

OKLAHOMA HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

The Oklahoma Historical Society was assigned the duties of acquiring, maintaining, preserving, marking and cataloging historic sites in the state by the 26th Legislature (1957) through *House Bill No. 573*. In discharge of these responsibilities, a survey of historic sites over the state has been made under the direction of the Oklahoma Historic Sites Committee, appointed by the President of the Historical Society at that time, General William S. Key, members of which were George H. Shirk, Chairman, Thomas J. Harrison, R. G. Miller, Henry B. Bass, Miss Genevieve Seger, James Bullard, Don E. Baldwin, Mrs. Grant Foreman, Dr. T. L. Ballenger, Elmer L. Fraker and Miss Muriel H. Wright.

A preliminary list of 512 historic sites was prepared first in the Editorial Department of the Society, to which additions and modifications suggested by Committee members and others have been added in completing the survey presented in the Autumn, 1958, number of *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*.

The Historic Sites Committee, of which Dr. James D. Morrison is the present chairman, contemplates further study of this survey relating to legal descriptions of the sites, easements, other legal details and additional pertinent data. There will also be a study of the sites to be acquired by the Oklahoma Historical Society and the needs for their preservation.

The Committee is aware that the acquisition of a site must be accompanied by the recognition of the responsibility for preservation and maintenance; and any listing of contemplated acquisitions must be in two categories, those which by their nature involve future obligations for maintenance and those which do not.

The survey lists 550 sites by counties, given in alphabetical order, and is presented here by the Historic Sites Committee for the use and guidance of members of the Oklahoma Historical Society and other societies, local historical groups, historians, and all others interested in the preservation of historic sites in Oklahoma.

—The Editor

OKLAHOMA HISTORIC SITES

ADAIR COUNTY

1. Going Snake's Grave, 1½ mi. east of Bullard, noted Cherokee before 1830. Also Going Snake Court House, Going Snake District, Cherokee Nation, 2nd site, 4 mi. west of Westville. (Sec. 33, T 18 N, R 25 E).
2. "Broad Town"—Baptist Mission, Cherokee Nation, 1830, about 3 mi. N. Westville. (Sec. 15, T 18 N, R 25 E).
3. "Going Snake Massacre" in April, 1872; site 9 mi. S. W. Westville—near Christie and near site of 1st Going Snake Court House, Cherokee Nation. (SE¼ of Sec. 18, T 17 N, R 25 E).
4. Site of assassination of Major Ridge, 1830, 4¼ mi. E. Haron, near Arkansas Line and Snake Mt.
5. Duncan O'Bryant's Grave—Baptist Missionary—D. 1894—founded "New Hope Baptist Mission," 1882; site of grave in Sec. 4, T 16 N, R 20 E. N. W. Piney School.
6. Flint Post Office (first site) in SE Sec. 20, T 18 N, R 25 E, 1840.
7. Flint Post Office (2nd site) Masonic Lodge at Damesburg's place N.W. edge of Stillwell.
8. Fairfield Mission—2 mi. S.W. Lyons (NE¼, Sec. 35, T 15 N, R 24 E).
9. Ritting Spring, Old M.H., about 9 mi. N.W. of Stillwell. (Sec. 16, T 16 N, R 24 E.)
10. Scott Cemetery—old Cherokee burial customs—about 6 mi. S.W. Lyons Cemetery, near present schoolhouse.
11. Fort Wayne, 1st site just east of Watts, 1833 (Sec. 19, T 16 N, R 25 E). (Fort moved N. to edge Beattie's Prairie, Delaware Co.)
12. Old Bryan House. Col. Joel M. Bryan. 7 mi. E. of Stillwell (1883).

ALFALFA COUNTY

1. Drum Ranch, about 8¼ mi. N.E. Cherokee, east side of Medicine River, Cherokee Strip Livestock Association Hdqrs.
2. Great Salt Plains—George Sibley Expedition—1811, on State Highway 11, about 2 mi. E. of present Cherokee.
3. Cherokee Strip Opening, 1909, south on Kansas Line S.W. Kiowa, Kansas. Registration of entrants for "M" Co., old Woods Co.
4. Eagle Chief Pool—Cattlemen, 1893, vicinity of Carmen and N., one of largest cattle pools leased by Cherokee Strip Livestock Association.
5. Stella Friends Academy—site 3 mi. E. of Juckerhill, or about 3 mi. N. and 2 mi. E. of Cherokee.
6. Kiowa-Hennessy Cattle Trail, vicinity Cherokee, early 1800's.

ATOKA COUNTY

1. Capt. Atoka's homeplace, 12 mi. E. of Atoka (county first named 1854.) in Choctaw Nation.
2. Waddell's Station on Butterfield Overland Mail Route, 2½ mi. S.W. of Wesley, 1858; also known as "Roger's Station" after Civil War (John Penn Rogers—Cherokee) or "Old Beals Place." SW¼ Sec. 10, T 1 N, R 18 E.
3. Geary's Station, 1858, on Butterfield Mail Route; site 2 mi. S.W. of Springtown. (SE¼ Sec. 10, T 1 S, R 12 E.)
4. Choctaw Court House at Atoka about 2 miles S.W. of old bridge on Muddy Boggy Creek; old Atoka County, Choctaw Nation, 1867.
5. Confederate Cemetery, marking site of Confederate Camp and site Civil War battle, 1864; site E. side U. S. 60 at parkway north of Muddy Boggy bridge, and about 100 yards south on wooded ridge, old graves; just north of Atoka. (NE¼ Sec. 11, T 2 S, R 11 E).

6. Old Boggy Depot, site of town in Choctaw Nation 1881; Butterfield Stage Station, 1858-61; S.W. Atoka about 14 mi. (Sec. 1, T 3 S, R 9 E.)
7. Charles LeFlore homeplace, 1830's; site N. Limestone Gap, U. S. Highway 60-72. (NE of Sec. 31, T 2 N, R 13 E); LeFlore noted Choctaw, member U. S. Indian Police.
8. First Oil Well drilled for discovery of oil in Oklahoma, "Old Faucett Well," 1858-59; west side of Clear Boggy Creek. (Sec. 8, T 2 S, R 9 E.)
9. Grave of "Uncle Wallace" Willis, Negro slave, composer of "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," etc., unmarked in Negro cemetery about 1½ mi. S. Wilson School house. (See Spencer Academy in Choctaw County.)

BEAVER COUNTY

1. Pedro Vial (French in Spanish govt. employ) encamped 1703, on Beaver Creek, vicinity of Dombay, en route to mark possible road to Santa Fe from St. Louis.
2. Benton County Banner—newspaper 1858—at Benton (ghost town) county seat of Benton Co., Cimarron Terr., 8 mi. W. and 6½ S. of Knowles.
3. Lawrence Friends Academy, 1866 or "Gate Academy," 3 mi. E., 2 mi. N. of Gate. (NE¼ Sec. 28, T 5 N, R 28 E.)
4. Presbyterian Church, first church in N. W. Oklahoma, 1838 (Presbyterian) at Beaver City.
5. Neutral City, ghost town, in Cimarron Terr., site 2 mi. W. of Gate. (SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 3, T 4 N, R 28 E.)
6. Indian Camp Grounds on old Indian Trail, N. Dakota to Western Oklahoma, used by early Cheyenne; one site 4 mi. N. of Gate, U. S. Highway 64; and a second site 5 mi. N. of Gate (important site, many artifacts found here).
7. Jim Lane's house and trading store (saddle) built in 1860; standing at Beaver, and housing a museum.

BECKHAM COUNTY

1. Old Greer County (Texas) 1860 included this county.
2. Elk City oil field, deepest producing oil and gas wells in state.
3. Soldier Spring, on Texas Cattle Trail to Dodge City, 1870's & 1890's; camp ground site 13 mi. E. Sayre.
4. Crossing of Ft. Hill to Ft. Elliott post road, 1875-80, at mouth of Sweetwater Creek.
5. John Powers' cattle ranch at mouth of Sweetwater Creek, 1830.
6. Boyd ranch headquarters at mouth of Timber Creek, 1851, east of Sayre.
7. Hard and Harold Hux camp for cattle range, 1880, at mouth of Deep Creek, east of Sayre.

BLAINE COUNTY

1. "Cantonment on the Canadian" U. S. Army post, 1870, established by Richard I. Dodge; 2½ mi. W. and 2 mi. N. of Canton. (NW¼ Sec. 20, T 10 N, R 13 W.)
2. Jesse Chisholm's Grave—4½ mi. E. of Greenfield (SW¼ Sec. 22, T 15 N, R 10 W.)
3. Salt Surface on upper course of Salt Creek, worked by Jesse Chisholm after Civil War; location SW¼ Sec. 23, T 18 N, R 12 W.
4. Home of Chief Roman Nose, site in NW¼ Sec. 24, T 17 N, R 12 W.
5. Whirlwind Mission, Episcopal for Cherokee Indians, 1867, site in SE¼ Sec. 32, T 15 N, R 13 W. Whirlwind Cemetery north of Mission site.
6. Bird (or Bird) Springs on Ft. Reno-Ft. Supply Road, now indicated; location in SE¼ of Sec. 3, T 10 N, R 13 W.

BRYAN COUNTY

1. Fort Washita, 1842, N.W. corner of county, on State Highway 119, and 8 mi. W. of junction with State Highway 78; 14 mi. N.W. Durant. (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, T 5 S, R 7 E.)
2. Fort McCulloch, 1862; site about 3 mi. S.W. Kenefick, S. side of Blue River. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, T 5 S, R 9 E.)
3. Nell's Crossing, 1868 and earlier; Butterfield Stage Station, 1868, E. side of Blue River, 2 mi. S.W. Kenefick. (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, T 5 S, R 9 E.)
4. Carriage Point, known as "Fisher's Station" on Butterfield Route, 1858; site about 4 mi. W. of Durant, on prairie at head of Mineral Bayou. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 6 S, R 5 E.)
5. Helling Springs, 3 mi. W. of Carriage Point or Fisher's Station site, and S. of Head 3 mi.; site of court ground and church, Chickasaw Nation, dating from 1850's.
6. Colbert's Ferry early 1850's and Butterfield Stage crossing (1858-01) on Red River, 3 mi. S.E. Colbert just below old bridge which was famous in Murray Red River Bridge War, 1932. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, T 5 S, R 8 E.)
7. Old Cemetery at Caddo, E. of town, graves dated 1870's.
8. Mount Pleasant Mission, Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. C. Copeland, founder, 1840; site 14 mi. E. of Caddo. (Sec. 6, T 5 S, R 12 E.)
9. Armstrong Academy, 1848, Capital Choctaw Nation, 1863-83; site and few ruins 3 mi. N. and E. of Bokshita. (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, T 6 S, R 11 E.)
10. Old Presbyterian Church, 1855, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. of Beantington; residence just E. of church is original home of Rev. C. C. Copeland who founded the church.
11. *Chah Okuk*, noted Presbyterian Church, Indian Preaching 1854; site about 6 mi. S.E. of Beantington. (Sec. 10, T 7 S, R 13 E.)
12. Site of Bloomfield Seminary, Chickasaw Nation, established 1852; site about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. Achille; in woods on hill in field south $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. is cemetery and noted Holmes Colbert's grave. (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T 8 S, R 9 E.)
13. Judge Kemp's (Chickasaw) home, pre-Civil War, two-story log house, in vicinity of Kemp.
14. Providence Baptist Church, second site, at Blue, first founded near old Rose Hill (Choctaw County) 1937, S. W. of Hugo.
15. Oklahoma Presbyterian College, at Durant, 1900's.
16. "Hobbers Roost" noted place, site about 1 mi. N. Silo, in a "break" in hills.

CADDO COUNTY

1. Jack Mary, 6 mi. S. Hydro, in Mound Township, named by Capt. Mary's California Expedition, 1840. (NW Sec. 30, T 12 N, R 12 W.)
2. Pacific R. R. Survey, 1868, Whipple Expedition Camp 27, north of Cochr.
3. Fort Cobb, U. S. Military Post, established by Maj. Wm. H. Emory, First Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1850; site 1 mi. E. City of Fort Cobb. (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, T 7 N, R 12 W.)
4. Old Wichita Agency, first site 1850 N. Washita River; site 4 mi. E. Fort Cobb. (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, T 7 N, R 11 W.)
5. Black Beaver's Grave $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N.W. Anadarko, 1880, near home site of this famous Delaware Indian Scout.
6. Wichita Agency (2nd site (1870-78) 2 mi. N. Anadarko; Battle of Wichita Agency or "Anadarko Affair," August 1874; site N. of Washita River).
7. Kiowa Agency, 1878; site 1 mi. N. Anadarko; now in Anadarko in the Anadarko Area Indian Office.

8. Wichita Sub-Agency, near Binger, 1895.
9. Camp McIntosh, 5 mi. E. Anadarko, Confederate Army Camp, 1861-65; on site of Mautame Mission (Presbyterian) 1838. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 7 N, R 9 W.)
10. Riverdale Indian School, 2 mi. N. Anadarko, 1871 to present, on U. S. Highway 281.
11. Methodist Mission Church, Rev. Methvin, 1867, in Anadarko.
12. St. Patrick's Mission, Catholic, 1852 to present, 1 mi. S.W. Anadarko.
13. Cavithor's Mission, Presbyterian; site 6 mi. S.W. Apache, 1890 to present.
14. Baptist Mission and church, 1890 to present, 4 mi. N. Anadarko, "Rock Branch Baptist Church."
15. Old Keechi Village, near Keechi Hills 16 mi. S.E. Anadarko, on old traps, 1850.
16. "Tonkawa Massacre," 1865, in Tonkawa Township, 4 mi. S. Anadarko, a Civil War battle. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, T 6 N, R 10 W.)
17. Mamule Lodge, July, 1884, first in Oklahoma Territory, at Anadarko, now Lodge No. 21 in Oklahoma.
18. Caddo Indian Cemetery, many graves 6 mi. S. E. of Binger on Grace Adkins Allotment (Caddo tribal rolls).

CANADIAN COUNTY

1. Darlington Agency established by Brinton Darlington, Quaker Agent, 1870; site 8 mi. N.W. El Reno. Old Building here now used as State quail hatchery. (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, T 13 N, R 8 W.)
2. Fort Reno. U. S. troops in vicinity 1874; first buildings on post site and named in 1876; cemetery W. El Reno, 1874.
3. Prison, 1880, now ghost town; site 3 mi. N. and 1 mi. W. Velson.
4. "Caddo" George Washington's House, south side Canadian River Sec. 34, T 11 N, R 8 W.); and ford on Fort Hill to Fort Reno military road 1860's.
5. Caddo Indian School at Caddo Springs, 1890 to present; Cheyenne Sub-Agency here and site of Sower Indian School, 1872.
6. Chisholm Trail 1869-80, traces near Piedmont, and other places.
7. Sand Hill Fight. U. S. troops and Cheyenne Indians 1874, near N. Canadian River vicinity of Darlington and future Fort Reno.
8. North Canadian River Bridge, Feb. 1886; site of first bridge on military road Darlington to Fort Reno (part of Old Chisholm Trail), completed by troops from Fort Reno under Col. E. V. Sumner, Jr. This bridge was substantial structure and pride of the Army.

CARTER COUNTY

1. Old "701" Ranch, first house on site of Ardmore early 1830's.
2. Tussy, located early 1880's; postoffice 1890, N.W. corner of County, named for cattleman.
3. Healdton, oil field and home of Charles Hobart Heald, 1880.
4. "Indianola Business College," established early 1880's at Ardmore; main building now Negro high school, N.E. Ardmore; boys of prominent white and Indian citizens attended this Business School, J. M. Rudolph, Pres.
5. Carter Seminary, Ardmore, named for Hon. Charles D. Carter, Congressman from 2d Dist. for 20 years. This Indian School is operated today, as outgrowth of "Bloomfield Academy" (estab. 1823, see Bryan Co.). Carter Sem. established 1917 when Chickasaw government purchased buildings of old Hargrove College (established by Methodists at Ardmore, 1896) on present site.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

1. Cherokee Capitol at Tablequah, erected by order of Cherokee Council 1847, and completed early 1870's. Tablequah site of signing of Cherokee Constitution, 1828, and designated by Cherokee Council as capital of the Nation in 1841.
Other historical buildings at Tablequah and sites include:
 - (a) Cherokee Supreme Court building erected 1844, standing, housed printing press of Cherokee Advocate, first newspaper in Oklahoma, 1844.
 - (b) Cherokee National Prison, building standing, erected 1874.
 - (c) Presbyterian Mission School, 1829, now houses Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
 - (d) Old Methodist Church, replica of Sehon Chapel (see below) and built of same bricks, 1859.
 - (e) Baptist Mission site, established here 1807 by Rev. Evan Jones and his son, John B. Jones—first building stood about 100 yards N. of present Tablequah High School, and second building of brick was on site of this High School.
 - (f) Baptist College, established 1880, by Rev. Hanson C. Bacone. Started in the building that had been recently occupied by the late W. Buff Wylie. Known first as "Indian University." Moved to Muskogee 1882, and named Bacone College.
2. Illinois Camp Grounds, 1830, site of convention Eastern and Western Cherokees, 1½ mi. S.E. Tablequah.
3. Park Hill Mission, 1830, Park Hill Press here and Worcester Cemetery, at Park Hill 3 mi. S. Tablequah. (SW¼ Sec. 22, T 16 N, R 22 E.)
4. Cherokee Female Seminary, 1851, site ¼ mi. N.E. Park Hill. (SW¼ Sec. 15, T 16 N, R 22 E.)
5. Cherokee Male Seminary, 1852, site 2¼ mi. N.W. Park Hill. (NE¼ Sec. 5, T 16 N, R 22 E.)
6. Mission at Forks of the Illinois, 1829 (A. B. C. F. M.); site 3 mi. E. Park Hill.
7. Cherokee Agency, 1863, 3 mi. N.W. Tablequah. (NW¼ Sec. 10, T 17 N, R 22 E.)
8. Riley's Chapel, Methodist, 1844, on site of Valentine home, 2 mi. S.E. Tablequah.
9. Murrell House ("Hunter's Home"), 1844, standing ½ mi. S. Park Hill. (NW¼ Sec. 22, T 16 N, R 22 E.)
10. Chief John Ross House ("Rose Cottage"), 1840's; site ¼ mi. S.E. Park Hill.
11. Old Ross Cemetery—about ½ mi. from site of Ross Home. Here is grave of Chief John Ross. (NW¼ Sec. 23, T 16 N, R 22 E.)
12. Cherokee Training School, buildings 3 mi. S. Tablequah, 1908.
13. Sehon Chapel, Methodist, 1 mi. E. Park Hill, 1850's.
14. Clinton House built by an Old Settler Cherokee (ca. 1840's), purchased by Chief John Ross for one of his daughters. House standing near Murrell House, q. v., on left side of road.
15. Springplace Mission established by Moravian Church 1838. Old walled spring and mission graves several yards east of spring to be seen. Site south of Adair-Delaware Co. line (and S.W. of Oka in Delaware Co.). (NE¼ Sec. 5, T 16 N, R 22 E.)

CHOCTAW COUNTY

1. Goodland Mission (Presbyterian, U. S.), 1848 to present (A. B. O. F. M.) in Choctaw Nation, 2 mi. S.W. Hugo.
2. Rose Hill, site 3 mi. S.E. Hugo 1844, home of Robert M. Jones, noted Choctaw planter; old cemetery here.

3. Goodwater Mission, Choctaw Girls' School, 1842, S.E. part of County; site about 4 mi. W. Frogville. Old mission cemetery and missionary graves (1848) to be seen near site of school.
4. Fort Towson, established by Col. Matthew Arbuckle 1824; site of this U. S. Post about 1 mi. N.E. Town of Ft. Towson.
5. Doakville, 1830's, site W. edge of Ft. Towson; old cemetery here. Grave of noted David Folsom, Choctaw chief, and other old graves here.
6. Choctaw Chief's House, Choctaw Nation, (ca.) oldest building standing in Oklahoma dating from about 1822. Part of 2 story log house standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. E. Swink.
7. Choctaw Station, out of Ft. Towson, 1831-34; site near the "Witch Hole" about 2 mi. S. Swink and near old landing place (site) for corn shipped up Red River by Army.
8. Old Spencer Academy established 1841, Choctaw boy's school; cemetery missionary graves, on ridge about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. of school site, 0 mi. N. Sawyer. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, T 6 S, R 18 E. (It was on Spencer Academy grounds that "Uncle Wallace" Willie and his wife, Negro slaves, first sang his song "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," etc., in early 1860's. See Atoka County, O.)
9. New Spencer Academy, 2nd site, 1853; site about 7 mi. N. Soper.
10. Living Land Presbyterian Church, 1850; cemetery of Hotchkiss family, on Red River about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. of Bluff. (Sec. 31, T 7 S, R 18 E).
11. Mayhew, old site on Mayhew Creek in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, T 6 S, R 14 E; First post office established here February 5, 1845, Charles F. Stewart, post master and owner of store; graves in old cemetery date from 1830's. New site of Mayhew is west in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, T 6 S, R 18 E; Mayhew court ground, Jackson County (1899), Choctaw Nation, was here, and last court house is standing.
12. Old water mill on Kiamichi River, site in vicinity of Sawyer, 1820's, north of present Kiamichi River bridge on U. S. Highway 70.
13. Providence Mission, Baptist 1837, site at or near "Rose Hill" home of Col. Robert M. Jones, S. E. of Hugo.
14. Horse Prairie, west side of Kiamichi River, E. of "Rose Hill," location of Chief Ntachech's house, Choctaw Nation, 1824.
15. Cole Nelson home; site near Nelson, prominent leader in Choctaw Nation before Civil War.
16. Spring Bluff, pre-Civil War, shown on early maps in Forks of the two Bogy Creeks, probably in N.W. Choctaw County.
17. Folsom Salt Works; Folsom settled at site 1838, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. E. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. Boswell. (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, T 5 S, R 14 E.)
18. Rock Chimney Ferry—east side of Kiamichi River near Sawyer; 2 old stone chimneys marked this ferry at old house built here long before Civil War; site is shown on old maps about 7 mi. W. of Doakville (Sec. 25, T 9 S, R 18 E) now just N. of the bridge across the Kiamichi on U. S. Highway 70. This was the crossing of the river on the road from Doakville to Bogy Depot. The old water mill (see 12 above) was near this ferry and house site.

CIMARRON COUNTY

1. Fort Nichols, established by Gen. Kit Carson, 1865; site with ruins 8 mi. E. of Oklahoma-New Mexico line on old Santa Fe Trail (Sec. 2, T 3 N, R 1 E.)
2. Santa Fe Trail, 1820 survey, northeast to southwest through County passes Fort Nichols' site.
3. Cold Spring, 10 mi. N. Boise City, on old Santa Fe Trail (Sec. 9, T 4 N, R 4 E.)
4. Autograph Rock near Cimarron River crossing on Santa Fe Trail, traces of which are immediately near the rock cliff carved with

names of those travelling the Trail, dating back to 1840's and 1850's. This carved, rock cliff is N.W. Boise City (6 mi. W. and 8 mi. N.), on present Oaylor Ranch, formerly "Cold Spring Ranch," in S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T 5 N, R 4 E.

5. Original "101" Ranch site near and east of Kontos, 1870's.

CLEVELAND COUNTY

1. Washington Irving buffalo hunt and encampment in vicinity and east of Moore, 1832.
2. Irving Camp, 1832, site 15 mi. E. of Norman, on old abandoned Tecumseh-Norman Highway. U. S. R. historical marker for site is 1 mi. S. State Highway 9. (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, T 9 N, R 1 E.)
3. Friend's Mission, "Big Jims Band" Shawnees, 1897; small church standing used as barn, 1 mi. W. of Cleveland-Fortawatombe County line and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. State Highway 9, "Little Axe Settlement."
4. Original site of Semulole Baptist Church, "Spring Church" John Juniper preacher, Semulole settlement pre-Civil War, on Buckhead Creek 7 or 8 mi. E. of Lexington (Church moved to near Muskwa after War, see Semulole Co.)
5. Chouteau's Trading Post 1835 on Chouteau Creek—W. of U. S. Highway 77 about 3 mi. N. Lexington.
6. Camp Mason, 1836, E. U.S. Highway 77 about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N.E. Lexington.
7. Canadian River Bridge site of toll bridge 5 mi. from Purcell, authorized by Chickasaw Legislature and built in 1820; names of builders were prominent Chickasaw Chiseaus including W. L. Byrd, C. J. Grant, Samuel Paul, Samuel Garvin, Overton Love Osborn Fisher.
8. St. Elizabeth Mission, 1800, Catholic School at Purcell.
9. University of Oklahoma, Norman, 1890.

COAL COUNTY

1. First Coal mine in Lehigh field, about 1882 on Rev. Allen Wright farm claim at Midway.
2. Site of old homestead of Principal Chief Ben Saultwood, Choctaw Nation, 1883-06, and his grave is in vicinity, west of Lehigh about 5 mi.
3. Gov. Palmer Mosely, Chickasaw Nation, site of home 1800's, E. of Beardsle about 2 mi.
4. Greenwood Spring church in 1820's; at settlement of Chickasaws 1840's, near Gov. Palmer Mosely place E. of Beardsle.
5. Telle Ranch, S.E. Oney, original Rev. Allen Wright Ranch, 1820.

COMANCHE COUNTY

1. Camp Comanche, Dragon Expedition, 1841; site 2 mi. S. Comanche County line, on U. S. Highway 62.
2. Fort Sill, established Jan. 3, 1863, by Gen. Philip Sheridan; first called "Camp Wichita"; first Kiowa-Comanche Indian Agency here. Many local historic sites in vicinity mapped by Post Library, 1957.
3. Crossing on "14 Mile Beaver Creek," about 3 mi. S.W. Sterling; noted crossing on stream by early expeditions, Capt. R. B. Marcy (1822), etc.
4. Mission School (Dutch Reformed), 1890's, N. of Medicine Bluff Creek, about 8 mi. W. of site of old Fort Sill.
5. Fort Sill Indian School, 1871; located 1 mi. N.E. Lawton, in operation.
6. Meers mining camp, 1903; location about 5 mi. N. W. Medicine Park and N. of Mt. Sheridan.

7. Devo Baptist Mission; site E. E. Cache, 1800's; old Indian and white cemetery near here East.
8. Geronimo's Grave (Apache Warrior), about 8 mi. N. E. of Fort Hill, just outside of military reserve, 1½ mi. E. of U. S. Highway 281.
9. Quannah Parker's Home at Cache, 1860's. House moved from site 1858).
10. Post Oak Mission (Mennonite), 1808; site 6 mi. N. W. Cache; old Cemetery and original site of Chief Quannah Parker's grave and that of his mother (graves moved to Fort Hill Cemetery, 1957).

COTTON COUNTY

1. Randlett, town platted in 1906 at opening of "Big Pasture" (Elwyn-Cousacha lands) which included most of present Cotton County.
2. Appentone, one of original towns platted in "Big Pasture," 1906; 13 mi. W. of Walters.
3. Devo community, one of original towns platted in "Big Pasture," 1906, located 7 mi. W. of Randlett.
4. Warren's Trading Post, 1840's on Red River; site E. side of mouth of Cache Creek, about 14 mi. S.E. Randlett. (SW¼ Sec. 8, T 5 S, R 10 W.)
5. Capt. R. B. Marcy Expedition to source of Red River, 1852, crossing of Cache Creek 1 mi. N. of site of Warren's Post.

CRAIG COUNTY

1. White Halseell College, 1891, site at Halseell and Thompson St., in Vinita.
2. Blue Jacket on State Highway 75; S.E. about 1 mi. is old Shawnee cemetery; name of Shawnee Indian family, descendants of noted Chief Blue Jacket, settled here 1860.
3. Old Military Road, Fort Gibson to Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott traces 2 mi. W. of Ketchum, 1830's; site of stage stand, 1860's, and store, about ¼ mi. N.E. of Sulphur Spring crossing on Mustang Creek (NE¼ Sec. 27, T 24 N, R 21 E.), 2 mi. N.W. Ketchum.

CREEK COUNTY

1. "Euache Boarding School," in Sapulpa, buildings now public school, erected 1891.
2. Site of home of Cosens Bernard, 1834, on present site of Shock; noted family of Yuchi tribe; his grave near here.
3. Yuchi tribal square grounds; one on Pole Cat Creek, near Kellyville, "Green Corn" ceremonial-dance ground.
4. Home of Jouse Allen, 5 mi. E. of Bristol, a descendant of Cosens Bernard and well known peace officer in early Oklahoma history.

CUSTER COUNTY

1. Arapaho Arrow Newspaper, printed in Cheyenne-Arapaho country, opened 1892; location at Arapaho.
2. Red Moon, Cheyenne Indian school and Sub-Agency, 1890's.
3. Southwestern Institute of Technology, formerly The Normal School established 1901, at Weatherford, by Territorial Legislature.
4. Pacific R. R. Survey, Whipple Expedition of 1853, encampments—Camp 20, S.E. Custer County, and Camp 80 near Arapaho.

DELAWARE COUNTY

1. Seneca Agency, 1832, first site, Agency established by Gov. Montfort Stokes (So. Car.), about 1½ mi. S.W. of Tiff City, Mo., on Buffalo Creek, W. of Oklahoma state line.

2. Splitlog Church, 1896, at Cayuga, about 9 mi. N. B. Grove; church of stone erected by Chief Mathias Splitlog, and his carriage house standing W. of big spring by county road.
3. Stand Watie's Home (on W. side of Grand River at time of death), family burial plot here; site on present "Monkey Island," peninsula of Grand Lake between two prongs of Lake, about 6 mi. W. of Grove.
4. Stand Watie's farm home on Housy Creek, 5 mi. S. and 1 mi. E. of Grove (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, T 24 N, R 24 E.)
5. Graves of Stand Watie and Major Ridge at Poison Cemetery, about 2 mi. N.W. Southwest City, Mo., and W. of Oklahoma state line. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, T 24 N, R 25 E.)
6. Battle of Cowokin Prairie, June, 1862 (Ohio Cavalry vs. Gen. Stand Watie) about 2 mi. N.E. of Grove; Cherokee Emancipation Act 1863, appeared in Cherokee Council this vicinity, Chief Thom. Pegg.
7. Fort Wayne, second (permanent) site, 1839; site 2 mi. west of Oklahoma line in Sec. 28, T 22 N, R. 25 E. Battle of Fort Wayne here, Oct. 22, 1862. Federal forces under command of Gen. Wm. Hunt defeated Gen. D. H. Cooper's Confederate troops.
8. Saline Courthouse, Saline District, Cherokee Nation, 1840's; site about 3 & $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. of Letch near Mayes County line. Saline Courthouse massacre here, 1897.
9. Beattie's Prairie. S. edge is location of J. P. Edmonson home and farm. (Cherokee), about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from site of old Fort Wayne; Edmonson was member of Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.
10. Danish Lutheran Church and Mission (SE Sec. 33, T 20 N, R 28 E.) established at Oaks in 1802. Is outgrowth of Springplace Mission which was established in 1812 at site about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.W. of Oaks. (see Cherokee County for site of Springplace Mission.)
11. Dripping Springs, noted event site 2 mi. E. of present Flint P. O. 1868 (first called Beckwith); this was the third Flint Post Office.
12. Hildebrand's Mill. Post Office 1860. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, T 20 N, R 24 E.)

DEWEY COUNTY

1. Texas Cattle Trail Crossing, 1871, to Dodge City 3 mi. W. Viet.
2. Ancient battle site (vs. Indians vs. white forces); site E. side of Canadian River (Sec. 31 & 32, T 17 N, R 17 W.) about 10 mi. S. of Taloga.
3. Amos Chapman grave in burial plot near his old home, E. of Seiling. Early day cattleman and U. S. Deputy Marshal.

ELLIS COUNTY

1. Headquarters of "Box T" Ranch (Dominion Cattle Co.), 1884; site $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. of Texas line on U. S. Highway 60.
2. Battle of the Antelope Hills, 1858, between Texas Rangers and Comanches; site S. side Little Hole Creek (Sec. 1, T 17 N, R 28 W.)
3. Grand, ghost town, County Seat of old Day County ("E" County at opening of Cheyenne-Arapaho country), 1802. (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, T 18 N, R 24 W.)

GARFIELD COUNTY

1. Buffalo Springs Stage Stand on Chisholm Trail; site $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. Blain.
2. Skeleton Ranch and Stage Stand on Chisholm Trail; site 1 mi. N. Enid.

GARVIN COUNTY

1. Fort Arbuckle, U. S. Military post established by Capt. R. R. Marcy, 1802; site $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. N. Hoover. (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, T 1 N., R 1 W.)
2. Initial Point, 1870, all surveys in state except Panhandle made from here; stone marker 1 mi. S. site of Fort Arbuckle.
3. Marian's Store at Caddo Spring, 1870's; site about 1 mi. N. White Road 100.
4. Pierce Institute, Methodist School, 1884; site about 1 mi. E. Caddo Spring.
5. Cherokee Town settled by band of Cherokees about time of Civil War; location of Dr. John Shirley who built first bridge here across Washita, 1860. (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, T 3 N., R 1 E.)
6. Erin Spring (first known as "Elna Spring") on road to Fort Hill; location of Frank Murray (cattleman), home standing.

GRADY COUNTY

1. First school in County opened by Mrs. Meta C. Sager, 1883, at old Miller City on Chisholm Trail; old cemetery near site; school moved to Milco, 1890, and later called El Meta Bond College.
2. Fred Store about 1874, first site at old rock crossing of Chisholm Trail and on N. side of Washita River, about 2 mi. S.W. Chickasha; moved on trail S. of River, 1881, about 2 mi. S. of Chickasha; Fred Post Office established 1884.
3. Camp Napoleon, 1865, Confederate Indian Council; site at Verden.
4. Battle of the Wichita Village, 1858; site about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Rush Springs; battle fought by Maj. Earl Van Dorn's U. S. troop against Comanches. (Sec. 1, T 3 N., R 7 W.)
5. Silver City, ghost town, site 2 mi. north of Tuttle.
6. Parr, ghost town, postoffice 1860, moved to Rush Springs 1869. (Sec. 1, T 3 N., R 7 W.)

GRANT COUNTY

1. Sewell's Ranch at "Round Pond" on Pond Creek; site just east of Sewell's Ranch Monument on Chisholm Trail, about 1 mi. S.E. Jefferson.
2. Cherokee Strip Opening, site of F. S. Registration Booth on Oklahoma-Kansas line (in vicinity of U. S. Highway 81); booth marked a point of entry in run into Cherokee Outlet, 1893.

GREER COUNTY

1. Ft. Hill to Ft. Elliott (Texas) post road crossing of North Fork of Red River at Comanche Springs, 1875-90, located 5 mi. N.E. of Granite. Here, also was Beard and Herrold line camp on cattle ranch, 1880.
2. "Jaybuckle Springs" old landmark, ranch headquarters for Handy-Handy-Powers-Murphy cattle, 1880, located at crossing of Elm Creek due north of present Reed.
3. "Z. V." Ranch, 1881, Ladson community. John Ladbetter and W. B. Tullis cattle.
4. Mangum townsite platted by Henry C. Sweet, 1883, on Capt. A. S. Mangum land tract, and located on old McBeetle Trail (across old Greer County to McBeetle and Ft. Elliott), Texas; first post office established at Mangum, April 15, 1886; Mangum Star established here, October 13, 1887.
5. First public school in old Greer County, at Headquarter Mountain, 1888, near present Granite, funds for this school granted by State of Texas.
6. First election held in old Greer County (Texas) in 1894, at "Y Cross" Ranch headquarters for McNulty and Pope cattle, at mouth of Elm Creek and on small branch called "Y Cross Creek."

HARCON COUNTY

1. "T-Cross" Ranch, Sam Cross cattle, 1880, S. W. of Hollis in southwest corner of old Greer County.
2. "H-Y" (the camp), Hasey and Handy cattle, 1880, site due west of present Viason, near present Texas line; later, Ikard and Hazenfeld cattle in this ranch area.
3. Kiser's salt works on branch of Salt Creek, 1884, S. W. of present Madge.

HARPER COUNTY

1. Western Cattle Trail, or Dodge City Trail, from Texas to Kansas, 1871-1890's, crossed the county south to north. Traces of this Trail can be seen about 2 mi. W. of May, thence north. Doly Springs, originally Buffalo Springs, was well known watering place about 2 mi. E. of the Trail, and about 6 mi. W. of town of Buffalo. Traces of the Trail are visible at the Oklahoma-Kansas line, where a camp ground on the east side of Redoubt Creek was later called Yelton (W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 14, T 29 N, R 24 W.)

HASKELL COUNTY

1. Iron bridge footings on San Bois Creek, about 3 mi. S.W. Keota; iron bridge on U. S. Mail Route, erected 1839; site W. on creek W. of community known as "Ironbridge."
2. San Bois County, Choctaw Nation, present court house and jail, site 4 mi. E. and 1 mi. N. of Kinta; San Bois School site, established by Green McCurtain; his first home built here.
3. McKee King grave, and others in burial plot; he was Choctaw Delegate to Washington and prominent leader and member of Choctaw Council 30 years; date of death on tombstone 1882, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of Kinta, on east side of country road.
4. Old Trail Seminoles from Florida 1835; California emigrants U. S. expeditions, etc., traces near McKee King burial plot, S. side of ridge $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. Kinta.
5. Pleasant Bluff (sometimes found "Pleasant Bluff"), present Tamaha on bluff, on Arkansas River, one of oldest permanent settlements in state; early traders, 1833 to 1850's—Robert M. Jones, Vore, Tandy Walker, etc., cemetery with recent graves, began early (Sec. 29, T 11 N, R 22 E.)

HUGHES COUNTY

1. Fort Holmes, 1864, U. S. Military post established by Lieut. T. H. Holmes; site at Bilby, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Holdenville, east side State Highway 68, near R. R. crossing. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, T 6 N, R 9 E.)
2. Edwards Store, 1835, site about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.W. Bilby, south side of Little River. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T 6 N, R 9 E.)
3. Oak Ridge Mission established by Rev. J. Alley, 1848, Presbyterian, in Creek Nation; site about 8 mi. S.E. Holdenville, east side of present reservoir.
4. Levering Mission, 1880, school by Creek Council, and operated by Baptist Southern Association; site 3 mi. E. & 1 mi. N. of Wetumka; stone building stands here.
5. Shawnee Town, dating from about 1840; Shawnee settlement mentioned by Marcy (1840), Whipple (1853), etc.; in region E. from Allen; old graves in Indian burial ground 6 mi. N. of Allen on ridge, cedar trees, east side of Canadian River bend.

JACKSON COUNTY

1. Old Navajo, town in old Greer County, Texas (now S.W. Oklahoma) established, 1888; *Suckakin Joe's Emigrant Guide* (1887) printed here; site near Navajo Mountain, 9 mi. E. & 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. of Alton.

2. Doan's Crossing on Red River, Texas Cattle Trail to Dodge City, 1874; site about 8 mi. S. & E. of Hessa, east bank of river.
3. Frazer, site located 2½ mi. west of Albus; first store opened here by Holt, 1885; and first post office in old Greer County established here on February 18, 1888.
4. "Nine Mile Spring" landmark on old Mo beetle Trail, 9 mi. N. of Doan's Crossing (No. 2 above); here was L. V. Eddleman ranch headquarters, early 1880's.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

1. San Bernarda, one of earliest towns in Oklahoma, named in 1778; French traders at old Caddoan Village (Wichita) dated from about 1750; site east bank of Red River about 1½ mi. S.W. of Petersburg.
2. Red River Crossing of Chisholm Trail, 1867 to 1880; site about 2½ mi. S.E. of Fleetwood.
3. Stag Ranch, late 1870's to 1890's, on Chisholm Trail; large area about 5 mi. N. of Ryan; present Sugden was once headquarters for ranch.
4. Waurika, only town in Oklahoma located on 98th Meridian which marked west boundary of Chickasaw Nation, 1853 to 1907; first P. O. called Peery (1890), site about 1 mi. S.E. of Waurika (established 1901); second P. O. called "Monoka" 1895.
5. Addington Ranch, Chickasaw Nation, 1870's; area east of Addington into Carter County.
6. Branch of the Drury Ann Road (see Stephens Co.), established by Capt. R. B. Harvey in 1832, from Ft. Arbuckle (see Garvin Co.) to Ft. Belknap (Texas), crossed Jefferson County from a point 15 mi. N.E. of Addington to a point on Red River N.W. of Terra.

JOHNSTON COUNTY

1. First Chickasaw capitol buildings of logs, on present County Court House grounds, moved from first site on Gov. Harris's place at Emet; dates from 1854. Present County Court House was last Chickasaw capitol building, 1908, at Tishomingo.
2. Dragon Crossing on Blue River at old Belton, State Highway 7, about 12 mi. W. of Wapanucka; Dragon, or Leavenworth Expedition crossed here, 1834; this crossing is mentioned in later Chickasaw laws, as site on Texas Cattle Trail through eastern Chickasaw Nation.
3. Wapanucka Institute, Chickasaw girl's school, 1832; teacher, Mary Greenleaf's grave on ridge near building ruins; site south side Delaware Creek about 2½ mi. S.E. from site. (See R. T 2 S, R 8 E.)
4. Chickasaw Manual Labor School, 1850, operated by Methodist Church South. ("Robinson's Academy"); site about 2½ mi. S.E. of Tishomingo.
5. Harley Institute, established about 1868, Chickasaw boy's school; site about 1 mi. E. & N. Tishomingo (the building was country club in recent years).
6. Pleasant Grove Mission, Methodist, 1844; site W. of Emet; old well on site. Grave of Chief Jackson Frazier, Chief 1852-56. (See R. 15, T 4 S, R 7 E.)
7. Home of Gov. Douglas H. Johnston, built in 1890's "White House of Chickasaw Nation." at Emet; residence standing.
8. Home of Gov. Cyrus Harris, 1860's, part of house standing on Jack Penner's place west of Mill Creek about 2 mi.; Cyrus Harris served many terms as Governor of Chickasaw Nation, first term in 1868.

KAY COUNTY

1. Ferdinandina (ca. 1740's), French trading post at Caddoan Indian Village; first visited by Du Roi 1710; site near Deer Creek 8 mi. E. & 2 mi. N. Newkirk.
2. Kaw Agency, later called Washuana, established 1873 on Kaw Indian Reservation; Kaw school building here.
3. Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, established 1883; school in operation near state line, about 8 mi. N. Newkirk.
4. Oakland, Tonkawa Indian Agency, established 1895; was Nez Perce Agency 1870; site west bank of Chikuskla River about 2½ mi. S.E. City of Tonkawa.
5. Rock Falls, Dayie's Oklahoma Boomer town, 1883; "Oklahoma War Chief" printed here; site on west side of Herman Lake 4 mi. W and 2 mi. N. of Herman. (NE¼ Sec. 34, T 20 N, R 2 W.)
6. Kaw Indian allotment of late Charles Curtis, Vice-Pres. U. S. 1928-1932, in vicinity of Kaw Agency.
7. Camp Schofield, 1899, site of extensive field operations and summer training for U. S. troops. Site 8 mi. E. of Chilocco.

KINGFISHER COUNTY

1. Kingfisher Stage Station on Chisholm Trail, 1837-50; site S. side of Kingfisher Creek at west edge of City of Kingfisher and N. of Rotary Park.
2. Bullfoot Station on Chisholm Trail, noted water well, 1870's; site at S. edge of Hennessey.
3. Baker's Ranch on Chisholm Trail, attacked in last Indian Wars, 1874; became "Baker City" 1890; now ghost town; site ¼ mi. W. from U. S. Highway 81, 4 mi. S. Hennessey.
4. Kingfisher College, 1890-1922, established by Congregational Church; site east of Kingfisher and 1 mi. N. roadside park.
5. Red Fork Ranch, 1870's, on Chisholm Trail; site near Dover.
6. Lincoln City, town settled 1868; now ghost town center of Negro settlement and old cemetery; site 7 mi. E. and 2 mi. S. of Dover.
7. Massacre of Pat Hennessey, freighter on Chisholm Trail to Kiowa Agency at Ft. Sill, and 3 of his men, on July 4, 1874, during last Indian wars, at site near his grave which may be seen in Hennessey Memorial Garden, at Hennessey.

KIOWA COUNTY

1. Dragon Expedition (1834) to Wichita Village; site in Devil's Canyon on north side of North Fork of Red River, 3½ mi. S.E. Lugert.
2. Massacre of Gaitheout Gau, 1833, Kiowa and Osage battle; site on Otter Creek in "Cudthroat Gap," west of Saddle Mountain.
3. "Beans Christmas Day Battle," Dec. 25, 1868, Col. A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry vs. Comanche; also known as "Battle of Soldier Spring"; site north side of North Fork River, on east bank at Soldier Spring, about 4 mi. N. E. Devil's canyon.
4. Rainy Mountain School, 1895, Kiowa Indian school; site about 6 mi. S. Getebo.
5. Camp Radziminaki established by Maj. Earl Van Dorn, 1839; site 1½ mi. N. and 2½ mi. W. of Mountain Park. (NE¼ Sec. 16, T 3 N, R 17 W.)
6. Camp Davidson, outpost of Fort Sill, 1870's; detachment of U. S. troops guarding vs. settlermen intruders; site on Otter Creek at old Radziminaki Crossing.
7. Grave of Lone Wolf, Kiowa chief, Indian cemetery 4 mi. S. Hobart. (Sec. 27, T 8 N, R 16 W.)

LATIMER COUNTY

1. Choctaw Nation courthouse, Gaines County and Mosholistabbee District, 1850-1867; site $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. and 1 mi. E. of Panola (Sec. 21, T 5 E. R 20 N.); noted execution of Sylan Lewis here, under Choctaw law.
2. Rock Creek Baptist Church, organized 1890; original site $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. and $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi. W. of Lodi; moved years later to present location on County road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. and 2 mi. W. of Red Oak.
3. Civil War Confederate camp and graves reported on Little Fongche Mulline about 1 mi. E. of Panola.
4. Ridge Station on Butterfield Overland Mail Route, 1858; site near old Hiddle Cemetery, 2 mi. E. of Wilburton at Lurie and on County road just south of U. S. Highway 270, on west side of Fongche Mulline Creek. (Sec. 12, T 5 N, R 10 E.)
5. Holloway's Station on Butterfield Overland Mail route, 1858; site N.E. of Red Oak at east end of "The Narrows," about 5 mi. (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, T 0 N, R 21 E.)
6. Thomas Edward's Store, stop on Butterfield Overland Mail route, 1858; site about 5 mi. N.E. of the east end of "The Narrows," near north section line of Sec. 15, T 0 N, R 22 E. This was a stop for meals (not regular station), and original log house is standing. First post office for Red Oak here, 1858.
7. Mountain Station, 1867, railroad privileges granted to Glasschuhl by order of Choctaw Council; site at top of hill about 12 mi. S.W. Wilburton on county road; old cemetery E. across road from his house site which is marked by old chimney stones in woods.
8. Prater's Station on Butterfield Overland Mail Route, 1858; site about 3 mi. S.W. of Higgin, south side of Gaines Creek, vicinity of New Hope District School. (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, T 4 N, R 17 E.)

LEFLORE COUNTY

1. Fort Coffee, garrisoned 1834-38; site on bluff on Arkansas River, about 6 mi. N. of Spiro; this became the noted Fort Coffee Boarding School for Choctaw boys, 1842, under auspices of Methodist Church; old burial ground at Fort Coffee Site, and original grave with stone marker "Maj. Francis Armstrong, 1836."
2. New Hope Seminary established for Choctaw girls, 1842; site $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. of Spiro; old spring can be seen here; this was the site of first government school for Choctaws west (terms of Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty). In operation 1837, Wm. Wilson graduate Washington College, Pa., as superintendent, and listed as "Choctaw Agency School."
3. Choctaw Agency, 1832; site few hundred feet S.W. of old "Agency Springs" still in use on county road about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. E. of Spiro; Choctaw Agency building residence of Gov. Tandy Walker, Choctaw Nation, 1858, listed as "Walker's Station" on Butterfield Overland Mail Route, 1858-61; village here was Skullyville, later called Oak Lodge.
4. Capt. J. E. Reynolds stone residence built 1860, standing at east edge of Canon.
5. Canon Institute established, 1858, by Presbyterian Mission Board at Canon; site about 300 yds. E. of old Reynolds' residence.
6. Brazil Creek bridge and toll-rose (privilege to McDaniel and James by Choctaw Council, 1858) on Butterfield Overland Mail Route, 1858-61; location S.W. of Panama 3 mi. and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. of Brazil which was later a stage station on Ft. Smith to Rossy Depot Road.

7. Chief Mosholatubbee's home (1834) district Chief's house erected by U. S. under 1830 Treaty; site about 400 yards S. E. of old spring at Lahoma; Mosholatubbee's grave probably in old cemetery across the road from here, now in a field; here is tombstone standing at east edge of field, at grave of Judge James Trahern, Skullyville County before Civil War, died 1883. This site was "Trahern's Station," 1858-61, on Butterfield Overland Mail route. (SW ¼ Sec. 32, T 8 N, R 24 E.)
8. Choctaw neighborhood "Pine Ridge" School, established by act of Choctaw Council, 1874; old building standing recently at Milton.
9. Bethel Mission school, Baptist, 1837, reported 8 mi. N.W. of Choctaw Agency; site probably S of Panama, Cavalal (Old Cavernhole) Mountain region.
10. Bethlehem Mission School, Baptist, 1837; reported 25 mi. S.E. of Choctaw Agency; site in vicinity of present Monroe, near Sugar Loaf Mountain.
11. Jesse Riddle tollgate on Backbone Mountain, late 1860's; site in Sec. 31, T 0 N, R 26 E, on old Ft. Smith-Ft. Towson military road; Jesse Riddle's home on S. side of Backbone Mountain ¼ mi. from Mt. top. Civil War battle fought on the road near this mountain.
12. Kalki Chaha ("High Spring"), ghost town; first store here 1860; site near Arkansas line, about 6 mi. N. of Sugar Loaf Mountain; this was in Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw Nation.
13. Sugar Loaf County Courthouse, 1850-1907; old log house standing recently in vicinity of Conser (Sec. 5, T 4 N, R 26 E.); here is home (two-story, frame) of Peter Conser, Choctaw lighthorseman (1860-81) under Chief Jack McCurtain, and member of Capt. Charles LeFlore Indian police force, late 1880's; Courthouse on Ft. Smith-Ft. Towson Military Road.
14. Lenox Mission, 1858-54 (A. B. C. F. M.), established by Rev Simon Hobbs and Mrs. Hobbs; their graves are ¼ mi. N.W. of mission site which is one mi. N.W. of Whitesboro.
15. Double Springs Camp Ground, Annual Conference Methodist Church, 1870; trace of these springs at Shady Point, just east of R. R. track and S.E. of Depot.
16. Peter Potoam Ferry on Potoam River, 1827, first ferry on this stream at old Fort Smith.
17. Iron Bridge, 1870, built by U. S., for U. S. Mail Route, across Potoam River; in vicinity of near old ford of this stream crossed by Butterfield Overland Mail stage, Sept. 1859; this bridge was near present Arkansas, about 8 or 7 mi. S.W. Ft. Smith, W. of Oklahoma state line.
18. Skullyville County (established 1860, Choctaw Nation) courthouse site (Sec. 7, T 8 N, R 26 E) about 2 ½ mi. N.W. of Panama. Here is standing old stone jail, a few feet west of the courthouse site, one of the very few old Choctaw government buildings remaining today.
19. Residence of A. F. Cowling standing at Cowlington, erected late 1870's, where he was deacon in Baptist Church here, organized 1877, in Short Mountain Community; organized as Short Mountain Baptist Association, 1884; first post office established as Cowlington, August 27, 1884.

LINCOLN COUNTY

1. West Shawnee Cattle Trail established about 1860; south to north, crossed U. S. Highway 62 between Meeker and France, here north and east past See and Fox Agency through present Remond.

2. Sac and Fox Agency established 1860; first buildings 1870; first Boarding School 1874; first store 1873; Agency Site 3 and ½ mi. S. of Stroud. (SE¼ Sec. 21, T 14 N, R 9 E.)
3. Chief Moses Keokuk's home (first residence 2 story brick) standing. 2 mi. W. of Sac and Fox Agency site. (NE¼ Sec. 18, T 14 N, R 9 E.)
4. Wellston Trading Post established, 1860; Christian T. Well's store and first white settlement in County, on Kickapoo Indian Reservation.
5. Iowa Indian Village, Iowa Reservation 1833; site of old village 1 mi. N. Falls (SE¼ Sec. 10, T 15 N, R 2 E.)
6. Chandler, first townsite in "County A," in Sac and Fox reservation opening, by run, Sept. 16, 1801.
7. Friend's Mission, 1850, Iowa Indian Reservation; site N. W. Falls SW¼ Sec. 20, T 15 N, R 2 E.)

LOGAN COUNTY

1. Camp Russell established 1893, site 7 mi. N. of N.E. corner of Guthrie (NW¼ Sec. 2, T 17 N, R 2 W), by Lieut. N. W. Day, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to remove "boomers" led by David L. Payne.
2. Mulhall Ranch owned by Zack Mulhall near Alfred (now Mulhall) 1880.
3. Guthrie, Capital of Oklahoma Territory and State, 1890-1910; many buildings of territorial days here; first State Capital now part of Masonic Temple; St. Joseph's Academy, 1868; Frank Greer's State Capital newspaper printed 1880 on site of present Co-Operative Pub. Co. building (1904); Carnegie Library building was scene of first State Inaugural Ceremony Nov. 16, 1907; site of Oklahoma Constitutional Convention Hall (marked), 1906-07; Oklahoma University (not O. U.), 1892-94, on site of present court house; U. S. Land Office at Run of 1880, on site of Post Office building.
4. Orlando, site of U. S. Land Office for Run of 1898 into Cherokee Strip.
5. Lanston Agricultural and Normal School for Colored People, established 1897, by Territorial Legislature.
6. "Alarm Camp" of Washington Irving, October 22, 1892, was near Meridian.

LOVE COUNTY

1. Bill Washington's home, built 1890's; settlerman (wife part Chickasaw); site (house standing—real mansion of the time) about 4 mi. S. W. Marietta.
2. Oil Springs, noted for medicinal waters, 1858; site 5 mi. N.E. Marietta. (Sec. 26, T 8 S, R 2 E). Other items of historic interest here.

McCLAIN COUNTY

1. Camp Arbuckle, 1850, established by Capt. H. B. Macey on site 1½ mi. N. and 1 mi. W. of Byers (SW¼ Sec. 14, T 5 N, R 2 E); log buildings here occupied by Delaware Indians under famous Black Beaver in 1832; post moved 1851 to Fort Arbuckle on Wild Horse Creek southwest.
2. California Road, Capt. H. B. Macey coast of emigrant trail, 1840; traces can be seen south of Wayne.
3. West bank of Canadian River at Purcell (Chickasaw Nation) was starting point for many who made the Run into Oklahoma on April 22, 1860, crossing the river on horseback.
4. William E. Chisholm, son of Jesse Chisholm, log home 1828, standing, and Wm. B. Chisholm's grave on property (in field west of

residence); location south of Canadian River in Cooke School District $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. of State Highway 18, south of Asher about 4 mi. (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 88, T 6 N, R 8 E).

5. T. B. Johnston home, 1875, well known citizen of Chickasaw Nation, (cousin of Gov. D. H. Johnston) is standing; location N. W. of Byars (site of Johnsonville) 2 mi. (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, T 5 N, R 2 E).

McCURTAIN COUNTY

1. Miller Court House, 1824, first Post Office in Oklahoma; site about 9 mi. S. of Idabel, probably in area now called Eagle Bend cut-off near Mintubbee Lake.
2. Eagle Town on Mountain Fork River, dating from about 1818, first white settler, in vicinity of present Eagletown. First Eagle Town post office, 1834. One of the oldest continuous settlements in state. Old cemetery about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. north of present town, and Howell burial ground on farm place west of this cemetery. U. S. Highway 70.
3. Bethabara Mission, 1832, Choctaw Mission, A. B. C. F. M.; site on ground just west of "Big Cypress" tree that marked the Bethabara Crossing on the Mountain Fork (end of the Choctaw "Trail of Tears" in this region during Indian Removal, 1831-34) Sec. 7, T 6 S, R 26 E. This ground was site of first Eagle Town post office, 1834.
4. Jefferson Gardner, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation (1894-06), home erected in 1890's, still standing ("Old Governor's Mansion") on ground of Bethabara Mission just west of the Mountain Fork Bridge and north of U. S. Highway 70. This was the Eagle County (1850, *Guas Kavuti*) court house ground until statehood in 1907, Choctaw Nation.
5. Lankain School, 1893, and later "Skilton Depot" trading store, Choctaw Nation; site on east side of Lankain Creek, 3 mi. W. of Broken Bow. (Sec. 22, T 6 S, R 24 E.)
6. Stockbridge Mission, 1837; site on east side of Mountain Fork about 2 mi. S. of U. S. Highway 70, near present Eagletown. (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, T 6 S, R 26 E.)
7. Grave of George Hudson, principal Chief, Choctaw Nation (1800-62); grave in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18, T 6 S, R 26 E, near the site of his old home.
8. Bok Home County (Red River County), Choctaw Nation, court house and ground, 1850-1907, at old Kullis Tukko (Double Spring), SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, T 6 S, R 24 E, in vicinity of village of Kullis Tukko on the Frisco R. R.
9. Wheelock Mission Church, oldest church building in state, standing; erected of stone in 1848; church organized 1832 (Sec. 34, T 6 S, R 22 E). Near this church, several hundred yards N.E. are the buildings and grounds of Wheelock Seminary, established 1844 by the Choctaw Council, Indian girl's school to 1865.
10. Clear Creek, white settlement dating back to 1817-20; site near present Clear Creek S.W. Valliant about 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. Here was site of Clear Creek Mission, established 1838, by Rev. Rhenezer Hotchkiss, A. B. C. F. M.
11. Old Garland Cemetery, family burial plot of Principal Chief Samuel Garland, Choctaw Nation (1862-1864); handsome monuments at his grave and graves of his family, including that of his relative, "Sophia, wife of Major John Pitchlynn," with her gravestone birth date "Dec. 27, 1778," the oldest known birthdate on any gravestone in Oklahoma — 1864 "Dec. 18, 1871." Site of this Garland family burial plot (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, T 9 S, R 27 E) is 3 mi. E. and 1 mi. N. of Tom.

12. Java post office site $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. N. of State Highway 21 in NW Sec. 29, T 8 S, R 27 E. This was location of the Garland residence after Civil War (gin, store, etc.); on old road to Doakville, traces of which can be seen near.
13. Harris House, early residence in vicinity of Harris before Civil War. Pecan Point and Harris Ferry on Red River, about 2 mi. S. of Harris, now shown on map as Harris Bend on Red River.
14. First church service in Oklahoma, Methodist, at Pecan Point about 1816, in white settlement here. Harris family in this vicinity in 1830's.
15. Old Shawnee town, community about 3 mi. S. W. of Isabel; oldest farm in the state in community east of Shawneetown, French settlers (ca.) about 1770-1780; Shawnee Indians settled here about 1808-1812, and their plowed fields and fences, etc., purchased by Col. Robert M. Jones, Choctaw planter, in 1830's; from which time Jones operated one of largest plantations in Oklahoma, at Shawneetown.
16. Methodist Mission school for Choctaw girls, 1833; site in community and W. of Shawneetown, on Perry Creek; noted missionary teacher, Mrs. J. P. McKensie, taught here; also, school for boys near, taught by Rev. Moses Perry. (Perry Creek named by French in early 1700's "Bayou Galie.")
17. Tok-kaif ("Glade"), Court Ground site, Bok Taktie County, Choctaw Nation, 1850-1907; site about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. of Oak Hill and 7 mi. N.W. of Broken Bow.
18. *Alkahl*, District Court ground site, Apokshunabee District Choctaw Nation, 1850-1907; here last execution July, 1890, under Choctaw Law, Tonaka (William Going) met death sentence; name *Alkahl* means "to doctor" alluding to Sulphur Spring near here. Court ground site in Sec. 16, T 3 S, R 22 E.
19. Methodist Boarding School, in operation 1920's, for white and Indian, co-educational, at Smithville; church and buildings here.
20. Newark Mission, 1850-54, for small Choctaw boys; noted for singing; site about 5 mi. N. of Wheelock Church, vicinity of Wright City.
21. *Ghah-onil Bok* (Clear Creek) Court Ground, Townson County (Tanda Kanuli) Choctaw Nation, 1850-1907; site about 5 mi. W. of Valliant.
22. Shanna Court Ground, Nashoba (Wolf) County, Choctaw Nation, 1850-1907; site about 1 mi. W. of Bethel, about 300 yards N. of the old highway to Wright City.
23. Chitto Harjo's grave, once covered by small log house, Indian fashion, near the Bok Taktie Mountain. Chitto Harjo famous "Crazy Snake of the Creek Nation, died April 11, 1911, after the "Crazy Snake Uprising" of 1909; he fled his own Creek country and went to live among his Choctaw friends.

MCINTOSH COUNTY

1. Honey Springs Battle, July 17, 1863, last charge of Federal forces vs. Confederate troops at Confederate supply depot located at Honey Springs; site E. of U. S. Highway 60, and E. and N. of Reutleville; the fighting closed here in the noted Battle of Elk Creek or "Battle of Honey Spring," bringing Confederate defeat (Battle had begun east of Oktaha, in Muskogee County.)
2. Eufaula Court House, Eufaula District, Creek Nation, 1837-1907; site 9 mi. W. and 1 mi. N. of present City of Eufaula.
3. North Fork Town, early 1840's, trading post Creek Nation; inter-tribal meetings held here, and 8 Indian treaties with Confederate States signed here (1861); location on the famous Texas Road.

- present site with old burial ground about 2½ mi. S. of Eufaula. (SW¼ Sec. 25, T 10 N, R 10 E.)
4. Anbury Mission School, 1848, noted Creek school (Methodist); site about ½ mi. E. and 1 mi. N. Eufaula on Creek Boarding school property; here on this acreage are the graves of Rev. John Harrell and wife, Methodist missionaries, also grave of Rev. Thomas Herthoff, their work dating for 40 years, beginning 1830's.
 5. West Eufaula Burying Ground, at Creek Indian Baptist Church, operated about 80 years, second oldest Baptist Church in Oklahoma; burial ground about 1½ mi. W. of Eufaula on country road (off highway); here is fine example of Indian burials, small roofed, log houses over graves, significant custom among all tribes of Indian Territory, after Removal to West.
 - a. Alexander Posey (famous Creek poet), birthplace about ¼ mi. E. of site of Mellette; here is old log house (ruins) with graves about 100 yards south, including that of Polly Posey. (NW¼ Sec. 27, T 9 N, R 15 E).
 7. Tekamahbee Town Square, about 12 mi. S.W. Eufaula, in vicinity and west of Mellette; site Creek Indian town, where earliest type Creek "Round House" erected in west about 1830, built according to small wooden model carried over "Trail of Tears" (significant in architectural history in Oklahoma).
 8. Eufaula Canadian Square Ground, Creek Nation; site about 9 mi. S.W. of present City of Eufaula (significant in Creek ceremonies, 1830-1812.)
 9. Wicagfiki Square Ground; site about 4 mi. W. of Hanna (significant in Creek ceremonies, 1835-1812.)
 10. Hichiti Square Ground; site near Deep Fork River, S. of present Hichiti; the Hichiti town people were pre-historic Indian tribe in Georgia, antedating the Creek ceremonies and language significant in anthropological and archeological studies).
 11. Texian settled by Texas Cherokee, 1830; noted Cherokee, Captain Dutch was here; by 1870 this was important center (white people, teachers, doctors, leaders and Cherokee).
 12. McIntosh Bridge on Elk Creek, on Texas Road, north of Honey Springs (see Honey Springs Battle, above); bridge erected by Wm. F. McIntosh (Creek citizen) before Civil War (bridge mentioned in Gen. Hunt's report of Battle of Honey Springs); McIntosh home S. side of Elk Creek; Creek Council granted privilege of toll bridge on Elk Creek here on Texas Road, in 1871, to Mrs. Delilah Dress.
 13. Fishertown settled before 1850, ghost town; site 1½ mi. E. and 4 mi. N. of City of Eufaula; Samuel Fisher settled here, served in Creek War 1812 (Red Stick War); important center on Texas Road.
 14. Itall Mountain, noted landmark on road from Ft. Gibson to Edwards Trading House on Little River; mentioned in Dragoon Expedition of 1824.
 15. Standing Rock (also called "Mary's Rock") in Canadian River, below mouth of North Fork, about 3¼ mi. E. of City of Eufaula; mentioned by Capt. Bonneville in the report of his 1830 expedition out of Ft. Gibson, and noted by other expeditions; rock 65 ft. high.
 16. Canadian River Ferry on Texas Road 1892; tollgate privilege granted Dick Greenwood by Creek Council; south of Eufaula.

MAJOR COUNTY

1. Sheridan's Host, 1870's concentration spot and camp ground for troops under General Philip H. Sheridan; site on or near

south county line (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, T 20 N, R 15 W) about 8 mi. S. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. of Orion.

2. Cleo Springs, Post office 1894; near here Cherokee Indian village or camp site in vicinity of Eagle Chief Creek, late 1860's.

MASHALL COUNTY

1. Camp Leavenworth, July 9, 1834, Dragoon Expedition, General Henry Leavenworth in command; he was injured in a buffalo hunt near here, and died in camp about 25 mi. W., July 21; Camp Leavenworth site about 2 mi. S. of Kingston.
2. Judge Gabriel M. Martin's hunting party killed by Kiowas in Spring of 1834, encamped on Glasses Creek, N. W. of Kingston; Martin's small son taken captive by the Kiowas but rescued by Dragoon Expedition in August, 1834.
3. Journey Institute erected by Act of Chickasaw Legislature in 1857, opened for Chickasaw pupils in 1859, Rev. F. D. Ploor, Supt., followed by Rev. Robert S. Bell through Civil War and later; and school became known as Chickasaw Orphan Asylum, in operation until about 1910; site about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. of Lebanon; the school building (1899) now used as barn (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, T 7 S, R 4 E).

MAYES COUNTY

1. Union Mission 1820, first mission station in Oklahoma; site Sec. 10, T 10 N, R 19 E, about 5 mi. N. E. Mazie.
2. Col. A. P. Chouteau residence (1822), and site of first permanent American settlement in Oklahoma, around 1804 at Salina; salt works here.
3. Nathaniel Pryor's grave, 1831; with Lewis and Clark Expedition to Pacific in 1803, military service and trader at Three Forks; location of grave about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi., S. E. Pryor (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, T 21 N, R 19 E).
4. Hopefield Mission by the A. B. C. F. M. for Osages 1823; site about 1 mi. S. E. of Pensecola, north side of Grand River on old Ft. Gibson road, (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, T 23 N, R 20 E).
5. Battle of Cuba Creek (2nd battle), October, 1854, Gen. Stand Wattle, U. S. A., defeat of Federal forces and capture of \$1,000,000 wagon train; site SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, T 23 N, R 20 E (property of E. D. C. Vinita Chapter).
6. Old Pensecola Post Office, early 1800's, old Martin house on site; located 1 mi. E. of present Pensecola (Sec. 28, T 23 N, R 20 E).
7. Battle of Locust Grove, 1862, Col. Stand Wattle and Col. John Dwyer, in command of Confederate forces; battle site known as "Pine Springs," in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, T 20 N, R 20 E.
8. Markham's Ferry, (1803) site about 1 mi. downstream from the Mayes Bridge between Locust Grove and Pryor. Locust Grove is on Markham's Prairie. Leroy Markham (Cherokee) home (1835) site and old cemetery (his grave here) are on southwest corner of Markham's Prairie, in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 81, T 20 N, R 20 E. Old salt lick site about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of the home site, operated by Markham in 1830's.

MURRAY COUNTY

1. Sulphur Springs, Platt National Park established 1901, was a resort in Chickasaw Nation early 1890's.

MUSKOGEE COUNTY

1. La Harpe's Expedition (French), 1716, to Tawakoni Indian Village on Arkansas River, in vicinity of present Haskell and east to river; first Indian Council with European Nation in Oklahoma.

2. Battle between Pashmataha's hunting band (Choctaw from Mississippi) and Joseph Bougie's trader group near mouth of Verdleria River, 1806; site probably in Muskogee County, north of Arkansas River, and E. of bridge on Arkansas River.
3. Fort Gibson established 1824, site and history significant and well known; east side of Grand River at town of Ft. Gibson.
4. Union Agency, established 1874, stone building standing on hill and north of Veterans Hospital, at Muskogee, houses Five Civilized Tribes Museum.
5. Fort Davis, Confederate Army post, 1861-62; Indian mound marks center of this extensive fort; site located 1 mi. N. of Bacone College, overlooking Arkansas River N.E. of Muskogee. (SE¼ Sec. 7, T 15 N, R 19 E.)
6. Old Creek Agency, 1851-1874, near Fern Hill; site in S¼, Sec. 8, T 15 N, R 19 E. Important sites here:
 - (a) Battle on east side of the community, between Creek and Cherokee Confederate forces and Cherokee and Osage Union forces, Civil War.
 - (b) Agency location, footings, and bermuda grass on grounds.
 - (c) John Beino (Seminole teacher and Baptist preacher) 1844; his homestead on south side of the community, his grave with marker.
 - (d) About ¼ mi. W. of Agency Building site, is site of Creek Indian Court House for Muskogee District, Creek Nation, 1688.
7. Rabbit Ford and Ferry, 1824, located 2¼ mi. E. of original site of Muskogee (U. S. R. R. station), on Arkansas River near noted landmark of "Frozen Rock," in stream, on road to Fort Gibson. Site of Shoney Cowley home, near "Frozen Rock," 1830's.
8. Neveus Ferry, early 1880's, N. E. of Muskogee, on Arkansas River about 4½ mi.; site below mouth of the Grand River.
9. Battle of Elk Creek or "Honey Springs," July 17, 1862; major battle in Indian Territory during Civil War; battle formation of Union forces located about 1 mi. to 1½ mi. E. of present Oklaola, the fighting continuing south to the last attack vs. Confederate forces at Honey Springs, south side of Elk Creek at Honey Springs Confederate depot and supply camp; Spring and site about 3 mi. S. in present McIntosh County, q. v.
10. Webbers Falls, first called "La Cascade" on old maps; falls in Arkansas River here noted by Lieut. James B. Wilkinson were 7 feet high in 1806; settled by Walter Webber, Cherokee, 1829; Civil War battle fought here April 24, 1862; Stand Watie's forces defeated.
11. Briartown Cemetery, grave of Spring Frog (died 1850), Cherokee, marked by unusual stone bearing inscription in Cherokee language.
12. Tilden Cramp Ferry, 1870's and 1890's on Canadian River, 2 mi. S. of Briartown, near present bridge on State Highway 2.
13. Cherokee Agency, First Agency for Western Cherokees, E. bank of of Bigos Mound (NE¼ Sec. 12, T 15 N, R 20 E).
14. David Vann Salt Works, (SW¼ Sec. 17, T 12 N, R 20 E).
15. Belle Starr headquarters (and her home) 6 mi. W. of Tilden Cramp Ferry; site on Belle Starr Creek; her grave in vicinity.
16. Robertson Memorial Church built by Judae N. B. Moore, of the Creek Nation, and his wife, Augusta Robertson Moore, at Haskell. Site of the Judge Moore ranch home is near the Arkansas River, east of Haskell.
17. Alice Ross Howard's home at Ft. Gibson, erected for Ranger troops in 1830's.
18. Grave of Chief Justice John Martin, of the Cherokee Nation (1820-D. 1840), south of old stockade at Ft. Gibson.

19. Ruins of Fort Blunt breastworks (Ft. Gibson, 1808-09) between old stockade and Military Park at Ft. Gibson.
20. Gillson's Cemetery, Ft. Gibson, where many noted people were buried.
21. Traces of Military Road between Ft. Smith and Ft. Gibson, 1828, south of Ft. Gibson.

NOBLE COUNTY

1. Cherokee Outlet, south boundary (i. e. south boundary of County) surveyed 1837 by John C. McCoy, son of Rev. Isaac McCoy, noted Baptist missionary.
2. Ponca Indian Agency ("White Eagle Agency") buildings seen near site, west side of State Highway 40, on former Ponca Indian Reservation; established 1878; Methodist Mission here 1890; Ponca Boarding School, 1883, part of old buildings seen.
3. Chief White Eagle, veteran Ponca chief in Sioux wars, monument seen on hill on north edge of Marland, east side of U. S. Highway 77 (dates given 1817-1914).
4. Otoe and Missouri Indians, 1831, agency established, and some buildings seen on W. side of State Highway 40, about 6 mi. N.E. of Red Rock. Townships in this part of County on former "Otoe-Missouri Reservation."
5. 101 Ranch, Miller Brothers, 1893, on U. S. Highway 77, north side of Marland.
6. First Zack Mulhull Ranch, 1880, site of City of Perry.
7. Cattle ranches, 1888, leased from Cherokee Strip Livestock Association in parts of Noble County; McClellan Cattle Co., S.E. Perry; Wreth Cattle Co., N. Black Bear Creek, S.E. Otoe; Wiley and Deau, N. of Wreth Ranch; Denn and Bruderlak Pasture Co., S.W. part of county, with T. J. Sullivan Ranch just east, bordering south line.

NOWATA COUNTY

1. Coody's Bluff, on Verdigris River, about 3 mi. E. of Nowata, on U. S. Highway 60; trading store established here by John Coody; Bluff first settled by Coody family of Cherokee Nation, in 1830's.
2. Delaware Indian tribal settlements from Kansas, 1807, came to Cherokee Nation and made their homes in this County in vicinity of Alluwe, Nowata, Delaware and Lemphah.
3. Alluwe, first called Lightning Creek Post Office, 1872, postmaster Henry Armstrong (a Delaware); J. E. Campbell store built here 1878 (wife, Emma Journeyonke, a Delaware); Rev. Journeyonke, Delaware chief lived in vicinity; old Baptist Church $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. and $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. E. of Alluwe was where Delaware payments were made.
4. Riley Cemetery, 1850's, oldest cemetery in County; location 3 mi. N. of Coody's Bluff (Riley-Coody Family).
5. Alluwe Oil Field opened 1904, near Alluwe.
6. Paxton Ferry, 1895, on Verdigris River 1 mi. N. of Nowata; this was Ketchum Ferry about 1905-08, last ferry in County; bridge built 2 mi. S. of Ketchum Ferry in 1908.

OKFUSKER COUNTY

1. Old Dog Ford, N. Canadian River (Arbeka Town, just S. and W. in Seminole County), about $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S.E. of Boley; near here on the N. Canadian River, at or near the rapids in the stream, Thomas James' expedition to west in 1823, buried all the trading hardware, and reported never recovered.

2. Thiopthrocco Town, Creek Nation, established 1830's; headquarters Col. D. H. Cooper, Confederate forces, 1861, before the battle vs. Opthleypahola ("Loyal Creek" or Union side) in Dec. 1861; site about 2 1/4 mi. N.W. Weleetka, E. side of Alabama Creek.
3. Alabama Baptist Church (old Alabama tribe) 1870's, which is 1 mi. N. and 1/2 mi. W. of Weleetka, near Alabama Creek; old Alabama Tribal Town (Creek Nation) site about 2 1/4 mi. S. W. of this Alabama Baptist Church.
4. Deep Fork Court House, Creek Nation, Deep Fork District; site 8 mi. E. of Morse, and about 1/2 mi. N. and 1/4 E. on country road, E. side of Philadelphia Creek (Sec. 2, T 12 N, R 10 E.)
5. Greenleaf Town and Greenleaf's store, Creek Nation, 1850's; site about 4 mi. S. W. of Okemah. (NE 1/4 Sec. 21, T 11 N, R 0 E.)

OKLAHOMA COUNTY

1. Chisholm Trading Post, 1858; location of site E. of North Canadian River at east end of bridge on West 100's Street, Oklahoma City, in Council Grove Township.
2. Washington Irving's camp site ("Tour on the Prairies" 1832), about 1 1/2 mi. W. of Arcadia (Oct. 24, 1832).
3. Irving Tour, "Ringing the Wild Horse," in what is now Nine Mile Flat; site of incident about 3 or 4 mi. N.W. of Jones on W. side of North Canadian (1832).
4. Irving Camp, Oct. 26-29, 1832, on Crotcho Creek; site in vicinity of Taylor Home for Boys on N. E. 23rd St., Oklahoma City.
5. Camp Alice, David Payne's boociera, 1883; site on N. side of North Canadian River about 2 1/2 mi. N.W. of Jones (site of camp reported SW 1/4 of Sec. 10, T 13 N, R 1 W).
6. Old Kickapoo Village, 1883 (on Kickapoo Reservation); site N.E. of Horseshoe Lake, about 2 mi. N. of Harrah.
7. Central Normal School (present Central State College) established at Edmond, 1890.
8. Camp ground at spring on Fort Reno Trail to Shawnee Town for Oklahoma boomers and travelers, 1870's-1880's; site of spring on E. side Webster Jr. High School grounds, in draw, at Oklahoma City.
9. First post office Oklahoma Station (now Oklahoma City), Dec. 1887; site just west of Santa Fe Depot—Old Arbuka Hotel building. (There are 18 other historic sites, 1889, marked in Oklahoma City significant in the City's history).

OKMULGEE COUNTY

1. Old Council House, Creek Nation, erected 1878, now museum in Block 130, City of Okmulgee.
2. Council Hill, site of first Creek Council House about 1840; location 4 mi. E. of Eram in County, on McIntosh County line (SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 31, T 13 N, R 15 E).
3. New Town Church, Creek Nation, Methodist, organized 1841 by Emanuel Checote, Inter Principal Chief and noted Creek leader; present building has some of the timbers of the old church, located 1 mi. N. of Okmulgee (Sec. 36, T 1 N, R 12 E).
4. Old Shieldsville, site 1/2 mi. S. of the New Town Methodist Church; was location of store established by George W. Stidham and J. A. Patterson, 1868, and became well known trading center.
5. Site of Chief Isparhechor's grave (Principal Chief, Creek Nation 1896-99); located near his old home about 4 mi. W. of Beggs (NW corner of NE 1/4 Sec. 34, T 16 N, R 11 E).
6. Grave of Chief Sataul Checote (Principal Chief Creek Nation, 1897-78 and 1879-83) located at N.E. corner of City of Okmulgee on U. S. Highway 75 (E 1/2 of Checote Addition and in E 1/4 of Block 9).

7. Creek Indian Orphanage established by Creek Council 1892; site that of present Oklahoma A. & M. School at N.E. corner of City of Okmulgee, on U. S. Highway 62.
8. Nuyaka Mission, established 1882 by Alice Robertson, in Creek Nation; site about 11 mi. W. of Okmulgee (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 32, T 14 N, R 11 E); original building standing as residence of owner and in good repair.
9. Black Jack Grove, home of Mosey Tiger, prominent Creek Leader and Chief after Creek government was closed; site about 1 mi. N.W. of Sharp (about 4 mi. S.W. of Okmulgee). (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, T 18 N, R 12 E).

OSAGE COUNTY

1. Pawhuska Indian Agency (Osage) established 1872.
2. St. Louis Industrial School (Catholic) for Osage girls, 1887, at Pawhuska.
3. St. John's School (Catholic) for Osage boys, 1888; location 10 mi. N. W. of Hominy and 4 mi. N. E. of Gray Horse in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 25 N, R 7 E.
4. Gray Horse Trading Post established in 1868 by trader, John Florer, among Osages; location 1 mi. S. and 3 mi. E. of Fairfax.
5. Battle of Chustenahlah, Dec. 1861, on Hominy Creek west of Skiatook, in which Opothelayahola's followers (Creeks, Seminoles) were put to rout by Confederate forces, and fled to Kansas where they refuged during the War.
6. First discovery of oil on Osage Reservation was on the Foster Blanket Lease, drilled in by Phoenix Oil Company, 1897; well location in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 27 N, R 12 E. His discovery of oil in Osage County came in 1920, at Burbank, all oil royalties to the enrolled Osage Indians.
7. Bald Hill, prominent land mark, mentioned by Washington Irving. (Sec. 17, T 20 N, R 12 E).

OTTAWA COUNTY

1. Old U. S. Military Trail about 1828 from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson entered the Indian Territory near present Highway 64 on State line and thence south; in use long after Civil War days.
2. Seneca Agency site about 2 mi. W. of Oklahoma line and W. of Seneca, Mo.; agency location here in 1830's to 1831.
3. Wyandotte Boarding School, 1872, at Wyandotte (now Seneca Boarding School); one of early buildings still standing here.
4. Crawford Seminary, Methodist school for Quapaw, 1834; site on Spring River, on Fort Leavenworth-Fort Smith Road, in vicinity of mouth of Five Mile Creek.
5. Derfl's Promenade on Spring River (ledge of rock on river), and the Quapaw pow wow grounds a few hundred yards west where Quapaw Indians have held councils and pow wows for many years.
6. Modoc Cemetery dating from 1874, with settlement of Modoc on reservation here; location about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. of Missouri-Oklahoma line.
7. Old Peoria Schoolhouse, still standing from 1874; location Sec. 18, T 28 N, R 24 E.
8. Old Ottawa Cemetery, 1870's, noted Ottawa leaders buried here; site at Ottawa Baptist Church at Ottawa.
9. St. Mary's Mission (Catholic), 1883, founded among Quapaw Indians by Father William Ketchum; location 2 mi. E. of Quapaw and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from old Lincolnville station.

10. Pooler trading post and post office, 1882, and old Pooler Ferry on Grand (or Neosho) River, about 1 mi. S.W. of post office (east side of river in Sec. 3, T 27 N, R 23 E.)
11. Prairie City, present Ogeechee, post office and town on Atlantic and Pacific R. R., 1872; moved east 3 mi. and called Grand River, 1876, now Wyandotte.
12. First mining camp, 1891, at Peoria (lead and zinc); this had been site of Fourmile post office, 1882.

PAYNER COUNTY

1. Pawnee Agency established 1874, original agency building still standing and Pawnee Boarding School near, 1877; site about 2 mi. E. of Pawnee.
2. Bear's Glen, site of Irving Camp, Oct. 15, 1832. Referred to by Washington Irving as "wild rocky dell" (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, T 20 N, R 10 E).

PAYNE COUNTY

1. Twin Mounds outlaw battle, reported about 1800, fought between Texas cattlemen and cattle thieves; vicinity of Twin Mounds. (A monument has been erected near Twin Mounds, near Yale, to mark this site as that of the "Battle of Round Mountain," Civil War battle 1861. See Tulsa County, "Battle of Round Mountain").
2. Battle at Ingalls, 1869, between Dalton-Joshua outlaws and U. S. marshals; site at Ingalls.
3. "Last Boomtown," Oklahoma boomers led by William Couch made their last stand for settlement of Oklahoma country, on Jan. 20, 1885; site $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. of State Highway 40, about halfway between south edge of city of Stillwater and Stillwater Creek.
4. Oklahoma A. & M. College, established 1890, at Stillwater; old buildings still found on present OSU campus.
5. "Irving's Castle," unusual rock formation visited Oct. 20, 1832, by Washington Irving. (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, T 18 N, R 4 E), location $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. and 2 mi. S. of Ingalls.

PITTSBURG COUNTY

1. First Coal Mine, McAlester, opened by Oange Coal and Mining Co., 1871; location in western part of City of McAlester (Sec. 4, T 5 N, R 14 E.)
2. Choctaw Courthouse, Tabockay County; on old county court grounds, Choctaw Nation, 1850's; last building still standing on west side of U. S. Highway 60, north edge of North McAlester.
3. Perryville, established late 1820's; noted trading point on old Texas Road; Civil War Battle of Perryville, July, 1863; location W. of U. S. Highway 60 and M. N. & T. R. R., 3 mi. S. McAlester. (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, T 5 N, R 14 E.)
4. Buffalo Station, stage station on Fort Smith-Boggy Depot Road; turnpike with tollgate privileges granted here to Wade N. Hampton, 1867, by Choctaw Council; Hampton's grave is near this site. (Sec. 7, T 3 N, R 17 E.)
5. Colbert's Stage Stand and Inn, on Fort Smith-Boggy Depot Road 1860's (owned by "Brushy" Jim Colbert); one of first Government blacksmith shops established here for Chickasaws about 1838; location is about 8 mi. S.E. of Pittsburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. of crossing on Brushy Creek (Sec. 7, T 2 N, R 15 E.), old graves in vicinity, south side of county road.
6. Jones Academy, established 1892, Choctaw school for boys; school still in operation with original building standing; site about 2 mi. N.E. of Hartshorne.

7. "White Chimney House" built about 1860's, probably in old Shawneetown settlement, part of building standing; site about 2½ mi. S.W. of Cebaltes (Sec. 3, T 5 N, R 12 E.) and about 1 mi. S. of U. S. Highway 270.
8. Rock Creek Mountain Toll Gate, 1837, privilege of turnpike toll-gate granted Allen W. Carney, by Choctaw Council; located south of Canadian River on Texas Road, and west of later M. K. & T. R. R., 3 mi. N. of Beam Station.
9. Blackburn's Station, stage stand (1858) on Butterfield Trail. (SE¼ Sec. 5 T 2 N, R 15 E.)

PONTOTOC COUNTY

1. Osage Village, 1834, about 100 lodges here visited by Dragon Expedition, Gen. Henry Leavenworth in command; site south of the Canadian River in vicinity of present Allea, on old Indian trail leading south later shown on early maps as "Texas Cattle Trail."
2. Old Shawnee settlement in 1840's, indicated by old graves located about 3½ mi. E. of Francis (Sec. 26, T 5 N, R 7 E.)
3. Cochran's Trading Store established during Civil War by Robert Cochran about 1½ mi. S.W. of present Frisco and on S. side of Clear Boggy; Cochran's store was moved at close of War 3 mi. E., and place named "Stonewall" (or Old Stonewall).
4. Residence of Wm. Byrd (later Governor of the Chickasaw Nation) erected around 1878, recently razed at site of Old Stonewall which was about 3 mi. directly E. of Frisco.
5. Byrd's Mill, flour mill owned by Frank Byrd, established 1870's at head of Clear Boggy (big spring, present Ada water supply) shown on some early maps as "Franks"; site about 12 mi. S. E. of Ada, and about 6¼ mi. S.W. of old Stonewall.
6. "Chickasaw National Academy" established about 1890, about 1 mi. S. E. of old Stonewall, was outgrowth of Colbert Institute established 1854 at Perryville, Pittsburg Co. *q. v.*, where it was operated until outbreak of Civil War under auspices of Methodist Church, South; this Chickasaw Academy was attended by boys and girls; at 2nd site buildings burned about 1890 (this school sometimes shown as Cochran's Academy on old maps).
7. Collins Institute established 1885 by Chickasaw Legislature, through work of Judson D. Collins, full blood Chickasaw member of Legislature who lived near old Stonewall; first was Manual Labor School for Chickasaw boys, and in few years became school for girls, in operation to 1905; location about 3 mi. S.W. of old Stonewall (Secs. 17 and 19, T 2 N, R 7 E.), some old buildings standing recently.
8. Old Stonewall was County Seat of Pontotoc County, Chickasaw Nation, from early 1870's to 1907 (County organized in 1866 under Chickasaw Constitution).

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

1. Jesse Chisholm trading post, 1848; established at Chisholm Spring 2 mi. E. of Asher (SE¼ Sec. 16, T 0 N, R 4 E.)
2. Shawneetown (referred to as "Old Shawneetown"), trading post 1872, and post office, 1870; located south side of North Canadian River, about 1 mi. west of old Tecumseh cemetery, or 2 mi. S.W. of City of Shawnee. West Shawnee Cattle Trail near (Texas to north).
3. Shawnee Mission Church, 1872, Friends Society (Quaker) 2 mi. S. of City of Shawnee (Sec. 31, T 10 N, R 4 E); building now owned by Pottawatomie County Historical Society.

4. Shawnee Boarding School, buildings erected by Government and opened 1870; buildings now seen (1938) as location of Shawnee Agency and Indian Sanitarium on State Highway 18, south of North Canadian River, about 1 mi. S. of City of Shawnee.
5. Sacred Heart Mission, 1876, by order of St. Benedict, Roman Catholic Church; original boarding school building burned, and site occupied by large brick building, 1901 (recently razed); some of small original buildings on grounds (1 log and 1 stone); located $6\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E., 3 mi. N. and $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. W. of Asher (present Catholic Church sits on county road leading to old mission buildings west. Mission Site in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, T 6 N, R 4 E).
6. Kickapoo Station, 1875, on Kickapoo Indian Reservation, about 6 mi. W. of City of Shawnee; Kickapoo school erected here, and station abandoned, 1883; present Kickapoo settlement about 2 mi. N.E. of Land.
7. 1st Seminole Agency, 1850, in vicinity of Trousdale; in Seminole Nation by Treaty 1850, east boundary of which was just east of 97th Meridian, north from mouth of Pond Creek, 3 mi. S.E. of Wanette. Seminole Council House of this period was 8 mi. W. of Seminole Agency (or Trousdale) on Council Creek.
8. Keokuk Falls, 1890's; now ghost town; main street was on Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory boundary line, with saloons on west side—"wet territory"; site on N. side of North Canadian River, about 2 mi. east of bridge on State Highway 99.
9. Washington Irving Expedition, 1882, camp for Nov. 1, 1882, near present Tecumseh.

PUSHMATAHA COUNTY

1. Old Military Trail from Fort Smith via Horse Prairie to Fort Towson. (Crossed Kiamichi River at Rock Chimney Ferry, Choctaw Co. q. n.), marked out by Capt. John Stuart, 1832, with Jesse Chisholm and Robert Bean in party; this trail came over Winding Stair Mts., vicinity of Tahbina, then W. and S., crossing Jacks Fork Creek at the "Narrows," about 4 mi. W. of Muskaboma.
2. "Ninth Walks" Council House, first capitol of Choctaw Nation, 1838, (built by U. S. Govt.—logs); site about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N.W. of Muskaboma, in Secs. 22 and 27, T 2 N, R 19 E.
3. Muskaboma Council House, last capitol of Choctaw Nation, completed 1864; brick building standing at site, 2 mi. N. Muskaboma in Sec. 14, T 2 N, R 19 E.
4. Grave of Jackson McCurtain, principal Chief Choctaw Nation (1880-84), located E. of Muskaboma Council House, about 200 yards.
5. Spring Station on old Fort Smith-Fort Towson Road, established by John Spring before Civil War; site in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, T 2 N, R 20 E, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. and E. of Muskaboma.
6. The site of William Bryant's grave, Principal Chief of Choctaw Nation—1870-74, in east side of Old Military Road and 200 or 300 yards N. of Spring Station.
7. Muskaboma Academy for Choctaw girls, established by Choctaw Council 1862 and in operation until 1928; site about $8\frac{1}{4}$ mi. N.W. of Muskaboma in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, T 2 N, R 19 E.) Residence on site of the school is of stone from the old Academy building. Lyceum postoffice here, 1898.
8. St. Anna Mission School for Choctaws, established at Andlers, 1897 (Catholic), by Father William Ketchum.
9. Andlers was home of Col. Victor M. Jacks, Jr., Principal Chief Choctaw Nation (1811-16), and his grave is in cemetery here.

ROGER MILLS COUNTY

1. California Trail followed by emigrants in Gold Rush, 1846, Capt. R. B. Marcy and detachment of U. S. troops as escort; tracts of trail can be seen about 1 mi. N.W. of Roll, in sight of Antelope Hills, on U. S. Highway 263.
2. Battle of the Washita, November, 1868, when Black Kettle's Cheyenne Village on site was destroyed by Col. George Custer and U. S. troops; location of the village and battle site about 2 mi. W. of Cheyenne, south side of Washita River (NW¼ Sec. 12, T 13 N, R 24 W).
3. "Box T" Spring line camp of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Cattle Company, 1878; site and spring near center of Sec. 8, T 15 N, R 23 W.
4. "Bar X" Headquarters, ranch line camp of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Cattle Company, 1878; site on Flying Creek, north side in Sec. 8, T 17 N, R 21 W. This location was also known as "Flying V" Ranch headquarters about 1882-4.

ROGERS COUNTY

1. Battle of Claremore Mound, 1817, between Cherokee and Osage; site at Claremore Mound about 1 mi. N. Sageeyah.
2. Black Dog's Town, Osage, 1830's, ¼ mi. E. of Claremore (SW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 10, T 21 N, R 10 E), important Osage village.
3. Birthplace of Will Rogers, site 1 mi. N. and 3 mi. E. of Oologah; homeplace standing (NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 10, T 23 N, R 10 E.)
4. "Fort Spunky," stage station on Viola-Tulsa stage line, 1860's; location east of Spunky Creek, N.E. of Catonsville about 2 mi. on U. S. Highway 90.

SEMINOLE COUNTY

1. Wewoka, capital of Seminole Nation 1868-1907; Seminole Council House of logs erected here 1878, replaced by later frame building.
2. Spring Baptist Church, Seminole, location 1 mi. W. of Sasakwa; this Seminole Indian church now seen in good repair here (north side of State Highway 55), the church organization (began in 1860's) located here about 1870, having moved from first site east of present Lexington; Chief John Jumper and Gov. John Brown of Seminole Nation, both pastors of this Church at different times.
3. Mekwankey Academy for Seminole boys, established by Seminole Nation and opened in 1891; location (ruins of building seen) on N. side of State Highway 96, about 3 mi. S.W. of City of Seminole (SW¼ Sec. 6, T 8 N, R 6 E).
4. Emahaka Academy for Seminole girls, established by Seminole Nation and opened 1894; site E. side of State Highway 56, about 5 mi. S. of City of Wewoka.
5. Grave of Gov. John Brown of Seminole Nation at site of residence, 2 mi. W. of Sasakwa, N. side of State Highway 56. (NW¼ Sec. 34, T 8 N, R 7 E).

SEQUOYAH COUNTY

1. Dwight Mission, established among Cherokees in Indian Territory, 1850; location about 3 mi. S.W. of Marble City (NW¼ Sec. 2, T 12 N, R 23 E) old mission cemetery with graves dating back to early 1830's on north side of mission grounds; property now owned by United Presbyterian Church Synod of Oklahoma, with many buildings of later day now used for assembly and convention meetings.

2. Tahlequah, capital of the Cherokee West, 1829-1839; site on N. side of Deep Creek to west of County road, about 2 mi. E. of Gore and $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. N. U. S. Highway 84 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, T 12 N, R 21 E).
3. Home of Chief John Jolly, Western Cherokee Chief and friend of Sam Houston, 1830-32; site near that of Tahlequah (see above note) in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, T 12 N, R 21 E. Chimney stones and vine covered tree now seen on site of Jolly's home.
4. Sequoyah's Home—famous inventor of Cherokee alphabet—erected 1850's (log house now enclosed as historic shrine by State of Oklahoma); location about 10 mi. N.E. of Sallisaw in Sec. 15, T 12 N, R 25 E.
5. Mackey's Salt Works operated by Samuel Mackey, 1829, an important industry here before Civil War; site inundated in Secs. 31 and 34, T 13 N, R 21 E, about 8 mi N.E. of Gore.
6. Illinois District Courthouse, Cherokee Nation, near James Mackey's place on Military Road, 1848; site on E side of Illinois River, about 2 mi. N. W. of present Blackgum Store (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T 13 N, R 22 E.)
7. Childers Station on Muskogee-Park Smith Road, 1870's; located about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S. of Sallisaw City cemetery where original log house stands today (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, T 11 N, R 24 E).
8. Lees Creek Mission, provided for by Cherokee National Council, 1848, and opened early 1850's by A. B. C. F. M.; site about 2 mi. S.E. of present Nient. (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, T 13 N, R 20 E.)
9. Pierce's Chapel, Methodist, 1882, located about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S.E. of Meadow cemetery; building moved to Cottonwood and is standing today as oldest church building in County.
10. Keetowah Society, Cherokee organization (1830) still holds annual ceremonies about 8 mi. N. of Vian, in summer.
11. Best seat public school in County was established by Cherokee National Council, 1848, south of present Vian (in Illinois District, Cherokee Nation).
12. Nicksville post office established 1828, by John Nicks, on site of present Dwight Mission (this region then in Crawford County, Ark. Terr.)
13. Sequoyah District, Cherokee Nation, log courthouse early 1830's near junction of Black Fox Fork and Riga Bayou, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S. were removed the trees used for hanging condemned persons; new courthouse of Sequoyah District by Act of Cherokee Council, 1853, built about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S. of first site; this new building was two-story frame, and this was sold in 1902 and material used in building Baptist Church at Maple. (2nd site in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, T 12 N, R 25 E.)
14. Salt spring granted Sequoyah by Treaty of 1828, and salt works first operated by him in 144 mi. W. of Nient. (Sec. 39, T 13 N, R 29 E.) Spring can be seen partially walled up at foot of hill about 100 yards, south of Salt Branch.
15. Dean's salt works operated by Richard and Mark Dean, 1817, and noted by Col. Matthew Arbuckle and Captain Bonnerille. Some of the old salt works are visible (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, T 13 N, R 21 E) about five miles N. of Gore on highway to Tenkiller Lake, or about 1 mi. above where Salt Creek empties into Illinois River.

STEPHENS COUNTY

1. Fitzpatrick's Store established by Theodore Fitzpatrick in 1807. The first settlement in vicinity of Duncan; site 2 mi. N.E. of east side of Duncan. (Store later owned by Wm. Duncan).
2. Crossing of old military trail to west in vicinity of 2 mi. N. of Comanche on U. S. Highway 81; trail followed by Dragon Ex-

- pedition, 1834, to North Fork of Red River; and by Capt. R. B. Marcy's expedition, 1838, in search of source of Red River.
3. Old Rock Crossing on Beaver Creek, about 10 mi. S.W. of Comanche, on old road to Warren's Post on Red River, 1840's, and later to points in "Big Pasture" before opening of that region (Colton, Tillman counties, etc.)
 4. Addington Ranch (1870's) area, N.E. part of County, crossing over into Tully area in Carter County; Addington Ranch had first barbed wire line fence in Stephens County. (Ranch was 12 mi. square.)
 5. "Indian Territory School" (1800) on Chisholm Trail; site about 1½ mi. N.E. Duncan (NE¼ Sec. 27, T 1 N, R 7 W).
 6. Five Marlow brothers, ranchers in Chisholm Trail days (1870's), lived on immediate site of City of Marlow.
 7. Branch of the Dona Ana Road between Ft. Arbuckle and Ft. Belknap (Texas), traveled and marked in 1852 by Capt. R. B. Marcy, crossed the S.E. corner of County, N. and W. of Loco.

TEXAS COUNTY

1. Boss Neff Ranch, 1880, about 1½ mi. N. of old Hardesty.
2. Old Hardesty, Cimarron Territory, 1st post office 1887; the old Hardesty burial ground is on the Neff Ranch property, about 1½ mi. N. of this early town. Dick Quinn established *Hardesty Herald* here, 1890.
3. Optima, Cimarron Territory, founded by "squatters" in spring of 1890, and first post office established Sept. 1890; well known in history of region.
4. Shade's Well noted watering place for R. R. shipment of cattle on Rock Island at end of track at old Tyrone, 1888; site is on old Teacoco Trail through old Beaver County (Cimarron Territory) over which herds of cattle driven from S.W. for shipment.
5. "Wild Horse Lake Tragedy" ("Haymeadow Massacre") in July, 1888, stemming out of Stephens County (Kansas) county seat war; some from the warring factions with desperadoes involved, went over into No-Man's-Land; Sheriff John Cross's posse fired on and 4 killed by Robinson's (desperado) party; site of massacre about 12 mi. W. of Hooker at "Wild Horse Lake" (present Dry Lake area).

TILLMAN COUNTY

1. First encampment of Maj. Earl Van Dorn's Expedition vs. Comanche N. of Red River, 1863 (place sometimes referred to as 1st site of "Camp Radzinski"); site N. E. of Tipton (7 mi.) and on south side of Otter Creek near spring near the military road crossing of the Creek (NW¼ Sec. 14, T 1 N, R 18 W).
2. Otter Creek Camp, Fourth Cavalry, out of Fort Sill, visited by Col. R. M. McKenzie, 1871, at crossing on Otter Creek and on south side, approximately where Van Dorn Expedition of 1863 had camped (See above note No. 1).
3. Camp Angus, U. S. Army patrol camp on Red River, 1870's, named for Gen. C. C. Angus; site about 8 mi. S.W. Grandfield SE¼ Sec. 31, T 4 S, R 14 W).

TULSA COUNTY

1. Battle of Chuttleawh ("Caving Banks") Dec. 9, 1861, Col. D. E. Cooper's Confederate Indian forces and Col. James McIntosh's Ark. forces in battle vs. Opothleahola's northern Creek and Seminole bands; site about 2½ mi. S.E. of Sperry, on Bird Creek.
2. Tulsay Town, Creek Nation, tribal town settled before Civil War; site south edge of City of Tulsa (NW¼ Sec. 18, T 19 N, R 18 E).

3. Battle of Round Mountain, 1st battle in Civil War, Col. D. H. Cooper's forces vs. Opothleyahola's northern Creek and Seminoles bands, Nov. 19, 1861; site given by Indian descendants and some historians as "Round Mountain" (Ikra-ah'wace) south of Cimarron River, near Keystone (Sec. 33, T 10 N, R 10 E). See Payne County "Twin Mounds."
4. Washington Irving Camp, Oct. 12, 1832, N. of Bixby, on old U. S. Highway 64, E. side of Arkansas River, in vicinity of new bridge N. of Bixby; Irving's camp on Oct. 13, 1832, on present Jim Creek on State Highway 51, within 1 mi. radius of end of pavement at the river's edge.
5. "Old U. S. Crossing" on Arkansas River, about 1½ mi. above mouth of the Cimarron River; Irving's party crossed river here in 1832; crossing well known at opening of the "Cherokee Strip" in 1898 (NW¼ Sec. 20, T 20 N, R 10 E).
6. "Camp Arbuckle," 1834, temporary military camp established by Maj. George Birch, out of Fort Gibson under command of Gen. Mathew Arbuckle; (SW¼ Sec. 2, T 10 N, R 10 E), site about 8 mi. E. of Keystone and N. of Arkansas River.
7. Wealaka Mission, 1881, Presbyterian; site (old footings can be seen) about 2 mi. N.W. of Leonard (SW¼ Sec. 21, T 17 N, R 14 E).
8. Grave of Principal Chief Pleasant Porter, Creek Nation (1800-1907) in family burial plot, about 2 mi. N.E. of old Wealaka Mission site (NW¼ Sec. 21, T 17 N, R 14 E). Chief Porter's home site is at Leonard.
9. Hillside Mission, Friends Society, 1882; site east of State Highway 11, about ¼ mi., and short distance west of present Hillside Church; old footings of buildings can be seen (NW¼ Sec. 1, T 22 N, R 12 E) 3 mi. N. of Skiatook.
10. Old Courthouse, Cooweenossee District, Cherokee Nation, in use after period of Civil War; site about 1½ mi. E. of Hillside Mission.
11. Grave of Principal Chief William Rogers, last elected chief of the Cherokee Nation (1903-1917), located with handsome monument in cemetery across the road south of Hillside Mission Church (Sec. 1, T 22 N, R 12 E). Chief Roger's home site about 2 mi. R.W. of Hillside Mission and north of Skiatook.
12. First Oil Well, Tulsa County, at Red Fork, 1901, location N. side of Red Fork City limits, on U. S. Highway 64.

WAGONER COUNTY

1. Ebenezer Baptist Church, a Creek mission, established 1832, first Baptist church organization in Oklahoma; site S. E. of present village of Tallahassee about 2 mi.
2. Western Creek Agency, 1829-33, and Chontenu's Trading Post; site near Falls of Verdieris, E. of river at Okay.
3. Tallahassee Mission, established in Creek Nation, by Presbyterian Foreign Board, 1848, and opened in 1850; Rev. W. R. Robertson, Superintendent; site N. E. of village of Tallahassee, and in NW¼ Sec. 27, T 10 N, R 18 E.
4. Koweta Mission established under authority of Creek Council, by Rev. R. M. Loughbridge of Presbyterian Mission Board, 1841, and school opened 1842; site where one old building from mission days is standing on State Highway 51, north side about 1 mi. E. of present Cozetta. (NW¼ Sec. 18, T 17 N, R 10 E).
5. Home of Chief Roler McIntosh, 1829, at Cozetta (Town), served as leading chief of Creek Nation to 1859.
6. "Wigwam Newsho," Sam Houston's home and trading post, 1830; site about 2 mi. S.E. of village of Okay.
7. Osage Agency, 1832, west of Falls of Verdieris River.

2. Old Creek Agency, 1835-1853, just east of old Marshall Town, and west of Verdigris River.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

1. "Delaware Big House" where Delaware tribal ceremonies were held, built about 1867; site about 2 mi. W. of Cepan, on W. side of Little Caney River, in almost center of Sec. 18, T 18 N, R 12 E.
2. Bertlesville named for Col. Jacob H. Bertles who established trading post at Silver Lake (1873), and other posts at Turkey Creek and Caney Creek (1875). Grist mill established at Caney Creek by Nelson F. Carr about 1873. (The wife of Col. Bertles was Nannie, daughter of Chief Charles Journeyake of Delaware tribe, and they were the parents of the late Joseph A. Bertles of Dewey.)
3. First commercial, pay producing oil well in Oklahoma was the "Nellie Johnstone No. 1" located and named in Johnstone Park at Bartlesville; well completed by Cudaly Oil Co. in April, 1907. (Well on original allotment of Nellie Johnstone Cannon, great-granddaughter of Chief Charles Journeyake of the Delaware tribe.)

WASHINGTON COUNTY

1. Colony, oldest town in County, established by John H. Seger who built his home here in 1833.
2. Seger Mission School, about 1 1/2 mi. S. of Colony, established in 1807.
3. Cordell Academy, established in 1803 under auspices of Dutch Reformed Church in Cordell (site E. of City Park).

WOODS COUNTY

1. Captain Nathan Boone's Expedition out of Fort Gibson to Western Plains, encamped about 3 mi. N. and W. of present town of Freedom, on July 1-2, 1843. (Nathan Boone was youngest son of Daniel Boone.)

WOODWARD COUNTY

1. Camp Supply established in November, 1863, by Gen. Alfred Sully, with 5 companies of Third Infantry; supply base for Col. George Custer's Seventh Cavalry troops; Gen. Philip Sheridan received Custer and his returning troops here after Battle of Washita (1868 Black Kettle's Cheyenne village destruction); site of old post where an original stockade building stands is in Sec. 9, T 24 N, R 22 W.
2. Home of Temple Houston located at 1400 W. Texas St., Woodward. He was noted attorney in Western Oklahoma and son of Gen. Sam Houston. His unmarked grave and graves of members of his family are in a cemetery at Woodward.