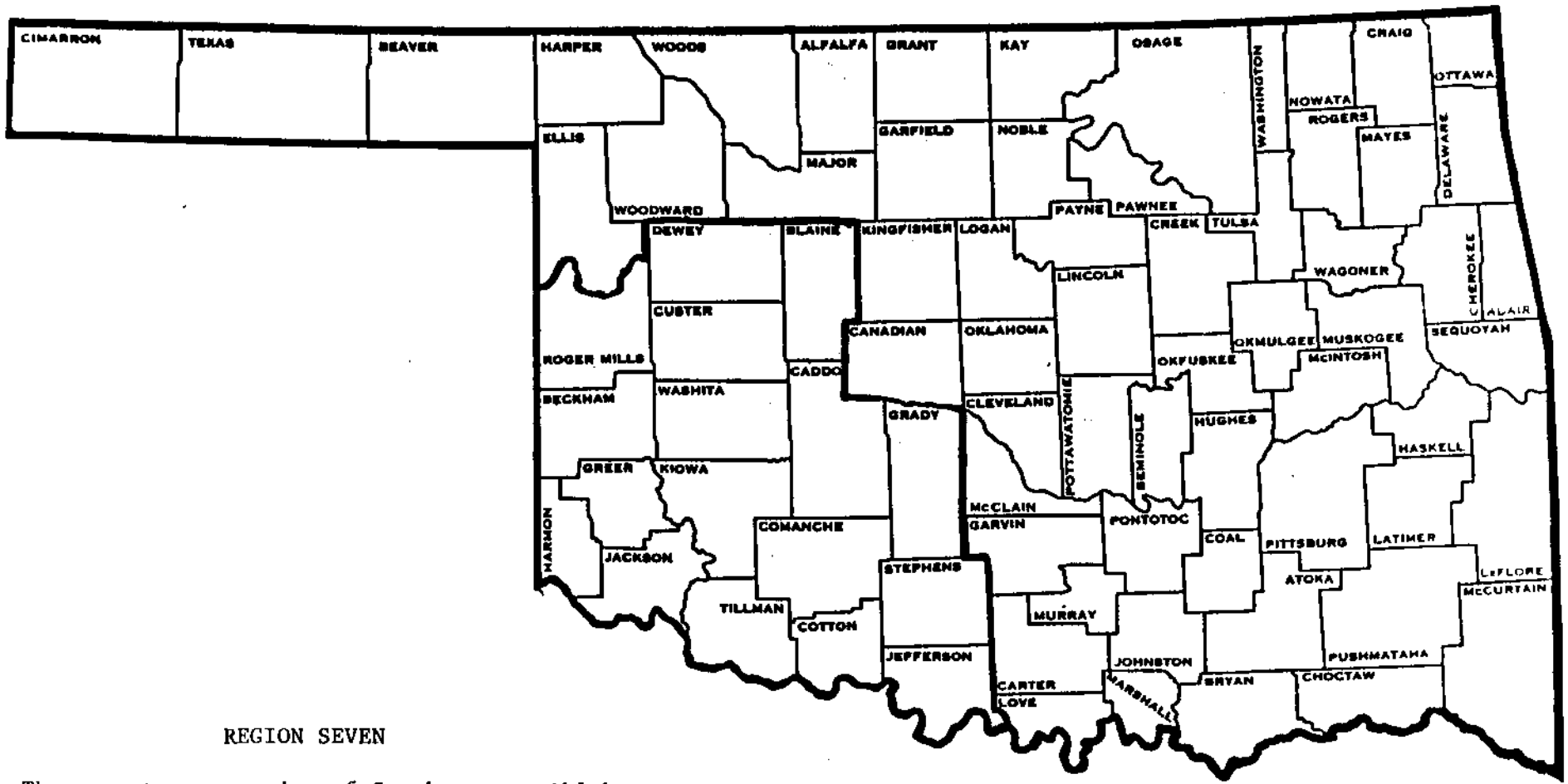
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PATTERNS OF WHITE SETTLEMENT IN OKLAHOMA, 1889-1907

The purpose of this study is to provide a historic context for the interpretation of white settlement patterns in Oklahoma. While one cannot overlook the significant role of Indians, Blacks, and other ethnic groups in populating and developing the state, their contributions merit separate attention. This work, therefore, focuses on the conditions, stimuli, and processes that determined rural settlement and urban development in the state between 1889, when the area was opened to white settlement, and 1907, when Oklahoma was admitted to the Union.

Prior to the Civil War, the United States government set aside the present state of Oklahoma as an Indian preserve. Only those white people who married Indians or who obtained special permits would be allowed to reside legally on tribal lands. In the 1820s and 1830s, the Five Civilized Tribes--the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles--were forced to cede their territory in the Southeast in return for land in Oklahoma. Fierce nomadic tribes, however, controlled the western plains, and the Five Civilized Tribes settled only the eastern half of the region. The Indian custom of holding land in common, which persisted in Oklahoma, allowed each individual to exploit the amount of tribal land that suited his interests. While the full bloods kept to themselves on small subsistence patches, mixed bloods and adopted whites



REGION SEVEN

The seventeen counties of Southwestern Oklahoma

operated farms, ranches, and plantations that often encompassed thousands of acres. The traditional Indian town, previously a communal center with adjacent common fields, declined in Oklahoma. Settlements functioned as trade, political, or educational centers, but they did not contain significant concentrations of population.

During the Civil War, the Five Civilized Tribes allied mainly with the Confederacy. As a penalty for secession, in 1866 the federal government forced them to accept new treaties that hastened the demise of Indian isolation and ultimately precipitated the opening of their land to white settlement. Among the provisions of the new agreements was the requirement that the tribes cede large portions of their western territory, upon which the United States would relocate other tribes, and the stipulation that they grant railroad rights-of-way across their domains.

During the 1870s and 1880s, railroad corporations constructed lines through the territory that facilitated the exploitation of natural resources in the Indian nations, provided greater access to regional and national markets, and stimulated increased agricultural activity. (For further information on the construction of railroads in Oklahoma, see the transportation historic context.) Section points along the rail lines became commercial and distribution centers and fostered the establishment of towns. Vinita, Miami, McAlester, Atoka, Durant, Ada, and Ardmore became significant railroad towns, service centers,

and the foci of areal agricultural development. The expansion of the rail facilities spurred the development of valuable bituminous coal deposits in Indian territory, principally in the Choctaw nation. Attracting thousands of workers, mining towns such as South McAlester, Krebs, Coalgate, and Lehigh comprised some of the most important population clusters in the Indian territory.

Concomitant with rapid economic development after 1870 was the dramatic increase in the number of white residents in Indian country. At first, most apparently obtained the required permits and engaged in legal activities. Many, however, were illegitimate "intruders." In 1889, the agent in charge of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes estimated that in a population of 175,000 there were 108,000 white residents, including 35,000 intruders. The number of illegal residents continued to rise in subsequent years and intensified the pressure upon the federal government to open Indian lands formally to white settlement.

During the 1870s, a rising tide of farmers, speculators, and businessmen streamed into the American West. A growing number of whites viewed land in the Indian territory as the last frontier and increasingly demanded the opening of the Unassigned Lands to white settlement. Many "boomers" refused to wait for official government sanction, organized colonizaton schemes in neighboring states, and carried out invasions of the Unassigned Lands

in defiance of federal authorities. Although the "boomers" failed to establish any permanent settlements, their encampments at locations such as those on the North Canadian River at the site of present-day Oklahoma City and on Boomer Creek near Stillwater did attract many settlers after the area was opened. The publicity that attended their activities, however, helped make the Oklahoma movement a national issue.

Events in the 1880s significantly advanced the boomers' designs. In 1887, the Santa Fe completed a line from Kansas to Texas directly through the Unassigned Lands. The company established station points at approximately ten-mile intervals, making such places as Alfred, Guthrie, Edmond, Oklahoma Station, and Norman prime future townsite locations. In 1889, the government of the United States acquired final title to the nearly 2,000,000 acres in the Unassigned Lands and authorized the president to open the area for white settlement. Because the number of expectant settlers far exceeded the approximately 12,000 sites available, the Department of Interior devised a procedure to give each person an equal chance--a land run. When the cannon blasts signalled the beginning of the run at noon on April 22, 1889, an estimated 60,000 people raced to stake a claim. By late afternoon, nearly all the land had been claimed--frequently by several persons. Almost as rapidly, urban clusters at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Kingfisher-Lisbon, Orlando, Lexington, Crescent, and

elsewhere began the process of organizing towns.

White settlement in Oklahoma was not restricted to the Unassigned Lands for long. In 1889, the federal government negotiated treaties with Indian tribes (excluding the Five Civilized Tribes) who relinquished their exclusive claims to reservation lands and agreed to accept 160-acre allotments. After distribution of the individual parcels, the government purchased the remaining lands and opened them for general settlement.

The Organic Act of 1890, which provided formal political organization for the newly created Oklahoma Territory, annexed the Public Land Strip (the Oklahoma Panhandle) and stipulated that all reservation lands in the western Indian region would be incorporated into the new territory as they were opened to whites. Between 1891 and 1906, approximately 13,500,000 acres of land were opened by a series of runs, lotteries, sealed bids, and public auction. Those areas opened by land runs usually duplicated the process of settlement in the Unassigned Lands. Those opened by lottery, sealed bids, and public auction were more orderly. But in either case, the establishment of farms and the formation of towns largely followed the patterns and vicissitudes that characterized the initial opening.

Homesteaders who succeeded in obtaining land staked their claim, located the corners of their quarter section, made rudimentary improvements on their tract, and filed at

the land office as soon as possible. The settler's first home was small and crudely built of whatever material was available. After securing their own shelter, they then proceeded to plow their land, plant a crop, build a shed for the live stock, and set out a few fruit trees. If the land was productive and the farm thrived, a more substantial, multi-room wood frame or stone house (see, for instance, the old Herbert farmstead southeast of Mulhall) replaced the more primitive family quarters.

Many of the new settlers were not farmers and had no intention of becoming farmers. The urban impulse in Oklahoma Territory was almost as compelling as the hunger for land. Although not completely unique in American frontier experience, a significant characteristic of the settlement of Oklahoma Territory was the creation of instant cities and towns. The "boom towns" of Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Lawton, and Enid literally sprouted on the prairie on the day of the opening and contained 10-15,000 or more people by nightfall. Railroad towns evolved from stations or locations along the major lines and enjoyed the advantages of transportation and communications facilities. Inland towns--those settlements that had no initial connection to rail lines, such as Stillwater, El Reno, and Altus--were created to serve the needs of the rural population and in hopes of becoming thriving communities in their own right. The success and durability of these ventures largely depended upon a variety of

factors, the most important of which was the success of their efforts to secure the interest of a railroad. Many aspiring communities, such as Ingalls, Lawrie, or Paradise, just "bubbled up" after an opening and then collapsed almost as quickly.

The business district of the average town, at first comprised of from four to twelve stores along the main street, was the heart of the settlement. The earliest stores were often located in tents, but frame buildings replaced the temporary quarters as soon as possible. As the town prospered, brick, stone or concrete structures gradually supplanted many of the wooden buildings.

Between 1890 and 1907, a tremendous increase in the white population of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory generated almost irresistable pressure on Congress to admit Oklahoma to the Union. The population of Oklahoma Territory grew from nearly 61,000 in 1890 to almost 400,000 in 1900. A special census in 1907 set the population at over 722,000. By statehood, the population of Indian Territory had risen to over 690,000 inhabitants, with non-Indians outnumbering the Native Americans by seven to one. Before admitting Oklahoma, however, Congress insisted that Indians accept the concept of the private ownership of land. The Dawes Commission was authorized to survey the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, enroll allottees, and determine eligibility. Ultimately, 101,526 persons received land allotments of 160 acres in Indian

Territory. The remainder was assigned to townsites, schools and other public purposes, and segregated coal and timber lands. There was no surplus land for homesteading. On November 16, 1907, Oklahoma's nearly 1,500,000 inhabitants entered the Union as citizens of the forty-sixth state.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN REGION SEVEN

The seventeen counties of region seven comprise the southwestern quadrant of the state. This part of Oklahoma lies within the vast Interior Plains. Elevation in this area gradually rises from about 500 feet in the southeast to over 2000 feet in the northwest. Exceptions to the general topographical pattern include the Wichita Mountains, the Ouartz Mountains, and the Antelope Hills. A variety of mixed grasses cover most of the region, which also contains the Cross Timbers in the east and stands of shin oak and mesquite in the west. Annual rainfall varies from over thirty-four inches in the southeast to about twenty-two inches in the region's arid western corridor. Some of the most important water courses in the state, including the North Canadian, Canadian, Washita, North Fork of the Red, and the Red rivers drain the region. Topography and rainfall made livestock raising and the cultivation of cotton, wheat, corn, and sorghum region

seven's principal economic activities durng the settlement period.

Originally the domain of various Plains Indian tribes, this region became part of the lands upon which the United States government proposed to resettle the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles after passage of the Indian Removal Act in 1830. In 1855, the Choctaws agreed to lease their lands west of the 98th meridian to the United States in order to provide a home for the Wichitas and other unspecified tribes. This vast "Leased District," however, remained unoccupied until after the Civil War. In 1866, the government forced the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles to cede all their western territory to the United States. In 1867, most of the southern half of region seven became the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation. The far southwestern corner of the region--old Greer County--had been claimed earlier by Texas, and its status remained in dispute. In 1869, the larger northwestern portion of the region was designated as the vast Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation. The Wichitas and Caddoes received the remainder in 1872.

Although non-Indians were not permitted to settle the region, it was neither unknown to white Americans nor ignored by them. Between the 1820s and 1850s, numerous explorers traversed the territory. The California Road leading southerners to the gold fields crossed south of the Canadian River. Army forts and camps, including Camp

Radziminski (1858), Fort Cobb (1859), Fort Sill (1869), and Fort Reno (1874), established an official government presence, while several military roads provided civilians access to the region as well.

Two of the most important cattle trails--the Chisholm Trail and the Great Western Trail--leading from Texas ranches to Kansas rail heads passed through region seven, acquainted whites with its grazing and agricultural potential, and stimulated settlements along the way. Fleetwood, Old Duncan, and Silver City on the Chisholm Trail and Gyp Spring, Trail Post Office, and Cedar Springs on the Great Western Trail were all stopping points on the cattle drives. Since the reservations were far larger than the relatively small numbers of Indians could effectively occupy, many cattlemen pastured their herds on the vacant lands. Between 1882 and 1885, the Cheyenne and Arapaho leased the entire western portion of their reservation to eight cattle operations.

A series of events in the 1880s and early 1890s doomed the Indians' exclusive control over southwestern Oklahoma. In 1887, the Dawes Act authorized the president to allot Indian lands in severalty and make the remaining surplus available for settlement. In 1889, the Jerome Commission began to negotiate such agreements with the western tribes. Also in 1889, over a decade of boomer agitation brought the opening of the Unassigned Lands to white settlement, which further augmented the white man's

insatiable hunger for Indian land.

Between 1892 and statehood, the government opened the region to white settlement in piecemeal fashion by land runs, judicial decree, lotteries, public auctions, and sealed bids. In 1892, the Cheyennes and Arapahos selected their allotments. The federal government purchased the reservation's remaining 3,500,000 acres and made them available to settlers under terms of the Homestead Act. Homesteaders, however, would have to reimburse the government for extinguishing the Indian titles. Before opening the reservation, the Department of Interior divided it into six counties and reserved half-sections for county seats. The government platted the towns and reserved certain blocks for schools, parks, courthouses, churches and post offices. The new counties and their respective administrative centers were later named Blaine (Watonga), Dewey (Taloga), Day (Ioland), Roger Mills (Cheyenne), Custer (Arapaho), and Washita (Cloud Chief).

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation was opened by a land run on April 19, 1892. Despite the large amount of land available, only about 25,000 people took part. Unlike previous openings, not all the land was claimed, and vast stretches of the area remained vacant. A persistent drought, the absence of a railroad west of the 98th meridian, and the fact that settlers had to pay for the land inhibited settlement at this time. For a number of years, the western sector continued as grazing lands. In

the east, however, townsite companies organized such places as Okeene and Cordell and attracted significant populations.

The second portion of region seven opened to white settlement was old Greer County, a 2,300-square mile tract between the North Fork of the Red river and the Red river. Texas claimed the area until 1896, encouraged settlers to occupy the region, and organized it as a county. In 1896, however, the Supreme Court invalidated Texas' claim and voided the land title of some 8-9,000 ranchers and farmers who resided there. On June 24, 1897, Congress opened the area to white settlement. Settlers living in Greer County at the time were allowed to purchase land already in use; they could also buy an additional 160-acre homestead for $1.00 an acre. About 4000 homesteads remained available for settlement. Mangum, established since 1883, became the county seat of the new Greer County, and a land office was located there. In 1907, the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention created Jackson County (Altus) and the southern portion of Beckham County (Sayre) from the original tract; in 1909, Harmon County (Hollis) was also formed from old Greer County.

On August 6, 1901, the United States government opened the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache and the Wichita-Caddo reservations simultaneously. Because disorders over conflicting claims and soonerism had plagued previous land runs, the government devised a lottery system to distribute

land in this area. After the Indians selected their allotments and the government withheld certain areas from occupation, about 2,080,000 acres, or 13,000 claims, remained for homesteading. Among those areas closed to settlement were the Ft. Sill Military Reserve, lands in the Wichita Mountains destined for a national park, and a portion of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation set aside as common grazing lands. The latter included a 480,000 acre tract along the Red River known as the "Big Pasture." Prior to the opening, the Department of Interior divided the two reservations into three counties--Caddo, Comanche, and Kiowa-- and reserved 320 acres for their respective county seats--Anadarko, Lawton, and Hobart.

Over 130,000 prospective settlers registered at the federal land offices in Lawton and El Reno. They were then allowed to examine available land in order to be able to claim a specific 160-acre tract if their names were drawn in the lottery. Winners received land under provisions of the Homestead Act. Since Congress had passed the "Free Homes Bill" in 1900, their only costs were the customary entry and "proving up' fees. Government agents sold lots in the county seats at public auction. No settler could purchase more than one business lot and one residential lot. Private companies also received permission to develop townsites in accordance with the homestead laws. Most of the land in the area was taken within the first year; during that time, over a dozen new towns came into

existence.

The period of land openings in region seven concluded in December 1906, when the Big Pasture was sold by sealed bids. After Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and Caddo children born since June 6, 1900, received allotments in the area, 390,000 remained available for purchase. Setting the minimum sale price at five dollars an acre, the government sold 160-acre tracts to those bidders eligible for homestead entry. The Department of Interior surveyed and platted five government townsites--Randlett, Eschiti, Quanah, Isadore, and Ahpeatone--and offered lots in those locations for sale at public auction. Originally located entirely within Comanche County, portions of the Big Pasture were used to form parts of Tillman County in 1907 and Cotton County in 1910.

The final accretion to region seven came in 1907, after the Chickasaw Nation ceased to function as an independent political entity and members of the tribe selected their allotments. Since the remaining Chickasaw land was taken for townsites, schools, and other public purposes, there were no tracts available for homesteads. Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson counties were created out of the western portion of the Chickasaw Nation and parts of Comanche and Caddo counties. A significant number of non-intermarried whites resided in these three counties in towns such as Chickasha, Duncan, Waurika, and Ryan.

Settlement in region seven generally followed a

pattern of western advance along a line extending from the northeast to the southwest. By 1897, 96 percent of the available homesteads had been claimed in Blaine County, 88 percent in Washita, and 74 percent in Custer. Heavy settlement was even more rapid in Caddo, Comanche, and Kiowa counties, where homesteaders took 99 percent of the land during the first year. The northwestern half, however, developed more gradually. In 1897, the General Land Office reports revealed the following levels of occupation: Roger Mills (46 percent), Dewey (40 percent), Greer (12 percent), and Day (5 percent). By 1900, the percentage of occupied land in these counties had increased significantly: Dewey (84 percent), Roger Mills (79 percent), Greer (73 percent), and Day (22 percent). And by 1902, all but Day County reached an occupation rate of at least 95 percent. Several factors explain the expanded settlement of the region after 1900: increased rainfall and abundant harvests during 1899 and 1900; the passage of the Free Homes Bill in 1900; and the extension of several Rock Island and Frisco railroad lines through the region which facilitated the transportation of agricultural products, stimulated the development of towns, and created new business opportunities.

Homesteading in region seven was subject to the same vicissitudes of nature that characterized other sections of Oklahoma Territory. In the more well-watered eastern areas and river valleys, a 160-acre farmstead permitted family

self-sufficiency. Throughout the area, homesteaders established residence in sod houses and dugouts; the Cross Timbers provided lumber for crude cabins, while the Wichita and Quartz Mountains offered abundant rock as well as lumber for homes and fences. The Free Homes Bill in 1900 saved settlers in the old Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation and Greer County hundreds of dollars each. They used this money to replace their soddies, dugouts, and small frame houses with more comfortable and attractive residences; purchase new equipment; and improve barns and other out buildings. Farmers cultivated a variety of crops adapted to the dry plains environment including corn, Kaffir corn, broom corn, milo, sorghum, and alfalfa. Cotton and wheat, however, became their principal money crops. Throughout the region, but especially in the more arid west and northwest, the 160-acre homestead was insufficient for the needs of extensive farming and ranching activities. As a result of relinquishments and consolidation, large land holdings became both economically necessary and the common pattern of land tenure in that area.

Urban development in region seven conformed to the patterns established during previous land openings. The federal government, railroad corporations, townsite companies, and individual entrepreneurs stimulated town development. A representative town would contain at least one general store, which frequently housed the first post office. Other businesses included a clothing store, a meat

market, and a furniture store. A wagon yard, a blacksmith shop, a grist mill, and an implement store were essential ingredients to any community. As agriculture and ranching developed, an elevator, a cotton gin, a stock yard, or a shipping and storage facility became integral parts of the local business complex. Other common enterprises in the territorial days included at least one saloon, hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants.

A variety of professional and service concerns were available in the new communities. Most contained a doctor's office, a dentist, a pharmacy, a real estate firm, an insurance agency, and a barbershop. The furniture dealer might double as the town undertaker. At first there was frequently only one church, and settlers of different faiths worshipped at a common service or used the building in shifts. Members of a settlement usually established a school as soon as possible. Rural schoolhouses dotted the country side around the centers of population. The forming of a bank and the establishment of a local newspaper added prestige to the town and were clear indications of progress in any settlement.

The federal government promoted urban development by surveying and platting county seats and other towns in all areas opened to homesteaders. County seat locations attracted great initial interest, although not all of them proved successful. Lawton was the principal "boom town" in region seven. When the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache

Reservation was opened on August 6, 1901, approximately 25,000 people thronged the site and created a sprawling "rag town" overnight. These enthusiastic tent dwellers anticipated that Lawton would become a major metropolis. Those hopes soon faded, and the population quickly shrank to less than 8,000. Most of the other original county seats prospered and remained the principal towns in their counties; others, such as Cloud Chief and Ioland, ultimately failed. Of the five government towns established in the Big Pasture, only Randlett survived. Eschiti, Isadore, and the others possess little more than archeological significance today. Adverse conditions, lack of transportation, and sparse populations, especially in the drier regions, caused the collapse of numerous towns. Such places an Cestos (Dewey County), Eagle City (Blaine), Independence (Custer), and Wildman (Kiowa) have become virtual ghost towns.

As elsewhere in Oklahoma Territory, the railroads were instrumental in establishing and sustaining towns in the southwestern region. Between 1890 and 1907, the Rock Island and Frisco railroads extended several lines through region seven. The Rock Island route through the western Chickasaw Nation led to the creation of Minco, Chickasha, Waruika, and others. An east-west Rock Island line from El Reno to Texola served Weatherford, Clinton, Elk City, and Sayre. By 1900, a Rock Island road had been built from Chickasha to Mangum, facilitating the development of

Carnegie, Mountain View, and Granite. Another Rock Island line arched westward from Enid to Waurika, linking Okeene, Watonga, Apache, and other towns to wider markets. In 1902 and 1903, the Frisco built from Oklahoma City to Quanah, Texas, connecting Chickasha, Lawton, and Altus. A Frisco extension between Enid and Vernon, Texas, created towns at Carleton, Roosevelt, Frederick, and Davidson.

By 1907, the total population of region seven reached nearly 300,000. Comanche and Caddo were the region's most populous counties; each contained over 30,000 inhabitants. The region counted sixty-four incorporated places, twenty-one of which claimed over 1000 residents. Eleven of the largest towns were county seats; all sixty-four were on a railroad line. Chickasha was the largest city in region seven with over 7,800 inhabitants, followed by Lawton (5,562) and Hobart (3,136). Today, much of southwestern Oklahoma is comprised of large ranches, wheat farms, and cotton fields. Most of the incorporated communities are small, and elevators and cotton gins still serve as common land marks.

PROPERTY-TYPE ANALYSIS OF WHITE SETTLEMENT STRUCTURES IN REGION SEVEN

Buildings, structures and sites related to white settlement between the 1880s and 1907 abound in region seven. A number of settlements and towns in old Greer County and in the Chickasaw Nation had developed before the region was officially opened to white occupation in 1892. Homesteads and towns rapidly developed after the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, the incorporation of Greer County into Oklahoma Territory, and the openings of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache and the Wichita-Caddo reservations. Preservationists will encounter the following property types in the region: 1) townsites, 2) commercial buildings and structures, 3) non-commercial buildings, 4) homesteads and related structures, 5) houses, 6) churches, 7) schools, 8) cemeteries, and 9) sites related to land openings. The number of extant sites related to white settlement in region seven requires that preservationists strictly apply the National Register criteria to determine the significance of specific 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 asociated 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.

1. Townsites: Scores of townsites were established before 1907. Townsites within region seven include those that hold mere archeological interest (such as Sugden, in Jefferson County), those that are virtual ghost towns (such as Cloud Chief, in Washita County), and those that continue to function as vital social and economic units. Generally speaking, the smaller rural towns have been changed less by modern economic and physical developments than the larger communities. As a result, they retain a greater number of the original buildings, structures, and sites.

2. Commercial Buildings and Structures: Towns contained a wide variety of commercial buildings. In some instances, wood frame buildings with false fronts and tin roofs, which are typical of the settlement period, still remain. The vast majority, however, are more substantial brick, stone, or concrete block buildings. In the days of settlement, they were used for stores, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, banks, newspaper offices, print shops, doctors' offices, pharmacies, saloons, blacksmith shops, agricultural implement stores, harness shops, feed and grain stores, lumber yards, and a wide variety of other

business purposes. Typical commercial structures within the towns included grain elevators, cotton gins, wagon yards, livery stables, stock yards, and beer depositories. Few of the remaining buildings contain the original enterprises for which they were built.

3. Non-Commercial Buildings: Non-commercial buildings typical of early settlement communities include jails, post offices, and lodge meeting halls.

4. Homesteads and Related Structures: Although the original homesteads throughout the region were frequently consolidated with neighboring tracts to form more extensive pasture and farm lands, many of the original claims, especially in the southeast and along the principal rivers, remain relatively intact. In addition to the rural home, on the homestead site one would expect to find such structures as barns, sheds, silos, corn cribs, windmills, and fences. Even in cases where they have been unused for many years, some of these structures remain in salvageable condition.

5. Houses: Settlers built a variety of types of houses during the early period. Initial shelters included sod houses, dugouts, half-dugouts, small frame houses, and residences of stone and crude lumber. Frequently these houses also served as stores, post offices, churches, and schools as well. Climatic conditions and inadequate maintenance undoubtedly have destroyed most of the soddies, as well as the dugouts and other crude shelters, but some

surviving examples should remain in the rural districts. In both the towns and the countryside, small wood frame, brick, or stone houses remain from the period between the 1880s and 1907. Particularly interesting examples of multi-storied, ornate "eclective" houses may be found in many region seven communities. Many are virtually unchanged on the exterior, especially in the smaller and lesser developed communities.

6. Churches: Many examples of churches built before 1907 should be found throughout region seven. Surviving churches range from small wood frame buildings to substantial structures of brick or stone. Churches comprised a significant aspect of both urban and rural society during the pre-statehood period.

7. Schools: Schools are an important and highly visible aspect of rural and urban life in the period before 1907. Many one-and two-room schools--wood-frame, stone, and brick--remain scattered throughout the countryside. Larger school houses--mostly of brick--represent some of the most significant survivals of town life before statehood. They were social and cultural centers, as well as educational institutions.

8. Cemeteries: Cemeteries were significant components of the urban and rural environment. Frequently a cemetery was located near, but outside, the townsite limits on land donated by a homesteader. Lots within a townsite were set aside for cemeteries as well. It was

also common to place a cemetery beside a rural church. At some sites, the only reminder of previous settlement is an abandoned cemetery.

9. Sites Related to Land Openings: Two federal land offices were established in region seven--one in Lawton, another at Mangum.

REGION SEVEN:

Beckham County:

1. Carter Cemetery, Sec. 27, T 9 N, R 22 W, outside of Carter, OK
2. Delhi Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of Sec. 18, T 8 N, R 23 W, Rural Community of Delhi, OK
3. Herring-Young Building, 108 South Main, Elk City, OK
4. Johnson House, 901 North Broadway, Elk City, OK
5. Shelton House, 522 West Broadway, Elk City, OK
6. First National Bank of Erick, 101 South Main Street, Erick, OK (N.R. 12/11/79)
7. Hugo-Hullem Building, 108 West Main, Sayre, OK
8. Sayre First National Bank, 102 West Main, Sayre, OK
9. Bettina Post Office, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4 of Sec. 25, T 8 N, R 23 W.
10. Copenhagen Stone House, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4 of Sec. 11, T 10 N, R 25 W.
11. Grandview Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of Sec. 32, T 12 N, R 21 W.
12. Old Sayre Cemetery, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4 of Sec. 3, T 9 N, R 23 W.
13. Spring Creek School and Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 19, T 8 N, R 22 W.
14. Sunshine School, Sec. 5, T 10 N, R 25 W.
15. Taylor House, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4 of Sec. 23, T 9 N, R 21 W.
16. unknown dugout, 1/2 mile east of intersection of U.S. 283 and State Highway 6.
17. Zion Chapel Free Methodist Church, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 28, T 9 N, R 21 W.

Blaine County:

17. Handley Hotel, 114 North Broadway, Canton, OK

19. Gillespie Building (American State Bank Building), Main and Broadway, Geary, OK

20. Old First National Bank Building, Main Street and Oklahoma Avenue, Okeene, OK

21. Ferguson/Thompson Benton House, 521 North Weigel, Watonga, OK (N.R. 1973)

22. W.R Kelley House, 603 North Prouty, Watonga, OK

23. J.H. Wagner House, 521 North Prouty, Watonga, OK (N.R. 1983)

24. old grain elevator, NW 1/4, Sec. 1, T 13 N, R 11 W.

Caddo County:

Anadarko Central Business Historic District: A 12 Block district, including and bordered on the north and east by the Rock Island right-of-way, on the west by West Third Street, and on the south by Oklahoma Avenue, including Blocks 24-28, 35-38, and 47-49 of the original Anadarko townsite plat.

25. Anadarko Farm Center Buildings, 205-209 East Main Street.

26. antique shop, 109 East Broadway.

27. bakery, 124 West Main Street.

28. Barker Building, 111 West Broadway.

29. Bryan's Inn, 130-132 East Broadway.

30. C.P. Building, 114-118 West Broadway.

31. business offices, 112-114 West Main Street.

32. Chevrolet Dealership Office Building, 211 West Broadway.

33. W.L. Cleveland Building, 121 West Broadway.

34. DeVaughn's Drug Store, 103 West Broadway.

35. Famous Store/Rexal Drugs, 106-108 West Broadway.

36. G.A. Holler Building, 114 West Broadway.

37. Jay's Jewelry, 120 West Broadway.

38. lumber yard, 114 S.E. Second Street.

39. Melne-Graham Building, 108-110 West Broadway.

40. offices, 101 West Broadway.

41. pawn shop, 121 East Broadway.

42. Peacock-Divers Building, 113-115 West Broadway.

43. RCA Television, 201-203 West Broadway.

44. Ray's Bar, 117 East Main Street.

45. residence, 229 West Main Street.

46. residence, 117 S.E. Second Street.

47. Richey's Shoe Store, 102-104 West Broadway.

47. store, 111 East Broadway.

49. store, 118-120 East Broadway.

50. vacant building, 111 East Main Street.

51. vacant building, 115 East Main Street.

52. vacant store, 105 East Broadway.

53. vacant store, 107 East Broadway.

54. Warehouse Sales Store, 121-125 West Main Street.

55. Whitley-Miller Building, 121 West Broadway.

56. Widaman Building, 131 West Broadway.

57. Yu-Meek Gift Shop, 132 West Broadway.

58. Apache Milling Company, 161 Evans Avenue, Apache, OK

59. Apache State Bank, SW corner of Evans and Coblake, Apache, OK

Comanche County:

60. Cache Cemetery, Sec. 21, T 2 N, R 13 W, Cache, OK

61. Cache Christian Church, Fifth and Elm Streets, Cache, OK

62. Elgin Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 31, T 4 N, R 10 W, Elgin, OK

63. Humphries House, 1100 Maple Avenue, Elgin, OK

64. Fletcher Cemetery, Sec. 14, T 4 N, R 10 W, Fletcher, OK

65. Junction City Townsite, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/2 of Sec. 10, T 1 S, R 11 W.

66. Benbow House, 802 D Avenue, Lawton, OK

67. Blanding House, 807 D Avenue, Lawton, OK

68. Brandon House, 1002 I Avenue, Lawton, OK

69. First Mattie Beal Residence, 511 Park Avenue, Lawton, OK

70. First Presbyterian Church of Lawton, Eighth and D Avenue, Lawton, OK (N.R. 1979)

71. Highland Park Cemetery, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 19, T 2 N, R 11 W, Fort Sill Boulevard, Lawton, OK

72. house, 1105 South Eighth Street, Lawton, OK

73. house, 1116 D Avenue, Lawton, OK

74. Keegan House, 802 D Avenue, Lawton, OK

75. McMahon House, 606 Ferris Avenue, Lawton, OK

76. Sterling Cemetery, Sec. 17, T 3 N, R 9 W, Sterling, OK

77. Blue Beaver School, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 20, T 1 N, R 13 W.

78. Flower Mound Cemetery, Sec. 10, T 1 N, R 11 W.

79. Happy Hollow School, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 26, T 4 N, R 11 W.

80. Hawkins House, Sec. 32, T 1 N, R 11 W.

81. Hillside School, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4 of Sec. 30, T 1 N, R 11 W.

82. Letitia Cemetery, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 1, T 1 N, R 10 W.

83. Mountain View Cemetery, Sec. 20, T 4 N, R 9 W.

84. New Hope School, S 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4 of Sec. 8, T 1 S, R 12 W.

85. Pecan Cemetery, Sec. 24, T 1 N, R 13 W.

86. Pecan School, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 26, T 1 N, R 13 W.

87. Renschen House, S 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 6, T 1 S, R 10 W.

88. Wesley Methodist Church, Sec. 14, T 1 N, R 13 W.

Cotton County:

89. Randlett Townsite, S 1/2 of Sec. 28 and E 1/2 of Sec. 29, T 4 S, R 12 W.

90. B & O Cash Store, 117 North Commercial Avenue, Temple, OK

91. First Mooney House, 309 West Oregon, Temple, OK

92. Temple Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T 2 S, R 10 W.

93. Kennedy House, 303 East Indiana, Walters, OK

94. Walters Cemetery, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T 2 S, R 11 W.

95. Elm Grove Cemetery, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of Sec. 8, T 2 S, R 11 W.

96. Elm Grove School #81, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4 of Sec. 8, T 2 S, R 11 W.

97. Evergreen School #80, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 10, T 2 S, R 11 W.

98. Shakleford Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T 1 S, R 10 W.

99. Shaw Concrete Block House, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4 of Sec. 27, T 2 S, R 12 W.

100. Unsucker Dugout, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4 of Sec. 14, T 2 S, R 12 W.

Custer County:

101. Custer County State Bank, 700 Main Street, Arapaho, OK

102. Frances P. Fernald Reading Room, 117 South Broadway, Arapaho, OK

103. Crawford House, 600 North Thirteenth Street, Clinton, OK (N.R. 1984)

104. Nance House, 800 Avant, Clinton, OK

105. J.H. Pzeatt's General Store, Block 53, lots 1-3, Custer City, OK

106. First National Bank of Custer City, Block 38, lot 1, Custer City, OK

107. Thomas National Bank Building, 112 West Broadway, Thomas, OK

108. Lee Cotter's Blacksmith Shop, 208 West Rainey, Weatherford, OK

109. Tom Stafford House, 215 West Thomas Stafford, Weatherford, OK

Dewey County:

110. Shultise House, north end of Taloga, OK

111. Picket House, Sec. 23, T 18, R 17, vicinity of Taloga, OK

112. Shaw Log House, road 2 miles west of Cestos, 5 1/2 miles south, Vici, OK

113. Ussery Log Cabin, SW of Vici, OK

Grady County:

114. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 124 South Sixth Street, Chickasha, OK

Greer County:

115. Granite Cemetery, Sec. 6, T 5 N, R 20 W, Granite, OK

116. Old Granite Cemetery, Sec. 25, T 6 N, R 21 W, Granite, OK

117. Palmer Briggs House, 224 Mountain Street, Granite, OK

118. Davis-Hatton House, 421 Kentucky, Mangum, OK

119. Old Mangum National Bank, 101 North Oklahoma Street, Mangum, OK

120. Powers-Adams House, 505 North Penn, Mangum, OK

121. Riverside Cemetery, Highway 34 at edge of town, Mangum, OK

122. Esther Thompson House, 513 North Byers, Mangum, OK

123. Wilcox Building, 118 East Lincoln, Mangum, OK

124. Frale Stone House, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 7, T 3 N, R 21 W, Martha vicinity.

125. Ponder Farm, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4 of Sec. 11, T 5 N, R 24 W, Reed Vicinity.

126. Reed Baptist Church, SE 1/4, NE /14, SE 1/4, Sec. 14, T 5 N, R 24 W, Reed Vicinity.

127. Willow Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 22, T 7 N, R 22 W, 1 1/4 miles north of Willow, OK

128. Chitwood Dugout, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 19, T 6 N, R 25 W, 7 miles NW of Vinson, OK

129. Hackberry School and Cemetery, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4 of Sec. 30, T 6 N, R 25 W.

130. Hester Cemetery, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 14, T 4 N, R 21 W.

131. Ladessa Post Office Site, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 18, T 4 N, R 22 W.

132. Landford Family Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 10, T 4 N, R 23 N.

133. Quartz Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 17, T 5 N, R 20 W.

Harmon County:

134. Bell-Lindley House, 903 North Seventh Street, Hollis, OK

135. W.B. Groves Building, 200 West Broadway, Hollis, OK

136. Hollis Public Library, SW corner of Second and Broadway, Hollis, OK

137. Jones-Charlton House, 202 East Jones, Hollis, OK

Jackson County:

138. Austin House, 703 East Commerce, Altus, OK

139. Fowler-Barton House, 318 East Commerce, Altus, OK

140. Lemaster House, 620 East Commerce, Altus, OK

141. Opera House, 100 East Main Street, Altus, OK

142. Pendleton House, 704 East Commerce, Altus, OK

143. T Newbury House, 201 East Warren, Blair, OK

144. Old Corner Drugstore, 501 Main Street, Eldorado, OK

145. Elmer Post Office, Block 36, lot 13, Elmer, OK

146. Navajoe, W 1/2 of Sec. 35, T 3 N, R 21 W.

147. Navajoe Cemetery, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of Sec. 35, T 3 N, R 19 W.

148. Wolcott House, 309 East Seventh, Olustee, OK

149. Aaron Cemetery, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 12, T 1 N, R 22 W

150. Aaron School, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 1, T 1 N, R 22 W.

151. Antioch Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 34, T 1 S, R 24 W.

152. Atherton Stone Dugout, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 20, T 3 N, R 22 W.

153. Blair Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW /4, NE 1/4, Sec. 36, T 3 N, R 21 W.

154. Blivins Stone House, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 25, T 1 N, R 23 W.

155. Brown Half Dugout, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T 3 N, R 22 W.

156. Carmel Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 34, T 1 S, R 22 W.

157. Cottonwood Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Se 1/4, Sec. 16, T 2 N, R 23 W.

158. Eldorado Cemetery, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 24, T 1 S, R 24 W.

159. Francis Cemetery, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 24, T 1 N, R 20 W.

160. Frazier Cemetery, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 23, T 2 N, R 21 W.

161. Headrick Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 17, T 2 N, R 18 W.

162. Hess Cemetery, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 15, T 1 S, R 20 W.

163. Odema Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 25, T 1 S, R 23 W.

164. Olustee Cemetery, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 28 T 1 N, R 21 W.

165. Perryman Homestead, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 21, T 3 N, R 22 W.

166. Prairie Hill Cemetery, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 31, T 2 N, R 22 W.

167. Victory Cemetery, Sec. 17, T 2 N, R 21 W.

168. Warren Cemetery, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 28, T 4 N, R 19 W.

Kiowa County:

169. American Legion Building, Main and Commercial Streets, Gotebo, OK

170. Community Christian Church, N.W. corner of Commercial and Eighth Streets, Gotebo, OK

171. Anheuser-Busch Building, 405 South Main Street, Hobart, OK

172. Brock Hotel, Fourth and Monroe Streets, Hobart, OK

173. Burke Building, Main Street, Hobart, OK

174. City Natonal Bank, Fourth and Main Streets, Hobart, OK

175. First Farmer's and Merchants Bank, Jefferson and Fourth Streets, Hobart, OK

176. First National Bank of Hobart, Main and Third Streets, Hobart, OK

177. Ritchie House, 201 Randlett, Hobart, OK

178. Self Building, 120 West Fourth, Hobart, OK

179. Orient State Bank, Sec. 18, T 6 N, R 19 W, Lone Wolf, OK

180. Hockaday Hardware Building, Third and Main Streets, Mountain View, OK

181. Mountain View First National Bank, Main Street and Highway 115, Mountain View, OK

182. Stinson Mercantile Building, Main Street, Mountain View, OK

183. Sumner House, 608 N.W. Main Street, Mountain View, OK

184. Bank No. 1 (Roosevelt), Main and Cashion Streets, Roosevelt, OK

185. Chenverant House, Main and Third Streets, Rossevelt, OK

186. McLure Store, Main Street and Highway 183, Roosevelt, OK

187. Estelle Pitts House, Main and Tiffany Streets, Roosevelt, OK

188. Star Valley School, Sec. 31, T 4 N, R 17 W; 5 miles south of Roosevelt, OK

189. Bryce House, 411 E Street, Snyder, OK

190. Kirk House 601 D Street, Snyder, OK

191. Old Snyder Hotel, 601 E Street, Snyder, OK

192. Downs Stable, Sec. 7, T 2 N, R 17 W.

193. Gold Hill School, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 17, T 2 N, R 16 W.

Roger Mills County:

194. Berlin Church of Christ, Block 13, Trail 138 x 50', Berlin, OK

195. First Methodist Church, 320 South Magnolia, Cheyenne, OK

196. Sam Maddux Home, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 28, T 14 N, R 23 W.

197. Demsey Community School, Sec. 10, T 12 N, R 25 W, Demsey, OK

198. Grimes Community School, Sec. 32, T 11 N, R 24 W, Grimes vicinity.

199. Rankin School (District # 56), Reydon vicinity.

200. Roll School, Sec. 11, T 15 N, R 24 W, Roll vicinity.

201. Sunny Point School, NW, NW, NW, Sec. 2, T 11 N, R 24 W, Sweetwater vicinity.

Stephens County:

202. Caliman House, 113 Fourth Street, Comanche, OK

203. Duncan Schoolhouse and Church Site, Oak and Eighth Street, Duncan, OK

204. J.N. Duncan Store Site, 602 Main Street, Duncan, OK

205. Oklahoma National Bank of Duncan, 802 Main Street, Duncan, OK

206. People's Ice Company, 602 West Main, Duncan, OK

207. Montgomery-Liman Home, 301 North Fifth Street, Marlow, OK (N.R. 1983)

Tillman County:

208. Horse Creek School, Floral and Ninth Streets, Frederick, OK

209. Tipton Cemetery, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 6, T 1 S, R 18 W, Tipton, OK

210. Centerview Cemetery, W 1/2, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 28, T 1 N, R 18 W.

211. Chattanooga Cemetery, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 33, T 1 S, R 14 W.

212. Davidson Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4 and NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, of Sec. 34, T 3 S, R 18 W.

213. Dickerson Cemetery, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 22, T 1 S, R 16 W.

214. Fairview School, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T 1 S, R 16 W.

215. Hackberry Cemetery, NW 1.4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 15, T 3 S, R 17 W.

216. Holtos School, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T 1 S R 16 W.

217. Jarrell Store and Community, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 22 T 1 S, R 16 W; NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 28 T 1 S, R 16 W.

218. Manitou Cemetery, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 6, T 1 S, R 17 W.

219. North Deep Red Run Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 9, T 1 N, R 16 W.

220. Otter Creek Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 5, T 1 N, R 17 W.

221. Pleasant Valley School, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T 1 S, R 15 W.

222. Rogers Cemetery, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T 2 N, R 18 W.

223. Schofield Cemetery, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 1, T 1 S, R 16 W.

224. South Deep Red School, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, T 1 S, R 16 W.

Washita County:

225. Kelly House, 402 Main Street, Canute, OK

226. Cloud Chief Cemetery, NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T 9 N, R 16 W.

227. Smith House, 404 North West Street, Cordell, OK

228. Taylor House, 300 South Linwood, Cordell, OK

229. Masonic Lodge/Price House, Sec. 2, T 11 N, R 19 W, Foss, OK

230. First Baptist Church of Foss, Sec. 2, T 11 N, R 19 W, Foss vicinity.

231. Foss Cemetery, Sec. 12, T 11 N, R 19 W, Foss vicinity.

232. Sentinel Cemetery, Sec. 10, T 8 N, R 19 W, Sentinel vicinity.

233. Shelly Townsite, Sec. 11, T 10 N, R 16 W.

234. Berathal Church, Sec. 17, T 11 N, R 16 W.

235. Bethel School, Sec. 12, T 11 N, R 16 W.

236. Samuel Black Rock House, Sec. 35, T 9 N, R 19 W.

237. Boggy Cemetery, Sec. 17, T 10 N, R 18 W.

238. Grossarth Stone Cabin, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 9, T 11 N, R 14 W.

239. Huckleby Cemetery, Sec. 21, T 8 N, R 19 W.

240. Kerns Cemetery, Sec. 8, T 11 N, R 18 W.

241. Lone Star Cemetery, Sec. 12, T 8 N, R 18 W.

242. Missouri Church and Cemetery, Sec. 6, T 11 N, R 14 W.

243. Music Dugout, Sec. 6, T 9 N, R 20 W.

244. New Hope School, Sec. 19, T 11 N, R 18 W.

245. Oakdale Cemetery, Sec. 26, T 8 N, R 15 W.

246. Odessa Cemetery, Sec. 28, T 8 N, R 16 W.

247. Page Cemetery, Sec. 35, T 11 N, R 19 W.

248. Pleasant View Cemetery, Sec. 14, T 10 N, R 15 W.

249. Port Cemetery, Sec. 3, T 8 N, R 20 W.

250. Port School, Sec. 1, T 8 N, R 20 W.

251. Rainey Cemetery, Sec. 23, T 8 N, R 17 W.

252. Sappington Chapel, Sec. 29, T 9 N, R 14 W.

253. Sod Cemetery, Sec. 20, T 10 N, R 17 W.

254. South Burns Cemetery, Sec. 12, T 9 N, R 19 W.

255. Union Hatchett Cemetery, Sec. 23, T 11 N, R 17 W.

256. unnamed cemetery (Fowler family?), Sec. 2, T 11 N, R 19 W.

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